







# **CHECK-LIST OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES WHO CANNOT RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN THAT ARE GUARANTEED BY THE MEMBERS STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WITHIN THEIR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OBLIGATIONS**

**Analysis prepared by the male and female experts of the  
Non-Governmental Organisation “Ukrainian Centre for Social and Legal Research”:  
Myroslava Buk, Volodymyr Burak, Mariia Vashchyshyn,  
Oksana Hirnyk-Ivanochko, Iryna Lasko, Tetiana Parpan,  
Olena Rym, Svitlana Synchuk, Oksana Stasiv.**



**The analysis has been prepared within the Council of Europe Project  
“Continued support to promoting social human rights in Ukraine”.**





The opinions expressed in this work are the responsibility of the authors  
and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.





# AUSTRIA











Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National legal framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection § 62 of Austrian Asylum Act 2005 (Asylgesetz (AsylG 2005))</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of Austria “On the Temporary Right of Residence of Displaced Persons from Ukraine” of 11.03.2022</p>	<p>Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees adopted by the UN General Assembly</p> <p>Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities (Dublin Convention) of 1990</p> <p>Asylum Act 2005 (Asylgesetz (AsylG2005))</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the	<p>1. Hotline of the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services (Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen - BBU) at +43 1 2676 870 9460. Consultations are given in Ukrainian and Russian. <a href="https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine">https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine</a> -</p> <p>2. Website of the Migrant Support Agency <a href="https://www.wombats-hostels.com/blog/refugees-ukraine-">https://www.wombats-hostels.com/blog/refugees-ukraine-</a></p>	According to the official website of the Government of Austria, while the displaced persons from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive, BFA (Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum)			







<p>clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>rooms-for-you - hotel in Vienna that provides free accommodation to Ukrainian nationals.  Rechte Wienzeile 35, A-1040 Vienna, +43 1 89 72 336  3. Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (www.bfa.gv.at)  4. Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (www.bfa.gv.at)  5. Registration and deregistration of the place of residence www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/dokumente_und_recht/an_abmeldung_des_wohnsitzes.html  6. Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Austria (Information for the Ukrainians who have arrived in Austria)  <a href="https://austria.mfa.gov.ua/news/do-uvagi-ukrayinciv-yaki-pribuli-v-avstriyu">https://austria.mfa.gov.ua/news/do-uvagi-ukrayinciv-yaki-pribuli-v-avstriyu</a>  7. Humanitarian Arrival Centre, Sport &amp; Fun-Halle, Engerthstrasse 267-269, 1020 Vienna (open 24/7).  8. Registration and Consultation Centre, Austria Centre Vienna, Bruno-Kreisky-Platz 1, 1220 Vienna (open Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., new visitors received by 4 p.m.).  9. Caritas hotline on arrival, stay and residence: +43 5 1776 380 (Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.).  10. Answers to the questions about living in Austria or the integration process or state German language courses will be given in Ukrainian by the workers of information hotline of the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) at +43 1 715 10 51 – 120.  The hotline works Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. by e-mail <a href="mailto:ukrainehilfe@integrationsfonds.at">ukrainehilfe@integrationsfonds.at</a> or WhatsApp (+43 1 715 10 51 – 120).  The information hotline can be used to schedule a consultation at ÖIF Integration Centre, where information and consultations on the following issues will be provided promptly and for free:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current refugee support and assistance offers</li> <li>• Initial guidance on living and working in Austria</li> <li>• Opportunities to study German and state certified German language courses</li> <li>• Recognition of qualifications and degrees obtained abroad</li> </ul>	<p>will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status.</p>			
---	---	--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance course for the d from Ukraine and other integration offers from ÖIF</li> </ul> <p>11. Akutbetreuung Wien - ABW can be contacted at +43 676 8118 98698 (around the clock).</p> <p>12. Consultation centres on the migration legislation: home page Helping Hands</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 who have fled Ukraine due to the war. Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> <p>Family members of the first two groups (i.e. spouses, civil partners, minor unmarried children and close relatives with account of additional conditions) even if they are not Ukrainian nationals.</p> <p>Family members include a spouse or registered partner, minor unmarried children of a person (also of his or her spouse or registered partner) as well as other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit with a person before the displacement, and who were dependent on a person.</p> <p>Ukrainian citizens who were already staying in Austria on 24 February 2022 and who cannot return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict (the right remains even if the residence permit has not been extended or the visa has expired).</p> <p>The residence permit for these groups of persons is issued as an ID card for displaced persons. The unofficial name of the document issued is the Blue Card.</p> <p>This regulation shall not apply to nationals of third countries who do not have refugee status or a comparable protection status in Ukraine. They can enter Austria for humanitarian reasons or transit through Austria to continue their trip to the country of origin. A person legally stays in Austria until he or she expends major efforts to return home. In this case, the person's legal stay lasts until he or she can leave for the country of origin. If a person needs assistance to return home, he or she can</p>				

	<p>contact the return consultation service of the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services (Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen - BBU) at +43 1 2676 870 9460. Consultations are given in Ukrainian and Russian. <a href="https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine">https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine</a> -</p>				
Decision-making authority	<p>BFA (Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum) issues persons who pertain to the target categories ID cards for displaced persons.</p> <p>The initial registration is effected by the police. It can be done in (specific) police offices or special reception or registration centres (for instance, at Wagramer Straße 19, Floor 27, 1220 Vienna).</p> <p>The list of the registration offices can be found here (<a href="https://www.bmi.gv.at/">https://www.bmi.gv.at/</a>)</p> <p>The base includes personal data of a Ukrainian national and his or her residence address in Austria. A Ukrainian national is provided with the form to be filled in:</p> <p>Date of departure from Ukraine and date of arrival in Austria</p> <p>Personal data</p> <p>Residence address in Austria</p> <p>The persons aged fourteen or more are subject to identification (fingerprint record etc.).</p> <p>Separate Centres have been established in most cities to file documents and get registered.</p> <p>In case a place of residence changes, Ukrainian nationals shall send an e-mail to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria at <a href="mailto:bfa-info@bmi.gv.at">bfa-info@bmi.gv.at</a> with the following data:</p> <p>Full name</p> <p>Date of birth</p> <p>IFA (nine or ten-digit number issued to the national upon registration with the police office)</p> <p>Up-to-date residence address</p>	<p>BFA (Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum).</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria emphasises that Ukrainian nationals do not have to file a separate application for the refugee status; the only procedure is to submit data via the police.</p>			
Documents to be furnished	<p>To be registered, Ukrainian nationals shall furnish:</p> <p>– a foreign travel passport,</p>				



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a birth certificate, a marriage certificate, other civil status records, and completed registration form issued at the place of registration;</li> <li>– other identification documents, such as an ID card, a driving licence, a residence permit etc.;</li> <li>– a photograph if the photograph from the foreign travel passport cannot be used.</li> </ul> <p>If further investigation is necessary, the person will be invited to be interviewed to the office of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA) for personal data collection (for instance, when the person has no foreign travel passport). The ID card for displaced persons will be sent to the registered address or the delivery address specified during the registration process or to the person authorised to receive the package.</p> <p>Where there are any additional questions, the website of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA) contains answers to the frequently asked questions of Ukrainian nationals: FAQs für ukrainische Staatsangehörige (bfa.gv.at).</p> <p>Where there is no foreign travel passport, Ukrainian nationals can contact the Ukrainian consulate in Vienna (Naaffgasse 23, Vienna, telephone number: +4314797172) to receive a temporary international ID card. Such ID cards are issued based on the identification documents.</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals shall contact the special registration centre or police office without delay.				
Time frames for considering an application	Provided that all the requirements are met, and all the data are available to register the right of temporary residence, the ID card for displaced persons (the Blue Card) will be sent by mail to the registration address or the address specified during the registration.				



Date of start of the protection	The resolution on the procedure for registration of Ukrainian nationals was adopted on 11 March 2022. The person's protection deems to start on the date of the person's registration with the respective authorities from 12 March 2022.				
Duration of the status	Until 3 March 2023				
Extension of the status	The right of residence will be automatically extended for six months unless it is expressly declared to be terminated.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum. The general information on the residence permit in Austria can be found here: <a href="https://www.migration.gv.at/de/formen-der-zuwanderung/dauerhafte-zuwanderung/">https://www.migration.gv.at/de/formen-der-zuwanderung/dauerhafte-zuwanderung/</a> Consultation centres on the migration legislation: home page Helping Hands Consultations on the immigration law: Caritas Österreich <a href="https://www.caritas.at/hilfe-angebote/flucht-integration/hilfe-help/beratung-vertretung/fuer-migrantinnen/rechtsberatung">https://www.caritas.at/hilfe-angebote/flucht-integration/hilfe-help/beratung-vertretung/fuer-migrantinnen/rechtsberatung</a> Migrant <a href="http://www.migrant.at">www.migrant.at</a>				
Grounds for termination of the status	The temporary protection that has been granted can be terminated pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 1 b of Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.  1. A person has left Austria not only for a temporary reason (the person's absence from Austria for more than 90 days within 180 days; the status can be revoked). 2. In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in the Netherlands will come to an end.				





	<p>3. A person can safely return to Ukraine.</p> <p>4. If there are grounds for refusal. For instance, they include a criminal record for especially major crimes.</p>				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.				
Legal effects of termination of the status	The official governmental website contains no information on legal effects of termination of the protected status.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>The Ukrainian nationals as well as non-Ukrainian nationals who wish to return Ukraine (regardless of whether they are subject to the EU Temporary Protection Directive) any time.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who wish to return home or leave for a third country can secure assistance (mostly information and consultation one) from the International Organization for Migration (IOM, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie) in cooperation with the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services (Bundesagentur für Betreuungs- und Unterstützungsleistungen - BBU).</p>				











## MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS



<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>Since Ukraine and Austria do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective EU Member State the border of which is crossed for the first time.</p> <p>In case they arrive by air place, Ukrainian nationals need an effective biometric foreign travel passport to enter Austria. In this case, no separate visa or another special procedure is required to enter Austria. Austria can also be entered based on the foreign travel passport without biometric data provided that there is a visa.</p> <p>Entry into Austria by other means of transport without a foreign travel passport is allowed provided that there are other identification documents and documents confirming the Ukrainian citizenship.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter Austria.</p> <p>Entry with pets is also allowed regardless of whether there is a pet's passport or chip.</p> <p>There are simplified rules for pets (dogs, cats, ferrets) of the Ukrainian displaced persons to enter the EU. Therefore, it is not necessary to prove that the pets have been vaccinated against rabies or meet any other requirements when entering the EU Member State. These pets are recommended to be vaccinated against rabies or to be marked. Additional information can be found here:</p> <p>Ukraine - Ausnahmen von den Reiseverkehrsregelungen für Flüchtlingen in Begleitung von Heimtieren - KVG (verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at)</p> <p>Dogs in Austria have to be marked with the microchip and registered with the general database. Additional information can be received from a veterinarian or a district administrative authority. More information can be found here: FAQ Chippflicht beim Hund - KVG (verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at)</p>				
-----------------------------	---	--	--	---	---



	<p>The municipalities can also demand to hold dogs in a leash and/or muzzle in certain places (for instance, on public transport or in residential areas) or to clean after dogs (use special plastic bags). Please consider the applicable rules of the municipality where the person resides.</p>				
<p>Assistance in administrative services</p>	<p>The website of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum contains information on the following administrative services provided (<a href="https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine-info-faq-ukrainian">https://www.bbu.gv.at/ukraine-info-faq-ukrainian</a>):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Registration for basic assistance (financial assistance, housing assistance, medical care)</li> <li>2. Search for jobs and German language courses. Information on the activity of AMS (Austria Public Employment Service) and ÖIF (German language courses). Information hotline for the Ukrainians (Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at +4317151051120)</li> <li>3. Medical insurance</li> <li>4. Schools (all the children who reside in Austria and how have turned six before or on 1 September shall obtain general secondary education)</li> <li>5. Health care and mental health services</li> <li>6. Transportation</li> </ol> <p>The person who wishes to use the temporary protection services in Austria shall obtain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ID card for the displaced person (Aufenthaltskarte für Vertriebene aus Ukraine).</li> <li>2. Basic social assistance (Grundversorgung).</li> <li>3. Medical insurance (Ersatz-eCard).</li> <li>4. Work permit (Beschäftigungsbewilligung).</li> <li>5. Place of residence registration</li> </ol> <p>Place of residence registration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mandatory if the duration of residence in Austria exceeds three days. The registration is free.</li> <li>2. When residing in the assisted living facility: the housing organisation managers will register the person on their own.</li> </ol>				









	<p>3. Private residence: a person has to be registered with the municipality or the city magistrate. Addresses of the municipalities can be found here (<a href="http://help.gv.at">help.gv.at</a>). Addresses of the magistrates: (<a href="http://wien.gv.at">wien.gv.at</a>)</p> <p>In Vienna, a person can get registered with any registration service regardless of the residence area. To receive a registration form, a person has to show the passport and fill in the form (Annex A (<a href="http://help.gv.at">help.gv.at</a>)), which has to be signed by the owner of the accommodation. The registration is free.</p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>The official governmental website contains no information on free legal assistance for the displaced persons from Ukraine.</p> <p>At the same time, ÖRAK (the Austrian Association of Attorneys) gives access to contact details of the lawyers who are ready to offer free support to Ukrainian nationals in different cities of Austria on its website:  <a href="https://www.rechtsanwaelte.at/buergerservice/servicecorner/ukraine-hilfe/">https://www.rechtsanwaelte.at/buergerservice/servicecorner/ukraine-hilfe/</a></p> <p>Moreover, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees gives access to the hot lines that offers legal support to Ukrainian nationals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BBU-Hotline +43126768709460 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Russian and Ukrainian 0-24</li> <li>- In German, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Diakonische Rechtshilfe-Telefon +4313430383 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Languages: Ukrainian and Russian (Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>The Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum is responsible for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons.</p> <p>The personal data register is kept on persons who have been granted temporary protection. The personal records databases are used by the governmental organisations and police of the country in order to organise residence of Ukrainian nationals in Austria.</p>				

	<p>Registration in Austria allows getting the identification number and the certificate of the place of registration (Meldezettel).</p> <p>The identification number and the certificate of the place of residence are used to sign an employment contract, to open an account with banking institutions, to receive medical insurance, to register a child in the kindergarten or school etc.</p> <p>Registration means that a person transfers his or her data to the police or local municipality or magistrate.</p>				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>It is not necessary within the Schengen Area. The embassy of the respective country must be contacted to obtain a visa to other countries.</p> <p>No transit visa is necessary if a person can prove his or her Ukrainian citizenship and identity, furnish evidence that he or she is not subject to the entry or residence ban and there are no grounds to believe that he or she poses a threat for public order during the border control.</p>				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>Relevant information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found in public sources and in clear language, on the official governmental website.</p> <p>The special operational group has been established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria to prevent human trafficking. Call the police at 133 or 112 from any telephone to contact the operational group.</p> <p>Where there are suspicious human trafficking activities, call the human trafficking hotline at +43 677 61 34 34 34 (24/7).</p>				




<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>For the entire duration of the protection.</p> <p>During the residence in Austria, the residence permit is the ID card for the displaced person (Ausweis für Vertriebene) in A4 format that is issued during the registration, or the plastic identification card “blaue Karte” received by the person.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Austria that apply to the respective person).</p> <p>The biometric of the person who has not received the ID card of the person with the temporary protection gives the Ukrainians the right to stay in Austria for 90 days (so called “free-stay period”). The period of stay can be extended for 90 more days at most (i.e. the total period of stay will make 180 days) if the free-stay period or the term of the visa has expired in case the person can furnish documents certifying the need to stay in Austria and refuses to get the temporary protection. In case the free-stay period or the term of the visa expires, there will be no negative effects.</p>				
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>The Coordination Office of the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services (BBU) can send a person either to the organised accommodation offered by the federal government or to the arrival centres of the federal lands. The organised accommodation (under the governmental programme) means housing and meals.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine have the right to free housing at the expense of the Austrian government.</p> <p><a href="https://www.wombats-hostels.com/blog/refugees-ukraine-rooms-for-you">https://www.wombats-hostels.com/blog/refugees-ukraine-rooms-for-you</a> - hotel in Vienna that provides free accommodation to Ukrainian nationals. Rechte Wienzeile 35, A-1040 Vienna, +43 1 89 72 336</p> <p>There are non-governmental organisations that help Ukrainian nationals with accommodation.</p>				



	<p>1. DIAKONIE (<a href="https://www.diakonie.at/unsere-angebote-und-einrichtungen/wohnraumvermittlungsstelle-fuer-vertriebene-aus-der-ukraine">https://www.diakonie.at/unsere-angebote-und-einrichtungen/wohnraumvermittlungsstelle-fuer-vertriebene-aus-der-ukraine</a>, contact telephone number (Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Friday 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.: +4313439191 )</p> <p>27 CARITAS (contact telephone number: 05/1776380, e-mail: <a href="mailto:ukraine-info@caritas-wien.at">ukraine-info@caritas-wien.at</a>)  In case of private housing, a person can receive such services of the basic state assistance as monetary housing assistance and funds for meals.  Information on the website:  <a href="https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.884366&amp;portal=oegkportal">https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.884366&amp;portal=oegkportal</a></p>				
<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Austria can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country.  The same way, the person who is staying in the country and has been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State has to return to the latter for residence.  However, Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose.  The persons who have been granted temporary protection are free to get around the EU Member States for 90 days (out of 180 days) with their biometric passport. A person can return to Austria any time with the valid ID card for the displaced person. Basic assistance is not paid for the period of absence. The social services must be informed if a person receives the assistance as a person subject to temporary protection.</p>				



<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>Arbeitsmarktservice (AMS) is the Austrian Public Employment Service. It gives information and consultations, including the ones in Ukrainian, on vacancies, helps with the German language courses and other necessary training and advanced training courses, and also collects information on skills and qualifications.  <a href="https://www.ams.at/unternehmen/service-zur-personalsuche/gefluechtete-personen-aus-der-ukraine-einstellen">https://www.ams.at/unternehmen/service-zur-personalsuche/gefluechtete-personen-aus-der-ukraine-einstellen</a></p> <p>AMS needs to be contacted for employment. During the first visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- personal data, information on the degree, working experience, skills etc. are collected;</li> <li>- the mandatory document is “Blue Card” (ID card for the displaced persons);</li> <li>- the social insurance e-card (personal electronic card of the client of the social insurance fund) is presented;</li> <li>- if a person is not fluent in or does not speak German, he or she must ask another adult for help on his or her own;</li> <li>- the Competence Assessment Questionnaire (the Job Candidate Questionnaire) should be filled in;</li> <li>- the employment condition is the employment person issued by AMS by the employer’s request.</li> </ul> <p>School certificates, university diplomas and degrees are recognised via the respective higher educational establishment: <a href="http://www.berufsanerkennung.at">www.berufsanerkennung.at</a></p> <p>Information on recognition of the professional qualification obtained abroad (AST) can be found here: <a href="http://www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at">www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at</a>  Regulated professions: If a person has worked as a teacher, a nurse, a doctor, a lawyer, an architect or a construction engineer, he or she shall furnish the confirmation and take tests.</p> <p>Information on entrepreneurship can be received at the basic service of the Austrian Federal Economic</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	---

	Chamber: consultation and contact details — gruenderservice.at				
Term of the employment permit	Until 3 March 2023 If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 3 March 2024.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	The persons enjoying temporary protection in Austria are subject to the general legal regime (general national rules) regarding salaries, access to social welfare systems regardless of being an employee or a self-employed person or working under other employment conditions.				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>The persons enjoying temporary protection who have been employed are subject to tax assessment under the same conditions as the Austrian nationals. The tax rate depends on the tax class; Austria has six of them. Pertinence to the specific class depends on the income, concurrent jobs, family status (being single, a single mother, family without children, family with children etc.).</p> <p>For the avoidance of double taxation of persons who concurrently have income in Ukraine and Austria, there is the Convention between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of Ukraine for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention</p>				








	<p>of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital in effect since 16.10.1997. To get additional information on tax assessment or avoidance of double taxation, please contact the tax service (Finanzamt Österreich (bmf.gv.at)).</p>				
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>Financial social assistance can be accrued and paid only in case the subsistence means cannot be covered with income or assets of the displaced persons (personal savings are included into this category) since payments are assigned only after the person's needs and status are reviewed by the social workers.</p> <p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p>				<p></p> <p></p>
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>The consultation service of the Professional Association of Austrian Psychologists helps in a swift and qualified manner. Crisis hotline 01/504 8000, email <a href="mailto:helpline@boep.or.at">helpline@boep.or.at</a> <a href="mailto:helpline@psychologiehilft.at">helpline@psychologiehilft.at</a></p> <p>24/7 psychological support: Psychnet – it is the online search system for psychological services all over Austria. The psychologists who can consult by telephone, video conference or, in case of emergency, personally can be found at <a href="http://www.psychnet.at">www.psychnet.at</a>.</p> <p>AkutBetreuung Wien (ABW) is the organisation established in Vienna. The professionals trained on psychosocial issues support the victims after extremely severe events. AkutBetreuung Wien can be contacted by telephone at +43 676 8118 98698 (24/7).</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p></p>



	<p>General information on mental disorders, information on medical and social facilities of Vienna and the facilities of the Psychosocial Service in Vienna can be received by telephone (+43 1 4000 53060).</p> <p>Free psychological assistance hotline Folder Ukrainian (in Ukrainian): Psychologische Hilfe in Krisenzeiten_UA.indd (boep.or.at) /</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>Basic social assistance (Grundversorgung) is provided within the programme.</p> <p>Financial social assistance can be accrued and paid only in case the subsistence means cannot be covered with income or assets of the displaced persons (personal savings are included into this category) since payments are assigned only after the person's needs and status are reviewed by the social workers.</p> <p>If a person rents housing, he or she has the right to housing rental assistance.</p> <p>Housing assistance if the person rents on his or her own: EUR 213 per month per adult for meals, and EUR 96 per child.</p> <p>Accommodation within the basic care can be offered at the organised premises of the basic care centres (federal or state ones) or as a part of private accommodation. The services below and associated maximum tariffs are not used for accommodation although other rules or amounts can be used in respective federal lands.</p> <p>Principal services in case of private or individual accommodation:</p> <p>In the context of private or individual accommodation, the following maximum rates are used for a person to get auxiliary rental and food services on his or her own, contrary to the organised accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– up to EUR 165.00 per person per month for rent for one person (it used to be EUR 150.00)</li> <li>– up to EUR 330.00 per person per month for rent for families (from two persons) (it used to be EUR 300.00)</li> </ul>				

	<p>– up to EUR 260.00 per person per month for meals for adults (it used to be EUR 215.00)</p> <p>– up to EUR 145.00 per person per month for meals for children (it used to be EUR 100.00)</p> <p>If the accommodation has been provided: EUR 5.50 per day for meals and additional EUR 40 per month for pocket expenses</p> <p>If the accommodation and meals have been provided — EUR 40 per month for pocket expenses</p> <p>Meals for the minors — up to EUR 100.00 per person per month</p> <p>Clothes subsidy — up to EUR 150 per person per month</p> <p>School pack subsidy — up to EUR 200 per child per academic year</p> <p>More information can be found here:  <a href="https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.884366&amp;portal=oegkportal">https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.884366&amp;portal=oegkportal</a></p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection have the right to medical services even if they have not been insured.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine get medical insurance as soon as they are granted temporary protection. The right to medical care is certified following the registration, with the insurance number assigned, and the green card replacement can be received in the service offices for the clients of the Austrian Health Insurance Fund (ÖGK) (e-card replacement slip).</p> <p>Service offices for the clients of ÖGK can be found here:  Kundenservicestellen der ÖGK (<a href="https://www.gesundheitskasse.at">gesundheitskasse.at</a>)</p> <p>Information on medical insurance can be obtained from the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA) (<a href="mailto:www.bfa-info@bmi.gv.at">www.bfa-info@bmi.gv.at</a> )</p>				





	<p>Before the insurance number is issued, a person has the right to free services of a general practitioner (Ärztinnen für Allgemeinmedizin, the Ukrainian equivalent to the family doctor) who has a contract with the Austrian Health Insurance Fund (Kassenarzt). A general practitioner can be found at Praxisplan.</p> <p>Moreover, free medical care can be provided at the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vienna Humanitarian Arrival Centre: Engerthstraße 267-269, 1020 Vienna</li> <li>- Amber-Med Medical Centre: Oberlaaer Straße 300 – 30, 1230 Vienna</li> <li>- Barmherzigen Brüder Wien Hospital: Johannes von Gott Platz 1, 1020 Vienna</li> </ul> <p>Additional information on medical insurance can be received at the website of the Austrian Health Insurance Fund (<a href="http://www.gesundheitskasse.at">www.gesundheitskasse.at</a>).</p> <p>Consultation Service of the Professional Association of Austrian Psychologists  Crisis hotline 01/504 8000,  email <a href="mailto:helpline@boep.or.at">helpline@boep.or.at</a>  <a href="mailto:helpline@psychologiehilft.at">helpline@psychologiehilft.at</a>  24/7 psychological support: Psychnet – it is the online search system for psychological services all over Austria.</p> <p>The psychologists who can consult by telephone, video conference or, in case of emergency, personally can be found at <a href="http://www.psychnet.at">www.psychnet.at</a>.</p> <p>Free psychological assistance hotline Folder Ukrainian (in Ukrainian): Psychologische Hilfe in Krisenzeiten_UA.indd (<a href="http://boep.or.at">boep.or.at</a>)</p> <p>In Vienna, Vienna Social Fund (FSW) can be contacted to obtain more information on the care services for people with special needs and on how to live as independently as possible: Moreover, FSW assists in routine life support, mobility and leisure, different forms of accommodation, education and work. More information can be found here: <a href="http://FSW.at">FSW.at</a>  </p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>Leben mit Behinderung; contact details of the Vienna Social Fund (FSW): (FSW.at   Kontakt)</p> <p>More information in the regional support service in the public offices of the Ministry of Social Affairs can be found at the websites of the respective districts or in the settlement of residence.</p>				
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Bachelor's and Master's programmes in the state higher educational establishments are free. The exam is taken to confirm the level of the German language at B2 to C1 level.</p> <p>The Ukrainian students are exempted from charges for the summer semester in the Austrian state higher educational establishments.</p> <p>There is a special scholarship for the Ukrainian students.</p> <p>The detailed information is published at the websites:          Unsere Programme von A bis Z   Agentur für Bildung und Internationalisierung (oead.at)</p> <p>Ukraine Info   Österreichische Hochschüler_innenschaft (oeh.ac.at)</p> <p>Angebot (uniko.ac.at)</p> <p>ERA4Ukraine   EURAXESS (europa.eu).          The Austrian Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OEAD) offers group consultations in the integration centre in Vienna. They present general information on studying in Austria, on the application and admission, on residence and legal information.          Registration can be effected at the information hot line for the displaced persons from Ukraine:          +43 1 715 10 51 – 120</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	



<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>Free education in public schools under the same conditions as nationals of Austria</p> <p>The Austrian general school education provides for full integration of arriving foreigners. At the initial stage, the children who do not speak German can be admitted to so called integration classes that are focused on the pupils mastering the German language. Then the pupils who study in the integration classes are transferred to ordinary German-language classes. The general rule is that school education in Austria is mandatory and free. To be admitted to school, a child needs to be registered directly at school or via the website of the school in the area where the person resides.</p> <p>There is a Ukrainian school in Austria:  <a href="https://www.ukr-schule.at/uk">https://www.ukr-schule.at/uk</a></p> <p>Information on how children with special needs study can be received from the respective educational department of each federal land.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>It is prescribed that necessary representation of unaccompanied minors must be ensured, for instance, by a legal guardian or, where necessary, an organisation responsible for care and welfare of the minor.</p> <p>A person enjoying temporary protection is allowed to take care of the other person's child where there is parents' consent (preferably written one). The guardianship right arises as a result.</p>				
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners</p>



					in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	If a person is a Ukrainian national or a third-country national with the refugee status or the comparable protection status in Ukraine, the temporary right to stay in Austria also applies to the family members provided that they had already lived as a family in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Family members include a spouse or registered partner, minor unmarried children of a person (also of his or her spouse or registered partner) as well as other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit with a person before the displacement, and who were dependent on the person who has been granted the right to temporary protection in Austria.				





# BELGIUM















Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p>	Belgium is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Useful contact details and links in Belgium:  <a href="https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium">https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium</a>  <a href="https://www.helpukraine.brussels/uk">https://www.helpukraine.brussels/uk</a>  <a href="https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/ukrainci-v-belgii">https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/ukrainci-v-belgii</a>  <a href="https://www.vlaanderen.be/vlaanderen-helpt-oekraine">https://www.vlaanderen.be/vlaanderen-helpt-oekraine</a>  <a href="http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_logement/site/ukraine">http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_logement/site/ukraine</a>.</p> <p>Caritas International: 0032 476 34 07 58 via WhatsApp (in Ukrainian).                      - Federal Help Desk Ukraine-Belgium: 0032 2 488 88 88 (in Dutch and French) – Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.                      Help Desk for Refugees, Volunteers and Host Families: Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen 1. 0032 2 225.44.11 (in English and Dutch) – Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.                      2. 02 (in Ukrainian) – Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.</p>	The official governmental website states that while the displaced persons from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive, motions to grant the refugee status will not be considered until the temporary protection is terminated.			











	<p>Psychological support in Ukrainian: Solentra: 0032 484 650 130 – Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.  Psychological assistance: 0800/12347. This telephone number is designated for beneficiaries of the temporary protection status as well as the host party who needs advice on how to better support the people hosted. FYI – the operators speak French, Dutch, English and Ukrainian.  Regarding housing matters: toll-free number 0800/40.400.</p> <p>Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine to the Kingdom of Belgium  address: 30-32, Av. A.Lancaster, B-1180 Bruxelles, Belgique  phone: +32 (0)2-379-21-11; +32-(0)2-379-21-19  e-mail: emb_be@mfa.gov.ua; ukrinbel@gmail.com</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals and their family members whose primary place of residence had been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> <p>Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine, and their family members whose primary place of residence had been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> <p>Family members of the above-mentioned persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A spouse or unmarried official partner in stable relationship in accordance with the Belgian legislation on foreigners.</li> <li>- Unmarried minor children, including the spouse’s children, regardless of whether they are born in marriage or out of wedlock or adopted.</li> <li>- Other close relatives living as a family as of the time of the circumstances associated with the mass influx of displaced person, who were fully or mostly dependent on them.</li> </ul> <p>Nationals of third countries who had legally resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the valid permanent residence permit (certificate), and cannot return to the country or region in safe and steady conditions.</p>				







	<p><a href="https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/timchasoviy-zakhist">https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/timchasoviy-zakhist</a></p>				
Decision-making authority	<p>To submit an application for temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other person shall personally attend the registration centre, the Immigration Office – Palais 8 (Brussels Expo, Heysel), at – BRUSSELS EXPO HALL PALAIS/HALL 8 – HEYSEL VERREGAT).</p> <p>In order to avoid large queues, you can register online and arrange a visit to the registration centre at Palais 8 (Brussels Expo, Heysel). It guarantees registration to obtain temporary protection on the day of arrival. There can be queues subject to the number of people.</p> <p>To get registered online: Go to the website <a href="http://www.register-ukraine.be">www.register-ukraine.be</a> You need a Belgian IP address for registration. It has to be a SIM card from the Belgian operator or connection to the Belgian Wi-Fi. Fill in the form and book the time slot. Get a QR code by email. Attend the registration centre with your QR code and identification documents. Get into the special line. The QR code will be scanned at the entrance and exit from the registration centre.</p> <p>The registration centre of the Immigration Office (Palais 8, Brussels Expo au Heysel) is closed at the weekend starting from Saturday, 30 April. Starting from Monday, 2 May, the centre works Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The working hours always change subject to the number of requests.</p> <p>If the temporary protection conditions are met: the person has been registered with the Registration Centre of the Immigration Office, has furnished the documents certifying that he or she pertains to the group of people eligible for temporary protection in Belgium, copies of such documents and biometric data, such person is immediately issued the Temporary Protection Certificate.</p>	Immigration Office (Dienst Vreemdelingenzaken; Office des Etrangers; Ausländeramt)			



	<p>The displaced person must contact the municipal administration at his or her place of residence with this Certificate.</p> <p>The municipal administration issues the holder of the Certificate the residence permit issued to nationals of third countries who are allowed a limited stay in Belgium for more than three months.</p> <p>The permit is called Card A. Limited Stay. Before Card A is issued, a displaced person receives the hard-copy replacement of Card A – Annex 15.</p> <p><a href="http://www.info-ukraine.be">www.info-ukraine.be</a></p>				
Documents to be furnished	<p>To be registered, Ukrainian nationals have to present their passport or another identification document. The following can also be furnished: a national passport of the Ukrainian citizen (ID card), a birth certificate, documents on the permanent place of residence, and other documents that confirm pertinence to one of the categories of people who can claim temporary protection in Belgium. Foreigners have to present their identification document as well as residence permit of Ukraine. Copies of these documents as well as biometric data – fingerprints.</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	<p>The official governmental website contains no information on the time frames for filing an application for temporary protection in Belgium.</p> <p>However, there is information on the Ukrainians who regularly stay or have arrived in Belgium before the full-scale invasion by Russia, so they are forced to stay longer than established before. Such persons are advised to immediately contact the municipal administration at the place of residence and to ask to extend their period of stay.</p> <p>If Ukrainian nationals or other persons wish to submit an application for temporary protection, they will probably be asked to wait if their stay in Belgium is covered by another document.</p> <p><a href="https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/ukrainci-v-belgii">https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/ukraine/informaciya-ukrainskoyu/ukrainci-v-belgii</a>.</p>				

Time frames for considering an application	<p>If the temporary protection conditions are met: the person has been registered with the Registration Centre of the Immigration Office, has furnished the documents certifying that he or she pertains to the group of people eligible for temporary protection in Belgium, copies of such documents and biometric data, such person is immediately issued the Temporary Protection Certificate.</p> <p>The displaced person must contact the municipal administration at his or her place of residence with this Certificate.</p> <p>The municipal administration issues the holder of the Certificate the residence permit issued to nationals of third countries who are allowed a limited stay in Belgium for more than three months.</p> <p>The permit is called “Card A. Limited Stay” There is no information on the time frames for issuing Card A. Limited Stay. Before Card A is issued, a displaced person receives the hard-copy replacement of Card A – Annex 15.</p>				
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022				
Duration of the status	Card A. Limited Stay is valid for a year from the date of temporary protection (i.e. from 04.03.2022 until 04.03.2023).				
Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 4 March 2024.				
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Belgium will come to an end.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				







protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons					
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>Ukrainian nationals as well nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who wish to return to Ukraine may return on a voluntary basis. It is the person's individual decision.</p> <p>A trip will be no different from an ordinary trip. Governmental authorities do not receive information on Ukrainian nationals or other persons returning before they return.</p> <p>In order to exercise the right to voluntary return to Ukraine, one of numerous contact points in Belgium can be contacted (in the following cities: Brussels, Ghent, Antwerpen, Liège, Charleroi). Addresses can be found at <a href="https://www.voluntaryreturn.be/sites/default/files/public/content/contact_en.pdf">https://www.voluntaryreturn.be/sites/default/files/public/content/contact_en.pdf</a>), and it can be discussed with the representative of social services or toll-free at 0800 327 45.</p> <p>Voluntary return programmes are coordinated by Fedasil. If a request for return is approved, Fedasil pays for an air plane or bus ticket as well as a ride to the airport or bus station.</p> <p>It is now possible to return to Ukraine by bus only. There are daily bus routes (Flixbus, Connections) to different cities of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil etc.). Buses depart from the Brussels-South or Brussels-North railway station and sometimes stop in Liège.</p> <p>Fedasil pays a return bonus of EUR 50 per adult and EUR 25 per child.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals and other persons who have decided to return to Ukraine have to inform the municipality of their place of residence in Belgium of their departure.</p>				









	<p>After such persons arrive in Ukraine, they will be supported by the IOM (International Organization for Migration, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie) and Caritas (Caritas Internationalis).</p> <p><a href="https://www.voluntaryreturn.be/questions?lang=66">https://www.voluntaryreturn.be/questions?lang=66</a>.</p>				
<p><b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b></p>					
<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>Since Ukraine and Belgium do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective EU Member State the border of which is crossed for the first time.</p> <p>The biometric passport gives the Ukrainians the right to stay in Belgium for 90 days (so called “free-stay period”). The period of stay can be extended for 90 days (in other words, the total period of stay will make 180 days) if the free-stay period or the term of the visa has expired. In case the free-stay period or the term of the visa expires, there will be no negative effects.</p> <p>In case they arrive by air place, Ukrainian nationals need an effective biometric foreign travel passport to enter Belgium. In this case, no separate visa or another special procedure is required to enter Belgium.</p> <p>Belgium can also be entered based on the foreign travel passport without biometric data provided that there is a visa.</p> <p>Entry into Belgium by other means of transport without a foreign travel passport is allowed provided that there are other identification documents and documents confirming the Ukrainian citizenship.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter Belgium.</p>				
<p>Assistance in administrative services</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				








<p>Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons</p>	<p>The Ukrainian nationals and other persons can contact the Associations of Attorneys to receive legal assistance.</p> <p>Such Associations have the attorneys who have agreed to consider the cases paid for from the state budget, in addition to their ordinary cases. It means that consultations for displaced persons are free of charge. Where necessary, communication is effected via interpreters.</p> <p>Assistance is rendered by the attorneys who practice the migration law. The start of the procedure requires a minimum package of documents: completed application for legal assistance as well as all possible identification documents.</p> <p>The questionnaire for legal services can be filled in here: <a href="https://bajbruxelles.be/index.php/fr/">https://bajbruxelles.be/index.php/fr/</a>.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>To be registered with the Immigration Office in Brussels, Ukrainian nationals and other persons have to furnish the documents that certify their right to temporary protection in Belgium, copies of these documents and biometric data. Then they are issued the Temporary Protection Certificate. This Certificate enables them to receive a temporary residence permit, Card A. For this purpose, after the person arrives at the place of residence, it is necessary to arrange submission of the application for Card A to the municipal authority, “commune” or “gemeente”, as soon as possible. After the application is submitted, the Ukrainian national is given the permission to work and enjoy social rights (social support, school etc.). Registration means that the person transfers his or her personal data and (temporary) address to the municipal authority.</p> <p>Each family member older than 12 gets his or her Card A.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				

<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals and other persons who stay in Belgium do not have to do anything they do not wish to (of sexual or other nature). The receiving party cannot ask to work for him or her without pay in exchange for accommodation.</p> <p>If a displaced person feels under threat, or he or she/his or her family member has fallen victim to violence or cruel treatment, they must contact OCMW/CPAS (Public Social Assistance Centre) of the municipality or specialised organisation in Belgium for help.</p> <p>Useful links on this matter and responsible institutions:  <a href="https://www.payoke.be;">https://www.payoke.be;</a>  <a ;"="" href="https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/mene-ekspluatuyut&amp;">https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/mene-ekspluatuyut&amp;";</a>  <a href="https://asblsurya.org/fr/">https://asblsurya.org/fr/.</a></p> <p>The Human Trafficking Taskforce of the Federal State Service of Justice has developed the document with advice and information in English, Ukrainian and Russian in order to raise public awareness and refer them, where necessary, to the authorities that specialise in hosting, support and housing of victims of human trafficking and smuggling of people in the international scale:  <a href="https://www.helpukraine.brussels/uk/lookingfor/u-poshukakh-materialiv-dlya-pidvyschennya-svidomosti">https://www.helpukraine.brussels/uk/lookingfor/u-poshukakh-materialiv-dlya-pidvyschennya-svidomosti.</a></p> <p>In particular, PAG-ASA NGO deals with human trafficking issues in Belgium.  PAG-ASA can be contacted:  at Rue des Alexiens 16b Bruxelles, Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	---










	<p>by telephone: 02 511 64 64 (24/7);          What's app: 0470 94 07 77.  <a href="https://pag-asa.be/medias/victimfile/15/file/.pdf">https://pag-asa.be/medias/victimfile/15/file/.pdf</a>.</p>				
Time frames for exercising the residence right	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Belgium that apply to the respective person).</p>				
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	<p>The Government of Belgium recommends Ukrainian nationals and other persons to stay with their relatives, friends or acquaintances residing in Belgium, where possible.</p> <p>If Ukrainian nationals and other displaced persons who have arrived in Belgium already have the place of residence (for instance, they have rented housing on their own), the migration service advises to stay there for now.</p> <p>Another “suitable housing” option is “crisis accommodation”. A stay there is allowed for several days, weeks or months.</p> <p>If the stay lasts several days/weeks, it is ensured by the municipality or the hosting party. In other words, it is for free for the displaced persons.</p> <p>If the stay lasts more than a month, the displaced persons shall pay for it. The municipalities recommend the compensation paid by a guest to the hosting party: EUR 150 per adult and EUR 50 per minor. By the guests’ consent, CPAS/OCMW deducts the approved amount from the social assistance granted to the “guests” and transfers it to the bank account of the hosting party.</p>				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>The Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in Belgium can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport as well as Card A (a temporary residence permit in Belgium) in case the person’s 180-day period of stay in the Schengen Area has expired.</p>				



<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The persons who are allowed to stay in Belgium under temporary protection have the right to work provided that they have a residence permit: Card A or Annex 16 to Card A.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals have an unlimited access to the labour market in Belgium.</p> <p>Actiris is the regional employment office in Brussels that is developing the information brochure in Ukrainian to explain what to do to find a job in Belgium.</p> <p>Additional information can be obtained here:  <a href="https://www.actiris.brussels/en/">https://www.actiris.brussels/en/</a>  <a href="https://www.actiris.brussels/fr/citoyens/offres-d-emploi/">https://www.actiris.brussels/fr/citoyens/offres-d-emploi/</a>  <a href="https://www.actiris.brussels/fr/partenaires/detail-d-un-contact/4628-convivialites">https://www.actiris.brussels/fr/partenaires/detail-d-un-contact/4628-convivialites</a>.</p>				
<p>Term of the employment permit</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				

Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p> <p>Rates of the individual income tax in Belgium: if the annual income is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- less than EUR 13,870 → 25%</li> <li>- EUR 24,480 to EUR 42.370 → 45%</li> <li>- more than EUR 42,370 → 50%</li> </ul>				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	<p>SOLENTRA NGO offers free psychological support. For this purpose, the displaced persons should call SOLENTRA hot line and get assistance in Ukrainian. SOLENTRA psychologists will hear them with the interpreter's help and give efficient advice, offer efficient psychological exercises. SOLENTRA'S phone number +32 484 650 130.</p> <p><a href="https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/psykholohichna-pidtrymka">https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/psykholohichna-pidtrymka</a>.</p>			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do	<p>The Ukrainian nationals and other persons who have been granted temporary protection in Belgium (Card A/Annex 15 before Card A is issued) shall have the right to social assistance.</p> <p>In order to get social assistance, the displaced persons have to file an application to the social support centre CPAS/OCMW.</p> <p>The competent CPAS/OCMW is the municipality where the</p>				





<p>not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>person is granted temporary protection and is registered with the register of foreigners. If the displaced person has applied to the wrong CPAS/OCMW, it will forward the request to another CPAS/OCMW.</p> <p>The CPAS/OCMW has 30 days to take a decision. The CPAS/OCMW shall furnish the person with evidence of submission of his or her application. Then the social worker conducts the social investigation, and the CPAS/OCMW takes a decision on whether the displaced person can be granted assistance, and what types of assistance they are supposed to be with account of his or her position. The relevant information will be sent to the displaced person with a courier, at the person's address of residence or stay.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals and other displaced persons have the right to receive social assistance. It is a certain amount equivalent to the subsistence minimum. It will depend on the person's condition: a single person, a family with children etc. As a rule, such assistance is paid in the amount of EUR 750 per person. If a displaced person is single and lives alone, it is EUR 1,100. EUR 100 to EUR 200 are additionally paid per child, but it depends on the number of children and their age. The total limit per family is EUR 1,500, but there are lots of individual cases. If a displaced person disagrees with the amount of the social assistance, the decision of the CPAS/OCMW can be challenged in court.</p> <p>If a displaced person is paid social assistance, he or she can leave Belgium for up to 28 days and have to inform their social inspector every time; otherwise, social assistance will cease to be paid.</p> <p>The CPAS/OCMW can provide services to purchase furniture (a bed, a table, a fridge etc.); the furniture must be designated for permanent personal residence rather than a temporary stay, for instance, at the friends' home.</p> <p>The regional integration centres offer free "integration courses". Such courses offer Ukrainian nationals and other persons who have been granted temporary protection in</p>				
---	---	--	--	--	--

	<p>Belgium the social services of support and assistance in gaining basic knowledge of social relations in Belgium.</p> <p>On the day they arrive in Belgium, Ukrainian nationals can exercise their right of free rides by SNCB network. These are international trains to and from Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France. They must show the DB ticket "Help Ukraine" or their Ukrainian passport, ID card or another personal identification document.</p>				
Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence	<p>Displaced persons have the right to be compensated for medical costs. For this purpose, they have to get registered with the medical insurance authority (mutual insurance fund or health and disability insurance office). If a displaced person is registered with the medical insurance authority, he or she can be consulted by a general practitioner, a dentist or other professionals on any medical issues not associated with the first aid.</p> <p>Displaced persons have the right to emergency medical aid until medical insurance is obtained.</p> <p>If there is a threat for the displaced person's life, he or she must visit hospital to get treated. The CPAS/OCMW needs to be contacted to organise payment of bills.</p>				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	<p>The children who come to Belgium from Ukraine have the right to education. Their residence status does not matter.</p> <p>Education is mandatory and free for the children aged 6 to 18.</p> <p>For a child to be admitted to school, he or she has to be taken to the school chosen. Admission to school requires no documents.</p>				





	<p>The children who have arrived in Belgium from Ukraine must get registered in school within 60 days following their arrival.</p> <p>If a school cannot admit a child due to lack of seats, the school administration shall issue the registration certificate to the person who accompanies the child.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>If a person younger than 18 comes to Belgium without a person with parental powers or the right of guardianship in respect of him or her, such person is considered to be an unaccompanied minor (MENA). Even if minors have relatives in Belgium who are not parents, they are still considered to be unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>The minors from Ukraine who arrive unaccompanied and wish to file an application for temporary protection shall get registered with the registration centre of the Immigration Office in Brussels.</p> <p>The Immigration Office informs the Guardianship Service of arrival of the unaccompanied minor. The Guardianship Service shall assign the guardian to each unaccompanied minor, who will act as his or her legal representative. Even if a Ukrainian national is a relative of a minor, the guardian will be assigned. The Guardianship Service will not assign a guardian only provided that there are official documents that are recognised by Belgium and certify that someone has the legal authority to act on behalf of such minor. The Guardianship Service shall check such documents following the registration.</p> <p>There is a queue for guardian at present.</p> <p>The Guardianship Service must be contacted if an unaccompanied minor is especially vulnerable (for instance, has major medical or mental disorders, is pregnant, can fall victim to cruel treatment or human trafficking).  <a href="https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/kinderen-en-jongeren/meni-vidoma-nepovnolitnya-osoba-yaka-tut-bez-batkiv">https://info-ukraine.be/uk/assistance-belgium/kinderen-en-jongeren/meni-vidoma-nepovnolitnya-osoba-yaka-tut-bez-batkiv</a>.</p>				









Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				













# REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p> <p>Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 144 dated 10 March 2022 “On Granting Temporary Protection to the Displaced Persons from Ukraine and Amending the National Action Plan for Temporary Protection in the Republic of Bulgaria”.</p>	The Republic of Bulgaria is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Advice on the provision of protection in Bulgaria, including assistance in completing documents, is provided by lawyers registered in the National Register of Legal Aid in all fourteen regional counselling centres. Full list of contact details of the regional centres:  <a href="https://mjs.bg/home/index/7fad28f3-f00e-4d7a-86c3-a570762aca1e">https://mjs.bg/home/index/7fad28f3-f00e-4d7a-86c3-a570762aca1e</a>.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals may also call the National Hotline for Primary Legal Aid 0700 18 250.</p>	The official website <a href="https://asylum.bg/uk/home-dashboard-ua">https://asylum.bg/uk/home-dashboard-ua</a> informs that the State Agency for Refugees will not consider applications for the refugee status during the term of the status of “temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria”.			





	<p>Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine to Bulgaria: 29 Boryana Street, Ovcha kupel, Sofia, 1618, Bulgaria. Phone: +359-28-18-68-28, +359-29-55-93-54, +359-28-18-68-27. E-mail: emb_bg@mfa.gov.ua.</p> <p>Contact details of Migration Directorates: 48 Knyagynya Maria Luiza Boulevard, Sofia, 1202; 02 982 4808. 63 Perushtitsa, Burgas; 056 856 809; 70 Volga Street, 9, Plovdiv; +359 32 655 311; 1 San Stefano Street, Varna; 052 65 2344.</p> <p>The Bulgarian Red Cross, together with the Ministry of Health, has launched a new telephone line to help refugees from the conflict in Ukraine in Bulgaria: 0800 20101.</p> <p>The Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has launched a hotline in Bulgaria for legal assistance to refugees from the conflict in Ukraine: 08888 19 745.</p>				
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection	<p>1) Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and their family members; 2) nationals of third countries other than Ukraine and stateless persons, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and their family members; 3) nationals of third countries or stateless persons who have fled Ukraine as a result of the hostilities, entered and stay in the Republic of Bulgaria if they expressly claim that they wish to use the temporary protection status until 31 March 2022. -</p>	•			
Decision-making authority	<p>1) border police; 2) State Agency for Refugees; 3) other bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (migration and police ones). More detailed information (list, addresses) on the registration offices can be found on the Map of Registration Offices for Temporary Protection (<a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/issuance-of-temporary-protection/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/issuance-of-temporary-protection/</a></p>	State Agency for Refugees.			







Documents to be furnished	<p>1) a biometric passport;  2) an old passport format without biometric data;  3) an ID card;  4) a driving license;  5) a birth certificate – for children up to fourteen years;  6) one of the documents above that has expired;  7) other official documents that indicate their identity – for example: certificates, passes, diplomas, membership cards, bank cards, employment records, property documents and the like;  8) for those who do not have absolutely any documents – exceptionally and after an inspection by Border Police officers in accordance with Article 8 of the Schengen Visa Code.</p> <p>It is allowed to enter Bulgaria by car, regardless of whether or not there is international insurance. More information about car insurance after entering Bulgaria:  <a href="http://guarantefund.org/bg/kontakti">http://guarantefund.org/bg/kontakti</a>.</p> <p>It is also allowed to enter Bulgaria with pets, regardless of whether they have identification with a chip, accompanying passports or vaccination certificates. The relevant Bulgarian authorities have adopted a simplified procedure for these cases. More information on this issue – see:  <a href="https://www.bfsa.bg/">https://www.bfsa.bg/</a>.</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	<p>Before expiration of 90 days of the visa-free travel following arrival in the country.</p> <p>The foreigners who are not Ukrainian nationals and had lived in Ukraine before the war based on the temporary residence permit or the permanent residence permit and who have difficulty leaving Bulgaria for the country of origin. The deadline for their registration as persons under temporary protection in Bulgaria is 31 March 2022.</p>				
Time frames for considering an application	<p>The procedure takes five to fifteen minutes, and the temporary protection is granted at once.</p>				
Date of start of the protection	<p>14 March 2022</p>				





Duration of the status	One year				
Extension of the status	The registration card of a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria may be extended for up to two years, and up to three years where necessary.				
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Republic of Bulgaria will come to an end. In this case, the registration card issued in Bulgaria has to be transferred to the public authorities of the other Member State to get a new local documents as a person under temporary protection. If such persons decide to return to Bulgaria and insist on being returned their registration card of a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection, it can only be done in the territorial directorates of the State Agency for Refugees in Sofia and Harmanli. After the card is returned, the statement of transfer and acceptance is made, and a copy thereof is provided to the Ukrainian national.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons under the recognised temporary protection cannot undergo a parallel individual case assessment in connection with international protection (the refugee status or the humanitarian status). This rule has been incorporated into the Bulgarian legislation: Article 68, Paragraph 1, Clause 2 of the Law on Asylum and Refugees.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				





Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>There is no information on the mechanism for persons who have been granted temporary protection in Bulgaria to return to Ukraine.</p> <p>It is stated at the official governmental website that, following the registration in the Republic of Bulgaria and issue of the registration card of a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection, the person has the right to freely return to the country of origin. Exercise of such right requires no prior registration or permit.</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	---



**MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS**

Receiving conditions	<p>Since 2017, Bulgaria as a part of the EU has had visa-free travel with Ukraine. It guarantees that all Ukrainian nationals can enter the Republic of Bulgaria only with their biometric passports and stay for up to 90 days within six months, without the need to get any permit from the authorities.</p> <p>After Russia attacked Ukraine on 24 February 2022, Ukrainian nationals were given an opportunity to enter Bulgaria without having to comply with those conditions, i.e. even though they did not have a valid passport to travel abroad.</p> <p>It means that the Ukrainians can enter any EU country, including Bulgaria, if they have one of the following types of documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a biometric passport;</li> <li>an old passport format without biometric data;</li> <li>an ID card;</li> <li>a driving license;</li> <li>a birth certificate – for children up to fourteen years.</li> </ul> <p>In connection with the emergency, the following refugees from Ukraine are allowed to enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>who have one of the documents above that has expired;</li> <li>who have none of the documents above, but have other official documents that indicate their identity – for example: certificates, passes, diplomas, membership cards, bank cards, employment records, property documents and the like;</li> <li>who do not have absolutely any documents – exceptionally and after an inspection by Border Police officers in</li> </ul>				
----------------------	--	--	--	---	---



	<p>accordance with Article 8 of the Schengen Visa Code. It is also allowed to enter Bulgaria by car, regardless of whether or not there is international insurance. More information about car insurance after entering Bulgaria: <a href="http://guarantefund.org/bg/kontakti">http://guarantefund.org/bg/kontakti</a>.</p> <p>It is also allowed to enter Bulgaria with pets, regardless of whether they have identification with a chip, accompanying passports or vaccination certificates. The relevant Bulgarian authorities have adopted a simplified procedure for these cases. More information on this issue – see: <a href="https://www.bfsa.bg">https://www.bfsa.bg</a>.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter Bulgaria starting from 1 May 2022.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>Ukrainian citizens seeking protection on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria can enjoy free legal aid. Advice on the provision of protection, including assistance in completing documents, is provided by lawyers registered in the National Register of Legal Aid in all regional counselling centres opened with the relevant bar associations in the country.</p> <p>Ukrainian citizens seeking protection can receive legal assistance from:</p> <p>Regional Counselling Centre at the Bar Council. Address: 8A Pirot Street, Varna Phone: +359887470742: 0879838917.</p> <p>Voice in Bulgaria: Centre for Legal Aid. Address: 5b Triaditsa Street, Office 226, Sofia.</p> <p>Foundation for Access to Rights FAR. Address: 130 Professor Tsvetan Lazarov Boulevard, Sofia.</p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has adopted an act determining where and how people running from the war in Ukraine will be able to register in Bulgaria and obtain their Bulgarian residence documents as refugees under temporary protection.</p> <p>This document is called “Registration card of a foreigner</p>				









	<p>who has been granted temporary protection” and contains a photograph, personal data and personal number of the foreigner.</p> <p>The registration card of a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria is used for address registration in the district police office at the temporary place of residence, conclusion of the work contract, opening of a bank account, issue of the medical insurance, the child’s admission to kindergarten or school etc.</p> <p>The personal data bases are used by the governmental agencies of the country, including the State Agency for Refugees, in order to organise the residence of Ukrainian nationals in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>In case of risk, seek help and call the following telephone numbers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Single European Emergency Number: 112</li> <li>2) National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: +359 2 807 80 50;</li> <li>3) National hotline against trafficking in human beings (Foundation Campaign A21): 0800 20 100;</li> <li>4) Hotline (Executive Agency “General Labour Inspectorate”): 0700 17 670;</li> <li>5) National telephone line for children (State Agency for Child Protection): 116 111;</li> <li>6) Hotline for Victims of violence (Animus Association Foundation): 080018676; (+35929817686)7</li> </ol>				




	<p>Useful links on this matter and responsible institutions:  <a href="https://antitrafficking.government.bg/en">https://antitrafficking.government.bg/en</a>.  <a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/human-trafficking-information/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/human-trafficking-information/</a>.</p>				
Time frames for exercising the residence right	During the term of the temporary protection status.				
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	<p>To be provided adequate conditions for free temporary accommodation, a displaced person must contact the border guard authorities at the border checkpoint: then the person will be referred and brought to the hotel designated by the public authorities, where he or she will get accommodation and meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) for up to three months or by 31.05.2022.</p> <p>Also, a displaced person can contact the district or municipal authorities via the crisis centres in the cities, where there are any, in order to get temporary accommodation.</p> <p>However, the first stage of the Programme for Humanitarian Aid to the Displaced Persons from Ukraine, which provided for accommodation and meals in hotels or other tourist facilities for the amount of BGN 40 (EUR 20) per person per day, was completed on 1 May 2022.</p> <p>Another temporary option is the accommodation provided by one of numerous volunteers. This option is free of charge. The information on different accommodation options and contact details of the volunteers can be found at <a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/properties-list/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/properties-list/</a>.</p> <p>On 1 June 2022, the second stage of the Programme for Humanitarian Aid to the Displaced Persons from Ukraine was launched, and the accommodation and meals for Ukrainian nationals will be offered at the state-owned recreation facilities and stations determined by the Government of Bulgaria, with the lower daily amount of BGN 15 (accommodation and meals), BGN 10 (accommodation only).</p>				



	<p>Accommodation and meals after 1 June 2022 can also be offered in some hotels and other tourist facilities that have accepted new conditions for financial compensation.</p> <p>The list of the hotels that still offer free accommodation to the displaced persons from Ukraine after 1 June 2022 can be found at <a href="https://www.tourism.government.bg/bg/kategorii/informaciya-za-nastanyavane-vuv-vruzka-s-voynata-v-ukrayna/spisuk-na-hotelite-koito-shte">https://www.tourism.government.bg/bg/kategorii/informaciya-za-nastanyavane-vuv-vruzka-s-voynata-v-ukrayna/spisuk-na-hotelite-koito-shte</a></p>				
<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The Ukrainian nationals who have been registered for temporary protection in Bulgaria and have the biometric passport can travel to other European countries and stay there for up to 90 days.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection, but do not have a biometric passport enabling them to travel to Europe visa-free have the right to simplified issue of visas if they wish to keep living in another country.</p> <p>If Ukrainian nationals have come to the EU via Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Ireland that do not pertain to the Schengen Area of free movement with no border control, they will have the right to travel to other EU countries, but their documents will be repeatedly inspected in the first EU country that pertains to the Schengen Area.</p> <p>After they enter the country being a part of the Schengen Area, they can generally move to other countries within the Schengen Area without border control. However, it can only be done for 90 days within 180 days (six months).</p> <p>If a Ukrainian national is granted temporary protection in Bulgaria while he or she still has the right to travel to the EU visa-free for 90 days within 180-day period, only Bulgaria will have to give him or her the rights arising out of temporary protection. However, Bulgaria may decide to expand the rights of Ukrainian nationals, including the right to get the Bulgarian travel document abroad, which will allow travelling without a visa.</p> <p>The temporarily displaced persons who have been granted temporary protection in Bulgaria and have then moved</p>				








	<p>another European country shall receive a new permit and a document of the person under temporary protection there. In these cases, the first document on temporary protection has to be destroyed.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>Following registration in Bulgaria and issue of the registration card of a foreigner with temporary protection for the Ukrainian refugees, the displaced person immediately gets the right to work, without having to get other registrations or permits. This right remains in force during the term of their temporary protection.</p> <p>The following documents have to be presented by Ukrainian nationals to start work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) an identity document/temporary protection card. It is mandatory for any work, and the documents has to be returned after the identification data are checked. The employer has to keep the notarised copy of the person's card in the personal file.</li> <li>2) Medical examination document (issued by a doctor, payment might be required).</li> </ol> <p>If the person has the opportunity to present and the employer requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Occupational license. If this is the first job, the employment record is provided by the employer, at his expense, within 5 days after the declaration submitted by the person.</li> <li>4) Criminal record certificate. It is generally not mandatory, but it can be required by law for the position held.</li> <li>5) On-the-job training records. If necessary for the specific occupation.</li> <li>6) Document of completed education (for instance, higher education), qualification document, legal capacity or other certificate, if they are a condition for holding the position. Some documents should be recognized by Bulgarian institutions. More information can be found here: <a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/education/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/education/</a>.</li> </ol> <p>The Employer shall inform the General Labour Inspectorate within seven days after the work is started, by means of the designated form.</p>				



Term of the employment permit	During the term of the temporary protection.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p> <p>The individual income tax in Bulgaria is 10%.</p> <p>On 20 November 1995, the Convention between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income and Property and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion was signed. According to Article 4(a), for the purposes of the Convention, the expression "a resident of one Contracting Party" means, as for Ukraine, any person that is subject to taxation in Ukraine according to the laws of Ukraine based on the place of residence, place of permanent stay, location of the governing body, place of registration or another equivalent criterion. However, this expression does not</p>				

	<p>include the person subject to taxation in Ukraine only of this person gains income from sources in Ukraine or in regard to the property there. According to Article 14.1.213 of the Tax Code of Ukraine, the resident of Ukraine is a natural person who resides in Ukraine.</p> <p>Residence in the Republic of Bulgaria for more than 183 days upon receipt of the temporary protection is a basis for equating the Ukrainian national to the tax resident of Bulgaria, but, according to Article 4 (26 c) of the Convention, in case the natural person is a resident of both Contracting Parties pursuant to Clause 1 of this Article, his or her position shall be determined based on the following rule: if he or she generally resides in both Contracting States, or when it does not generally reside in any of them, she or she shall be deemed to be the resident of the State the citizen of which he or she is, i.e. Ukraine.</p>				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	<p>The NGOs offer social and psychological support to children and adults, psychological counselling and crisis management. More detailed information can be found here: <a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/humanitarian-help/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/humanitarian-help/</a>.</p>			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	

<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>Following the registration and issue of the card of the person under temporary protection, a Ukrainian national may request social assistance that is granted by the Social Assistance Directorate (in Bulgarian, it is called “дирекция Социално подпомагане”) at the current address.</p> <p>Social assistance can be granted as regular monthly assistance of BGN 40 per day (in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulation on Applying the Law on Social Support) as well as one-time social assistance in the maximum amount of up to BGN 375 (Article 16 of the Regulation on Applying the Law on Social Support), in order to satisfy medical, educational, domestic and other vital needs of persons and families; the amount is determined subject to the financial and family position of persons in need of assistance.</p> <p>In order to exercise the right to monthly social assistance (BGN 40 per day), a displaced person has to get registered with the Labour Office and work four hours of community service for a period of 14 days each month. Such requirement (registration with the Labour Office and community service) shall not apply to: 1) pregnant women after three months; 2) mothers of children younger than three years old; 3) persons with a permanent disability (the type and extent of disability shall be determined in accordance with the legislation in effect in the Republic of Bulgaria); 4) persons caring for a seriously ill children.</p> <p>If he or she wishes, a Ukrainian national can submit an application for the use of social services to the Social Assistance Directorate. The Directorates will provide you with complete information on the types of appropriate social services, the terms and conditions for their use.</p> <p>List of the social services for Ukrainian nationals: 1) temporary shelter; 2) information and consultation; 3) advocacy and mediation; 4) therapy and rehabilitation; 5) day and resident care.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals will be offered free rides on public transport in Sofia until October 2022. They need to present the ID document and the temporary protection registration card.</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	---



	<p>The Bulgarian railways and the Romanian state railway passenger operator CFR Calatori offer the Ukrainians free tickets under Help Ukraine programme. The document that certifies the Ukrainian citizenship or registration in Ukraine has to be presented.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria shall have the right to emergency medical aid.</p> <p>According to Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 69 “On Medical Insurance of the Persons under Temporary Protection Pursuant to Article 1a, Paragraph 3 of the Law ‘On Asylum and Refugees’ and the Persons under Article 39 of Paragraph 6, item 2 and Article 40A of the Law ‘on Medical Insurance’” dated 5 May 2022, the right to medical insurance is granted to persons under temporary protection from the date when the temporary protection is granted; b) to persons specified in Article 39, Paragraph 6, item 2 and Article 40a of the “Law on Medical Insurance” from the date of their arrival in the Republic of Bulgaria. This rule means that persons who have been registered for temporary protection and who have come to Bulgaria before 26.04.2022 are considered to have medical insurance from 26.04.2022. The insurance for all Ukrainian nationals who have entered the country after 26.04.2022 starts from the date when the temporary protection is granted.</p> <p>Medical insurance for Ukrainian nationals aged 18 to 63 for women and to 65 for men will be covered by the state for three months from the date of temporary protection. The medical insurance contribution for persons younger than 18 and older than 63 for women and older than 65 for men will be paid by the state during the period of temporary protection.</p>				

<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>28 regional departments of education in the Republic of Bulgaria in the regional cities accept applications from the Ukrainians who are seeking or have been granted temporary protection. An application can be submitted online. The sample application to be completed by the parents and submitted to the RDE is published at <a href="https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/education/">https://ukraine.gov.bg/ua/education/</a>.</p> <p>The referral of children from Ukraine for education to the specific educational establishment is to be carried out after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) temporary protection status has been granted;</li> <li>2) personal number of a foreigner has been provided and has been entered in the registration card of the parent/guardian/custodian/representative of the child if the child is under fourteen years of age, or respectively has been entered in a separate registration card – for students over fourteen years of age.</li> </ol> <p>The enrolment of children in state and municipal educational establishments can be done after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the child has been referred by the head of the RDE for education in the respective school;</li> <li>2) a medical record of the child according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health has been submitted to the school;</li> <li>3) an interview has been conducted and the child has been referred to a certain grade, if the child does not have a document for completed grade.</li> </ol> <p>After enrolling the child in a certain class at the school, the principal is to provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) additional training in Bulgarian as a foreign language;</li> </ol>				



	<p>2) psychological support, if necessary, as well as other activities for the general personal development support of the children studying in the respective school; additional personal development support, if necessary, of the children studying in the respective school, including resource support for children with special educational needs.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>Admission to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is allowed to minors arriving from Ukraine, in the presence of an identity document – passport, domestic passport, identity card or birth certificate and any other available document proving the identity of the child, regardless of whether the child is accompanied by a parent, guardian or custodian within the meaning of Bulgarian law (unaccompanied child). The access of unaccompanied children to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is ensured in view of their best interests and their right to request and receive temporary protection in the Bulgarian state.</p> <p>In cases where the child is accompanied by an adult relative who is not a parent or guardian, or by another close family member to whom the child has been entrusted by a parent or guardian, this circumstance should be verified either by presentation of a power of attorney by a parent, or, in the absence of a power of attorney – by filling in and submitting by the accompanying person a sample declaration to the border / police officers to take responsibility and care for the child.</p> <p>Border / police officers should indicate to the accompanying adult that they should submit the declaration of care immediately upon arrival at the address of destination in the Republic of Bulgaria to the Child Protection Department of the relevant Social Assistance Directorate, and should inform the child and the accompanying adult about the possibility to immediately register for temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>In case of doubt about the relationship between the accompanying adult and the child and the observance of his / her best interests, border / police officers should immediately inform the Child Protection Department of the relevant Social Assistance Directorate in the area of the police authority (Border Guard Service).</p>				




	<p>A police body / State Agency for Refugees official who has found an unaccompanied foreign child from Ukraine located on the territory of a border checkpoint, checkpoint, Migration Directorate, Regional Police Department (RPD) or State Agency for Refugees should immediately notify the Social Assistance Directorate at the current address / residence of the child.</p> <p>Measures for protection outside the family shall be taken against the unaccompanied child in accordance with the Child Protection Act.</p> <p>The Social Assistance Directorate., as a child protection body at the local level, undertakes the following activities and measures for unaccompanied children from Ukraine after assessing the child's risk, situation and interest: counselling services – pedagogical, psychological and legal assistance and social support; accommodation in the family of relatives or friends / granting financial assistance; accommodation in a foster family; accommodation in a social service for resident or integrated health and social service for resident care – as a last resort.</p>				
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.</p>











Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				



## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	The temporary protection procedure has not been activated.	Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees adopted by the UN General Assembly.  Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities (Dublin Convention) of 1990  Immigration and Asylum Act 1999  Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006	Governmental programme Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine)  Ukraine Family Scheme	Since the UK exited the EU, Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 and Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 are not binding for it.	
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the		UK Visas and Immigration. Phone: 44 808 164 8810 Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., free calls.	UK Visas and Immigration. Phone: 44 808 164 8810 Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., free calls.	-----	


language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them			<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-a-visa-under-the-ukraine-sponsorship-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-a-visa-under-the-ukraine-sponsorship-scheme</a> All the information in Ukrainian: <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1083773/Welcome_Guide_update_Ukrainian.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1083773/Welcome_Guide_update_Ukrainian.pdf</a>		
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection		Ukrainian nationals as well as stateless persons who meet the criteria specified in the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees (1) the person has well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion; (2) the person is outside the country of his nationality; (3) the person is unable or is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; it could also be the person who: (1) does have a nationality; (2) is outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events; (3) is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.	Ukrainian nationals or their closest relatives who meet the following criteria: they are 18 years old or more as of the date of the application; they are younger than 18 and submit the application together with a parent or legal guardian or submit an application for joining the parent or legal guardian who is in the UK. Also: they lived in Ukraine as of 1 January 2022 or directly before that date (including the ones who have already left Ukraine); they are outside the UK; they have a sponsor in the UK who meets specific conditions.	-----	
Decision-making authority		Home Office of the UK The asylum application is considered, and the decision is taken by the Home Office	UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI)	-----	
Documents to be furnished		No UK entry documents are requested from the Ukrainians who wish to be granted asylum. The following documents are necessary to receive the refugee status: 1. own passport and passport(s) of the spouse and dependants for whom the applicant is also requesting asylum in the UK in his or her application; 2. other identification documents that will help the Asylum Intake Unit to establish the applicant's identity and nationality (they include a birth certificate, a driving license, a marriage certificate and other documents that certify/establish the nationality);	The following has to be done to get a visa: 1. Valid foreign travel passport of the Ukrainian national or foreign travel passport of the Ukrainian national that has expired, but has the stamp of extension of the passport from the respective public institution of Ukraine (then it is not necessary to attend the visa centre). All the applicant has to do is to upload a copy of the passport page with a photo card as well as a copy of the passport page with the stamp of extension (for the passport of the Ukrainian national that has expired). If the applicant does not have a valid foreign	-----	



		<p>3. any other documents that substantiated the applicant's request;</p> <p>4. evidence that the applicant has a place to live.</p>	<p>travel passport of the Ukrainian national, he or she still pays submit an application for the programme online, but it will also be necessary to arrange the interview and attend the visa centre for the interview at the scheduled time. Children do not have to present a passport.</p> <p>2. Application where information on the sponsor is specified, and identification documents of the British sponsor, for instance, a passport, a driving licence, an ID card issued in the UK or a biometric residence permit. The template of the application is available at <a href="https://apply.visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/has-international-ukrainian-passport">https://apply.visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/has-international-ukrainian-passport</a></p> <p>3. If the applicant has the documents showing that the applicant resided in Ukraine on or immediately before 1 January 2022, the applicant has to furnish these documents.</p>		
Time frames for filing an application		The application has to be submitted as soon as the person arrives in the Ukraine or understands that it is dangerous to return to Ukraine. In case of a delay in submission of the application, it is highly likely to be dismissed.	The application is submitted when an entry permission is requested (the permission is granted for up to six months); if the person is planning to stay longer, he or she has to file a visa application before expiration of the six-month period.	-----	
Time frames for considering an application		Approximately six months.	Approximately one month.	-----	
Date of start of the protection		From the date of request.	From 18.03.2022, in Scotland — from 23.03.2022	-----	
Duration of the status		Up to three years	Until 18.03.2025, in Scotland — until 23.03.2025	-----	
Extension of the status		For two years	The permission to enter the country is granted for up to six months; if the person is going to stay in the country longer, the visa has to be obtained during this period for up to three years. The application has to be completed at	-----	






			<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/">https://www.gov.uk/</a>. The nearest centre where fingerprints will be taken can be found at this website. The visa is sent by e-mail.</p>		
Grounds for termination of the status		<p>1. if the requirements for persons are no longer consistent with the circumstances that have influenced the asylum; 2. if the asylum has been granted based on inadequate information or as a result of concealment of material facts, and the foreigner could not be recognised for other reasons; 3. if the asylum has been granted based on inadequate information or as a result of concealment of material facts, and the foreigner could not be recognised for other reasons.</p>	<p>In case temporary protection is requested from one of the EU Member States. The six-month residence permit has expired, and the person has not applied for a visa. The person has left the UK after the entry permission was granted and has not obtained a visa.</p>	-----	
Mechanisms for changing the status		<p>Submission of an application for an indefinite leave to remain. If the applicant has not obtained either refugee status or humanitarian protection, but there are grounds to enable him or her to stay in the UK on a temporary basis, the applicant will be granted a leave to remain in the country during the limited period. There is no information on duration of the limited period ow.</p>	<p>The Home Office has approved visa support in the UK for Ukrainian nationals who cannot return to Ukraine after their valid visa expires. They will be given an opportunity to extend their visa or get another one even if the visas did not allow that condition before.</p>	-----	
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons		<p>The inadmissibility criterion is applied. The asylum application can be treated as inadmissible and is not considered on the merits if the applicant can enjoy sufficient protection in the safe third country, including the principle of non-expulsion, since: a) he or she has already filed an application for protection in that country; or b) he or she could file an application for protection in the country, but has not done it, and there were no exceptional circumstances that would prevent such application from being filed; or c) he or she is connected with that country so that it would be reasonable to get there for protection. Inadmissibility does not depend on the fact that another country will accept the asylum seeker again.</p>	<p>If the person who wishes to apply for the programme fails to find a sponsor, he or she will be unable to.</p>	-----	





		This guarantee has also been lifted on the ground of the “safe third country” to recognised the application to be admissible alongside with the request for the “sufficient degree of connection”.			
Legal effects of termination of the status		The person has obtained the right to reside in the UK on other grounds. The person has to voluntarily leave the country if he or she does not have other legal grounds to stay. Enforced return to the country of origin.	The person has to leave the country or get another visa that will allow staying in the UK on a legal basis.	-----	
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin		It is possible to return to the country of origin only after the refugee status is terminated. In case the status is denied, the applicant will have to leave the UK within 21 days.	Any time.	-----	

## MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS




Receiving conditions		<p>To be granted asylum:</p> <p>(A) At the border The applicant can apply for asylum directly at the border; it is enough to inform the border guard officer that the person requests asylum. Then the application for asylum needs to be registered, and the applicant is checked. Where necessary, the applicant can request an interpreter.</p> <p>(B) In the UK If the applicant has already arrived in the UK, the application for asylum can be submitted at the Asylum Intake Unit (AIU). Address: Lunar House 40 Wellesley Road Croydon CR9 2BY If the applicant cannot apply to the Asylum Intake Unit (AIU) in Croydon for the reasons below, he or she will be offered to visit the unit located closer to him or her: health condition disability exceptional conditions the asylum seeker as an unaccompanied child (UASC).</p>	<p>Visa under Home for Ukraine Scheme The following conditions have to be met to get the visa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- certify that persons have been residing in Ukraine on or immediately before 1 January 2022;</li> <li>- be outside of the UK;</li> <li>- have an eligible sponsor who meets the requirements and is ready to provide the housing (<a href="https://cutt.ly/1GvYMHZ">https://cutt.ly/1GvYMHZ</a> for individual sponsors and <a href="https://cutt.ly/EGvY3Vk">https://cutt.ly/EGvY3Vk</a> for sponsoring organisations).</li> </ul> <p>All the sponsors will have to be inspected by the governmental officials, in particular, to demonstrate the house to certify its conformity to the safety standards and capacity for the displaced person and his or her family.</p> <p>It is allowed to use a vehicle with a foreign number plate without registration and payment of the tax in the UK provided that the following conditions are concurrently met: you have arrived as a guest and are not going to live in the UK;</p>	-----	
----------------------	--	--	--	-------	---




			<p>the vehicle has been registered in the applicant's country, and the tax has been paid; the total period during which the person will use the vehicle will be six months; it can be one visit or several shorter visits within twelve months.</p> <p>However, if a Ukrainian becomes a resident of the UK or stays in the country longer than six months, he or she has to register the vehicle and pay the tax in the UK.</p> <p>There are different rules in the UK subject to the species of the pet. More detailed information on coming with pets to the UK can be found below: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/bring-pet-to-great-britain">https://www.gov.uk/bring-pet-to-great-britain</a></p>		
Assistance in administrative services		The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on provision of such services.	<p>The local Jobcentre Plus will help find out what you can claim.</p> <p>Links to all the types of the assistance the person can get: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits">https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits</a>.</p> <p>In Scotland, advice can be found here: <a href="https://www.mygov.scot/benefits-support">https://www.mygov.scot/benefits-support</a></p>	-----	
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons		<p>A legal representative accountable to the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC) can be found by means of the search function "Find an immigration adviser" at the official website.</p> <p>Moreover, an e-mail can be sent to <a href="mailto:ukraine@freemovement.org.uk">ukraine@freemovement.org.uk</a> to describe the situation in detail and request free immigration advice.</p>	<p>A lawyer can be found in the UK at <a href="https://solicitors.lawsociety.org.uk/">https://solicitors.lawsociety.org.uk/</a> in the tab "Immigration and changing countries" by specifying the ZIP code, the city or the settlement.</p> <p>A legal representative accountable to the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC) can also be found by means of the search function "Find an immigration adviser" at the official website. Moreover, an e-mail can be sent to <a href="mailto:ukraine@freemovement.org.uk">ukraine@freemovement.org.uk</a> to describe the situation in detail and request free immigration advice.</p>	-----	




Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons		Biometric data (such as fingerprints) from the arriving immigrants are taken in order to prove that they are legal holders of their passport or travel documents.	The long-term stay in the UK requires biometric information, including the photo of the face and fingerprints. The person can submit an application for the BRP following the arrival in the UK here: <a href="https://apply.visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/product/ukrainescheme-brp">https://apply.visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/product/ukrainescheme-brp</a> Then the person is issued the biometric residence permit that gives the right to freely move around the country and abroad and to freely return to the UK during the term of the visa.	-----	
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	-----	
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found. At the same time: the procedure for registering all the displaced persons on their way to another country (final destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevent human trafficking); official and safe routes have been established.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found. At the same time: the procedure for registering all the displaced persons on their way to another country (final destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevent human trafficking); official and safe routes have been established.	-----	
Time frames for exercising the residence right		For the term of the refugee status, which is three years with possible extension for two more years.	Entire term of the protection, which is 18.03.2015, and in Scotland — 23.03.2025.	-----	
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing		The asylum seekers do not decide on their own where they will reside. Where necessary, an applicant is provided with accommodation. It can be an apartment, a house, a residence hall or bed and breakfast. Requesting assistance: to be granted accommodation	The applicant will be allowed to live at the premises provided by the sponsor within the Homes for Ukraine Scheme. They can be rooms in the apartment and separate unoccupied residential facilities. Accommodation can be rented under general	-----	

		<p>and monetary assistance, ASF1 form needs to be filled in and submitted.</p> <p>The form has to be sent (by e-mail or mail) to the address of the asylum support casework team):  Asylum Support Casework Team PO Box  471DoverCT16 9FNS95@migranhelpuk.org  The forms are available here:  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-asylum-support-form-asf1">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-asylum-support-form-asf1</a></p>	<p>conditions, with partial compensation paid. However, it should be noted that the landlord assesses the person's ability to pay for accommodation in the long term, so it is not that easy to rent accommodation.</p>		
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection		The asylum seekers may not leave the UK.	It is possible to enter and leave the country any time during the term of the visa.	-----	
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation		<p>It is not allowed to work.</p> <p>However, if a primary decision of the UK Government on the application for asylum takes more than twelve months, an application for a work permit can be submitted.</p>	<p>Have the right to work.</p> <p>Resources to find a job:  <a href="https://business.dii.gov.ua/job-search-sites">https://business.dii.gov.ua/job-search-sites</a>  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/find-a-job">https://www.gov.uk/find-a-job</a>  Any Ukrainian national who does not claim social benefits, is going to work in the UK and wishes to get the social security number for the purposes of employment can submit an application for such number online:  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/apply-national-insurance-number">https://www.gov.uk/apply-national-insurance-number</a>  It should be noted that the social security number is not necessary to start working. All the job seekers can start working if they prove that they have the right to work in the UK.</p>	-----	
Term of the employment permit		A permit is mostly not granted.	Until 18.03.2025, in Scotland — until 23.03.2025	-----	
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Apply to governmental Jobcentre Plus. They can be found in most cities and some villages in the UK. Such centres offer additional training, a personal job search coach and CV assistance.	-----	




<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions</p>		<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Under the same conditions as the nationals of the country. The private system of pension benefits is applicable to persons working under the contract (three percent are paid by the person and three percent are paid by the employer). If the person is not going to stay in the country until the pension age, he or she can refuse from this system.</p>	<p>-----</p>	
<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>		<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Ten percent of the tax is charged on the minimum wage. If the person is registered as an individual entrepreneur and works online for a certain period of time, he or she will be considered domiciled and will have to pay British taxes on that income. For this purpose, he or she will have either work via sole proprietorship or establish his or her own limited company. The last option is better in terms of tax assessment, but it has minimum income of GBP 100-200 to pay for the accountant's services and bank fees for the business account, so it is of use when income is more than GBP 50 thousand per year.</p>	<p>-----</p>	
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>		<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>The ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person.</p>	<p>-----</p>	



Psychological support of persons affected by the war		The psychological assistance services are provided for free via the United Kingdom National Health Service.	The psychological assistance services are provided for free via the United Kingdom National Health Service.	-----	
Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support		<p>The applicant gets GBP 39.63 per each family member for essential needs. Funds are credited to the debit card (ASPEN) weekly, and the applicant gets cash via the ATM.</p> <p>If the applicant is a pregnant woman or mother of the child younger three years old, the applicant gets additional funds to purchase healthy food. The amount to be received by the applicant depends on the specific situation of the applicant.</p> <p>Requesting assistance: to be granted accommodation and monetary assistance, ASF1 form needs to be filled in and submitted.</p> <p>The form should be sent (by e-mail or mail) to the address of the asylum support casework team):  Asylum Support Casework Team  PO Box 471  Dover CT1 9FNS  95@migranthehelpuk.org</p> <p>If the applicant has been denied asylum, has not money to purchase food and can confirm the reason for which he or she cannot leave the UK, he or she can be paid assistance of GBP 39.63 per family member to the payment card to purchase food, clothes and personal hygiene items.</p>	The monthly assistance is calculated per person with account of the individual needs and subject to the person's ability to provide for himself or herself. For instance, where he or she has funds on the bank account, works online in Ukraine etc.	-----	
Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious		<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>Psychological assistance is available to everyone for free.</p>	<p>Minors can be examined and get the ART based on the same procedure as adults. Moreover, free PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is now only available in sexual health clinics. At present, it cannot be received from a general practitioner or retail pharmacy. PrEP products can be used while there is a risk of contact.</p> <p>Psychological assistance is available to everyone for free.</p>	-----	





forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence					
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	At present, more than 70 UK universities offer scholarships or financial assistance to the refugees and persons who have applied for asylum so that they will be able to obtain higher education.	-----	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State		The children aged 5 to 17 will be given an opportunity to go to school. All the public schools are free, and the children are offered free school meals. An application for admission to the pre-school/school establishment can be filed online to the address of the council responsible for the respective establishment. The local council can be contacted even if an application has already been filed to another local council.	The children aged 5 to 17 will be given an opportunity to go to school. All the public schools are free, and the children are offered free school meals. An application for admission to the pre-school/school establishment can be filed online to the address of the council responsible for the respective establishment. The local council can be contacted even if an application has already been filed to another local council.	-----	
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation		Unmarried minor children can be recognised to be in need of asylum only provided that there is a guardian who has filed an application for such asylum. The applicant's child cannot join the applicant until the decision is adopted to grant asylum to the applicant, or if the applicant is younger than 18.	The children unaccompanied by adults are allowed to come to the UK. Moreover, the following data/documents need to be furnished: written consent of the parent or guardian of the child to the trip; all the contact details of the parent or guardian of the child; evidence of availability of the suitable housing for the child during his or her stay in the UK; other data on the place where the child will stay; full name and birth place of the person at whose place the child will stay; address at which the child will stay; data on relations between the child and the person who will take care of him or her;	-----	





			<p>written consent of the parent or guardian of the child to the child's stay at such person's stay in the UK.</p> <p>If the child is going to stay with the person who is not a close relative in the UK for more than 28 days, the parent or guardian of the child has to inform the respective local authorities of the UK of the child's stay in the UK. It only applies to the children younger than 16 or 18 if the child has a disability.</p> <p>The children accompanied by adults who are not their relatives are allowed to enter the UK provided that they have a valid visa. Moreover, the following data/documents need to be furnished:</p> <p>written consent of the parent or guardian of the child to the trip to the UK and accommodation arrangements for the child;</p> <p>detailed data on the adult to accompany the child.</p> <p>The child's visa application has to specify up to two adults who will accompany the child.</p>		
Right to vote at the local election		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	-----	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.











Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members		Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	-----	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members		The applicant's partner or child cannot join the applicant until the decision is adopted to grant asylum to the applicant, or if the applicant is younger than 18.	The closest relatives of the Ukrainian national residing in Ukraine before 1 January 2022. Ukraine Family Scheme: this programme gives the applicants an opportunity to be reunited with their family or extend their stay in the UK. No fee is charged for an application; after the visa is granted, a person can live, work and study in the UK and get support from the budget.	-----	

## ESTONIA











Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced</p>	<p>Estonia is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.</p> <p>Refugees Act of the Republic of Estonia of 18 February 1997, effective date: 19 July 1997.</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		





	persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection				
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>The State Emergency Service (SES) has the information hotline in WhatsApp for critical updates. In order to use the hotline, save the number +380676785917 in your contacts and send any word as a WhatsApp message. Link: <a href="https://www.turn.io/news/ukraine-state-emergency-services">https://www.turn.io/news/ukraine-state-emergency-services</a></p> <p>Useful links: MTÜ Pagulasabi: <a href="https://www.pagulasabi.ee/ru">https://www.pagulasabi.ee/ru</a> (in Ukrainian: <a href="https://www.pagulasabi.ee/uk">https://www.pagulasabi.ee/uk</a> ); Consular Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: +372 637 7440 (Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.), <a href="mailto:konsul@mfa.ee">konsul@mfa.ee</a>; In case of an emergency on a trip abroad: +372 5301 9999 (24h); Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Reisi Targalt): <a href="https://reisitargalt.vm.ee">https://reisitargalt.vm.ee</a>; Trip registration: <a href="https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/registreerimine/">https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/registreerimine/</a>; Preparation for the trip (tourist's ABC, travel documents, travelling with children etc.): <a href="https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/enne-reisi/">https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/enne-reisi/</a>; While travelling (consular assistance in different situations): <a href="https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/reisil-olles/">https://reisitargalt.vm.ee/reisil-olles/</a> Web-consul of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <a href="https://kriis.ee/facebook.com/veebikonsul">https://kriis.ee/facebook.com/veebikonsul</a></p>	<p>The general information on the protection opportunities can be found at <a href="https://www.politsei.ee/uk/instrukciya/informaciya-u-zv-yazku-z-ukrajinskoyu-viynoyu/klopotannya-schodo-m-zhnarodnogo-zahistu">https://www.politsei.ee/uk/instrukciya/informaciya-u-zv-yazku-z-ukrajinskoyu-viynoyu/klopotannya-schodo-m-zhnarodnogo-zahistu</a>. More detailed information can be found here: <a href="mailto:asylum.counsel@counsel.ee">asylum.counsel@counsel.ee</a>. The staff of the state info hotline 1247 regularly call the Ukrainian military refugees staying in Estonia to give them important information on the local living conditions.</p>			
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection	<p>Ukrainian nationals and their family members who have arrived in Estonia since 24 February as well as nationals of third countries who benefited from international protection in Ukraine and their family members who have arrived in Estonia since 24 February.</p> <p>The temporary protection shall not apply to Ukrainian nationals and their family members who had lived or stayed in Estonia before 24.02.2022. The same way as before, these citizens are subject to the resolution of the Police and Border Guard Board (the PPA), which allows them to stay in Estonia on a temporary basis even if other grounds for their stay (for instance, visa-free stay or visa) have expired.</p>	<p>The foreigners, including Ukrainian nationals and residents who are concerned about being victimised in their native country on the basis of their race, nationality, religion, pertinence to a social group or political beliefs can file an application for international protection. It also applies to persons who believe that their return to Ukraine might pose a major threat, including death penalty, torture or degrading treatment, or</p>			









	Moreover, the Police and Border Guard Board may also admit other categories of persons from Ukraine for humanitarian reasons, for instance, domestic partners/common-law spouses to keep the families together.	punishment, violence as a result of the international or internal armed conflict. Provided that they left on 24 February 2022 and cannot return due to the war.			
Decision-making authority	Temporary protection can be requested at the service offices of the Police and Border Guard Department (PPA). The meeting has to be arranged at broneering.politsei.ee before a visit to PPA. The following shall be presented: the passport, the residence permit, the birth certificate (any other documents that certifies the family status, e.g. a marriage certificate, is suitable) or another identification document. It is recommended to fill in the questionnaire for all the family members in advance. The questionnaires are available in the reception, residence points and at service offices.	The Police and Border Guard Department (PPA) has to be contacted to submit an application for international protection.			
Documents to be furnished	A Ukrainian national needs no visa to enter Estonia. The family members of Ukrainian nationals (children, parents, spouses) who are nationals of third countries and whose visa or another basis for staying in Estonia has expired or is about to expire soon still are allowed to stay in Estonia. It is no necessary to file a separate application for extending their visa or another basis for stating in the country. The children, parents and spouses of Ukrainian nationals also do not have to file a separate visa application or extend the visa, regardless of their citizenship. Both Ukrainian nationals with a biometric passport and the ones who have no biometric passport, but have a valid travel document (national passport (either biometric or not), diplomatic passport, special passport, alien's passport / refugee's travel document, seafarer's identity document) can enter Estonia. While crossing the border, a minor child shall also have a travel document. If a child is travelling together with an acquaintance or family member (who is not the child's parent or legal guardian), the minor child is recommended to have the hand-written permit with the parents' contact details in order to simplify the border crossing procedure. The Ukrainian nationals and their immediate descending	Primary interview and application for asylum.			





	<p>(children, grandchildren) or ascending (parents, grandparents) relatives are not subject to COVID-19 related restrictions, including the need to present COVID certificates, when they cross the border.</p> <p>If a Ukrainian national does not have a valid travel document, but comes to the external border of Estonia and requests protection from Estonia, he or she can file an application for international protection at the border checkpoint.</p> <p>If a Ukrainian national has no documents, his or her citizenship will be established based on the testimony at the Estonian border. On arrival in Estonia, a Ukrainian national has to contact the Ukrainian embassy (+372 601 5815, Lahe 6, 10150 Tallinn), where he or she will be issued the identification certificate.</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons shall immediately contact the service office of the Police and Border Guard Department (PPA).				
Time frames for considering an application	A decision on granting temporary protection and the residence permit is generally taken immediately after the application is submitted.	The application is considered as soon as possible, but any way within six months following receipt thereof. The term can be extended in exceptional cases. The applications by Ukrainian nationals shall be considered pursuant to the accelerated procedure to get a response within a month.			
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the decision on international protection is taken			
Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for a year, i.e. until 4 March 2023.	The refugee is issued a residence permit for three years.			
Extension of the status	The relevant matter will be resolved subject to the future situation in Ukraine.	The term of the refugee's residence permit is extended every three years.			













Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Estonia will come to an end.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.	Asylum shall not be granted to the person enjoying protection or assistance of the UN bodies or institutions, except for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or if there are serious grounds to assume that the person: 1) has committed crimes against peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity as defined in the international acts, or 2) has committed a grave crime of non-political nature before arrival in Estonia, or 3) is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the UN goals and principles.			
Legal effects of termination of the status	After the decision of the Council of Europe ceases to be in force (provided that the hostilities are terminated, and the decision is not extended), persons displaced from Ukraine have to return to their country of origin.	The governmental agency will issue an order on departure from Estonia; if the order is not followed, the person will be expelled from Estonia by this agency.			
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	At the displaced person's discretion, he or she can refuse from temporary protection and return to his or her native country,  The displaced persons from Ukraine who are of other nationality may return to Ukraine and will probably be granted the same assistance as Ukrainian nationals under temporary protection.  If such persons wish to return to the country of their origin, they can also receive basic support when they leave and	The refugee who is returning into the country of origin, the country of permanent residence or moving to another country may be paid non-recurring assistance from the state budget, under the terms and conditions and in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic, in the amount that fully or partly covers the travel expenses.			



	reintegration support (support for the initial period in the country to which they return) from the IOM (International Organization for Migration, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie).				
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	<p>The biometric passport gives the Ukrainians the right to stay in Estonia for 90 days (so called “free-stay period”). The period of stay can be extended for 90 days (in other words, the total period of stay will make 180 days) if the free-stay period or the term of the visa has expired. In case the free-stay period or the term of the visa expires, there will be no negative effects.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter Estonia.</p> <p>It is also allowed to bring animals into Estonia if the animal, for instance, does not have a passport or necessary vaccination etc.</p> <p>People can come to Estonia from Ukraine only with their pets. It is forbidden to bring cats, dogs and ferrets from shelters, breeders and other similar places.</p> <p>The displaced person has to inform the Agriculture and Food Board (AFB) of the pet he or she has brought. The owner of the animal has to fill in the respective form (in Estonian, Ukrainian, Russian or English) at the border checkpoint or as soon as possible, at the stop, and send it to the e-mail: <a href="mailto:pta@pta.agri.ee">pta@pta.agri.ee</a>.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>The state offers persons enjoying temporary protection the one-day adaptation programme on operation of the Estonian state and society, organisation of ordinary life, cultural, language and work environment and other matters. The adaptation programme was launched in summer 2022, whereof it is informed by e-mail. More detailed information can be found here: <a href="https://www.settleinestonia.ee/">https://www.settleinestonia.ee/</a>.</p> <p>The Estonian Refugee Council offers various group counselling for the Ukrainians on four different themes: adaptation, work, digital skills and child adaptation support. Additional information: <a href="https://fienta.com/ru/o/10583">https://fienta.com/ru/o/10583</a></p>	Reception of the refugees is organised by the local self-government authorities, who help them: find accommodation; find a job; receive social and medical services; receive translation services and study the Estonian language; study and receive cultural services; get information on rights and obligations of refugees; resolve other matters.			








Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>All the people who reside in Estonia and have the gross income of less than EUR 1,200 per month have the right to up to two hours of the free legal consultation during a calendar year.</p> <p>Simple legal questions can be answered by lawyers at <a href="http://juristaitab.ee">juristaitab.ee</a>.</p> <p>The primary legal consultation assists in general matters related to the Estonian legislation, actions as regards unaccompanied minors, labour legislation, family law, lease disputes etc. The primary legal consultation does not apply to the matters associated with international protection applicants or representation in court.</p> <p>A court representative can be assigned via the state legal assistance from attorneys. Questions about the state legal assistance can be asked here: <a href="http://HUGO.legal">HUGO.legal</a>.</p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>A photo for documents and fingerprints are taken from the person submitting an application for temporary protection at the service office of mobile procedural office of the Police and Border Guard Department (PPA). The person submits an application for temporary protection and an application for the residence permit.</p> <p>At the border checkpoint: entry into the country and the intention of the Ukrainian refugee to file an applications for temporary protection are recorded; the final destination for which the person is heading is recorded; the unaccompanied foreign national is registered.</p>				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>All the displaced persons can stay in Estonia without a visa on a temporary basis, even those who have no biometric passport; it also applies to relatives of the Ukrainians who are in Estonia and have third-country citizenship.</p>				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>The following recommendations can be found at <a href="https://kriis.ee/uk-UA/dlya-bizhenciv-z-ukraini/perebuvannya-v-estonii/programa-adaptacii">https://kriis.ee/uk-UA/dlya-bizhenciv-z-ukraini/perebuvannya-v-estonii/programa-adaptacii</a>:</p> <p>While travelling to Estonia, avoid the routes across the regions or countries (Russia, Belarus) connected with the armed conflict. It is reasonable to move away from the region affected by the hostilities in the western direction and</p>				

	<p>then leave the country via Poland, Hungary, Slovakia or Romania. These countries also have flight connections. The entry from Poland to Ukraine via the land border is not limited, and eight border checkpoints are open. Those who have no vehicle are recommended to cross the border at Shehyni/Medyka.</p>				
Time frames for exercising the residence right	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Estonia that apply to the respective person).</p>				
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who have requested international protection are provided with accommodation by the state when necessary, for the period of up to four months, the same way as for the military refugees who have requested temporary protection.</p> <p>After temporary protection is granted, the displaced persons have the right to the subsistence minimum on the same grounds as the other people who live in Estonia on a permanent or temporary basis.</p> <p>The subsistence minimum is calculated as follows: the first family member is paid one subsistence minimum (EUR 200), the second adult one — 0.8 subsistence minimum (EUR 160), and minor children — 1.2 subsistence minimum (EUR 240).</p> <p>If a person has free housing, he or she can get EUR 150 per month from the subsistence minimum programme to purchase food and living essentials. If it is necessary to pay utility bills (living at the place where utility charges rather than lease are paid), the application is accompanied by the agreement on using the residential premises and the documents confirming payment of the utility bills.</p> <p>Those who rent accommodation and have to pay for it attach the lease agreement and the documents confirming payment of the utility bills to the application.</p> <p>The residence assistance cannot be paid to an account with a</p>				






	foreign bank. Applicants can receive assistance in cash or allow transfer of the assistance to the bank account of their close relative or acquaintance.				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>If the displaced person has been granted temporary protection and is going to leave for Ukraine or another country, the local self-government authority where the person is registered has to be informed thereof at <a href="mailto:ppa@politsei.ee">ppa@politsei.ee</a>.</p> <p>If the person is registered as unemployed and is going to leave for Ukraine, the counsellor from the unemployment insurance fund has to be informed.</p> <p>On obtaining temporary protection, the person can visit other countries of the European Union and stay in a EU Member State for 90 days within 180 days in a row. Such trips require the Estonian residence permit and the biometric passport of Ukraine.</p> <p>The PPA does not have to be informed of a temporary leave.</p>				
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>To seek a job, it is necessary to get registered as unemployed in the nearest unit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund: <a href="https://www.tootukassa.ee/ru/kontakt/ofisy">https://www.tootukassa.ee/ru/kontakt/ofisy</a>, info hotline 15501 (669 6513). The identification document and the resolution on the residence permit have to be presented.</p> <p>While searching for a job, the displaced person will be paid unemployment benefits provided that he or she has been working for at least 180 days during twelve months before getting registered as unemployed (the job in Ukraine is also considered), has been taking care of the child younger than eight, has been studying full-time or intramurally, or has been doing another similar activity. The unemployment benefit is EUR 292 per month, and it is paid for up to nine months. The benefit is not paid if the person has other income that exceeds EUR 292 per month.</p> <p>The job vacancies for those arriving from Ukraine can be found at <a href="https://www.onlineexpo.com/ru/rabota-dlia-ukraintcev-v-estonii/">https://www.onlineexpo.com/ru/rabota-dlia-ukraintcev-v-estonii/</a>.</p> <p>Vacancies can also be found at the website of the Unemployment Insurance Fund: <a href="https://www.tootukassa.ee/ru">https://www.tootukassa.ee/ru</a>.</p> <p>In order to work in the health care industry, a person has to</p>	The right to work in Estonia during a month when the procedure is under way depends on whether the person has had legal grounds for such work before. If the person has already been to Estonia and worked on the basis of short-term registration of the job, he or she can keep working during the procedure in connection with the international protection. If the person has not had the right to work, he or she may not work in Estonia until the international protection is granted.			



	<p>be registered; a person with foreign education has to pass the professional integrity test to be included into the register. The professional integrity test is made of the practical (four months of practice on average) and written parts. The test can only be taken in Estonian.</p> <p>The health care professionals who have not been included into the register may not provide medical services and work as doctors, dentists, nurses or birth attendants. All the nurses, doctors and other persons from Ukraine can held under the guidance and against responsibility of the registered healthcare professional as medical counsellors or assistants. It still has not been decided whether an exception will be made for the Ukrainian medical workers.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.	The foreigner who has been granted asylum can be issued a permit to work for two years, without the specific employer, by the designated institution. The governmental institution can extend the work permit issued to the refugee or issue a new permit if the refugee has the valid residence permit.			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other	<p>Employment of a displaced person provides for different forms of employment contracts. The best protection is offered by the employment contract, which can be concluded for a fixed term and an indefinite period of time.</p> <p>The contract specifies the following: working and rest hours, wages and payment dates, working conditions, and official duties.</p> <p>In 2022, the minimum wage is EUR 3.86 (gross) per hour or EUR 654 (gross) per month. The wage is generally paid to the bank account that can be opened with major Estonian</p>				

employment conditions	<p>banks for free.</p> <p>The full working hours in Estonia are 40 hours per week, and the working day usually lasts eight hours. It is also possible to work part-time. In case overtime work is performed, payment is made at 1.5 factor.</p> <p>The minimum labour remuneration of a temporary worker is EUR 1,548 (gross) per month, a seasonal worker — at least EUR 3.86 (gross) per hour or EUR 654 (gross) per month.</p>				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>The displaced person's salary is declared and subject to tax assessment from the first day of work in Estonia. Tax assessment of wages depends on whether the person is a tax resident of Estonia or Ukraine (tax residency).</p> <p>The tax residency is established by the Tax and Customs Board. For the tax residency of Estonia to be determined, it is necessary to file an application for determination of the individual's residency (Form R). The most convenient way to file Form R is via the electronic service system of the Tax and Customs Board e-MTA. It can also be signed with an electronic signature and sent to the e-mail address emta@emta.ee or submitted at the respective service bureau.</p> <p>If a person is a tax resident of Estonia, the employer shall declare and pay the following taxes on the wages every month: income tax of 20%, social contribution of 33%, unemployment insurance contributions (employee's rate of 1.6% and employer's rate of 0.8%) as well as the payment of 2% for the defined contribution pension system.</p> <p>The tax resident of Estonia is subject to the non-taxable income rate of up to EUR 500 per month if the wage does not exceed EUR 1,200 per month. It means that when the wage is EUR 1,200, the taxable amount for the income tax is EUR 700 (1,200 - 500=700). An application has to be filed to the employer to use the non-taxable income.</p> <p>If the displaced person fails to file an application for determination of the tax residency of Estonia to the Tax and Customs Board, the employer will pay the monthly income tax, the social tax and the unemployment insurance contribution for such employee as a non-resident (a resident of Ukraine). As a resident of Ukraine, the person is not subject to the non-taxable income rate and cannot join the Estonian defined contribution pension system, i.e. the second pension level.</p>				

<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>				
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>The receipt units and hotels offer psychosocial crisis assistance. If a person feels an urge to talk to someone and needs emotional support, he or she can call the around-the-clock hotline of crisis assistance for victims at 116 006.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The persons displaced from Ukraine have the right to work in Estonia; children have access to pre-school and basic school education. The persons can apply for residence assistance from the local self-government authorities. They also have the right to other monetary benefits, for instance, family compensations. Where necessary, social services can be received from the public and local self-government authorities. The displaced persons can participate in free language and adaptation programmes. The children and teenagers who come without an official adult representative will have the right to legal guardianship and education.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection have the right to medical services in Estonia even if they have not been insured.</p>				









having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence					
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	The following educational stages are guaranteed for persons displaced from Ukraine: Pre-school education, kindergartens and day-care facilities for the children of pre-school age of 1.5 to 7. Basic education for the children of the mandatory school age (7 to 17) and the youth in general educational schools. Secondary, vocational and higher education in secondary schools, vocational colleges, higher educational establishments of applied sciences and universities. Studies and hobbies in clubs, general educational schools and public youth centres, generally starting from the age of 7. Work with the youth in public youth centres and youth organisations for persons aged 7 to 26.				
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for	An unaccompanied minor child needs to be assigned the guardian in Estonia who will take care of the child and represent his or her interests (for instance, when an application for assistance is filed, a bank card is issued, a medical decision is taken etc.). Before the guardian is designated, this function is performed by the local self-government authority where the child is registered (where there is no registration — the local self-government authority in the administrative district of which the child lives).				

















care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	The guardian is designated by the court. An application has to be filed to the court. It can be done with the help of the professionals from the local self-government authorities. If guardianship is requested based on the primary legal defence procedure, the court adopts the decision on guardianship within five days. After the resolution is received, the guardian can represent the child officially. The designated guardian is fully responsible for the child, including his or her upbringing, decisions associated with the child, personal development, property and representation of the child.				
Right to vote at the local election	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	The Estonian Red Cross has been responsible for reunion of the family members who lost each other during the war since 20.04.2022. Information on the children lost can be submitted at the European hotline 116 000, which works in Estonia as well.				







	<p>Detailed information can be found at the websites of the Estonian Red Cross, redcross.ee.</p> <p>The Red Cross helps find only the closest relatives, i.e. parents, children, siblings contact with whom was lost after the escalation of the conflict on 24.02.2022. The Red Cross does not look for distant relatives who have not been contacted for many years.</p> <p>The questionnaire completed together with the worker or volunteer of the search service of the Estonian Red Cross will be forwarded to the Red Cross in the respective state or the International Committee of the Red Cross, where necessary.</p> <p>To arrange the meeting and complete the questionnaire, time has to be booked by telephone, Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tallinn: +372 6411 645; +372 5400 4534, Rakvere: +372 5650 5806</p>				
--	---	--	--	--	--





## IRELAND





Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>International Protection Act 2015, Ireland</p>	Ireland is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		

<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>Beneficiaries will receive a letter with the detailed description of their temporary protection in the state and the immigration permission, which is provided after arrival in the country at the airport. This permission letter will give access to all the necessary supports as soon as possible.</p> <p>There are representatives of the organisations who provide information and advice, including the Citizens Information Service. The information is available in Ukrainian.</p>	<p>According to the official governmental website, the Irish Government will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status while persons displaced from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive.  <a href="https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/asylum_seekers_and_refugees/the_asylum_process_in_ireland/coming_to_ireland_from_ukraine.html#ladfal">https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/asylum_seekers_and_refugees/the_asylum_process_in_ireland/coming_to_ireland_from_ukraine.html#ladfal</a></p>			
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection in Ireland is granted to the following persons fleeing the war in Ukraine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</li> <li>2. nationals of third countries other than Ukraine and stateless persons who could benefit from international protection (for instance, the refugee status or equivalent national protection) in Ukraine and lived there before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>3. family members of persons listed in items (1) and (2) if the family lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. The family members include a spouse, a partner, minor children of each of the partners and close relatives who were dependant and lived with them as a family;</li> <li>4. persons with the permanent residence permit in Ukraine who lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and cannot safely return to the country of origin.</li> </ol> <p>Temporary protection can also be granted to other persons who resided in Ukraine on a legal basis and cannot safely return to the country of origin. They include persons who are not EU residents and stateless persons.</p>				









Decision-making authority	Department of Justice of Ireland				
Documents to be furnished	International passport National ID card Birth certificate National passports and expired passports				
Time frames for filing an application	As soon as persons arrives in Ireland				
Time frames for considering an application	After the relevant package of documents is submitted, when the person arrives in Ireland, he or she must go to the reception hub, and the workers of the border guard service of the Passport Control will issue the permission letter. If the person did not get a permission letter, it can be obtained at the Ukraine Support Centre in any of these places: Guild Building, Cork Street, Dublin 8 (D08 XH90), and Limerick (Limerick Intreo Centre, Dominick Street, V94 X327).  If the Irish Government has provided accommodation (for instance, in a hotel), the immigration officers will attend the displaced person's accommodation and issue the permission.				
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022				
Duration of the status	Until 4 March 2023				
Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended twice by six months. If the causes persist, the European Commission may suggest that the Council should extend the temporary protection for another year, i.e. until 4 March 2025.				
Grounds for termination of the status	Temporary protection can be cancelled under certain circumstances: temporary protection has expired pursuant to the Decision of the EU Council, for instance, when the situation in Ukraine has changed; in case the place of residence of the person granted temporary protection has changed, or the person has moved to another country, or if the Minister for Justice decides that the temporary protection holder is to be deprived of temporary protection for specific crimes or national security reasons.				











<p>Mechanisms for changing the status</p>	<p>The person who has the right to temporary protection may apply for temporary protection any time; temporary protection is not granted for the period when the application for international protection is under consideration.</p> <p>If a Ukrainian national is already in Ireland based on short-stay visa, type C, he or she can also enjoy temporary protection.</p> <p>An application for temporary protection can be submitted at the Ukraine Support Centre at Guild Building, Cork Street, Dublin 8 (D08 XH90), and Limerick (Limerick Intreo Centre, Dominick Street, V94 X327). No prior arrangement is necessary.</p> <p>If a Ukrainian national is in Ireland based on another immigration permission or stamp, for instance, as a student or a person with the employment permit, he or she will stay in Ireland based on that permit/stamp until it expires or is extended. At this stage, the person can decide whether to extend or resume the existing permit or to enjoy temporary protection during the remaining period when temporary protection is available pursuant to the decision of the EU Council.</p>				
<p>Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons</p>	<p>A person can be deprived temporary protection by the Minister for Justice under the following circumstances:</p> <p>there are serious grounds to assume that the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts made in connection with such crimes; or ii) has been found guilty of the acts inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations;</li> <li>b) there are reasons to believe that the person threatens national security;</li> <li>c) the Minister believes that this person poses a threat for the public since he or she has been convicted by the final judgement on the especially grave crime, either in the country or anywhere else; or</li> <li>d) there are serious grounds to assume that the person has committed a grave non-political crime outside the country before his or her arrival.</li> </ul>				
<p>Legal effects of termination of the status</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				







Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	The persons who have arrived in Ireland and legally lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, with the temporary or short-term residence permit issued by the Ukrainian government will be assisted to return to their country of origin with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (MOM) if it is safe for them.				
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	<p>A protection seeker can submit an application upon entry to Ireland. Following arrival in Ireland, an immigration officer will interview the protection seeker, ask several basic questions and ask to present any identification documents available. Then the protection seeker will be issued the letter that confirms the temporary protection status. The letter that confirms the temporary protection status has been issued to the protection seekers at the Dublin airport since 9 March 2022. If the protection seekers arrived in the Dublin airport before 9 March 2022 (when the permission letters started to be issued), or if they arrived at another entry point in the country, there are two ways to get such letter now:</p> <p>if the protection seekers stays in the accommodation provided by the government and still has not received the permission letter, the officers of the Department of Justice will grant the permission letter at the address of stay when they attend such accommodation; the permission letter can be received at the Ukraine Support Centre at Cork Street, Dublin 8.</p> <p>Also, measures are being taken to enable the people to get their permission letters at the Ukraine Support Centre in Hanover Street in Cork as well as the third centre in Limerick.</p> <p>A car can be brought into Ireland, but it has to be registered, and the vehicle registration tax, the motor vehicle tax and tax insurance have to be paid. If the car is older than four years, it will be checked by the National Car Test. The protection seeker has to get a PPS number to pay the vehicle registration test.</p> <p>If a person is displaced together with pets, it is necessary to make sure that the animal is of the species allowed to be brought into Ireland. As a rule, cats, dogs and ferrets coming from outside the EU have to be chipped, vaccinated against rabies, have the EU pet passport or EU medical certificate as well as blood tests and deworming certificate.</p>				









	<p>Birds, rabbits and rodents have to have a veterinarian health certificate and following the testing and quarantine requirements.</p> <p>The protection seekers who come to Ireland can bring their pet without necessary document. Where possible, they must furnish as much information on their pet as possible, for instance, information on vaccination, chipping, deworming etc.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture has to be informed of arrival of the pet by e-mail. Applicable e-mail addresses (subject to the entry point) can be found on the information website:  <a href="https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/moving_to_ireland/coming_to_live_in_ireland/bringing_pets_to_ireland.html#1c44d9">https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/moving_to_ireland/coming_to_live_in_ireland/bringing_pets_to_ireland.html#1c44d9</a></p>				
<p>Assistance in administrative services</p>	<p>After a person arrives in Ireland, the border guard officers at Passport Control inform that the PPSN can be issued, and an application for social welfare can be submitted at the Dublin airport. If a person has arrived at the entry point other than the Dublin airport or is already in Ireland and has not submitted an application for the PPSN, the application for the PPSN and social welfare can be submitted in one of the governmental offices.</p>				
<p>Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons</p>	<p>Free legal assistance can be provided at the local Ukraine Support Centre (located in Dublin, Cork and Limerick) or via local Intreo centre or unit:</p> <p>Cork – Cork City PSC and PPSN Centre, Department of Social Protection, Hanover Street, Cork, T12 PX62  Dublin – Guild Building, Cork Street, Dublin 8, D08 XH90  Limerick – Dominick Street, Limerick, V94 X327</p> <p>The Legal Aid Board is the body responsible for legal aid in Ireland and manages the legal services for the refugees that provides confidential and independent legal services to persons submitting an application for asylum in Ireland.  Website: <a href="http://www.legalaidboard.ie/en/">http://www.legalaidboard.ie/en/</a></p> <p>Free Legal Advice Centres (FLAC)  FLAC is an independent legal centre that provides citizens free and confidential legal information and advice.  Contact:  Phone: 1890 350 250  Contact form: <a href="https://www.flac.ie/contact/">https://www.flac.ie/contact/</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.flac.ie/">http://www.flac.ie/</a></p>				









	<p>Local legal advice: <a href="https://www.flac.ie/help/centres/">https://www.flac.ie/help/centres/</a>  NASC (Nasc, the Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre) works to refer the migrants to organisations of national minorities they represent, to promote integration of these persons and to organise change campaigns, and also provides free legal services. The NASC is based in County Cork and renders support in the south of the country and at the national level.  Contact:  Phone: +353 (0)21 427 3594  E-mail: <a href="mailto:reception@nascireland.org">reception@nascireland.org</a>  Website: <a href="https://nascireland.org/">https://nascireland.org/</a>  Address: 34 Paul Street, Centre, Co. Cork, Ireland.</p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	The Personal Public Service Number (PPS number) needs to be received upon arrival in Ireland. It is a national security number necessary to submit an application for services. The respective package of documents needs to be provided to obtain the number.				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	The Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland gives advice on trips to neighbouring countries to or across which people might be planning to travel at <a href="http://www.dfa.ie/travel">www.dfa.ie/travel</a> . If a person transits across another EU Member State or the UK, a transit visa might be necessary.				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>In case of emergency, you can contact:  the local police department:  By telephone 1800 666 111 daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. This toll-free number is controlled by the trained Gardaí (police officers).  You can also send an e-mail on your concerns or suspicions to <a href="mailto:blueblindfold@garda.ie">blueblindfold@garda.ie</a></p> <p>Each contact with An Garda Síochána (the police) will be treated as strictly confidential.</p>				
Time frames for exercising the residence right	For the entire duration of the protection.				

Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	<p>Ireland has the programme for the hotel owners who are ready to provide accommodation to the Ukrainians. Those who arrive are allocated to hotels in this manner. Some are offered accommodation in schools.</p> <p>If an Irish citizen has a free room or property he or she would like to make available, it can be done with the help of the Irish Red Cross. The Irish Red Cross is supported by the Government.</p> <p>Information on the accommodation support can be received at <a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/d9f43-international-protection-accommodation-services-ipas">https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/d9f43-international-protection-accommodation-services-ipas</a></p>				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	A person is free to travel around the country. However, he or she always has to carry a permission letter or PPSN card.				
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>There is no immediate requirement for registering the immigration permission, and the person does not have to worry about it at that time. The permission letter to be received by the person from the Department of Justice confirms that the temporary protection has been granted under the EU Directive. It is sufficient evidence to be able to get immediate access to employment, income support, accommodation (if necessary) and other state support in Ireland.</p> <p>However, the protection seeker needs to obtain a PPS number to be employed.</p> <p>The Workplace Relations Commission, WRC is a public authority responsible for adhering to the employment rights.</p> <p>Information on the employment rights can be received at <a href="http://workplacerelations.ie">workplacerelations.ie</a> or by calling WRC at 0818 808090 and 059 9178900.</p> <p>Full translation of WRC website can be made by means of Google Translate in the top part of each web-page.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	For the entire duration of the temporary protection.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional	<p>Access to the certified courses “Post-Leaving Cert”.</p> <p>It is possible to participate in the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) if the refugees meet ordinary VTOS requirements.</p>				





<p>training and practical on-the-job training</p>	<p>More detailed information on access to vocational education course for the non-nationals of the EU:  <a href="https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/asylum_seekers_and_refugees/refugee_status_and_leave_to_remain/education_for_refugees.html">https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/asylum_seekers_and_refugees/refugee_status_and_leave_to_remain/education_for_refugees.html</a></p>				
<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions</p>	<p>Labour remuneration at the same level as the Irish nationals. Possible deductions from the pay have to be discussed in the employment contract; otherwise, they can only be made by the employee's written consent. All the other deductions from the pay (except for the income tax and social deductions) are illegal.</p>				
<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>	<p>The Revenue Commissioners of Ireland have explained that the salary paid to the residents of Ukrainian who have come to Ireland because of the war by the Ukrainian employers is not subject to the Irish tax and the social charge. The tax authorities of the other countries could follow the lead or agree with the argument that the stay in another country after 24.02.2022 until the end of hostilities is forced, so these days should not be included into 183 days. It also applies to the Ukrainian individual entrepreneurs who work from Ireland online.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				







Psychological support of persons affected by the war	It is provided under the same conditions as to the Irish nationals if there is a medical card.				
Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support	<p>The right to the individual social financial assistance and assistance to parents and guardians for each child under 16 is granted.</p> <p>The medical card is necessary to get certain medical services for free or at the reduced price, for instance, consultation by the general practitioner, outpatient aid, mental health services, medical services for children etc.</p> <p>Where there is no medical card, there is also a card for a visit to the general practitioner.</p> <p>It is possible to get registered with the family doctor at any general practice service.</p>				
Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence	<p>The children with special educational needs due to disability get additional support either at their own school or in special schools:  <a href="https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/the_irish_education_s_system/special_education.html">https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/the_irish_education_s_system/special_education.html</a></p> <p>It is possible to use additional school resources for the children who do not speak English.</p> <p>Children can have free access to their native language support:  <a href="https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/primary_and_post_primary_education/educational_supports/non_nationals_and_non_english_speakers.html">https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/primary_and_post_primary_education/educational_supports/non_nationals_and_non_english_speakers.html</a></p>				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	<p>The right to free third-level education (university or college) if they live in Ireland for three years or longer.</p> <p>There is also a right to third-level grants. The information is available at <a href="http://studentfinance.ie">studentfinance.ie</a></p> <p>Many of the third-level establishments in Ireland are members of the Universities and Colleges of Sanctuary Network.</p> <p>The University of Sanctuary Ireland (UoSI) is the initiative that encourages and appreciates the best practices of the universities, colleges and institutes welcoming refugees, asylum seekers and other</p>				

	<p>migrants in their university communities and promoting development of the culture of acceptance and inclusion of everyone in need of asylum. Many of these institutions offer a number of scholarships and other support to the asylum seekers and refugees.</p> <p><a href="https://ireland.cityofsanctuary.org/universities-and-colleges-of-sanctuary">https://ireland.cityofsanctuary.org/universities-and-colleges-of-sanctuary</a></p> <p>The Irish Refugee Council manages the small grants scheme that gives financial aid to the people under protection to get additional education. They also issue the information booklet that contains information on higher education in Ireland and scholarships and opportunities offered by the universities and colleges for the asylum seekers.</p> <p><a href="https://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/Listing/Category/education">https://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/Listing/Category/education</a></p>				
<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>The children aged 4 to 18 can go to public primary schools (aged 4/5 to 12/13) and secondary schools (aged 12 to 18). All the children have to get education at the age of 6 to 16 (or until they study at the second level for three years). After the primary education is completed, the students start post-primary (second-level) education. They join the Junior Cycle of secondary education, which lasts three years. At the end of this cycle, the students take the Junior Certificate examination. Then the students go on to the Senior Cycle, which takes two or three years and ends in the final exam taken by the students.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>In case unaccompanied children under eighteen who seek temporary protection are supported, they will be referred to the Child and Family Agency (TUSLA), which can grant them relevant support.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tusla.ie/services/alternative-care/separated-children/">https://www.tusla.ie/services/alternative-care/separated-children/</a> This service works 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and can be contacted by +353 1 647 7000. The national emergency number during the non-work hours is 0818 776 315.</p>				







Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Family members who can enjoy temporary protection in Ireland. They are: a spouse; an unmarried partner in stable relations; unmarried minor children of the citizen of Ukraine or their spouse; any other close relatives who lived together as a family on 24 February and who were fully or mostly dependent on the Ukrainian national.				









# SPAIN







Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p>	<p>Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees</p> <p>In addition to the Convention, the procedure and conditions for giving the humanitarian status are governed by the Spanish national legislation, namely Law No. 12/2009 dated 30 December regulating the asylum and international protection (reguladora del derecho de asilo y de la proteccion subsidiaria) as well as Royal Decree No. 203/1995 dated 10 February 1995 that establishes the specific procedure for granting international protection.</p>			
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>The official information on receiving the displaced persons from Ukraine can be found at the website of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration of Spain. There is as 24/7 hotline of the Training Centre of the Social Security Authorities for Ukrainian nationals in Spain at +34(91) 047-44-44.</p> <p>Information online resources: United for Ukraine is a website that offers information for the Ukrainians and refugees who come to Europe.</p>	<p>The guide for asylum seekers with all the useful information in several languages that has been prepared by the Spanish governmental institutions jointly with the UNHCR and non-governmental organisations <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/spain/uk/donde-encontrar-ayuda-espana/acnur-en-espana/">https://help.unhcr.org/spain/uk/donde-encontrar-ayuda-espana/acnur-en-espana/</a></p>			

	<p>Shelter for Ukraine is a website where the evacuated Ukrainians can find temporary accommodation abroad.</p> <p>UAhelpinfo is the Telegram channel with information on accommodation, transport, medical and legal issues in Ukraine and abroad.</p>				
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection	<p>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</p> <p>stateless persons and nationals of third countries who lived in Ukraine on a legal basis, with a valid residence permit (the permanent or any other one, for instance, students, refugees etc.), and who cannot return to their country or region;</p> <p>Ukrainian nationals who had legally stayed in Spain before 24 February 2022 and cannot return to Ukraine as a result of the war;</p> <p>family members of the above-mentioned persons; and</p> <p>Ukrainian nationals who had been in Spain before 24 February 2022 illegally and cannot return to Ukraine as a result of the war.</p>	<p>Persons who have been forced to leave the country of their permanent residence due to fear of being persecuted.</p> <p>Persons who have been forced to seek shelter abroad because they cannot or do not wish to get protection from their own state due to fear of being persecuted, and cannot return there.</p>			
Decision-making authority	<p>In order to be granted temporary protection, the interested person has to file an application, preferably at the Receipt, Assistance and Coordination Centres (CREADE) located in Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga and Alicante, and where there is no centre — in the police offices in the capital city of the province.</p>	<p>Only the Spanish Government is responsible for granting asylum and the refugee status. A decision will be taken by the Ministry of Interior of Spain based on the recommendation of the Inter-Ministry Commission for Asylum and Refuge (CIAR).</p>			
Documents to be furnished	<p>In addition to the personal application, the confirmation documents to pertinence to one of the groups subject to temporary protection have to be presented.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Public Administration of Spain has determine any of the following documents:</p> <p>(i) an ID card or a travel document; or</p>	<p>The foreigners who intend to file an application for asylum in the territory of Spain have to submit an application by personally attending the respective authority.</p> <p>In case the interested party is physically or legally unable to attend, he or she can submit an application via the authorised representative in any legal manner.</p>			









	<p>(ii) documents that certify family relations, such as a marriage certificate, a birth certificate, an adoption certificate etc. In any case, the European Commission has stated that the Ukrainian citizenship can be confirmed by means of one of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• passports of any kind (national passports, diplomatic passports, service passports, collective passports and surrogate passports including children's passports);</li> <li>• national identity cards (including temporary and provisional);</li> <li>• military service books and military service cards;</li> <li>• seaman's registration books, skippers' service cards and seaman's passports;</li> <li>• citizenship certificates; or</li> <li>• other official documents that mention or indicate citizenship.</li> </ul>	<p>In addition to the application, the person has to furnish a photo copy of his or her passport or travel document as well as any identification documents or other documents that establish the identity. If the applicant fails to furnish any of these documents, he or she shall explain the reason.</p> <p>The asylum seeker has to certify his or her identity and furnish reliable information on persecution he or she has suffered, by means of proper or sufficient evidence of the circumstances that would require the asylum.</p>			
Time frames for filing an application	In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons have to immediately file a request for access to the protection system.	The application for asylum in Spain has to be submitted within a month following the entry, except when the foreigner uses the longer period of legal stay — in this case, the application can be submitted before its expiration. If the circumstances on which the application for asylum is based are connected with the existing cause in the country of origin, the one-month period will be calculated from the moment when the events on which their fear of persecution is based occurred.			
Time frames for considering an application	The application for protection has to be considered by the Minister of Interior within 24 hours.	The final decision has to be announced within six months after the application is admitted to consideration. However, the process can take longer. The process might even last several years.			
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the application for asylum is submitted, the person acquires the special status and cannot be expelled from the country.			

Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for a year, i.e. until 4 March 2023.	The refugee status is not a basis for a permanent residence permit. However, according to Article 36 of Law No. 12/2009, the refugee status gives a temporary residence permit. If a refugees lives in Spain based on this permit for five years, then, according to Article 22 of Código Civil, he or she can claim Spanish citizenship.			
Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 4 March 2024. If the causes persist, the European Commission may suggest that the Council should extend the temporary protection for another year, i.e. until 4 March 2025.	If the causes of the refugee status continue to exist after the temporary stay or residence permit expires, the person can ask to extend the temporary stay or residence permit. If there is no clear resolution in three months following the extension request, extension will be deemed to be granted by positive silence.			
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Spain will come to an end.	The refugee status is automatically terminated in the following cases: a) When a refugees becomes a Spanish national. b) When a refugee turns to protection of the country of its citizenship on a voluntary basis. c) When a refugee is granted the status in another country that has registered this status.  If it is believed as a result of the fundamental change in the circumstances in a certain country that the causes of the refugee status granted to its nationals or their certain group have ceased to exist, the Inter-Ministry Commission for Asylum and Refuge may consider the UNHCR'S opinion and agree to terminate the refugee status.			
Mechanisms for changing the status	The person who has been granted temporary protection can apply for the refugee status both during and after completion of the temporary protection.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			





Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The person has become a Spanish national. The person has to leave the territory of the respective state on a voluntary basis. Enforced return to the country of origin.			
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	If a person can safely return to the country of permanent residence, he or she has to contact the respective authorities and organisations that will help return. The embassy/consulate of the country of origin in Spain has to be contacted to get repatriation assistance.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			









## MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS







Receiving conditions	Temporary protection applies to persons who have left Ukraine starting from 24 February 2022, in particular: 1. Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. 2. Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. 3. Relatives of persons specified in the previous items. Temporary protection shall also apply to the stateless persons and nationals of third countries who had been in Ukraine before 24 February	Persons who have been forced to leave the country of their permanent residence due to fear of being persecuted. Persons who have been forced to seek shelter abroad because they cannot or do not wish to get protection from their own state due to fear of being persecuted, and cannot return there. When the services are provided, the special situation of persons pertaining to the vulnerable social groups, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, the elderly, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have fallen victim to torture, rape or other major forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, will be considered in accordance with the guidelines			
----------------------	---	---	--	---	---

	2022 based on the valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation and cannot return to safe and stable conditions in their country.	from the international recommendations on standardised treatment of such groups of displaced persons or refugees.			
Assistance in administrative services	The Spanish Government has established the 24/77 service and counselling hotline for persons displaced as a result of the conflict in Ukraine (in Spanish and Ukrainian). (+34) 91 047 44 44 — this phone number is used to arrange the meeting to be granted temporary protection in the Receipt, Assistance and Coordination Centres (CREADE) in Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga and Alicante.	There are specialised non-governmental organisations that pertain to the State Network of Shelters all over the territory, which are available 24/7 to respond to any information needs or welcome refugees. Responsible organisation: Red Cross Name of the centre: Pabellón 7 de la Fira de Montjuic Address: Avenida de la Reina María Cristina (Plaza España). The Barcelona City Council has the Immigrant, Emigrant and Refugee Support Service (SAIER) the employees of which will help submit an application.			
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	The Spanish Government has introduced the 24/7 hotline for the people who have been forced to flee the war in Ukraine. The service is available in Ukrainian and Spanish: (+34) 91 047 44 44. If a person needs free legal assistance, he or she can apply to the organisations experienced in asylum matters in Spain. Below is the list of some non-governmental organisations located in Madrid that have offices in the other regions of Spain and can be contacted for recommendations: Accem Plaza Santa María Soledad Torres Acosta 1 1º, 28004 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 532 74 78 / (+34) 91 532 74 79 Fax: (+34) 91 532 20 59 www.accem.es CEAR Avda. de Asturias, 33- Bajo, 28029 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 555 06 98 Fax: (+34) 91 597 23 61 www.cear.es CCAR (Barcelona)	The persons who have applied for international protection have the right to free legal aid and translation services.			








<p>Rambla Santa Mónica 10, 1ª planta, Barcelona. Phone: (+34) 93 595 55 39 Email: ccar@ccar-cear.org www.ccar.cat</p> <p>CESAL CEPI de Tetuán, Calle Nuestra Señora del Carmen N.º 17 bajo, 2039 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 398 18 33 www.cesal.org</p> <p>Cruz Roja (Red Cross) C/ Valdecanillas, 112, 28037 Madrid Phone: (+34) 915 532 55 55 www.cruzroja.es</p> <p>Diaconía C/ Pablo Serrano, 9, 28043 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 382 05 49 <a href="http://diaconiamadrid.org/">http://diaconiamadrid.org/</a></p> <p>Andalucía Acoge Federation Phone: (+34) 954 900 773 <a href="https://acoge.org/">https://acoge.org/</a></p> <p>APIP-ACAM Foundation Calle Paloma, 21-23, 08001 Barcelona Phone: (+34) 93 317 16 14 <a href="https://fundacionapipacam.org/">https://fundacionapipacam.org/</a></p> <p>Cepaim Foundation C/Nicolás Morales, 11, 28019 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 548 31 65 <a href="http://cepaim.org/">http://cepaim.org/</a></p> <p>ONGD Juan Ciudad NGO C/ Herreros de Tejada, 3, 28016 Madrid Phone: (+34) 91 387 44 83 <a href="http://www.juanciudad.org">http://www.juanciudad.org</a></p> <p>La Merced Migraciones C/ Eraso, 36, 3ª Planta 28028 Madrid Phone: (+34) 913 55 55 50 <a href="http://lamercedmigraciones.org/">http://lamercedmigraciones.org/</a></p> <p>MPDL C/ De Martos, 15, 28053 Madrid Phone: (+34) 914 29 76 44 <a href="http://www.mpdl.org/">http://www.mpdl.org/</a></p> <p>Provivienda</p>				
---	--	--	--	--





	<p>C/ Membézar 2, 28053 Madrid  Phone: (+34) 91 565 09 60  <a href="https://www.provivienda.org/">https://www.provivienda.org/</a>  Pueblos Unidos  C/ Mártires de la Ventilla, 103, 28029 Madrid  Phone: (+34) 91 732 06 91  <a href="http://pueblosunidos.org/">http://pueblosunidos.org/</a>  Red Acoge  C/ Cea Bermúdez, 43, 28003 Madrid  Phone: (+34) 91 563 37 79  <a href="http://www.redacoge.org/es/">www.redacoge.org/es/</a>  ONG Rescate  C/ Valentín Beato, 42, 2, 28037 Madrid.  Phone: (+34) 91 447 28 72  <a href="http://www.ongrescate.org">www.ongrescate.org</a></p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>The Ukrainians who have arrived in Spain can contact the refugee centre. Submitting an application for temporary protection as well as access to the Receipt, Assistance and Coordination Centres (CREADE) for the displaced Ukrainians and to the asylum system and all the related resources and services (legal, psychological, social, medical, language ones) are free of charge.</p> <p>When an application for temporary protection is submitted, the police officers will issue the certificate of submission of the application that will contain the assigned foreigner's identification number (NIE).</p>	<p>The foreigners who wish to be granted asylum in Spain submit their application to any of the following institutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asylum and Refugee Office.</li> <li>Border checkpoints at the territory of Spain.</li> <li>Directorate for Foreigners' Affairs.</li> <li>Police offices in the provinces or districts designated by the order of the Minister of Justice and Interior.</li> <li>Diplomatic missions and consular institutions of Spain abroad.</li> </ol>			
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>The Ukrainian nationals do not have to submit visa documents to enter Spain; they also have the right to freely move around the EU for 90 days within any 180-day period. It allows them to choose the Member State where they wish to exercise their temporary protection rights and to reunite with their family and friends who live in the European Union.</p>	<p>When the representative of the UNHCR in Spain asks the Spanish Government to urgently receive a refugee or refugees under its mandate who are exposed to high risk in a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs via the Diplomatic Mission or Consulate of Spain or another cooperating country organises everything that is necessary for timely review of the situation, interview of the interested party and notification of CIAR. Where appropriate, this Ministry orders to issue visas, travel documents or gives instructions on safe conduct and any other applicable procedures.</p>			




Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.	Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.			
Time frames for exercising the residence right	During the term of the temporary protection status.  The Ukrainian foreign biometric passport itself is a residence permit.	The person who has applied for temporary protection will have the right to permanently stay in Spain while the application is under consideration. Any return and deportation processes will be suspended.			
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	In order to be provided with accommodation, a person can contact institutions in the international protection system, which is made of the Refugee Centres (Centros de Acogida a Refugiados “CAR”) and other facilities managed by the non-governmental organisations.  Monetary compensation of EUR 500-700 to rent accommodation.  Three organisations help Ukrainian nationals in Spain: they are ACCEM (taking care of refugees), CEAR (right to temporary asylum), and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (humanitarian aid).	Accommodation is provided based on the same procedure as for persons who have obtained temporary protection.			
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	If a person has to return to Ukraine for some reason for a short period, for instance, to visit relatives, to collect documents or to rescue family members, he or she does not lose the temporary protection status. Any short trip to Ukraine will not be treated by the EU Member States as the decision to return on a voluntary basis before the temporary protection expires.  It means that the short trip to Ukraine does not have to result in cancellation of the residence permit and loss of the status-related rights. <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/">https://ec.europa.eu/</a>	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			



	<p>The temporary residence permit is not a travel document; it is just a residence document in Spain, but the person can keep travelling with his or her passport in accordance with the requirements of the destination.</p> <p>The temporary residence permit will enable the person to return to Spain any time during its term and to move around (rather than live in) other Member States of the European Union for a short period.</p> <p>The Ukrainians or nationals of other countries can keep travelling to the other EU Member States/Schengen Area.</p>				
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>Temporary protection gives the right to get the residence permit with the right to work. The Ukrainians who have been granted temporary protection have the right to work in Spain both on a contractual basis and as individual entrepreneurs.</p> <p>In the employment bureau, Ukrainian nationals can get help from a mentor/counsellor, who will support them during the entire process until they find a job.</p>	<p>An asylum seeker can get the work permit from the competent authority in accordance with the effective immigration rules, subject to the case and the situation of the interested party.</p> <p>All the recognised refugees have the right to live in Spain and to work, to perform professional and commercial activity in accordance with the effective laws.</p>			
Term of the employment permit	During the term of the temporary protection status.	Those who seek the refugee status in Spain cannot be officially employed for the first six months.			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	<p>In the employment bureau, Ukrainian nationals can get help from a mentor/counsellor, who will support them during the entire process until they find a job.</p> <p>For this purpose, they are given access to the courses on the Spanish language, computer skills or employment training with account of their profile.</p> <p>They are also given access to employment workshops and can be assisted in recognition of their diplomas, job tenure; other job agency services can be provided.</p>				





	They also get specific advice if they wish to become entrepreneurs.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Provided that they have no economic means, the asylum seekers can use social, educational and medical services provided by competent public administrations, within their capacity and available budget, in order to maintain the adequate living and existence level.			
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	When an application for temporary protection is submitted, the police officers will issue the certificate of submission of the application that will contain the assigned foreigner's identification number (NIE).	The stateless persons who have applied for the refugee status will be issued a green document with a photograph and the foreigner's identification number (NIE).			
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	The Spanish Government has introduced the 24/7 hotline for the people who have been forced to flee the war in Ukraine. The service is available in Ukrainian and Spanish. A visit can be arranged by phone: (+34) 91 047 44 44.	Free access to refugee integration programmes, individual social adaptation programmes, voluntary assistance programmes, support programmes etc.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	



<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>Right to social assistance where there are insufficient funds.</p> <p>The Community of Madrid offers seats in public canteens for the displaced persons from Ukraine, where they are provided lunch and dinner services Monday to Friday, the day when the food products are collected from the weekend. The seats are provided for six months, and this period can be extended for six more months.</p> <p>The railway company Renfe offers free trips around Spain and in the direction of France for Ukrainian nationals. The service can be used in Barcelona if there is a Ukrainian passport.</p>	<p>Access to the public health care, education, social welfare system and services.</p> <p>Monetary compensation of EUR 500-700 to rent accommodation.</p> <p>Assistance of EUR 300-500 subject to the number of the family members.</p> <p>Free access to refugee integration programmes, individual social adaptation programmes, voluntary assistance programmes, support programmes etc.</p> <p>Three organisations help Ukrainian nationals in Spain: they are ACCEM (taking care of refugees), CEAR (right to temporary asylum), and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (humanitarian aid).</p>			
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>There are such organisations and platforms as Yo Sí Salud Universal, which help gain access to certain medicines and/or therapies for the people who have found themselves in the vulnerable situation and cannot afford to pay for treatment.</p> <p>yosi.sanidaduniversal@gmail.com</p> <p>Hotline for the victims of gender violence: 016.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals who have found themselves in the vulnerable and/or social exclusion situation can exercise their right to emergence assistance from the municipalities, which is funded by the Madrid Community based on the cooperation agreements.</p> <p>For this purpose, they mostly have to meet the following requirements: be registered with one of the municipal districts of the Community of Madrid; be unemployed and registered as job seekers in the respective employment bureau;</p>	<p>Valid refugee status.</p>			



	have insufficient income to satisfy daily life needs in accordance with the municipal standards for this assistance.				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>The list of the organisations that offer free courses for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in Spain has been made. One of the following organisations has to be contacted directly to get registered or receive additional information on the courses:</p> <p>Madrid for Refugees  Address: Mira el Río Baja, 20 bis, 28005 Madrid  E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@madridforrefugees.org">info@madridforrefugees.org</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.madridforrefugees.org">www.madridforrefugees.org</a>, <a href="http://www.refugeesco.de.org">www.refugeesco.de.org</a>  Social media: MFR Linkedin, MFR Instagram, RC Linkedin, RC Instagram</p> <p>There are free educational offers:  Computer skills.  RefuTech (high-frequency English language classes taught by the English-speaking volunteers for different levels in small groups).  Refugees Code (basic web development course (Front-end)).</p>		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	The children under eighteen will also have the right to education under the same conditions as nationals of the Member State of the European Union that has hosted the displaced persons. Where necessary, they will also be offered special education.	<p>School education for the children aged six to sixteen is mandatory, and education at public schools is free of charge. The children aged twelve to sixteen have to attend secondary school (IES).</p> <p>Acceptance of documents for admission to the educational establishment or admission to the class is effected in the establishment itself.</p> <p>If the academic year has already started, the Support Department of the Association of Educational Establishments of Barcelona has to be contacted for the child's admission.</p>			



<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>Minors need to be accompanied in Spain. If a minor does not have a legal guardian, or parents cannot be established, the prosecutor's office for the minors' affairs and the police are informed (minors have to inform of such situation when they apply for temporary protection).</p>	<p>The applicants younger than eighteen who have been left are referred to the competent minors protection services, whereof the prosecutor is also notified. The guardian designated for the minor will act on his or her behalf during data processing. The application for asylum will be considered in accordance with the criteria established by the international conventions and recommendations applicable to the minor asylum seekers.</p>			
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.</p>
<p>Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.</p>





Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>If the person has received the positive decision on granting the refugee status or subsidiary protection, the reunion right applies to the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the spouse or partner, parents who have certified their kinship, and minor children. This right can also be exercised by the other family members if they duly certify their kinship and common household in the country of origin or permanent residence.</li> </ul> <p>Where applicable, the applicant specifies persons who are dependent on him or her or constitute his or her family unit, and states whether he or she asks asylum for them in the future.</p>			
--------------------------------------	--	---	--	---	---

## ITALY

Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p>	Italy is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		





<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>Information is provided at the hotline 800938873 or by e-mail <a href="mailto:emergenza.ucraina@comune.roma.it">emergenza.ucraina@comune.roma.it</a></p> <p>Additional information, assistance and support can be provided, questions regarding a temporary stay or other aid from the representatives of the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and its partner, the Red Cross for integration of the displaced persons and migrants (ARCI) can be asked at the hotline for refugees +39 800 905 570 or +39 3511376335 or by e-mail: <a href="mailto:numeroverderifugiati@arci.it">numeroverderifugiati@arci.it</a></p> <p>The UNHCR in Italy has created the special webpage with the information materials in several languages on receipt and asylum for the children and youth under eighteen who travel on their own.</p> <p>The Refugee Assistance Centres have been established in the places with the highest concentration of Ukrainian nationals who have been forced to flee the war in Ukraine, namely:  Rome: hotline 800938873, Lazio Region: hotline 803555 (+390699509292 for calls from abroad)  Naples: via J.F.Kennedy, 54 – Zona Fuorigrotta  Milan: hotline 020202  Florence and Toscana Region: +393896674128  Piedmont: +393516906640  Bolzano: +393351438701  Veneto: +393898745065  Consular Section of the Embassy of Ukraine to Italy –  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/consular.office.of.the.embassy.of.ukraine.in.rome">https://www.facebook.com/consular.office.of.the.embassy.of.ukraine.in.rome</a>  Consulate General of Ukraine in Milan –  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/milan.mfa.gov.ua">https://www.facebook.com/milan.mfa.gov.ua</a>  Consulate General of Ukraine in Naples –  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ukrconsnapoli">https://www.facebook.com/ukrconsnapoli</a>  Telegram channel to help the Ukrainians in Italy -  <a href="https://t.me/dodomu_italia_ucraina">https://t.me/dodomu_italia_ucraina</a>  Volunteers in Northern Italy: +393516149179 +393519303843.</p>	<p>Additional information, assistance and support can be provided, questions regarding a temporary stay or other aid from the representatives of the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and its partner, the Red Cross for integration of the displaced persons and migrants (ARCI) can be asked at the hotline for refugees +39 800 905 570 or +39 3511376335 or by e-mail: <a href="mailto:numeroverderifugiati@arci.it">numeroverderifugiati@arci.it</a></p> <p>The UNHCR in Italy has created the special webpage with the information materials in several languages on receipt and asylum for the children and youth under eighteen who travel on their own.</p>			
---	---	--	--	---	---









<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection applies to persons who have left Ukraine starting from 24 February 2022, in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>2. Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>3. Relatives of persons specified in the previous items. Temporary protection shall also apply to the stateless persons and nationals of third countries who had been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation and cannot return to safe and stable conditions in their country.</li> </ol> <p>The family members are persons who have been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the valid place of residence issued in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, provided that there are documents certifying family relations. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the spouse or unmarried partner in stable relations with the interested person;</li> <li>b. minor children (unmarried);</li> <li>c. full-aged dependent children who cannot provide for their own living needs due to complete loss of the capacity of work, parents, either fully or partly dependent.</li> </ol> <p>Cases with special needs: aged less than eighteen; major diseases; children aged less than eighteen, pregnancy; disability; need for psychological support due to hard experience suffered by the person, sexual orientation or gender identity or due to arrival to Italy against the person's will, or due to any other circumstances in which the person feels the need for help.</p>	<p>If a person is not a EU national and cannot return to the country of origin since he or she fears persecution or risks suffering major damage, and cannot be granted protection in his or her country of origin.</p> <p>If a stateless person ears persecution or risks suffering major damage in case he or she returns to the country of permanent residence.</p> <p>The refugee status cannot be granted in Italy to the person who is recognised to be a refugee in another country or has been convicted of crimes in Italy.</p>			
--	--	--	--	---	---





<p>Decision-making authority</p>	<p>If a person pertains to those who are eligible for temporary protection, it is enough to file an application for the residence permit for temporary protection to the police office at the place of residence. This application is free of charge. The police office will take fingerprints and ask to furnish personal data, the passport or other identification documents.</p> <p>Moreover, the receipt on submission of the application will be issued; persons have to always carry it with themselves until they are issued the residence permit for temporary protection. The receipt (la ricevuta) on submission of the application for the residence permit for temporary protection enables them to exercise all the temporary protection rights. Temporary accommodation is provided by the Prefecture, medical services are provided by the Ministry of Health, and residence permits in Italy are issued by the migration service (Questura).</p>	<p>Asylum can be requested at the Provincial Police Department (Questura) or at the border police office.</p> <p>The applications for asylum has to be submitted at the border police office after the arrival. If a person is already in the territory of Italy, an application has to be submitted to the Immigration Office (Ufficio immigrazione) at the nearest Provincial Police Department (Questura).</p> <p>If the application for asylum is submitted to the border police, they will inform of the need to apply to the Provincial Police Department (Questura) for official registration.</p> <p>Even if a person is at the temporary detention facility, he or she has the right to file an application for international protection.</p> <p><a href="https://help.unhcr.org/italy/uk/asylum-italy/asylum/">https://help.unhcr.org/italy/uk/asylum-italy/asylum/</a></p>			
<p>Documents to be furnished</p>	<p>Passport or any other ID card from the country of origin.</p> <p>If a person has no documents necessary to issue a residence permit for temporary protection, it is necessary to apply to diplomatic or consular bodies of Ukraine so that they will certify conformity to the necessary requirements (for instance, citizenship or residence in Ukraine, residence permit or family relations with the specific person).</p> <p>Subject to the region in which the person arrives, the form of the embassy/consulate of Ukraine in Italy needs to be completed.</p>	<p>Applications are filed individually: each adult has to personally submit an application.</p> <p>If there are children younger than eighteen, the authorities have to be informed thereof.</p> <p>The passport or equivalent document has to be presented together with the declaration of their presence. If possible, it is advised to prepare a photo copy of the document.</p> <p>After the intention to apply for international protection is stated, the police will identify the person: personal information (full name, date and place of birth, citizenship) will be recorded during this procedure, and the officers will take the person's photo.</p> <p>Fingerprints will also be taken from persons older than fourteen. This stage is called "fotosegnalamento" in Italian. The next stage is official registration of the applications for asylum. It is only performed at the Provincial Police</p>			













		<p>Department (Questura).</p> <p>The application is officially registered (this process is called “verbalizzazione” or “formalizzazione”) by completing C3 form (Modello C3). To complete C3 form, the police officer will ask the applicant questions on his or her identity (full name, date and place of birth, citizenship), personal data (current place of residence, contact details, education, work, religion, place of residence, languages spoken), family, life history, trip to Italy, and reasons for fleeing the country of origin.</p> <p>If a person does not speak Italian, he or she has the right to the interpreter’s services.</p> <p>If there is a passport, it has to be handed in to the police.</p> <p>The person can submit all the available documents that can be of use to understand the situation.</p> <p>At his or her discretion, the person can file a written document (in Italian or another language) that explains his or her story.</p> <p>If the person has special needs, the police must be informed thereof (for instance, being younger than eighteen, pregnancy or major diseases etc.).</p> <p>The completed form has to be signed by the person, the police officer and the translator. The person will get a copy of C3 forms and copies of all the other documents submitted to the police.</p> <p>The person can submit an application for asylum only in one country that is competent to examine such application. A country cannot be selected at your own discretion. Such country is determined in accordance with the EU Regulation called Dublin III Regulation.</p> <p>As a rule, the competent country to examine the application for asylum is the first European country to which the person comes.</p> <p>However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the person has not turned eighteen, and his or her family members (parents, a sibling, an uncle/aunt, a grandparent) legally stay in another European country on the list in Dublin III</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--	--





		<p>Regulation, this country can be competent to examine the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the person is full-aged, and his spouse or minor children live in one of the countries under Dublin III Regulation as persons in need of international protection or asylum seekers, such country can examine the application. Where there is a desire to join the family members, it is necessary to immediately inform the competent authorities (police officers at the stage of registration, territorial commissions during the RSD procedure) thereof.</li> </ul> <p>When fingerprints are registered (this procedure is used for persons older than fourteen), they are recorded in the system called EURODAC. It is the European Central Database that helps implement Dublin III Regulation. The EU country where the person is staying will check whether it is competent to take a decision on this application, or whether another country is competent.</p>			
Time frames for filing an application	<p>The Italian local authorities have to be informed of the person's presence in the territory (Dichiarazione di presenza) within eight days after the arrival in Italy. It can be done in any police office (Polizia di Stato: Questura/Commissariato). The nationals who had come to Italy before the start of the Russian aggression against Ukraine and whose term for legal stay in Italy is about to expire have to apply to the nearest office of the migration service (Questura) for extending the term of their stay (declaring their presence) or get a temporary residence permit.</p>	<p>There are no official terms for submitting an application for asylum, but it is recommended to be done as soon as possible.</p> <p>The asylum seekers have to submit an application as soon as possible. The immigration law generally provides for the eight-day term following the migrant's arrival in Italy to apply to the public authorities.</p>			
Time frames for considering an application	<p>The police will send the application and the documents attached thereto to the office authorised to consider it. It is the nearest territorial international protection commission in Italy. Progress of the residence permit procedure can be checked at <a href="http://www.poliziadistato.it">www.poliziadistato.it</a>. The Main Police Directorate will call the person to get the residence permit.</p>	<p>Issue of the permit takes at least six months. According to the procedural order, a member of the Territorial Commission interviews the applicant within 30 days upon receipt of the application, and the Commission takes a decision within three next business days. A decision is taken following the panel discussion by all the members of the Commission.</p>			







Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the application for asylum is submitted, the person acquires the special status and cannot be expelled from the country.			
Duration of the status	The residence permit for temporary protection is valid for one year.	The person will be issued the residence permit valid for five years.			
Extension of the status	It can be extended by the Main Police Directorate for six months and then for another six months, i.e. for one year at most. The residence permit can be extended with account of the course of events in Ukraine.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Grounds for termination of the status	<p>If a person has received the residence permit for temporary protection in Italy and moves to another country in the European Union, he or she can submit an application and receive temporary protection in the country where he or she has moved, but the right to temporary protection in Italy will be lost.</p> <p>In case the person voluntarily returns to Ukraine, i.e. the person goes to Ukraine and plans to stay there, he or she will no longer have the right to temporary protection in the EU. In practice, it means that the countries of the European Union will cancel the residence permit and cease to provide for the rights associated with the temporary protection.</p> <p>If persons wishes to return to the EU in some time before the emergency is over, he or she will get the right to temporary protection again. With account of the situation in Ukraine, the countries of the European Union must take a positive decision on such persons returning to the EU. However, if the person has decided to return to the EU country where he or she initially enjoyed temporary protection, this EU country does not have to give</p>	If the refugee status has been granted, and the person applies for a passport to the public authorities of the country of origin, or if the refugee or subsidiary protection status has been granted, and the person returns to the country of origin, even for a short time, such actions might result in termination of the international protection in some cases.			

	<p>consent to his or her return to its territory. In case this country denies such return to its territory, the person must have the right to enjoy temporary protection in another EU country at his or her discretion where he or she returns in the EU.</p> <p>If it is established that the situation in Ukraine allows safe and stable repatriation, the residence permit will be cancelled.</p>				
Mechanisms for changing the status	<p>The right to temporary protection is supplemental to the right to apply for temporary protection. As a rule, persons who are eligible for temporary protection can file an application for the refugee status any time. However, the purpose of temporary protection is to reduce the need of immediate application for international protection since temporary protection provides for a residence permit and related rights. Moreover, the administrative formalities associated with the temporary protection have been brought to the minimum for emergency reasons. For reference, the procedure for considering an application for international protection in connection with the current circumstances is expected to be more complex: it requires more actions and, therefore, more time to be completed.</p> <p>If asylum is not granted as a result of consideration of the application for international protection submitted by the person eligible for temporary protection, such person continues to enjoy temporary protection until it expires.</p>	<p>The person may apply for Italian citizenship in five years if he or she as a refugee or in ten years if he or she has the status of the person in need of subsidiary protection, provided that he or she meets the applicable social integration requirements under the laws of Italy.</p>			
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	<p>The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			





Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The person has to leave the territory of Italy on a voluntary basis. Enforced return to the country of origin.			
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>If a person needs to return to Ukraine for some reason for a short period, for instance, to visit relatives, to collect documents or to rescue family members, he or she does not lose the temporary protection status. Any short trip to Ukraine will not be treated by the EU Member States as the decision to return on a voluntary basis before the temporary protection expires.</p> <p>It means that the short trip to Ukraine does not have to result in cancellation of the residence permit and loss of the status-related rights. <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/">https://ec.europa.eu/</a></p> <p>Regardless of the citizenship and eligibility for international protection, if persons lived in Ukraine and have fled the war, they must be given an opportunity to cross the EU border. If they can safely return to the country of permanent residence, they have to contact the respective authorities and organisations that will help return. The embassy/consulate of the country of origin in Spain has to be contacted to get repatriation assistance in the EU country where the person is staying. The public authorities can also help contact the embassy/consulate where there are any problems, and offer repatriation help.</p>	Only after the status is terminated			
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	Since Ukraine and Italy do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective EU Member State the border of which is crossed for the first time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The person has well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.</li> <li>2. The person is outside the country of his nationality.</li> </ol>			







		<p>3. The person is unable or is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.</p> <p>It could also be the person who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. does have a nationality;</li> <li>2. is outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events;</li> <li>3. is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.</li> </ol>			
Assistance in administrative services	<p>If the person is living in the temporary accommodation centre, he or she can request additional information from the staff or can call the toll-free number for asylum seekers and refugees (800 905 570 or +39 3511376335), contact JUMA MAP or the municipality in which he or she resides.</p>	<p>If there are questions regarding a temporary stay or other aid, the person can contact the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and its partner, the Red Cross for integration of the displaced persons and migrants (ARCI) can be asked at the hotline for refugees +39 800 905 570 or +39 3511376335 for Lycamobile users/Whatsapp, or by e-mail: <a href="mailto:numeroverderifugiati@arci.it">numeroverderifugiati@arci.it</a>.</p>			
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>If information on asylum, legal aid or services in Italy is necessary, it is possible: to write to the e-mail address: <a href="mailto:itaro@unhcr.org">itaro@unhcr.org</a> or <a href="mailto:itaroprotection@unhcr.org">itaroprotection@unhcr.org</a> or <a href="mailto:rotection.unhcr@pec.it">rotection.unhcr@pec.it</a> (only for registered mail PEC) or the Red Cross for integration of the displaced persons and migrants (ARCI), which is a partner of the UNHCR, by e-mail <a href="mailto:numeroverderifugiati@arci.it">numeroverderifugiati@arci.it</a></p> <p>It is also possible to call the protection service at <a href="tel:+39800093222">+39 800 093222</a> or the hotline for refugees and asylum seekers at the Red Cross for integration of the displaced persons and migrants and the UNHCR at <a href="tel:+39800905570">+39 800 905 570</a> or <a href="tel:+393511376335">+39 3511376335</a>.</p>	<p>Free legal support can be obtained from the legal service in the centre where the person is staying; also, many non-governmental organisations and associations can also offer free legal support. The attorney's presence is not necessary to file an asylum application and during the consideration thereof. However, if the person still wishes to be assisted by the lawyer, it can be done at his or her own account.</p> <p>Free legal support can be obtained from the legal service in the centre where the person is staying; also, many non-governmental organisations and associations can also offer free legal support. In case an application is dismissed by the territorial commission, the person may contest this decision. In this case, the lawyer's help is necessary. Where there are no sufficient economic resources, the person shall have the right to a free lawyer in court.</p>			






		If the person is living in the temporary accommodation centre, he or she can request additional information from the staff or can call the toll-free number for asylum seekers and refugees (800 905 570 or +39 3511376335), contact JUMA MAP or the municipality in which he or she resides.			
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	The place of residence can be obtained by getting registered with the register of the municipality or community where the person resides. The registration is requested by the interested person, who has to complete the special form and show the valid identification document. When filing an application for registration with the permanent population register of the Italian municipality, the foreigner has to present the residence permit or the receipt on submission of the application for the residence permit. According to Resolution on Civil Protection No. 881 dated 29 March 2022, after the application for the residence permit for temporary protection is submitted, the applicant is issued the tax payer identification number in the Main Police Directorate in accordance with the procedure established for persons who file an application for international protection.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	According to Article 4 ter, T.U.I. (Law Decree No. 286/1998) in effect since 1 February 2022, the chief police officer of the province where the foreigner is can extend the short-term entry visa for 90 more days in accordance with Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009. An extension can be granted provided that the visa holder has demonstrated existence of the force majeure circumstances or humanitarian reasons that prevent him or her from leaving the territory of Italy before expiration of the visa or duration of the stay prescribed by the visa. The extension is free.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			





	The extension of the visa issued by the chief police officer enables the foreigner to stay in Italy without having to perform additional duties.				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>However, the UN Refugee Agency offers: If a person witnesses or has fallen victim to human trafficking or exploitation, support can be granted! at <a href="tel:800290290">800290290</a> or +39 3427754946 This service is free, anonymous and available 24/7. The available languages are English, Spanish, Albanian, Romanian, Russian, Moldavian, Ukrainian, Nigerian, Chinese, Polish, Portuguese, and Arabic. This service will offer help and support to get access to the local assistance services.</p>	<p>The UN Refugee Agency offers: If a person witnesses or has fallen victim to human trafficking or exploitation, support can be granted! at <a href="tel:800290290">800290290</a> or +39 3427754946 This service is free, anonymous and available 24/7. The available languages are English, Spanish, Albanian, Romanian, Russian, Moldavian, Ukrainian, Nigerian, Chinese, Polish, Portuguese, and Arabic. This service will offer help and support to get access to the local assistance services.</p>			
Time frames for exercising the residence right	During the term of the temporary protection status. The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Italy that apply to the respective person).	Accommodation will be provided out of available facilities for the entire term of the procedure for granting asylum.			
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	If a person has no place to stay, all the Italian municipalities offer free tents, hotels, private housing and beds in the centres for those fleeing Ukraine. The Italian Government is adding 16,000 beds in the existing centres for those fleeing Ukraine, where adults and children will be provided with accommodation, meals, water, clothes, shelter, legal and psychological assistance.	The Italian Government has temporary accommodation centres for the asylum seekers who lack funds to satisfy their and family needs. These centres are managed by the Ministry of the Interior jointly with the prefectures and specialised non-governmental organisations/associations or private companies that directly manage the temporary accommodation centres where the international			




	<p>Follow the link to see the map of specific services and facilities, such as canteens:  <a href="https://www.jumamap.it/en/">https://www.jumamap.it/en/</a>          If a person needs help finding accommodation, he or she should contact the Main Police Directorate (Questura) or the Prefecture at the place of residence, the office called Area IV.          The social services will help choose families to live with.          Also, the Civil Protection Department can be contacted on the matters of temporary accommodation. The Department will contact the Italian nationals who have filed statements of giving shelter in their homes for temporary residence and select the most comfortable family to live with. The displaced persons from Ukraine have the right to residence while their temporary protection status is in effect.</p>	<p>protection seekers can live and get services. There are different types of temporary accommodation centres where a person can be placed, subject to where the person is according to the application for asylum.          To get shelter or temporary accommodation, call the toll free number for asylum seekers and refugees (800 905 570 or +39 3511376335) or contact the Refugee Service JUMA MAP.</p>			
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>If a person has filed an application or received a residence permit for temporary protection, he or she can enter and leave Italy and return to Ukraine based on a valid travel document and identification document.          Right to move to another EU country before the residence permit is issued.          Right to free movement around the EU countries (other than the EU country where the person resides) for 90 days within the 180-day period upon receipt of the residence permit in the hosting EU country.</p>	<p>In general, the international protection beneficiary may not freely go to the country of his or her origin or contact its public authorities.</p>			
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>It is clearly prescribed by Article 2 of the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers dated 28 March 2022 that persons granted temporary asylum have access to the labour market. This Article mentions the clause of Resolution on Civil Protection No. 872 dated 3 March 2022 according to which “hired labour, including seasonal works, as well as self-employment are allowed to persons who have arrived from Ukraine as a result of the</p>	<p>It is allowed to work in 60 days following the submission of the application for asylum in Italy. Then a person can get registered with the public employment centre (“Centro per l’Impiego”) as a job seeker. While getting registered with the employment centre, specify “Dichiarazione di Immediata Disponibilità” (DID), which means that the person is ready to start work at once.</p>			





	ongoing crisis, only based on the application for the residence permit submitted to the respective police office”. There is currently no rule for conversion of the permit for temporary protection into the work permit.				
Term of the employment permit	Work can be started right after an applications for temporary asylum is submitted, based on the receipt on the permit, even if the applicable residence permit has not been issued. Such opportunity is generally provided for by Clause 9-bis of Article 5 of the Consolidated Immigration Act and expressly stated in the Resolution on Civil Protection to which the President of the Council of Ministers refers. Therefore, there are no obstacles to immediate employment of a Ukrainian national who has a receipt on the residence permit for temporary protection. Term of the employment permit: during the term of the temporary protection status.	A person may work during the entire procedure for granting asylum. After the refugee status or status of the person in need of subsidiary protection is granted, the person has the residence permit. It is allowed to work without any restrictions based on this permit in Italy. Employment centres will help find a job.			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Temporary protection gives a protection access to the labour market and education. Therefore, those who enjoy this protection are given access to the educational system for minors under the same conditions as the Italian nationals as well as access to vocational education and training in companies (Article 4 g) of Law Decree No. 85/2003).	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			



<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>	<p>According to Resolution on Civil Protection No. 881 dated 29 March 2022, after the application for the residence permit for temporary protection is submitted, the applicant is issued the tax payer identification number in the Main Police Directorate in accordance with the procedure established for persons who file an application for international protection.</p> <p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p> <p>At present, Ukraine and the Italian Republic have the international bilateral inter-governmental convention on the avoidance of double taxation: Convention between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Italy on the Avoidance of Double Taxation of income and Capital and Prevention of Tax Evasion.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>Psychological services are provided at the premises at St Sofia's Cathedral at Via di Boccea, 478, Rome. Also, online counselling on Zoom and other platforms is offered. Services are provided on Thursday and Sunday afternoons. A counselling session can be arranged on WhatsApp at +39/3899059045.</p>	<p>More detailed information can be requested from ASL/ASP on the specialised medical aid, including support of mental health; registration can be effected via the medical service registration service of the respective local ASL/ASP (CUP – Centro Unico Prenotazioni).</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	

<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>According to Order No. 881 dated 29 March 2022 of the Civil Protection Department of the President of the Council, the platform (<a href="https://contributoemergenzaucraina.protezionecivile.gov.it/">https://contributoemergenzaucraina.protezionecivile.gov.it/</a>) that enables persons displaced from Ukraine to file applications for financial assistance of EUR 300.00 per adult per month and additionally EUR 150.00 per child under eighteen per month has been activated and made available at the website of the Social Protection Department. The assistance that is aimed at launching financial support in Italy is designated for those who have filed an application for the residence permit for temporary protection and for those who live or have lived autonomously, i.e. with their relatives, friends, family, receiving party for at least ten days during a month.</p> <p>Those who reside in the facilities offered by the Italian state (extraordinary reception centres Cas, reception and integration system Sai, broad reception facilities, hotels provided by regions and autonomous provinces) are not eligible for financial assistance.</p> <p>An application for financial assistance can be submitted until 30 September 2022; the assistance is granted for three months at most, starting from the date specified in the receipt on submission of the application for the residence permit, based on the period between the application to the Questura for temporary protection and application for financial assistance. The assistance can be accrued monthly or for two months or for all three months at once.</p>	<p>After the applications for asylum is considered by the Commission, a person can file an application for social benefits, which will be considered by the territorial commission.</p> <p>There is a right to financial support for 90 days in the amount of EUR 17.5 per day. Moreover, a refugee may get the one-time assistance of EUR 2,066 once a year, but no more than four times within six years. After the refugee status is granted, the social services can partly cover the lease charges for accommodation during a year.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as</p>	<p>Italy has a number of organisations that provide assistance to the asylum seekers, refugees and migrants in general. Subject to the categories, it is possible to select the organisation that will be able to provide the most relevant assistance. It must also be considered that some organisations operate at the national level</p>	<p>Italy has the special network of mental support services that can be accessed via a doctor. The website of the Ministry of Health also contains the list of DSM – Dipartimenti Salute Mentale (Mental Health Departments) in each city. Disability-related services can differ subject to the place of residence and infrastructure of the health</p>			

<p>unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>whereas the others work at the level of the region or settlement. Organisations: Donne in rete, Differenza donna, Mondo donna. Mangiagalli Clinic in Milan offers assistance in cases of sexual and domestic violence (Servizio Soccorso Sessuale e Domestica – SVSED) by providing medical, psychological and social services to victims of gender-based violence. Sant’Anna Hospital at the Health and Science Centre in Turin offers medical, psychological and social services to the women who have fallen victim to gender-based violence and torture (Centro Soccorso Violenza Sessuale) Any form of sexual and gender-based violence violates fundamental human rights and is punished in accordance with the Criminal Code of Italy.</p>	<p>care system. However, the website of the Ministry of Health presents general information and basic recommendations on access to the specific services for persons with disabilities.</p>			
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Article 2 of the Resolution of the President of the Council of Ministers dated 28 March 2022 describes in detail the actions in connection with temporary asylum and does not cover more favourable clauses under Article 38 of the Consolidated Immigration Act TUI, Article 21 of Law Decree No. 142/2015 as well as Article 14 of Act No. 142/2015. 47/2017 (Article 2 of the Resolution of the President of the Council of Ministers dated 28 March 2022).</p> <p>According to Clause 5 of Article 38 of the Consolidated Immigration Law, “within the framework of territorial planning of actions (...), the educational establishments facilitate admission of adult foreigners who legally reside in Italy, by developing literacy courses in primary and secondary schools; effective cultural offer for adult foreigners who legally reside in Italy and intend to obtain mandatory education; creation of additional training courses that were available in the country of origin in order to obtain mandatory</p>	<p>The persons who are older than sixteen and have a valid permit to stay may attend public schools for adults under the same conditions as the Italian nationals. Adult classes may be conducted in evening public schools or adult education centres in the provinces (Centri Provinciali per l’istruzione degli Adulti – CPIA). A person can get registered directly at the specific CPIA centre (for the primary school of the first grade – scuola secondaria di primo grado) or the school that organises classes (for the secondary school of the second grade – scuola secondaria di secondo grado). Admission to the senior secondary school requires qualification of the secondary school of the inferior level (certificate of the secondary school – Licenza media) obtained in Italy. If the certificate has been abroad, the document has to undergo legalisation. Many schools help take the test of Licenza media by attending evening courses of the senior secondary school.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	

	<p>education or certificate of complete secondary education; creation and conducting of classes of the Italian language; training courses, including within the international cooperation treaties in effect in Italy”.</p> <p>Therefore, the holders of the residence permit for temporary asylum or those who have received a receipt on the application for the permit for temporary asylum can attend language or training courses in public training centres, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Provincial educational centres for adults (Centri Provinciali per l’istruzione degli adulti or CPIA), both for Italian and foreign nationals older than sixteen.</li><li>- The provincial educational centres for adults (CPIA) organise:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Italian language and culture courses (literacy and certificated under the European standards);</li><li>- courses to get the certificate of secondary education;</li><li>- specialised courses for higher education and vocational training.</li></ul></li><li>- Vocational education and training system (IeF.P.), which is maintained by public schools and Provincial Vocational Training Centres (Centri Provinciali di Formazione Professionale or CFPF), both in the regions and provinces, where free vocational courses of one or several years can be attended (for instance, assistant chef or welder courses).</li><li>- Vocational training centres (Centri di Formazione Professionale or CFP), which are private organisations certified by the respective institutions.</li></ul>				
--	---	--	--	--	--



<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>All the foreign children in Italy are eligible for education regardless of their status and the documents they have. Moreover, all the children aged six to sixteen have to go to school in Italy.</p> <p>The children displaced from Ukraine can continue their education for free both in public and private Italian educational establishments.</p> <p>The displaced children of school age can get the following education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secondary school for the children of the mandatory school age (6 to 14) and the youth in general educational schools;</li> <li>• senior high school, vocational establishments (14 to 19).</li> </ul> <p>Training in school is mostly conducted in Italian. Special courses of the Italian language that can be attended for free are created for the children who do not speak Italian.</p> <p>For the children to be admitted to school, a person can contact the nearest school directly or request help from the municipal social services, All the students are offered a free lunch and drinks.</p>	<p>According to the Italian law, all the children and teenagers of any status have the right to education and have to go to school until they turn sixteen. It means that all the children aged six to sixteen who are in Italy have to be admitted to school and go there on a regular basis. After an application for admission of the foreigner is received, the school will request the documents that are usually requested from the Italian children. No registration of the place of residence or previous education cannot prevent the child from being admitted to school. An application for admission to school of any level has to be completed online at the website of the Ministry of Education. In case a family has no access to the Internet and/or computer, the school to which the child wishes to be admitted can help registering the application upon request. More detailed information can be found here: <a href="http://Refugee.info">Refugee.info</a></p>			
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>Unaccompanied children are allowed to cross the border with the package of cover documents. If a minor is unaccompanied, i.e. he or she is younger than eighteen and is not accompanied by parents or family members, he or she has to come to any police office and inform that he or she is an unaccompanied minor and has left Ukraine immediately after the arrival. Such person can apply for special protection within ninety days. The officers of the respective authorities will immediately contact the social services and take care of him or her by providing without limitation meals, shelter, safe and comfortable accommodation for children, legal aid and information.</p> <p>If the children have lost their parents and have</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			



	<p>been brought to another country, it is necessary to contact the Embassy of Ukraine and ask to identify them in the consulate of Ukraine in Italy.</p> <p>The Italian Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents has developed the special information webpage with all the necessary information to find out whether the applicant is subject to the requirements, and what duties the guardian has.</p>				
Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	<p>If the family members are in the European Union at present, the person does not have to wait until the legal status is granted to apply for the reunion.</p> <p>The persons have to file an application for reuniting with their family under the Dublin Regulation together with the application for asylum so that they will be examined together in the same country.</p>	<p>If persons have been departed from their family, they can file an application for reuniting with their family. This procedure enables to bring family members to Italy in a legal safe manner. If persons are seeking asylum in Italy, they cannot file an application for reuniting with the family until the legal status is granted for their stay in Italy. The persons can ask to join the family members who live in Europe by means of the procedure called the Dublin Regulation. The UNHCR and CIDAS have</p>			









		developed the special information materials on this matter. They are available in nine languages (Pashto, Tigrinya, Urdu, Somali, Persian, English, French, and Arabic). The procedure is made of two stages: (i) request for Nulla Osta in the migration service called Sportello Unico Immigrazione (SUI) in the respective prefecture, (ii) visa application in the Italian embassy abroad.			
--	--	--	--	--	--













## LATVIA









Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p> <p>The Law on Support of the Ukrainian Civilians adopted by the Latvian Parliament on 3 March 2022 entered into force on 5 March 2022.</p> <p>The Asylum Law adopted by the Latvian Parliament on 17.12.2015 entered into force on 19 January 2016.</p>	Latvia is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		

<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>There is a volunteer centre inside Riga Bus Station where necessary assistance and information on all the essential matters are provided (the centre is open from 8:00 to 24:00 every day).</p> <p>To get information on all the types of support, visa, accommodation, employment, meals, medicine, education, call the 24/7 information hotline +371 27 380 380.</p> <p>There is a starting online platform for persons displaced from Ukraine to Latvia, ukraine-latvia.com.</p> <p>The State Employment Agency:  - Central Support Centre for Residents of Ukraine at 1 Kalku Street, Riga  - any customer service point of the State Employment Agency personally or by phone (Monday to Thursday 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.).  You can apply for a visa:  1. in the Central Support Centre for Residents of Ukraine, 1 Kalku Street, Riga  2. in the OCMA territorial offices outside Riga  3. by post or courier, sending documents to: OCMA Migration Division in Riga, Čiekurkalna 1.līnija 1, k-3, LV-1026 or any territorial division outside Riga.</p> <p>Useful contact details and links:  Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs: +371 67209422 and +371 67209400.  Helping to move (one of the following forms needs to be completed): <a href="https://coda.io/@doktoroff/ukraine-latvia/-5">https://coda.io/@doktoroff/ukraine-latvia/-5</a> or <a href="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScCsGocKQazinX-4nC9KxcX2hhRSBzYqQ_fA04CZ1Q3OAAAIA/viewform">https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScCsGocKQazinX-4nC9KxcX2hhRSBzYqQ_fA04CZ1Q3OAAAIA/viewform</a>  Information hotline of the Food and Veterinary Service: +371 67095245  The National Health Service will help find necessary medicines: +371 80001234  Children's Hospital at Vienibas gatve: +3715680140  State Border Guard Service (24/7): +371 67913569 or +371 67913568</p>				
---	--	--	--	---	---



	<p>Assistance in Latvia: +371 29380380  Assistance in Riga (24/7): +371 80000800.  Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine to Latvia:  Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine to Latvia:  LV-1010, Latvia, Riga, Kalpaka bulvaris, 3  +371 67-24-30-82 (Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.).  In case of an emergency, life threat or death of Ukrainian nationals, call the Embassy's hotline at +371 29 23 92 62  E-mail: emb_lv@mfa.gov.ua  The visitors are admitted by prior arrangement made by sending a respective request to the electronic mail box of the institution.</p>				
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ukrainian nationals forced to flee Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or after that date as a result of the military invasion by the Russian army.</li> <li>2. Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>3. Family members of the first two categories, including a spouse (including all the unregistered marital relations if they are recognised by the respective EU country) and their minor unmarried children and children of their spouse (whether they are born in marriage or out of wedlock or adopted) as well as their close relatives who lived with them as a family as of the date of Russia's invasion to Russia and who were fully or mostly dependent on persons from the first two categories.</li> <li>4. Nationals of third countries who lived in Ukraine legally before 24 February 2022 based on the valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with the Ukrainian legislation and who cannot return to their country or region of origin under safe and long-term conditions.</li> </ol>	<p>The Ukrainian nationals as well as the holders of the permanent residence permit in Ukraine and their family members, regardless of their nationality, will be considered from the point of view of the humanitarian problem, so the refugee status will have no advantages over the humanitarian visa.</p> <p>The information on the procedure for acquiring the refugee status can be found on the website of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs:  <a href="https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/ru">https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/ru</a></p>			
Decision-making authority	<p>The Ukrainian nationals and their family members are registered in the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs at Kaļķu ielā 1 in Riga, and in the respective local self-government authorities in the other cities, phone: +371 67 209 400.</p>	<p>Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs</p>			







	<p>At their discretion, they can get registered any unit of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs at the place of their registration: Monday to Thursday 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., <a href="http://pmlp.gov.lv/en/branches">pmlp.gov.lv/en/branches</a>.</p>				
<p>Documents to be furnished</p>	<p>When a person arrives in Latvia, he or she should have any travel document.          If a person arrives without travel documents, the identity of the person will be confirmed at the checkpoint (external border, airport) in cooperation with the competent Ukrainian authorities.          A person can legally stay in the EU based on the visa-free travel for 90 days provided that there is a biometric passport. A long-term visa with the employment right needs to be received to stay and work in Latvia. Documents required when applying for a visa:          1. Copy of your passport (data section and pages with visas and / or border crossing marks).          2. When sending documents by mail, a 35 mm x 45 mm photo is required. No photo is required when submitting documents in person.          3. Long-term visa application form..          If a Ukrainian national applies for a visa or residence permit, but the documents submitted to apply for the visa or residence permit fail to meet the requirements of the Document Legalisation Law, or some of the documents necessary for the visa or residence permit have not been issued, the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs can establish the term of up to one year to submit the documents meeting the requirements. This rule also applies to the documents necessary to establish the person's legal status in Latvia and to include or update information into the Register of Natural Persons.          Documents for a visa or residence permit can also be submitted by the Ukrainian national to the State-Municipal Customer Service Centre, which forwards the documents submitted for a visa or residence permit to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.          In order to include or update data on the person enjoying temporary protection in the Register of Natural Persons, when the application is submitted, the person completes and</p>	<p>The right to stay in the territory of the Republic of Latvia during the procedure for granting the refugee status is certified by the personal document or foreigner's identification document.</p>			

	files the respective statement approved by the official of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs unless the residence permit is requested together with the application.				
Time frames for filing an application	Applications for the long-term visa with the employment right in Latvia can be submitted by persons either at the border or at the Central Support Centre for Residents of Ukraine, 1 Kalku Street, Riga (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily) as well as in all the other units of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs outside Riga. A person staying in Latvia on the basis of a residence permit is obliged to declare their place of residence in Latvia within one month from the moment of receiving the residence permit card.				
Time frames for considering an application	The visa is issued within several days (five to ten) subject to the quantity of the applications submitted.				
Date of start of the protection	5 March 2022				
Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for a year, i.e. until 4 March 2023.				
Extension of the status	If the travel document issued in Ukraine has expired, it shall be deemed valid in the Republic of Latvia until 28 February 2023. In case the foreign travel passport has expired, or the child has not foreign travel passport, the person can contact the embassy/consulate both before coming to Latvia and in Latvia to extend the foreign travel passports and to record the child's data in the parents' passport. If a person has exceeded the term of stay in Latvia, or it is about to expire, he or she has to apply to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for a visa. Extension of a visa depends on future events in Ukraine.				
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Latvia will come to an end.				







Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.				
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>The displaced person who is planning to leave Latvia and return to Ukraine has to inform the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs: of his or her departure.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who are of other nationality may return to Ukraine and will probably be granted the same assistance as Ukrainian nationals under temporary protection.</p> <p>If such persons wish to return to the country of their origin, they can also receive basic support when they leave and reintegration support (support for the initial period in the country to which they return) from the IOM (International Organization for Migration, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie).</p>				



## MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS





<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>When travelling to Latvia, it is advised to bring identification documents, if you are able to.          The absence of travel documents or medical documents (vaccination certificate, Covid-19 test) will not be an obstacle to enter Latvia.          On arrival in Latvia via the border crossing points (external border, airport),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a border check will be carried out for persons with biometric passports. The persons who have other travel documents but do not have a valid Schengen visa will be given visas.</li> <li>• If a person arrives without travel documents, the identity of the person will be confirmed in cooperation with the competent Ukrainian authorities.</li> </ul> <p>If the person has official documents issued in Ukraine that need to be submitted to furnished to any Latvian institutions, the latter will accept them without legalisation with the special certificate ( <i>apostille</i> ). If the institution to which a public document is submitted or presented has reasonable doubts as to its validity, and it is impossible to make sure any other way, the document can be dismissed.          If the person does not have an official document issued in Ukraine that needs to be submitted to furnished to any Latvian institutions, and it cannot be obtained from the public authorities, the respective institution can assess the circumstances and each individual case and decide not to demand such document to be submitted or presented.          The displaced persons from Ukraine are allowed to enter Latvia with their pets and to bring pets from Ukraine even if the veterinarian requirements are not met.</p>	<p>A person has to express the intention to get the refugee status orally or in writing.          An application for the refugee status is submitted by the person to the State Border Guard in person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) at the checkpoint or border crossing transit area before entry to the Republic of Latvia;</li> <li>2) at the structural unit of the State Border Guard if the person is in the Republic of Latvia.</li> </ol> <p>The oral intention of the person to receive the refugee status is recorded by the State Border Guard in the presence of the asylum seeker in writing.          If the person has expressed the intention to receive the refugee status to the Administration, State Police or Administration of Penitentiary Facilities, they have to immediately, within three business days, contact the State Border Guard so that the asylum seeker will be able to file an application.          If there are signs that a national of the third country or a stateless person at the checkpoint or border crossing transit area at the external border of the Republic of Latvia or at the detention facilities can express the intention to receive the refugee status (fears return to the country of origin or there are other circumstances referring to the need for international protection), the State Border Guard,</p>			
-----------------------------	--	---	--	---	---

		the State Police or the Administration of Penitentiary Facilities furnish information on how it is done.			
Assistance in administrative services	To file an application for necessary assistance (accommodation, meals, living essentials, medical and educational services for children etc.), a person can contact the civil defence commission of the cooperation territory or the State Fire and Rescue Service. The respective authorities inform the city social service of the need to provide social assistance and social services and also coordinate support. Unified State and Municipal Consumer Service Centres and Municipal Service Centres that support the application for public administration services and register natural persons by means of the service management system of the State-Municipal Customer Service Centre <a href="http://www.pakalpojumcentri.lv">www.pakalpojumcentri.lv</a> can be established in certain regions.				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	The nearest municipal coordination centre should be contacted (Riga, Kaļķu ielā 1, in other cities – in the respective self-government authority). Free legal assistance is also provided by the following organisations/legal entities: Latvian Centre for Human Rights ( <a href="mailto:oce@humanrights.org.lv">oce@humanrights.org.lv</a> <a href="http://cilvektiesibas.org.lv">cilvektiesibas.org.lv</a> ); Information Centre (+371 25 565 098, on business days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., +371 27 300 233 (WhatsApp), <a href="mailto:konsultacijas@integration.lv">konsultacijas@integration.lv</a> ); LOZE & PARTNERI Law Office (+371 67 744 444; <a href="mailto:loze@loze.lv">loze@loze.lv</a> )				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				














<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>If a displaced person from Ukraine does not have a right to stay in Latvia or has the right to stay, but does not have an employment right, provided that there is a valid travel document, the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (Monday to Thursday 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., <a href="http://pmlp.gov.lv/en/branches">pmlp.gov.lv/en/branches</a>), the State Border Guard or diplomatic or consular offices of the Republic of Latvia abroad can issue a long-term visa with the employment right without any restrictions for up to one year, without the requirements specified in paragraphs 3 and 5 of Part 1 of Article 4 of the Immigration Law, as well as without payment of the state duty for consideration of the documents submitted to get a visa.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>Displaced persons from Ukraine do not need a visa for the first 90 days (only those with a biometric passport). The persons without a biometric passport will be issued a free of charge long-term visa. (Extension of a visa depends on future events in Ukraine.)  Latvia provides accommodation for up to 120 days and meals for up to 30 days for the displaced persons from Ukraine.  The support granted in the first place is fixed term and is provided no longer than until 31 December 2022.  Latvia keeps providing accommodation, but no longer than until 31 December 2022, to those in need even upon expiration of the above-mentioned 120-day period if the person (as of the date of the application for continued support):  1) within 30 days following the effective date of this Clause (5 March 2022), files the necessary documents to the state</p>				

	<p>commission for expert examination of the disability or the opinion on the special care needs. The state commission may transfer data on the documents received to the municipality;</p> <p>2) is a person with disability or has the opinion of the state commission on the special care needs;</p> <p>3) is a care provider for the person specified in two previous items;</p> <p>4) is of retirement age pursuant to the retirement age established in Latvia;</p> <p>5) is obtaining education in Latvia in person at a pre-school, primary education, general secondary or vocational secondary education institution or is a full-time student in the higher educational establishment;</p> <p>6) is a woman on a maternity leave;</p> <p>7) is one of the child's parents providing care;</p> <p>8) is a care provider for a preschool aged child and the child does not have the opportunity to attend a preschool educational institution.</p>				
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>1) Temporary accommodation (several days) — for free, phone: +371 27 380 380 (24/7).</p> <p>2) Short-term accommodation (one to three months) — for free or at the considerably lower price — the local self-government authorities should be contacted.</p> <p>3) Long-term lease — the lease charges are compensated for by the state based on EUR 7 per m<sup>2</sup> for up to 32 m<sup>2</sup> — the social service should be contacted with the lease contract.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine can be provided accommodation by the local self-government authorities, including by means of primary support, in the private residential premises or houses with the main type of use “1211 — Hotels and buildings of similar intended use”, by means of necessary improvements made. Information on the houses is assessed, and the commission established by the Cabinet of Ministers takes a decision on the amount necessary to improve the houses.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine can find temporary accommodation on their own (at their own expense) on Booking.com, AirBnB.com.</p>				



<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Latvia can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country. The same way, the person who is staying in Latvia and has been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State has to return to the latter for residence. However Latvia, Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in Latvia can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose. If a person does not have Ukrainian citizenship, he or she can travel within and outside the EU at his or her risk.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>A displaced person from Ukraine who has a travel document issued in Ukraine can start employment relations without a long-term visa, with the employment right, for up to 30 days. Within ten days upon establishment of the employment relations, the person shall submit an application for a long-term visa with the employment right to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.</p> <p>The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs issues a long-term visa with the employment right or denies such visa within 20 days upon receipt of the application. A visa is granted for up to one year (and can be extended subject to the situation in Ukraine).</p> <p>An employer may hire the displaced person from Ukraine even if the latter does not know the official language, provided that it does not prevent him or her from performing official duties.</p> <p>The competent institution that considers the application from the displaced person from Ukraine for recognising the professional qualification in the Republic of Latvia has the right not to demand from the applicant all the documents necessary to recognised the qualification, including certified copies of documents and translation thereof into Latvian, if it is possible to check documents on the education and professional activity of the applicant in Ukraine.</p> <p>If the professional qualification of the applicant materially</p>				

	<p>differs from the requirements established for the respective profession regulated in the Republic of Latvia, the institutions that issue certificates of recognition in the regulated professions have the right to demand from the applicant to complete the adaptation period or to take a qualification test, without the right to choose an additional requirement.</p> <p>The procedure for providing short-term professional services in construction and electric power with the profession regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers in the Republic of Latvia also applies to persons displaced from Ukraine.</p> <p>A health care worker being a citizen of Ukraine can work in a health care facility if he or she can ensure necessary communication for the doctor's professional activity (for instance, via the interpreter), including provision of information to the patients in the clear form and communication with the health care professionals, medical staff and staff of the health care facility.</p> <p>A pharmacy, a wholesale company selling medicines or a health facility can hire a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist displaced from Ukraine if they can ensure necessary communication for the professional activity (for instance, via the interpreter), including provision of information to the consumers in the clear form if it is necessary to perform the official duties, and communication with the staff of the pharmacy.</p> <p>For the Ukrainian national to get registered in the tax driver register maintained by the Motor Vehicle Directorate as the person authorised to drive a vehicle in commercial carriage of passenger by taxi and commercial carriage of passengers by car, there are not requirements for knowledge of the national language as well as the duty to prove that the person does not have a registered ban on driving if the driving license has been issued abroad.</p> <p>The employer may hire a Ukrainian national without prior mandatory medical examination in accordance with the laws</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--




	and regulations on the procedure for the mandatory medical examination, within three months following the date of the employment contract (except when hired to work in special conditions or jobs with the health risk).				
Term of the employment permit	One year with the right of extension, subject to the situation in Ukraine.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	The vacancy does not have to be registered by the employer with the State Employment Agency to hire the displaced persons from Ukraine. The employer's duty to pay wages at least at the level of the average gross wage in the Republic of Latvia for the previous year established by the regulations on employment of foreigners and the amount of necessary financial resources shall not apply.				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	After they get a visa, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status. A Ukrainian national may apply the minimum income tax of EUR 250 per month. A non-resident Ukrainian national may apply a benefit for the individual income tax (wage) for the dependent person: a minor child in the Republic of Latvia. The benefit applies to a parent or emergency guardian of the minor child. If the non-resident Ukrainian national gained income from the paid work in the Republic of Latvia during the fiscal year, the individual income tax is final, is not to be recalculated based on the individual income tax on the				



	<p>unused non-taxable minimum and benefits in connection with the minor child.</p> <p>The monthly non-taxable minimum of the non-resident Ukrainian national who gained income from the paid work during the fiscal year and performs the economic activity in the Republic of Latvia is applied by the employer in the first place, but the basic non-taxable minimum and the benefit for the minor child are calculated and applied in the annual declaration of income only for the period of registration of the economic activity or the period for which other income assessed at the progressive tax rate is gained, except for the period of work.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>For the first three calendar months upon receipt of the first application from the household of the Ukrainian national, the municipal social service does not assess material resources before a decision on social benefits is made. After this period expires, the municipal social service pays the social benefits if the household of the civil resident of Ukraine gains income as wages, remuneration or economic activity or from the social welfare system, in the amount that does not exceed the subsistence minimum together with the person's income.</p> <p>The displaced persons who are not economically active have no right to social benefits.</p>				 
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>Free state psycho-emotional support is available for refugee children and their families in Russian or English or via the Ukrainian interpreter upon prior request.</p> <p>Types of assistance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Individual remote counselling for the child and the family.</li> <li>2) Individual personal counselling for the child and the family (Riga, Liepāja, Ventspils, Daugavpils, Rēzekne, Jelgava).</li> <li>3) Psychological support hotline for adolescents on work days from 12 p.m. to 7 p.m., phone +37125737363.</li> <li>4) Remote psychological support for children, adolescents and parents (on the matters</li> </ol>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	

	<p>related to children): toll-free 24/7 hotline 116111, chat at <a href="http://www.uzticibastalrunis.lv">www.uzticibastalrunis.lv</a> or free app “Trusts telephone”, on work days from 12 p.m. to 8 p.m., e-mail: <a href="mailto:uzticibaspast116111@bti.gov.lv">uzticibaspast116111@bti.gov.lv</a>.</p> <p>5) One-time crisis intervention to support the group who experienced the same traumatic event. The group can be made of adolescents older than ten and their families. Common number of the participants from three to ten people. The service needs to be ordered in a coordinated manner, when the group members are known (phone 116111 vai +37167359147).</p> <p>6) Repeated individual counselling for adolescents after the crisis intervention group during the long period and in case of major crisis attributes (personally or remotely).</p> <p>7) Counselling by the clinical psychologist/mental therapist.</p> <p>8) Social rehabilitation course to reduce the post-traumatic stress for up to 30 days for families with children.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The persons displaced from Ukraine enjoy the same rights to social services and social support as prescribed by the Law on Social Services and Social Support for the Citizens of Latvia and Non-Citizens of Latvia. The social services and social support are provided by the municipality where the person resides. Six calendar months after the visa is issued, the municipal social service does not assess material resources of Ukrainian nationals before the decision on social support and social services is taken.</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine can get the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One-off benefit in a crisis situation — EUR 272 for an adult and EUR 190 for a child.</li> <li>- An additional monthly allowance of EUR 109 for the first person and EUR 76 for each subsequent person in a household.</li> <li>- Other material support or social services according to the individual needs.</li> </ul> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine will be entitled to support upon receipt of a certificate from the municipal</p>			■	■



	<p>social service on the crisis situation: one person will be able to receive two food parcels, a hygiene and household goods parcel, two additional child food parcels if the family has young children aged 7 to 24 months, as well as an additional package of hygiene products if the family has small children under 2 years of age. In addition, families with school-aged children will be able to receive a package of necessary school materials.</p> <p>With a certificate, a person will be able to receive support packages at any of more than 400 distribution points (<a href="https://www.atbalstapakas.lv/atbalstavietas">https://www.atbalstapakas.lv/atbalstavietas</a>) throughout Latvia. The certificate can be obtained from the municipality. It is also possible to receive ready made meals in the soup kitchens without presenting a certificate or other documents (<a href="https://www.atbalstapakas.lv/zinas/155-ukrainas-kara-beglivares-sanemt-bezmaksas-partikas-un-pamata-materiala-atbalstapakas">https://www.atbalstapakas.lv/zinas/155-ukrainas-kara-beglivares-sanemt-bezmaksas-partikas-un-pamata-materiala-atbalstapakas</a>).</p> <p>Ukrainian nationals can use the regional public transport and carry their luggage — trains and buses — free of charge, upon presentation of an identity document.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection have the right to medical services in Latvia even if they have not been insured.</p> <p>Every displaced person from Ukraine is eligible for the same state-covered medical services as are available to Latvian residents within the mandatory state medical insurance. Such persons are exempted from additional financing of services as the patients who have obtained them except when they are socially insured in accordance with the Law “On State Social Support”.</p> <p>Ukrainian civilians who have suffered from violence during the Russian war in Ukraine have access to state-funded abortion in Latvia. Only an identity document is necessary to be provided the service.</p> <p>The abortion does not require a certificate from the law enforcement authority and consent of the medical commission, and the abortion is allowed earlier than in 72 hours after the abortion resolution is issued.</p>				







<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>The children who come to Latvia from Ukraine have the right to education. Their residence status does not matter. Both minors and full-aged persons who started and continued to obtain the general secondary education in the academic year 2021/2022 can obtain the general education of the respective academic year in the public or municipal educational establishment.</p> <p>If the general education is obtained at the private educational establishment, the costs are covered the same way as by the public and municipal educational establishments in accordance with the Asylum Law.</p> <p>Meals for the minors studying at primary school in grades I, II, III and IV in the educational establishments are financed by the state budget in the amount of EUR 1.42 per student per day. The respective funds are not provided for the period during which a minor gets primary meals support in accordance with the procedures established by this law.</p> <p>The minor Ukrainian national who studies the general basic educational programme in 2021/2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the ninth grade during the academic year does not have to get the score in the subjects Latvian Language, Literature, Latvian Language and Literature, History of Latvia as well as Second Foreign Language if the respective language has not been studied before;</li> <li>- in the twelve grade or at the vocational secondary education programme in year four does not have to get the score in the subjects Latvian Language, Literature as well as Second Foreign Language if the respective language has not been studied before.</li> </ul>				



<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>In order to defend the rights of the minor displaced person from Ukraine who has come to the Republic of Latvia without his or her parents, and to support such person, the president of the orphan's court, the deputy president of the orphan's court or a member of the orphan's court adopts the individual decision on emergency guardianship and designation of the emergency guardian for the child.</p> <p>An unaccompanied child may not be accompanied.</p> <p>The person with whom the unaccompanied child has arrived as well as the person granted the status of the guardian or foster parent, the foster family or the hosting family in Latvia or the person with whom the unaccompanied child has arrived in Latvia can become an emergency guardian.</p> <p>Before the individual decision on the emergency guardianship and designation of the emergency guardian for the unaccompanied child is adopted, the orphan's court shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) find out the opinion of the unaccompanied child on the emergency guardianship if the child is able to express it with account of the age and maturity level;</li> <li>2) find out why the person who has filed an application for designation of the emergency guardian for the unaccompanied child wishes to become the emergency guardian for this unaccompanied child;</li> <li>3) assess the person's living conditions;</li> <li>4) request data from the Criminal Register;</li> <li>5) request from the National Health Service information on inclusion of the narcological patient's card or the card of the patient with mental and behavioural disorders into the unified electronic information health care system.</li> </ol> <p>The orphan's court makes sure that the person designated to be an emergency guardian has the abilities and traits necessary to perform the emergency guardian's duties, and assesses such persons: 1) reasons for becoming an emergency guardian; 2) household conditions; 3) ability to act on behalf of the unaccompanied child in personal relations.</p> <p>The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights creates and maintains the unified register of the children unaccompanied by parents and keeps records on them to ensure provision of the information necessary to reunite the</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	---





	<p>unaccompanied child with the family and unified information search and statistical analysis.</p> <p>The emergency guardian's duties are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) to act on behalf of the unaccompanied child to defend his or her personal, legal and property interests in the Republic of Latvia. The emergency guardian is not responsible for managing property of the unaccompanied child who is outside Latvia;</li><li>2) to interact with the public and local self-government authorities to protect personal and legal interests of the unaccompanied child;</li><li>3) to create the living and care conditions for the unaccompanied child with account of his or her age and health (health care, upbringing and education);</li><li>4) to inform the court of the obstacles that materially affect the ability of the emergency guardian to perform his or her duties in the future.</li></ol> <p>The individual decision on the child's admission to the social care and social rehabilitation facility is adopted by the president of the orphan's court, the deputy president of the orphan's court or a member of the orphan's court.</p> <p>If the orphan's court has received information on a group of unattended children within its jurisdiction who were at the same children's facility in Ukraine, the president of the court, the deputy president of the court or the member of the court who adopts an individual decision on admission of the homeless children to the children's facility does not assess whether emergency guardianship can be designated for the homeless child.</p> <p>The children's facility can also provide long-term social services to take care of the children unaccompanied by their parents at the places that are not registered with the social service provider register if the place where the services are provided is suitable for living, has illuminated and heated premises, for the long-term accommodation and placement of household items.</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--





Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				

# REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA













Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 224 dated 16 March 2022 “On Giving Temporary Protection to Foreigners in the Republic of Lithuania”</p>	Lithuania is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Useful contact details and links in the Republic of Lithuania:            Internet portal of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania: lrv.lt or ltua.lt.            Accommodation hotline +370 677 22222 (24/7), www.stipruskartu.lt            Humanitarian aid hotline +370 684 98 688 (24/7), https://redcross.lt, www.caritas.lt, https://maltieciai.lt            Consular Section of the Embassy of Ukraine to Lithuania: V. Kudirkos g. 22, Vilnius, +370 5 233 07 82, +370 655 501 94 (hotline), e-mail: n.emb_lt@mfa.gov.ua, website: https://lithuania.mfa.gov.ua, www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.Lithuania.</p>				







	<p>Information on employment relations is provided by the State Labour Inspectorate of at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. Website where applicable information is published: <a href="https://www.vdi.lt/">https://www.vdi.lt/</a>.  Migration Department: phone: +370 5 271 7112, e-mail: c. <a href="mailto:info@migracija.gov.lt">info@migracija.gov.lt</a>, information: <a href="http://www.migracija.lrv.lt">www.migracija.lrv.lt</a>.  Lithuanian Red Cross (humanitarian aid, information, family reunions): 10A Juozapavičiaus Street, LT-09311, Vilnius, phone: +370 5 212 7322, e-mail: c. <a href="mailto:info@redcross.lt">info@redcross.lt</a>, <a href="http://www.redcross.lt">www.redcross.lt</a>  Vilniaus arkivyskupijos Caritas (humanitarian aid): 39 Kalvarijų Street, Vilnius, phone: +370 673 24 225, e-mail: c. <a href="mailto:kulturanamai@vilnius.caritas.lt">kulturanamai@vilnius.caritas.lt</a>  Order of Malta (humanitarian aid): 56B Gedimino Avenue, Vilnius, phone: +370 5 249 73 04, <a href="http://www.maltieciai.lt">www.maltieciai.lt</a>, <a href="https://facebook.com/maltieciai">facebook.com/maltieciai</a>.  Food Bank (food support): 54 Vitenio Street, Vilnius, phone: +370 686 44244, e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@maistobankas.lt">info@maistobankas.lt</a>, <a href="https://facebook.com/maistobankas">facebook.com/maistobankas</a>.  Save the Children (assistance for children and pregnant women): 39 Vilniaus Street, Vilnius, phone: +370 5 261 0815, e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@savethechildren.org">info@savethechildren.org</a>  Accommodation for the host families: phone: 1827, <a href="http://www.stipruskartu.lt">www.stipruskartu.lt</a>.  Embassy of Ukraine to Lithuania: 4 Teatro gatve Street, Vilnius, phone: 8 5 212 1536, e-mail: <a href="mailto:emb_lt@mfa.gov.ua">emb_lt@mfa.gov.ua</a>, <a href="http://www.lithuania.mfa.gov.ua">http://www.lithuania.mfa.gov.ua</a>.</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection is granted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Persons who left (were displaced from) Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later due to the Russian military aggression, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>1.2. Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>1.3. Family members of persons specified in items 1.1 and 1.2.</li> <li>1.4. Stateless persons and nationals of third countries other</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine can also submit an official application for asylum, but this process takes much longer and can be associated with additional legal issues (for instance, the first safe country of entry etc.).  The persons who have been given temporary protection or who cannot return to Ukraine should not apply for asylum since they will be subject to the special rules that exempt them from the requirement to get the work</p>			



	<p>than Ukraine who had legally and permanently resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and had valid permanent residence permits in Ukraine, and who cannot return to the country of origin or another hosting country safely and for a long time.</p> <p>2. Person who temporarily left Ukraine not earlier than on 24 January 2022 and legally stayed in the European Union or another third country, provided that such persons meet the conditions specified in items 1.1 to 1.4 above, and entered the Republic of Lithuania before 1 May 2022.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>permit; they will be able to be self-employed etc. until the application is processed. The Migration Department assesses whether an asylum seeker can be granted asylum and adopts one of the following decisions: to grant the refugee status and the long-term residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania in the European Union (the permanent residence permit) for five years; to deny the refugee status, to give subsidiary protection and a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania for two years; to deny asylum and issue the temporary residence permit on other grounds; to deny asylum and return or expel the foreigner from Lithuania.</p>			
Decision-making authority	<p>The Ukrainian nationals and their family members are registered only during the working hours in the Migration Department (Monday to Thursday 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Friday 7.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m.).</p> <p>Where possible, an application for the residence permit can be completed online in accordance with the instructions before arrival. Links to the respective instructions: <a href="https://migracija.lrv.lt/uploads/migracija/documents/files/Migris%20paskyros%20suk%C5%ABrimo%20ir%20LLG%20pra%C5%A1ymo%20pildymo%20atmintin%C4%97%20-%20savanoriams_UKR.pdf">https://migracija.lrv.lt/uploads/migracija/documents/files/Migris%20paskyros%20suk%C5%ABrimo%20ir%20LLG%20pra%C5%A1ymo%20pildymo%20atmintin%C4%97%20-%20savanoriams_UKR.pdf</a>.</p>	Migration Department at the Ministry of the Interior			
Documents to be furnished	<p>After they arrive in Lithuania, the displaced persons from Ukraine have to get registered with the designated registration centre (if they have nowhere to live in Lithuania) or any migration units in Lithuania (if they have a place to live in Lithuania).</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals, their family members and stateless persons who lived in Ukraine and cannot return to Ukraine due to the war also have to get registered.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals and their family members as well as</p>				



	<p>stateless persons who lived in Ukraine and were forced to leave because of the war may be issued a Lithuanian certificate of the foreigner's registration for the period of determination of their legal status in Lithuania even if they do not have a valid passport.</p> <p>Following the above-mentioned registration, Ukrainian nationals are offered opportunities to live in Lithuania (in addition to other types of visas and residence permits not associated with the humanitarian circumstances).</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals who have no valid biometric passports can file an application for a temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons. The temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons will be issued for a year. A legal basis for such residence permit is the inability to return to the country of origin for humanitarian reasons rather than asylum.</p> <p>National visa (D) on force majeure grounds (also valid for a year, but issued only to those who have a biometric passport). Documents necessary to get a one-year visa for force-majeure or humanitarian grounds: the valid passport and completed questionnaire.</p> <p>To get a visa or residence, the displaced persons from Ukraine do not have to hold a valid passport, medical insurance or other documents that generally give them the right to arrive in Lithuania, provided that such documents are unavailable for objective reasons. The visa or residence permit fees are not charged.</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons shall immediately contact the respective Migration Department to get registered.				
Time frames for considering an application	<p>The application of the displaced person from Ukraine for asylum can be considered based on general proceedings (six months) or urgent proceedings (ten business days) from the date of the application for asylum. In case the martial law, the state of emergency or the extreme situation is imposed, the Migration Department tries to take a decision on asylum <b>as promptly</b> as possible.</p> <p>The person has to stay in Lithuania while the application for asylum is being considered. If the person leaves Lithuania</p>				













	<p>during the consideration of the application for asylum, or if the Migration Department cannot contact the person for 72 hours for other reasons, the application will cease to be considered.</p> <p>If the person decides not to wait for a decision of the Migration Department, leaves Lithuania and files an application for asylum in other Member State of the European Union, the latter being aware that the fingerprints have been taken in Lithuania can return such person to the Lithuania to complete consideration of the application for asylum.</p>				
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022				
Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for a year, i.e. until 4 March 2023.				
Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, the temporary protection can be extended for up to three years.				
Grounds for termination of the status	If the person does not want to continue the asylum in Lithuania, he or she may withdraw the application for asylum any time by informing the Migration Department thereof by e-mail: info@migracija.gov.lt. In this case, the person will have to return to his or her country of origin.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.				





Legal effects of termination of the status	In case after he or she arrives in Lithuania, the person decides to refuse from the status of a displaced person and/or not to participate in the integration programme, he or she has to compensate the Republic of Lithuania for all the costs associated with the displacement.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who wish to return home or go on (to a third country) can also get assistance (mostly information one) from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie). Such support includes information and advice, assistance in getting (replacing) travel documents and finding carriers to Ukraine (or even another country) from DT&amp;V. Assistance applies to all the displaced persons from Ukraine, both living in municipal shelters and families. The displaced person who is going to leave Lithuania and return to Ukraine has to inform the respective registration service of his or her departure. It has to be done to deregister the person and terminate the social benefits received by the person (if any).</p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who are of other nationality may return to Ukraine and will probably be granted the same assistance as Ukrainian nationals under temporary protection.</p> <p>If such persons wish to return to the country of their origin, they can also receive basic support when they leave and reintegration support (support for the initial period in the country to which they return) from the IOM (International Organization for Migration, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie).</p>				
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	<p>The Ukrainian nationals with biometric passports are subject to visa-free travel (they can stay in Lithuania and entire Schengen Area for 90 days within 180 days).</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals with biometric passports whose national visas or temporary residence permits in the Republic of Lithuania are about to expire can start using the</p>				





	<p>90-day visa-free travel right after their documents expire. If a Ukrainian national or his or her family member is in Lithuania on an illegal basis (for instance, after the visa-free travel has expired), the Migration Department of the Republic of Lithuania will accept an application for a temporary residence permit or visa from Ukrainian nationals and their family members staying in Lithuania on an illegal basis.</p> <p>Since Ukraine and Lithuania do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective country the border of which is crossed for the first time.</p> <p>In case they arrive by air place, Ukrainian nationals need an effective biometric foreign travel passport to enter Lithuania. In this case, no separate visa or another special procedure is required to enter Lithuania.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals who have foreign travel passport without biometric data can enter Lithuania based on this travel document.</p> <p>If a person does not have a travel document, his or her identity is established based on other documents issued in Ukraine, and the certificate of the foreigner's registration is issued to such person in Lithuania.</p> <p>The pets arriving in Lithuania from Ukraine are admitted: without chips, without vaccination against rabies, without applicable veterinary records and rabies antibody titre. When information on the non-vaccinated pet from Ukraine is received, the designated officials of the territorial units of the State Food and Veterinarian Service organise microchipping, rabies vaccination and monitoring for 21 days at the place where the pet is kept.</p> <p>Amendments to admission of pets to the EU apply only to persons displaced from Ukraine and to not apply to legal entities, such as sellers or breeders. The procedure for commercial import of pets into the EU remains unaltered.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>In case a displaced person from Ukraine does not have accommodation, he or she has to immediately arrive at one of the Registration Centres (open 24/7) which are located in:</p> <p>- Alytus (Pramonės g. 1B), phone: +370 692 59 977;</p>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marijampolė (Parko g. 9), phone: +370 604 92083;</li> <li>- Klaipėda (Paryžiaus Komunos g. 16A), phone: +370 679 01942;</li> <li>- Kaunas (Vytauto pr. 79), phone: +370 661 69345;</li> <li>- Šiauliai (Jablonskio g. 16), phone: +370 659 73886;</li> <li>- Vilnius (Minties g. 3), phone: +370 678 61882.</li> </ul> <p>If the displaced person from Ukraine has accommodation in Lithuania, he or she has to visit any Migration Department (without having to attend the Registration Centre) during the working hours in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vilnius (Minties g. 3);</li> <li>- Kaunas (A. Juozapavičiaus pr. 57);</li> <li>- Klaipėda (Kauno g. 6);</li> <li>- Šiauliai (Aušros al. 19);</li> <li>- Panevėžys (K. Binkio g. 14);</li> <li>- Alytus (Jotvingių g. 8);</li> <li>- Marijampolė (Kęstučio g. 1);</li> <li>- Utena (Maironio g. 4);</li> <li>- Telšiai (Žemaitės g. 34);</li> <li>- Tauragė (Stoties g. 15);</li> <li>- Elektrėnai (Draugystės g. 32);</li> <li>- Visaginas (Veteranų g. 13);</li> <li>- Šalčininkai (Architekto g. 4).</li> </ul> <p>The registration information for Ukrainian nationals can be found at the website of the Migration Department at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The information can also be given at the hotline at +370 5 271 7112 every working day and 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. at the weekend.</p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>The Vilnius University Legal Clinic provides free legal support to all the Ukrainian refugees. Counselling is offered in Lithuanian, English and Russian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– By e-mail — ask your question via the form (on the right) or right <a href="mailto:to_us_ukraina@teisesklinika.lt">to us ukraina@teisesklinika.lt</a></li> <li>– By telephone, WhatsApp and Viber — call the hotline for the Ukrainians: +370 623 26 041 (work days 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.)</li> <li>– Personally, in the office at 25 Vilniaus Street (with mandatory prior registration) — registration form: <a href="https://teisesklinika.lt/registracia/">https://teisesklinika.lt/registracia/</a></li> </ul>				








	<p>Primary legal assistance in Lithuania is also provided by the municipal professionals. Information on primary legal assistance in different cities can be found at the websites of the municipalities. Secondary legal assistance is provided by the State-Guaranteed Legal Aid Service (which designates a free attorney for the mediation procedures). The Lithuanian lawyers and legal advisers providing pro bono (free) legal counselling services can help resolve legal issues faced by the displaced persons from Ukraine. The list of the lawyers providing pro bono services can be found at <a href="https://www.advokatura.lt/dla-ukrainciv">https://www.advokatura.lt/dla-ukrainciv</a> (the list is regularly updated). Free legal services and counselling will be offered in 2022.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>In the registration centre, Ukrainian nationals are furnished with information on their stay in Lithuania, temporary accommodation issues are resolved (if necessary), food packages and basic medical services are provided. Registration of Ukrainian nationals is mandatory to get a temporary residence permit in Lithuania (for a year) or a national visa (type D for a year). However, national visas are not issued to Ukrainian nationals without valid foreign travel passports. Such nationals can file an application for a temporary residence permit. It is possible to submit an online application for a residence permit in accordance with the video guide. In the registration centre, a displaced person is issued the registration card with the personal code of the electronic health records ESI. This code is unique and is assigned for convenient identification. The code of the electronic health records (ESI) has to be presented in health care facilities or pharmacies.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>Following registration with the Migration Department, the displaced persons from Ukraine can receive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a temporary residence permit in Lithuania (for a year);</li> <li>2) a national visa (for a year).</li> </ol>				





<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>Useful links on this matter and responsible institutions:  24/7 Help +370 800 91119 (languages: RU EN) <a href="https://stop-trafficking.lt/">https://stop-trafficking.lt/</a>  State Labour Inspectorate: +370 5 213 97 68  priverstinisdarbas@vdi.lt  Police 112  Criminal Police Bureau: +370 5 271 9901  prekybazmonemis@policija.lt  Illegal Work Department: +370 5 213 9768  Counselling on the labour law, prevention of illegal work, exploitation and violence: State Labour Inspectorate  <a href="https://www.vdi.lt/Default.aspx">https://www.vdi.lt/Default.aspx</a> Phone: +370 5 213 9772.</p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Lithuania that apply to the respective person).</p>				
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine can be offered temporary accommodation at municipal facilities (schools, dormitories) for 72 hours.</p> <p>Free accommodation in apartments, houses and private territories offered by the Lithuanians is provided for up to three months. Hotline +370 677 22 222 (24/7).</p> <p>The accommodation for short-term rent can be found on your own at <a href="http://www.booking.com">www.booking.com</a> and <a href="http://www.airbnb.com">www.airbnb.com</a>. Both websites have the search function in Ukrainian.</p> <p>The accommodation for long-term rent to stay in Lithuania longer can be found by means of the accommodation search systems. The most popular portals are: <a href="http://www.aruodas.lt">www.aruodas.lt</a>, <a href="http://www.domoplius.lt">www.domoplius.lt</a>, <a href="http://www.skelbiu.lt">www.skelbiu.lt</a>.</p>				






	<p>One-time assistance is paid to buy the essentials for the leased property:  for one person/family of two people — EUR 516;  for the family of three or four people — EUR 774;  for the family of five or six people — EUR 903;  for the family of seven people — EUR 1,032.</p>				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Lithuania can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country.  The Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in Lithuania can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose.  If a person does not have Ukrainian citizenship, he or she can travel within and outside the EU at his or her risk.  The displaced persons who have decided to return to their country of origin (Ukraine) or move to another country have to inform the Department at the Ministry of the Interior thereof.</p>				
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine need no work permit. They can be hired:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At once if there is a biometric passport.</li> <li>Following registration with the Migration Department (registration centre) if there is no biometric passport.</li> </ol> <p>Following registration with the migration authorities, the displaced persons from Ukraine can be hired at once, without having to wait for the temporary residence permit (LLG). It is possible to be hired immediately after the arrival in Lithuania if there is a biometric passport.  After they are registered with the Migration Department, the displaced persons from Ukraine who enjoy the visa-free travel or have the Schengen visa or have submitted an application for the residence permit in Lithuania can be registered with the Employment Service.</p> <p><b>To</b> get registered as a self-employed person, it is necessary to receive the entrepreneur's certificate or register the certificate of individual activity for the displaced persons</p>				



	<p>from Ukraine who are registered with the Migration Department. STI services are available following the arrival at the service units; a visit requires prior registration via the STI registration system, and if it cannot be done online, the visit can be arranged at +370 5 2191 777.</p> <p>The procedure for confirming the professional qualification is as follows:</p> <p>For the unregulated professions — the employer takes its own decision on the person’s suitability for work and qualifications (for instance, a job interview, testing etc.). If the employer needs information on the academic value of the qualification obtained abroad and conformity thereof to the qualifications obtained in Lithuania, the employer contacts the Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (SKVC).</p> <p>Recognition of the professional qualification is necessary for the regulated professions (there are 44 of them in Lithuania). The list of the regulated professions can be found here <a href="https://www.enterpriselithuania.com/en/start/regulated-professions/list-regulated-professions/">https://www.enterpriselithuania.com/en/start/regulated-professions/list-regulated-professions/</a>. If a job with the regulated profession requires without limitation a licence or a permit, the person will be informed thereof by the authority that has recognised the professional qualification.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	<p>Provided that they get registered with the Employment Service, the displaced persons from Ukraine are guaranteed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• training or retraining (the person is free to choose the training programme);</li> <li>• participation in the competence assessment and recognition programme (where there is a profession, but there is no diploma);</li> <li>• career guidance, planning or psychological services.</li> </ul>				







Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	If a displaced person has been issued the permanent residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, the compulsory health insurance contributions have to be paid to get all the medical services. If a person has been issued the temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania and is unemployed or does not perform individual labour activity, such person cannot pay compulsory health insurance contributions and can only get essential medical aid.				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	The Lithuanian medical system offers three types of psychological support for the displaced persons from Ukraine: 1. Free emotional support in Russian. Phone: 1809, line available I–V, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., VI–VII, 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. 2. Video meetings with the psychologist or mental therapist for adults and children. Online platform manodaktaras.lt. 3. Free medical assistance from a psychiatrist in the mental health centre.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	

<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The displaced persons from Ukrainian are eligible for the one-time payment of EUR 252 as well as the child benefit of EUR 70. Moreover, they can get food cards in a supermarket for EUR 150.</p> <p>If a person works under a permanent employment contract, he or she can receive the one-time benefit of EUR 2,993 in three months. For this purpose, the person has to contact the Employment service in three months to two years by phone: +370 661 10885.</p> <p>If a person rents housing, he or she has the right to housing rental assistance.</p> <p>It is possible to travel around Lithuania by train and around Vilnius by public transport for free. It is enough to show the Ukrainian national passport or identification document and the child's birth certificate to the controller.</p> <p>In order to get medical aid, a person has to contact Migration Department at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania or the nearest registration centre in Vilnius, Alytus, Klaipėda or Marijampolė (read more: migracija.lrv.lt).</p> <p>In the registration centre, a displaced person is issued the registration card with the personal code of the electronic health records ESI. This code can be used to receive health care services and prescription medicines.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms</p>	<p>Free emotional assistance is provided to persons affected by the hostilities in Ukraine by telephone 1809 or +37066465792.</p>				



of psychological, physical or sexual violence					
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	Regardless of the residence status, the minors displaced from Ukraine are given an opportunity to continue their studies in the educational establishments: kindergartens, general educational schools for children and the youth, secondary schools, vocational colleges, higher educational establishments of applied sciences and universities etc. For this purpose, the parents or guardians have to contact the local self-government authorities at the place of residence or the respective educational department of the local self-government authorities.				
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	A displaced minor who is not accompanied by the parents has to be accommodated with the full-aged relatives, the representative or the Refugee Reception Centre if his or her representative does not object thereto.				



Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				

# THE NETHERLANDS







Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p>	The Netherlands is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>A number of the municipalities have established the Emergency Reception Centres for Ukrainian nationals to resolve emergency matters of accommodation, humanitarian and other assistance. All the Centres have the volunteers who help with translation, if necessary. The Emergency Reception Centres for Ukrainian nationals work in the following cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utrecht, Jaarbeurs Exhibition Centre (address: Jaarbeursplein), hall 7 (Hal 7);</li> <li>- Amsterdam, central station Amsterdam Centraal (Stationsplein 7);</li> <li>- Maastricht, MECC Evenementencentrum Exhibition Centre (address: Forum 100);</li> <li>- Hague, Volmerlaan 12 in the satellite city of Rijswijk;</li> <li>- Rotterdam, sporthal Wielewaal (address: Brammertstraat 1);</li> </ul>	<p>According to the official governmental website of the Netherlands, IND (the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status while persons displaced from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive.</p> <p><a href="https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporarily-no-decisions-on-asylum-applications-ukrainians">https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporarily-no-decisions-on-asylum-applications-ukrainians</a></p>			

















<p>- Eindhoven, Microlab Strijp-S (address: Kastanjelaan 400). The Red Cross also helps Ukrainian nationals find accommodation (questions can be asked in Ukrainian, Russian or English via Whatsapp: +31 6 48 15 80 53).</p> <p>RefugeeHelp, the starting online platform for persons displaced from Ukraine into the Netherlands and everyone who needs help, has been established. The platform offers up-to-date information and units proposals from the government, non-governmental organisations, companies and individuals.  <a href="https://www.refugeehelp.nl/uk/about-us">https://www.refugeehelp.nl/uk/about-us</a></p> <p>Useful contact details and links in the Netherlands:  - Website of the Government of the Netherlands — important information for the Ukrainians</p> <p><a href="https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/coming-to-the-netherlands-and-reception">https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/coming-to-the-netherlands-and-reception</a>  <a href="https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporary-protection-directive-ukraine">https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporary-protection-directive-ukraine</a>  <a href="https://4refugees.info/country/niderlandy/">https://4refugees.info/country/niderlandy/</a></p> <p>- Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, IND – phone number: 088 043 0430 (press 9 when connected), from abroad: +31 88 043 0430.  - National Support Hotline (in Dutch and English): +31 247 247 247  - Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), phone number: +31 88 715 70 00.  - Independent Human Rights Defence Organisation for Refugees’ Rights (VluchtelingenWerk Nederland (VWN), phone number: +31 20 346 72 00.  - Ukrainians in the Netherlands Foundation — hotline (in Ukrainian): +31 10 200 5661 (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday), e-mail: <a href="mailto:support@ukrainians.nl">support@ukrainians.nl</a>  <a href="https://ukrainians.nl/">https://ukrainians.nl/</a>  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee</a></p> <p>- website Takecarebnb – it has the service to file an application for accommodation; while it is processed, it is</p>				
---	--	--	--	--



	<p>possible to reside with the Dutch family for up to three months  <a href="https://takecarebnb.org/">https://takecarebnb.org/</a></p> <p>Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine in the Kingdom of the Netherlands  Zeestraat, 78 2518 AD The Hague  Phone numbers: +31-703-62-60-95, +31-703-60-72-18  E-mail: emb_nl@mfa.gov.ua consul_nl@mfa.gov.ua</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals who left Ukraine after 26 November 2021.  Ukrainian nationals who had left Ukraine before 27 November 2021 and stayed in the Netherlands longer since they had a residence permit or had filed an application for asylum and can prove that they had been in the Netherlands rather than another EU Member State before 27 November 2021.</p> <p><a href="https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporary-protection-directive-ukraine">https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/temporary-protection-directive-ukraine</a></p> <p>Persons who had acquired the refugee status in Ukraine as of 23 February 2022.  Persons who had a valid residence permit in Ukraine as of 23 February 2022.</p> <p>Family members of the above-mentioned persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- spouses, partners (either married or not) in long-term relations</li> <li>- unmarried children younger than eighteen</li> <li>- family members and those who lived as a family and were largely dependent on the family</li> </ul>	<p>Starting from 28 February 2022, IND (the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) is not adopting decisions on the Ukrainians' applications for asylum for six months (the moratorium on such decisions has been introduced).</p> <p>Also, the Repatriation and Departure Service will not make the Ukrainians leave if IND has dismissed their application, or the period for consideration thereof has expired (the expulsion moratorium has been introduced).</p> <p>IND (the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) has extended the decision-making period for the incomplete and new applications for asylum for one year. It means that IND will have one more year to adopt a decision.</p> <p>IND will also not treat Ukraine as a safe country of origin for six months.</p> <p>The expulsion moratorium does not apply to the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- another EU Member State is responsible for examining the application for asylum;</li> </ul>			





		<p>- the specific person has already been granted protection in another EU Member State, or has been recognised to be a refugee in another country or already has a residence permit in another country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• - the application ceased to be examined due to the person's failure to attend the interview, or because the person has left for an unknown place during the departure moratorium;</li> <li>• - IND has dismissed the application because the specific person has committed war crimes, or poses a threat for public order or national security.</li> </ul>			
Decision-making authority	<p>In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons shall immediately contact the respective city council (municipality (gemeente)) to get registered with the Personal Records Database (BRP). The base includes personal data of a Ukrainian national and his or her residence address in the Netherlands. Separate centres are responsible for registration in major cities.</p> <p>The meeting (afspraak) in the municipality has to be arranged in advance at the website of the municipality or by phone. It is important because some of the municipalities still are not ready for registration.</p> <p>In case he or she lives in a Dutch family, the Ukrainian national has to come to the municipality together with the owner or tenant who will confirm the place of residence. In case of hotel accommodation, the registration procedure is generally organised at the hotel by the municipality representatives.</p> <p>Data from the Personal Records Database (BRP) on Ukrainian nationals are automatically forwarded to IND, so the general rule is that it is not necessary to separately contact this service.</p>	IND (the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)			











	<p>At the same time, Ukrainian nationals may submit an application for temporary protection directly to the IND application centre in Ter Apel.</p> <p>In case the address of residence changes, a repeated registration procedure has to be completed in the respective municipality.</p>				
Documents to be furnished	<p>To be registered, Ukrainian nationals have to present their passport or another identification document. It can also be a national Ukrainian passport (ID card), a birth certificate, records on the permanent place of residence.</p> <p>Where there is no foreign travel passport, Ukrainian nationals can contact the Ukrainian Embassy in Hague (Zeestraat 78, 2518AD 's-Gravenhage, phone +31 70 362 60 95) to get a temporary international ID card. Such ID cards are issued based on the identification documents.</p> <p>The minors who have arrived together with the family, but have no identification document are registered at the municipality based on the parents' statement under oath (provided that the kinship is certified).</p> <p>Foreigners have to present their identification document as well as residence permit of Ukraine.</p> <p>Lack of documents makes it impossible to register a person with the Personal Records Database (BRP).</p>				
Time frames for filing an application	<p>In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons shall immediately contact the respective city council (municipality (gemeente)) to get registered with the Personal Records Database (BRP).</p>				
Time frames for considering an application	<p>The municipality checks the identity of the Ukrainian national provided that the applicable documents are submitted. After the confirmation is received, the Ukrainian national is invited to an interview by the municipal officer. Following the interview, the Ukrainian national is informed of successful registration, and the identification number (BSN, burgerservicenummer) is received by e-mail within four or five days.</p>				





	The identification number (BSN) is issued to Ukrainian nationals by the municipality after such nationals are registered as the residents of this municipality; then the person is considered to be a resident of the Netherlands (ingezetene).				
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022				
Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for a year, i.e. until 4 March 2023.				
Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 4 March 2024.				
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in the Netherlands will come to an end.				
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive cannot file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.				
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	The Ukrainian nationals as well as non-Ukrainian nationals who wish to return Ukraine (regardless of whether they are subject to the EU Temporary Protection Directive) can be assisted in this matter at the Repatriation and Departure Service (DT&V)..				









	<p>The displaced persons from Ukraine who wish to return home or go on (to a third country) can also get assistance (mostly information one) from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM, Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie). Such support includes information and advice, assistance in getting (replacing) travel documents and finding carriers to Ukraine (or even another country) from DT&amp;V. Assistance applies to all the displaced persons from Ukraine, both living in municipal shelters and families.</p> <p>The displaced person who is going to leave the Netherlands and return to Ukraine has to inform the respective municipality of his or her departure.</p>				
<p><b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b></p>					
<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>Since Ukraine and the Netherlands do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective EU Member State the border of which is crossed for the first time.</p> <p>In case they arrive by air place, Ukrainian nationals need an effective biometric foreign travel passport to enter the Netherlands. In this case, no separate visa or another special procedure is required to enter the Netherlands.</p> <p>The Netherlands can also be entered based on the foreign travel passport without biometric data provided that there is a visa.</p> <p>Entry into the Netherlands by other means of transport without a foreign travel passport is allowed provided that there are other identification documents and documents confirming the Ukrainian citizenship.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter the Netherlands.</p> <p>Entry with pets is also allowed regardless of whether there is a pet's passport or chip.</p> <p>There are certain requirements for the Ukrainian displaced persons bringing their pets from Ukraine into the EU due to the high risk of a Ukrainian pet having rabies and the fact</p>				

	<p>that Ukraine is not a EU Member State. However, the Government of the Netherlands has decided to be flexible about this requirement due to the current situation. Where possible, the displaced persons will be asked to register their pet with the Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (the Netherlands) before they come to the Netherlands. If a displaced person is coming by car, it can be done in the transit country.</p> <p>If a displaced person is arriving by air, the pet has to be registered at the customs in the airport upon arrival. If possible, an e-mail should be sent to the Amsterdam department of NVWA at Schiphol Airport at <a href="mailto:aas@nvwa.nl">aas@nvwa.nl</a>, and specify the most detailed information on the pet and the route.</p> <p>Moreover, after they arrive, the pet owners must take a pet to the vet as soon as possible and the keep their pet away from the other people and animals.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>The official governmental website contains no information on the full range of the administrative services for the displaced persons from Ukraine.</p> <p>However, lots of other unofficial information resources offer applicable information:  <a href="https://www.rodekruis.nl/ukrainian/">https://www.rodekruis.nl/ukrainian/</a>  <a href="https://www.zorgverzekeringslijn.nl/ukrainian/#1">https://www.zorgverzekeringslijn.nl/ukrainian/#1</a>  <a href="https://www.refugeehelp.nl/uk/about-us">https://www.refugeehelp.nl/uk/about-us</a>  <a href="https://ukrainians.nl/">https://ukrainians.nl/</a>  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee</a></p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>The official governmental website contains no information on free legal assistance for the displaced persons from Ukraine.</p> <p>However, the NGOs offer such assistance. In particular, the questionnaire for legal services can be filled in here:  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/legal-issues#gsc.tab=0">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/legal-issues#gsc.tab=0</a>  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/legal-issues/legal-help#gsc.tab=0">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/legal-issues/legal-help#gsc.tab=0</a></p>				








	<p>Also, Het Juridisch Loket (the Legal Aid Service) provides free legal counselling of the first line. The themes include the residence right, work, dismissal, benefits, immigration law, right to accommodation, divorce, and consumer law. The displaced persons from Ukraine can get legal advice by phone (0900-8020 EUR 0.10 per minute) or by e-mail, and also arrange a meeting, if necessary. Counselling is offered in Dutch and English.</p> <p>Raad voor Rechtsbijstand (the Legal Aid Council) guarantees legal aid if the displaced persons from Ukraine cannot afford it.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>Registration in the Netherlands enables Ukrainian nationals to get the local identification number (BSN). BSN is used in many cases to certify that a person is a resident of the Netherlands. The identification number is used to get registered with the municipality, to sign an employment contract, to open an account with banking institutions, to receive medical insurance, to register a child in the kindergarten or school etc.</p> <p>The Personal Records Databases (BRP) are used by the governmental organisations of the country, including IND, in order to organise residence of Ukrainian nationals in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Registration means that the person transfers his or her personal data and (temporary) address to the local council (gemeente). The registration method depends on the local council.</p> <p>All persons older than twelve also complete the declaration of no criminal record. It is stated in this declaration if the person has even committed a criminal offence or crime.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				



<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>Useful links on this matter and responsible institutions:  <a href="https://www.fairwork.nu/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Flyer-Oekrai%CC%88ne-Know-your-rights-UK-1.pdf">https://www.fairwork.nu/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Flyer-Oekrai%CC%88ne-Know-your-rights-UK-1.pdf</a></p> <p>CoMensha NGO resolves human trafficking issues in the Netherlands. The persons who have fallen victim to human trafficking have to call the police: 112 or (0900) 88 44. CoMensha can be contacted on work days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. At (033) 448 11 86.  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/housing#c124cbb60ff942ef9df0c08620eaeed1&amp;gsc.tab=0">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/housing#c124cbb60ff942ef9df0c08620eaeed1&amp;gsc.tab=0</a></p> <p>In case the hosting family demands from the person displaced from Ukraine to work for them for free (for instance, do a lot of house work or work at the farm), it can be treated as a real job to be paid for rather than merely “whole-hearted help” or “routine house work”, and it can be equal to human trafficking or exploitation. In this case, it is necessary to apply to your municipality (gemeente), the Salvation Army or :  <a href="https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/housing#c124cbb60ff942ef9df0c08620eaeed1&amp;gsc.tab=0">https://help-ukraine.nl/refugee/housing#c124cbb60ff942ef9df0c08620eaeed1&amp;gsc.tab=0</a></p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in the Netherlands that apply to the respective person).</p>				






	<p>The displaced persons can get the confirmation of their right to live and work in the Netherlands from IND. Stickers in the passport or on a separate sheet of paper are provided as confirmation. The card (O document) is also issued.</p>				
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>However, lots of other unofficial information resources offer applicable information:</p> <p><a href="https://www.rodekruis.nl/ukrainian/">https://www.rodekruis.nl/ukrainian/</a>  <a href="https://www.sharemyhome.org/uk">https://www.sharemyhome.org/uk</a></p> <p>The displaced persons from Ukraine have the right to residence while their temporary protection status is in effect.</p> <p>Where there is accommodation, but accommodation rental charges are too high in comparison with the income, support is granted as partial compensation for accommodation rent.</p>				
<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in the Netherlands can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country.</p> <p>The same way, the person who is staying in the Netherlands and has been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State has to return to the latter for residence. However, Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in the Netherlands can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose.</p> <p>If a person does not have Ukrainian citizenship, he or she can travel within and outside the EU at his or her risk. IND does not issue a return visa to such person. It also applies to the cases when a person without Ukrainian citizenship has the confirmed place of residence.</p>				



<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The right to work occurs following the registration. Stickers in the passport or on a separate sheet of paper are provided to the person as confirmation. It can also be a card (O document)</p> <p>Everyone who is covered by the Temporary Protection Directive can work in the Netherlands without a work permit (called tewerkstellingsvergunning or twv in Dutch). Exemption from the need to get a work permit applies to any hired labour. An employment contract has to be concluded with the employer.</p> <p>Starting from 1 April 2022, the employers have to inform the Employee Insurance Agency (called UWV in Dutch) of employment.</p> <p>UWV (the Employee Insurance Agency) and the municipalities can help the Ukrainians find a job from 1 July 2022. These institutions also have to inform the displaced persons of the applicable procedure if they apply for benefits</p>				
<p>Term of the employment permit</p>	<p>The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>If a person works in the Netherlands, he or she has the right to tax benefits. It is called “loonheffingskorting” (deduction of the tax on wages).</p> <p>When he or she starts to work, the person has to get health insurance. As soon as the medical service insurance contribution is paid, the person can apply for medical</p>				







and other employment conditions	subsidies provided that he or she meets the requirements. The requirements can be found at Belastingdienst.				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary	The Ukrainian displaced persons may get EUR 260 for living per person per month. This amount is made of EUR 205 for food and EUR 55 for clothes and other personal items. The municipalities can paid the full amount or retain a part of the money as payment for the meals or clothes and other personal items provided to the displaced persons of Ukraine. Moreover, the Ukrainians living in a local family can a monthly additional amount, the so called housing component (wooncomponent), in the amount of EUR 215 per adult and				



<p>resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>EUR 55 per minor. This amount can be used by the refugees to pay the costs incurred by the host family.</p> <p>Payment of the assistance was introduced for three months starting from 1 April, i.e. until 1 July 2022. The Government is considering extension of such payment until 1 October 2022.</p> <p>The housing assistance ceases to be paid when a person is employed.</p> <p>The employed have the right to separate monetary assistance (kinderbijslag) and so called child's budget (kindgebonden budget).</p> <p>Also, the child care assistance can be received from 1 July (kinderopvangtoeslag is a partial compensation for the kindergarten charges).</p> <p>If a person rents housing, he or she has the right to housing rental assistance (huurtoeslag).</p> <p>The right to use public transport for free was terminated on 1 June 2022.</p> <p>NS (which operates almost all the trains in the Netherlands) stated officially that the Ukrainians had free trips on the day of their arrival in the country. When they present the Ukrainian identification document and a German, Belgian, French or Austrian ticket issued no more than 24 hours before, the Ukrainian displaced persons can get a free ticket at ticket and service offices at (major) NS railway stations.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection have the right to medical services in the Netherlands even if they have not been insured.</p> <p>Starting from 1 July 2022, such assistance will be provided in accordance with the Regulation on Medical Services to the Displaced Persons from Ukraine (RMS).</p>				





unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence	If a person is unemployed, the health care costs will be covered by the scheme for subsidies for the first medical aid for the uninsured.				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	The children who come to the Netherlands from Ukraine have the right to education. Their residence status does not matter.				
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	The unaccompanied minor Ukrainian nationals are provided necessary support by the volunteer organisation NIDOS. Such children can be accommodated with the adult relatives, the foster family, the reception centres with special conditions for the minors, or the person who took care of the child when they entered the Netherlands.				









Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				

# GERMANY









Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens (Aufenthaltsgesetz) § 24</p> <p>Social Security Code of Germany (Sozialgesetzbuch)</p>	<p>Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees adopted by the UN General Assembly</p> <p>Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities (Dublin Convention) of 1990</p> <p>Asylum Law dated 26.06.1992 (Asylgesetz (AsylG))</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Federal Foreign Office <a href="https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/service/05-VisaEinreise/visafreiheit/1249146">https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/service/05-VisaEinreise/visafreiheit/1249146</a></p> <p>Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community <a href="https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua">https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html">https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.unitedforukraine.org/hc/uk">https://www.unitedforukraine.org/hc/uk</a></p> <p>Advice for migrants (MBE) <a href="http://www.mbeon.de">www.mbeon.de</a></p>	<p>Federal Foreign Office <a href="https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/service/05-VisaEinreise/visafreiheit/1249146">https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/service/05-VisaEinreise/visafreiheit/1249146</a></p> <p>Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community <a href="https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua">https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua</a></p> <p>Advice for migrants (MBE) <a href="http://www.mbeon.de">www.mbeon.de</a></p>			

<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals living in Ukraine before 24 February 2022  Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.  Family members of the first two groups (i.e. spouses, civil partners, minor unmarried children and close relatives with account of additional conditions) even if they are not Ukrainian nationals.  Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they had legally been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the permanent residence permit issued in accordance with the Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return to the country or region of their origin safely and permanently.  Moreover, Ukrainian nationals who are already in Germany and have grounds for their stay that are about to expire, regardless of when they entered the country, and persons who had fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February 2022 or who had been in the European Union shortly before that date (for instance, on holiday or at work) and cannot return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict.</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals as well as stateless persons if:  (1) the person has well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion;  (2) the person is outside the country of his nationality;  (3) the person is unable or is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or the person who  (1) does have a nationality;  (2) is outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events;  (3) is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.</p> <p>According to the Asylum Law dated 26.06.1992 (Asylgesetz (AsylG)), subsidiary protection is applied if the following is applicable to the person:  1. death penalty;  2. torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or  3. major individual threat for life or inviolability of the civilian as a result of random violence in the context of international or internal armed conflict.</p> <p>Family asylum:  The spouse or partner of the person eligible for asylum is recognised to be the person eligible for asylum based on the application if:  1. recognition of the person eligible for asylum is final;  2. the marriage or civil partnership with the person eligible for asylum already existed in the state in which the person</p>			
--	---	---	--	---	---

		<p>eligible for asylum is subject to political persecution;</p> <p>3. the spouse or partner who had entered the country before the foreigner was granted asylum;</p> <p>4. recognition of the person eligible for asylum may not be revoked or cancelled.</p> <p>For the person to be recognised eligible for asylum under item 1, it does not matter if the marriage is invalid or cancelled in accordance with the German law due to the minor age of a spouse as of the marriage date.</p> <p>The child of the person eligible for asylum who is minor and single as of the date of application of the application for asylum is recognised to be eligible for asylum if the foreigner is unconditionally recognised to be eligible for asylum, and such recognition cannot be revoked or cancelled.</p>			
Decision-making authority	The migration office, namely the foreigner registration department (Ausländerbehörde) at the place of stay. This agency works at the city administration in major cities. As for small towns and territorial communities, these departments work at the district administrations (Kreisverwaltung).	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)			
Documents to be furnished	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application for the residence permit.</li> <li>2. Valid identification document (one of the following documents): a valid passport or replacement document; a Ukrainian identification document; an identification certificate issued by the Embassy of Ukraine.</li> <li>3. Up-to-date biometric photograph for each person.</li> <li>4. Ukrainian residence permit (if there is no citizenship of Ukraine).</li> <li>5. Confirmation of the decision on referral to the specific</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application request for the refugee status.</li> <li>2. Up-to-date biometric photograph for each person.</li> <li>3. Protocol issued after the interview at the regional branch of BAMF (an invitation is necessary for the interview).</li> <li>4. Valid identification document (one of</li> </ol>			

	<p>city (asylum seeker registration certificate) (Anlaufbescheinigung) is issued in the Land Refugee Agency (LAF) or another institution in the Federal Republic of Germany responsible for receiving the refugees.</p> <p>6. Confirmation of residence: documents specified in item 5 + contract for indefinite rental of accommodation or provision of accommodation to the Ukrainian refugees for a long time.</p> <p>7. Marriage certificate or partnership certificate (if any).</p> <p>8. Birth certificate (if any).</p> <p>9. Certificate of the online application for temporary protection for the Ukrainian refugees (to be printed or presented digitally).</p> <p>10. Confirmation of the interview (show the interview invitation, either printed or digital).</p>	the following documents): a valid passport or replacement thereof.			
Time frames for filing an application	By 31.08.2022	When entering the country, by informing the border guard officer or filing a request provided that the person is in the country on a legal basis			
Time frames for considering an application	The application procedure must be requested from each specific agency. At once: in case of the interview with the date scheduled on-site: five to six weeks: if an electronic residence permit is to be issued.	Approximate term for consideration of the application is six months.			
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the application for asylum is submitted, the person acquires the special status and cannot be expelled from the country.			
Duration of the status	Until 4 March 2023	For the period of up to three years			





















Extension of the status	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 4 March 2024. If the causes persist, the European Commission may suggest that the Council should extend the temporary protection for another year, i.e. until 4 March 2025.	There may be an extension for two more years.			
Mechanisms for changing the status	Person's application for the refugee status	A residence permit can be requested after the person has the refugee status for three years.			
Grounds for termination of the status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A person has left Germany not only for a temporary reason.</li> <li>2. A person has left the country for more than six months (it does not rule out the person's stay in such country based on a visa).</li> <li>3. Change of the country granting the temporary protection.</li> <li>4. Change of the status.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognition of the person eligible for asylum and the refugee status shall be immediately cancelled if requirements for persons no longer conform to the actual circumstances.</li> <li>2. Recognition of the person eligible for asylum is revoked if it has been granted based on unreliable information or as a result of concealment of material facts. The federal agency has to use administrative instruments to oblige the foreigner to perform his or her cooperation duties. If the foreigner fully or partly fails to perform his or her cooperation duties, the federal agency may decide to terminate the status based on the available documents, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the foreigner has not immediately performed the omitted act, or</li> <li>2. the foreigner has violated the cooperation duty without good excuse.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>A person has furnished unreliable information on the reason for seeking asylum.</p> <p>If there are reasonable grounds to assume that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or a threat for the community of such receiving Member State.</p>			







Legal effects of termination of the status	The person has acquired another status (for instance, a refugee). It is possible to stay in the country based on the visa-free travel regime.	The person has received the residence permit. The person has to leave the territory of the respective state on a voluntary basis. Enforced return to the country of origin.			
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	The Ukrainian nationals as well as non-Ukrainian nationals who wish to return Ukraine (regardless of whether they are subject to the EU Temporary Protection Directive) any time.	Only after the status is terminated			






### MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS





Receiving conditions	<p>Since Ukraine and Germany do not share the border, Ukrainian nationals are bound by the entry requirements set by the respective EU Member State the border of which is crossed for the first time. The persons who cross the border with the country adjacent to Germany within the EU in order to be granted temporary protection in Germany have to prove their connection with Ukraine. Where necessary, the federal police will take measures to establish the person's identity at the border. Such actions include without limitation checking passports and other identification documents, taking fingerprints or checking the person's biometric data (fingerprints and photographs) against other databases (§ 49 AufenthaltG (Law on the Stay)).</p> <p>Possible documents for such confirmation are a Ukrainian national passport, an ID card or residence permit, other documents, such as marriage or birth certificate or, where necessary, other documents, for instance, an employment contract, a lease contract or sales invoices on hospital admission that prove that the person was in Ukraine.</p> <p>No visa, residence permit or visa-free travel is necessary to enter Germany.</p> <p>Moreover, after they arrive, the pet owners must take a pet to the vet as soon as possible and the keep their pet away from the other people and animals.</p>	<p>1. The person has well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.</p> <p>2. The person is outside the country of his nationality.</p> <p>3. The person is unable or is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.</p> <p>It could also be the person who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. does have a nationality;</li> <li>2. is outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events;</li> <li>3. is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.</li> </ol> <p>According to Asylgesetz (AsylG), subsidiary protection is applied under the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. death penalty;</li> <li>2. torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or</li> <li>3. major individual threat for life or inviolability of the civilian as a result of random violence in the context of international or internal armed conflict.</li> </ol>			
----------------------	--	---	--	--	--






Assistance in administrative services	<p>Information on registration and referral to the respective arrival centre (Ankunftszentrum) in the social assistance office at the station (Bahnhofsmision).</p> <p>Consultations: on temporary accommodation — in the arrival centres and regional reception centres; on obtaining the status — counselling centres for refugees (Flüchtlingsberatung), for migration (Migrationsberatung) or youth migration (Jugendmigrationsdienst), special counselling migration centres (Mein Weg nach Deutschland).</p>	<p>Information on registration and referral to the respective arrival centre (Ankunftszentrum) in the social assistance office at the station (Bahnhofsmision).</p> <p>Consultations: on temporary accommodation — in the arrival centres and regional reception centres; on obtaining the status — counselling centres for refugees (Flüchtlingsberatung), for migration (Migrationsberatung) or youth migration (Jugendmigrationsdienst), special counselling migration centres (Mein Weg nach Deutschland).</p>			
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>Special counselling migration centres (Mein Weg nach Deutschland): <a href="https://www.goethe.de/prj/mwd/ru/startseite.html">https://www.goethe.de/prj/mwd/ru/startseite.html</a> General legal matters: <a href="https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/faq-ukraine-ukr.html?nn=282388">https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/faq-ukraine-ukr.html?nn=282388</a></p>	<p>Special counselling migration centres (Mein Weg nach Deutschland): <a href="https://www.goethe.de/prj/mwd/ru/startseite.html">https://www.goethe.de/prj/mwd/ru/startseite.html</a> General legal matters: <a href="https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/faq-ukraine-ukr.html?nn=282388">https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/faq-ukraine-ukr.html?nn=282388</a></p>			
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>Personal data of the displaced persons are collected and processed by the migration office (Ausländerbehörde). Data have to be collected from the applicant and checked by the respective public authorities, foreign authorities and non-governmental bodies without the person's involvement.</p>	<p>The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) is responsible for collecting and processing personal data of the refugees. Data have to be collected from the applicant and checked by the respective public authorities, foreign authorities and non-governmental bodies without the person's involvement.</p>			
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>It is not necessary within the Schengen Area. The embassy of the respective country must be contacted to obtain a visa to other countries.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			

Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	Safe route — contact volunteers at the border. All the accommodation and vehicles provided by individuals — with notification of the police.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Time frames for exercising the residence right	For the entire duration of the protection	For the entire duration of the protection			
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found. Small communities have programmes for providing the funds (EUR 600) to families of the Ukrainian refugees to rent accommodation. The programme is available in Cologne, Leverkusen or Münster. Free accommodation provided by the German nationals: <a href="https://news.airbnb.com/help-ukraine/">https://news.airbnb.com/help-ukraine/</a>	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found. The refugees living in refugee shelters generally get material rather than financial assistance.			
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Germany can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country. The same way, the person who is staying in the country and has been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State has to return to the latter for residence. However, Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose.	They cannot leave the country. The passport is taken away.			
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with	When the residence permit is issued, the foreigner registration department makes a record that paid work is allowed (“Erwerbstätigkeit erlaubt”). It is permitted to start working only when the temporary certificate (Fiktionsbescheinigung) or the residence permit (Aufenthaltserlaubnis) is received, or when the visa and foreigner registration agency gives guarantees of receipt thereof.	It is not allowed to perform paid work during the mandatory stay in the reception facility. It is allowed to get a job if: 1. the asylum procedure has not been unconditionally completed within nine months after the application for asylum has been submitted;			



the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>Labour agency Bundesagentur für Arbeit: Hilfe für Geflüchtete aus der Ukraine.</p> <p>Labour exchange from the federal labour agency Bundesagentur für Arbeit: Jobsuche</p>	<p>2. the employment has been approved by the Federal Employment Agency;</p> <p>3. the foreigner is not a national of the safe country of origin; and</p> <p>4. the application for asylum has not been dismissed as a clearly unreasonable or unacceptable one.</p>			
Term of the employment permit	<p>Until 4 March 2023 If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, it will be automatically extended by six months twice, i.e. until 4 March 2024. If the causes persist, the European Commission may suggest that the Council should extend the temporary protection for another year, i.e. until 4 March 2025.</p>	<p>The work permit is generally granted as soon as the refugee status is received, for the entire term thereof.</p>			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	<p>Vocational on-site education (also called dual vocational education) is the most common type of vocational education in Germany. Training is conducted both at the manufacturing facility and vocational college. There are more than 320 occupations that can be obtained via vocational training.</p> <p>BerufeNavi portal supports young people in their vocational education. It offers the quality range of reliable links to the Internet offers on Career Guidance and Search for the Place for Vocational Education: <a href="https://www.berufenavi.de/immigrants">https://www.berufenavi.de/immigrants</a></p> <p>The migrants who are not of school age, but still need support can get vocational education or initial qualification within BOF programme (Career Guidance for Migrants). At the respective courses, the students study professional terminology, obtain specialised knowledge they need as well as practical experience in training workshops and at enterprises.</p>	<p>If the person who has been granted asylum has the work permit, he or she can improve his or her expertise.</p> <p>Educational services are provided based on the same procedure as for persons who have obtained temporary protection.</p>			
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the	<p>The persons enjoying temporary protection who have been employed are subject to tax assessment under the same conditions as the German nationals. The tax rate depends on the tax class; Germany has six of them. Pertinence to the specific class depends on the income, concurrent jobs, family status (being single, a single</p>	<p>The persons with the refugee status who have been employed are subject to tax assessment under the same conditions as the German nationals. The tax rate depends on the tax class; Germany has six of them. Pertinence to the specific class depends on</p>			

activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	mother, family without children, family with children etc.).	the income, concurrent jobs, family status (being single, a single mother, family without children, family with children etc.).			
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	For the avoidance of double taxation of persons who concurrently have income in Ukraine and Germany, there has been the Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany on the avoidance of double taxation as to income and property taxes since 04.10.1996.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Financial social assistance can be accrued and paid only in case the subsistence means cannot be covered with income or assets of the displaced persons (personal savings are included into this category) since payments are assigned only after the person's needs and status are reviewed by the social workers.  After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	Those who have been traumatised by having to flee can get psychological support. A general practitioner must be consulted. He or she will refer the person to the expert or counselling centre. It also requires a treatment certificate. Psychosocial centres for refugees and victims of torture: <a href="https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/">https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/</a> Ipsos Care: psychosocial online counselling: <a href="https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html">https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html</a> Guide for the refugee parents: <a href="https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/">https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/</a>	Those who have been traumatised by having to flee can get psychological support. Psychosocial centres for refugees and victims of torture: <a href="https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/">https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/</a> Ipsos Care: psychosocial online counselling: <a href="https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html">https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html</a> Guide for the refugee parents: <a href="https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/">https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/</a> . The Survival Centre in Berlin offers free counselling hours for the refugees from Ukraine (in English and German).		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	

<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The amount of the assistance is set at the national level and can vary subject to the applicant's social status (EUR 449 to EUR 285).  There is also an increased amount of social assistance for persons in need, namely:  - pregnant women starting from the thirteenth week of pregnancy — +17% of the standard assistance;  - people with limited abilities who can work — +35% of the standard assistance;  - persons who need an expensive diet based on their health indications — upon request.  Additional funds can also be paid for single parents subject to the additional needs, number and age of children.  It should be noted that the above-mentioned financial social assistance can be accrued and paid only in case the subsistence means cannot be covered with income or assets of the displaced persons (personal savings are included into this category) since payments are assigned only after the person's needs and status are reviewed by the social workers.</p>	<p>The displaced persons are eligible for social assistance; moreover, they are provided with food packages in some German regions. They can start working officially only in a year after the refugee status is granted, but the social assistance of EUR 3,000 enables a family of three (parents and their child) to have adequate living conditions. A family of seven is allocated around EUR 4,000 every month. The unemployment benefits for the official refugees are accrued in the same manner as for native Germans. The unemployment benefits can vary from EUR 1,500 to EUR 2,200. As the subsistence minimum is EUR 750, the unemployment benefit for the emigrants in Germany enable them to buy all the living essentials. At the same time, the minimum wages of EUR 1,000 do not encourage those who come to find a job.  If the unemployed has a dependent minor, he or she can apply for increased benefits. If he or she does not find a job in a year and a half, the unemployed is paid the benefits of EUR 416 per month.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological,</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection have the right to medical services even if they have not been insured.  It can be done by getting an electronic health card or a temporary confirmation, that will ensure medical aid (treatment ticket), or a health insurance card.  Psychological aid can be received. A general practitioner must be consulted. He or she will refer the person to the expert or counselling centre. It also requires a treatment certificate.  Psychosocial centres for refugees and victims of torture: <a href="https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/">https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/</a></p>	<p>Full-scale health insurance will only be offered to the employed refugees. The unemployed have the right to the first aid while other types of aid must be requested from the local social services.  Those who have been traumatised by having to flee can get psychological support.  Psychosocial centres for refugees and victims of torture: <a href="https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/">https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/</a></p>			



physical or sexual violence	Ipsos Care: psychosocial online counselling: <a href="https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html">https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html</a> Guide for the refugee parents: <a href="https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk">https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk</a>	Ipsos Care: psychosocial online counselling: <a href="https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html">https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html</a> Guide for the refugee parents: <a href="https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/">https://elternratgeber-fluechtlinge.de/uk/</a> . The Survival Centre in Berlin offers free counselling hours for the refugees from Ukraine (in English and German).			
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	Bachelor's and Master's programmes in the state higher educational establishments are free. The exam is taken to confirm the level of the German language.	Bachelor's and Master's programmes in the state higher educational establishments are free. The exam is taken to confirm the level of the German language.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	The German general school education provides for full integration of arriving foreigners. At the initial stage, the children who do not speak German can be admitted to so called integration classes that are focused on the pupils mastering the German language. Then the pupils who study in the integration classes are transferred to ordinary German-language classes. The general rule is that school education in Germany is mandatory and free. To be admitted to school, a child needs to be registered directly at the coordination centre in the area where the person resides.	Free education in public schools under the same conditions as nationals of Germany. Educational services are provided based on the same procedure as for persons who have obtained temporary protection.			
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	A person enjoying temporary protection is allowed to take care of the other person's child where there is parents' consent (preferably written one). The guardianship right arises as a result. If there is no consent, the Arrival Centre will check if it can be received. If a person does not have the temporary protection status and has taken the child, he or she must contact the Arrival Centre or the Special Refugee Service (Fachdienst Flüchtlinge (FDF)) to confirm the guardianship right.	Unmarried minor children can be recognised to be in need of asylum only provided that there is a guardian who has filed an application for such asylum.			







Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	All Ukrainian nationals who were in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 can enter and stay in Germany without a visa now. It also applies to those people who were outside Ukraine on 24 February 2022 on a temporary basis, but permanently resided or stayed in Ukraine. The family reunion procedure in such cases can be performed in Germany, or alternatively: Ukrainian nationals and nationals of third countries with the Ukrainian residence permit can also file a visa application for family reunion to the foreign consulates of Germany in the countries neighbouring Ukraine.	The spouse or partner of the person eligible for asylum is recognised to be the person eligible for asylum based on the application if: 1. recognition of the person eligible for asylum is final; 2. the marriage or civil partnership with the person eligible for asylum already existed in the state in which the person eligible for asylum is subject to political persecution; 3. the spouse or partner had entered the country before the foreigner's right for asylum was recognised, or he or she submitted an application for asylum immediately after the entry into the country; and			

		<p>4. recognition of the person eligible for asylum may not be revoked or cancelled. For the person to be recognised eligible for asylum under item 1, it does not matter if the marriage is invalid or cancelled in accordance with the German law due to the minor age of a spouse as of the marriage date; it does not apply to the spouse who was of full age as of the marriage date. The child of the person eligible for asylum who is minor and single as of the date of application of the application for asylum is recognised to be eligible for asylum if the foreigner is unconditionally recognised to be eligible for asylum, and such recognition cannot be revoked or cancelled.</p>			
--	--	---	--	--	--





## REPUBLIC OF POLAND



Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection		Refugee status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
	Community level of legal support	National level of legal support			
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on	Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022.	UN Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees.		



	<p>measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p>		<p>Protocol to the UN Convention relating to the status of refugees of 31 January 1967.</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Poland “On Granting Protection to Foreigners in the Territory of the Republic of Poland” dated 13 June 2003.</p>		
<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>Useful contact details and links in Poland:  Governmental website of the Republic of Poland – Website for Ukrainian nationals  <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/ua">https://www.gov.pl/web/ua</a>  <a href="https://spilnoinpl.org/pl">https://spilnoinpl.org/pl</a>  <a href="https://ukraina.interwencjaprawna.pl/uk/">https://ukraina.interwencjaprawna.pl/uk/</a></p> <p>RefugeeHelp, the starting online platform for persons displaced from Ukraine into Poland and everyone who needs help, has been established. The platform offers up-to-date information and units proposals from the government, non-governmental organisations, companies and individuals.  <a href="https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/">https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/</a></p> <p>24/7 hotline for displaced persons from Ukraine in Ukrainian: +48 222 309 900.  Legal assistance: + 48 223 506 616  Humanitarian aid: +</p>	<p>The national notification requirements are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.</p>	<p>Website for refugees and asylum seekers in Poland:  <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/poland/uk/">https://help.unhcr.org/poland/uk/</a></p>		

	<p>48 477 217 575 Psychological assistance: +48 222 552 202</p> <p>Contact details of the Embassy of Ukraine to the Republic of Poland: Aleja J. Ch. Szucha 7, 00-580 Warszawa, Poland Phone: +48 22 621 39 79. E-mail: consul_pl@mfa.gov.ua.</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>The decision of the Council of the European Union of 4 March 2022 defines the group of persons enjoying temporary protection broader than the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022. Therefore, the following categories are covered by the right to temporary protection in Poland:</p> <p>a) Ukrainian nationals who have arrived in the Republic of Poland and do not hold a Pole’s Card; b) family members of Ukrainian nationals who do not have Ukrainian citizenship and who lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the spouse of the Ukrainian national who does not hold a Pole’s Card and who has not come to the Republic of Poland directly from the territory of Ukraine,</li> <li>- another family member of the Ukrainian national who does not hold a Pole’s Card;</li> </ul>	<p>Everyone who has arrived in Poland starting from 24 February 2022 from the territory of Ukraine or through other countries in connection with the hostilities in Ukraine and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has the Ukrainian citizenship; or</li> <li>- is a spouse of the Ukrainian national, but does not have the Ukrainian or Polish citizenship; or</li> <li>- has the Ukrainian citizenship and the Pole’s Card; or</li> <li>- is a closest family member of the person who has the Ukrainian citizenship and the Pole’s Card.</li> </ul> <p>If a displaced person pertains to one of these categories, his or her stay in the Republic of Poland is considered to be legal based on the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022. It means that it now not necessary to file an application for the residence permit or take any actions to legalise the stay. Such persons are granted temporary protection. However, the displaced persons have to apply to any gmina authority for obtaining the PESEL number with UKR added.</p> <p>The displaced persons may not apply for PESEL UKR if:</p>	<p>According to the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Granting Protection to Foreigners in the Territory of the Republic of Poland” dated 13 June 2003, a foreigner (including displaced persons from Ukraine) may file an application for international protection any time of he or she fears:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) that he or she will be persecuted in the country of origin on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, pertinence to a specific social group or political views;</li> <li>2) that he or she will be under major threat of death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman treatment if he or she returns;</li> <li>3) major life threat due to common displays of violence or armed conflict.</li> </ol> <p>A displaced person may</p>		







	<p>c) stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</p> <p>d) family members of persons listed in item c;</p> <p>e) stateless persons or nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they legally stayed in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with the Ukrainian law; it applies to persons who are unable to safely return to the country or region of their origin.</p> <p>The family members are the following persons (it is applicable to the family who lived and stayed in Ukraine before 24 February 2022):</p> <p>a) a spouse;</p> <p>b) minor (and unmarried) children of the applicant or his/her spouse, regardless of whether they are born in marriage or out of wedlock or adopted;</p> <p>c) other close relatives who lived together with the applicant at the same place when the circumstances resulting in mass influx of displaced persons occurred; this applies to persons who were fully or partly dependent on the applicant before their arrival in Poland.</p> <p>- The Polish law cannot limit the right to protection of</p>	<p>1. they have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a permanent residence permit;</li> <li>- a temporary residence permit;</li> <li>- a residence permit of the long-term resident of the European Union;</li> <li>- refugee status;</li> <li>- subsidiary protection;</li> <li>- a residence permit for humanitarian reasons;</li> <li>- a permit for tolerated stay;</li> </ul> <p>2. filed an application for international protection in the Republic of Poland, or someone has filed such application on their behalf;</p> <p>3. stated their intention to file applications for international protection in the Republic of Poland, or those whose these declarations apply to.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>include the other family members into the application (for instance, minor children or spouse) only if such family member is physically present when the application is filed.</p>		
--	--	--	---	--	--



	persons who are granted this right based on the Decision of the Council of the European Union. -				
Decision-making authority	Office for Foreigners of the Republic of Poland.  The Head of the Office for Foreigners issues a certificate of temporary protection upon the applicant's request and for free. The certificate is valid until the period for which the displaced person has been granted temporary protection in accordance with the legislation of the European Union expires. If this period is extended in accordance with the legislation of the European Union, the certificate will also be extended as prescribed by the legislation. The certificate is the only evidence that the above-mentioned groups of persons have been granted temporary protection in the Republic of Poland. While it is valid, this document certifies the holder's right to stay in the Republic of Poland.	As for the displaced persons covered by the Law of the Republic of Poland "On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country" dated 12 March 2022, the authority that certifies the moment from which they acquire special protection in Poland is the State Border Guard of the Republic of Poland.  If a displaced person decides to exercise the right to get PESEL UKR, he or she has to complete an application for PESEL UKR, sign such application personally and submit it to the gmina administration together with the other documents (photo and identification documents). The gmina official will take fingerprints of the displaced person. Then the person will get a printed document certifying provision of PESEL UKR. PESEL UKR is an eleven-digit symbol that identifies the natural person.	Office for Foreigners of the Republic of Poland.		
Documents to be furnished	1) a biometric passport; 2) an old passport format without biometric data; 3) an ID card; 4) a driving license; 5) a birth certificate – for children up to fourteen years; 6) one of the documents above that has expired; 7) other official documents that indicate their identity – for	The displaced persons have to complete an application for PESEL UKR in connection with the armed conflict. An application can be obtained from any gmina administration or uploaded online. The following is specified in the application by the displaced persons: first and last name; date and place of birth; country of birth and citizenship; date of entry into Poland; Ukrainian identification number, if any.  It is also necessary to have a 35 by 45 mm	1) Application for international protection. 2) Valid identification document: a valid passport or replacement thereof, including travel documents. 3) Evidence that can certify the person's right to international protection in the Republic of Poland. It applies to the applicant		

	<p>example: certificates, passes, diplomas, membership cards, bank cards, employment records, property documents and the like.</p>	<p>colour photograph on the photo paper and the document certifying the data that are specified by the displaced person in the application, including his or her identity. If the person does not have such document, the signed application is legally equivalent to the statement of accuracy of the person's data.</p> <p>If the displaced person completes the application on behalf of a minor (a child under eighteen), data on the parents and/or the actual guardian of the child have to be furnished.</p>	<p>and all the family members subject covered by the application.</p> <p>Submission of the application is followed by the additional procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) taking a photograph;</li> <li>2) taking fingerprints (mandatory for persons older than fourteen);</li> <li>3) medical examinations and sanitary treatment;</li> <li>4) detailed identity check (only in the cases prescribed by the procedure and for safety reasons);</li> <li>5) individual interview on the circumstances that show which country will be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</li> </ol> <p>Each adult will be informed in writing in the language he or she understands of the rules and procedure for granting international protection as well as his or her rights and obligations arising out of the application.</p>		
<p>Time frames for filing an application</p>	<p>Within fifteen days after the border of the Republic of Poland is crossed.</p>	<p>The displaced persons are registered in the Republic of Poland based on their application, which is submitted within 90 days upon their arrival in the Republic of Poland.</p>	<p>A displaced person has to file an application for international protection personally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) upon arrival in the Republic of Poland during the border control (the Border Guard officer needs</li> </ol>		









			<p>to be informed of the intention to file a application for asylum);</p> <p>2) while staying in the Republic of Poland — any Border Guard unit needs to be attended;</p> <p>3) to the head of the Border Guard unit the jurisdiction of which covers the territory where the detention facility or correctional facility is located, if the person seeking international protection is held at such facilities.</p> <p>In case a displaced person cannot personally arrive at the respective Border Guard office (for health reasons), an application can be filed by post and e-mail.</p> <p>The application is registered immediately, within three business days upon receipt thereof, and in case of mass influx of foreigners to the Republic of Poland to get international protection — within ten business days.</p>		
Time frames for considering an application	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The gmina administration issues a certificate of PESEL UKR in several minutes.	The Office for Foreigners considers the application for six months, but it sometimes takes more time, fifteen months. In case of the simplified procedure for consideration of the application for international protection — 30 days.		



			<p>After the application is accepted, each full-aged person gets the document: a temporary identification card of the foreigner, which establishes the identity and gives the right to reside in the Republic of Poland. Data on the minors are recorded in the ID card of the full-aged person.</p> <p>The temporary ID card is valid for 90 days. After this period expires, the person has to file an application to the Head of the Office for Foreigners of the Republic of Poland for extending the temporary identification card for six months.</p>		
Date of start of the protection	Following issue of a certificate of temporary protection	24 February 2022	Following submission of an application for international protection.		
Duration of the status	Such persons can legally reside in Poland for one year for which temporary protection has been introduced.	According to the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022, the displaced persons can stay in Poland for eighteen months.	The person granted the refugee status in Poland is issued a residence permit for three years. Also, the refugee travel document (Geneva passport) is issued for two years.		
Extension of the status	This period will be automatically extended for the next six months, but no more than one year unless the protection is terminated before. It means the situation when obstacles to the foreigners’ safe return to their previous place of residence are not eliminated during a year.	If the causes of temporary protection continue to exist, temporary protection can be extended twice by six months.	A residence permit issued to the displaced person with the refugee status can be extended for three more years.		



Grounds for termination of the status	Hearing of the case on granting temporary protection to a displaced person will not be commenced, and the displaced person's application will be dismissed if he or she is in another EU Member State on the day of submission of the application for such protection, in accordance with the temporary protection framework.	In case a person leaves Poland for more than 30 days (as a one-time trip rather than in aggregate) or applies for protection in another country of the European Union, the protection in Poland will be terminated.	According to the Law of the Republic of Poland "On Granting Protection to Foreigners in the Territory of the Republic of Poland" dated 13 June 2003, a foreigner is deprived of the refugee status if it is established by the competent authority following the provision of this status that the foreigner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) has repeatedly acquired the protection of the state of origin on a voluntary basis;</li> <li>2) having lost the citizenship of the country of origin, he or she has voluntarily acquired it again;</li> <li>3) has acquired new citizenship and enjoys the protection of the new country of citizenship;</li> <li>4) has voluntarily moved to the country which he or she has left;</li> <li>5) can no longer refuse from protection of the state whose national he or she is, in connection with termination of the circumstances under which he or she has been granted the refugee status,</li> </ul>		







			<p>and has not presented satisfactory arguments associated with persecution for which he or she has been granted the status, or other causes of reasonable fear of persecution that explain his or her refusal from protection in the country of origin;</p> <p>6) if a stateless person can return to the country of his or her prior permanent residence due to termination of the circumstances under which the refugee status was granted, and has not presented satisfactory arguments associated with persecution for which he or she has been granted the status, or other causes of reasonable fear of persecution that explain his or her refusal to return to that country;</p> <p>7) has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or crime against the humanity as defined in the international law;</p> <p>8) has been found guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations under the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the UN Charter;</p> <p>9) has concealed information or document or furnished false information or documents of importance for the refugee status.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

Mechanisms for changing the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The displaced persons covered by the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022 may file an application for the temporary residence permit in at least nine months after the date of entry. The applications filed before expiration of the nine-month period after the date of entry will not be considered.	Provided that the person granted the refugee status has continuously been in the Republic of Poland for five years, he or she can file an application for the permanent residence permit in the Republic of Poland.		
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	In case the refugee status in the Republic of Poland is revoked, the person has to return the residence permit and the refugee travel document to the Head of the Office for Foreigners within fourteen days following the final decision on withdrawal of the refugee status.  The person has to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland on a voluntary basis.		
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	When the period for which temporary protection has been granted to the displaced person expires, the Head of the Office for Foreigners performs respective work. The purpose is to enable to the foreigners to return to their country of origin or the territory from which they have arrived.	It is prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022, that when the period for which temporary protection has been granted to the displaced person expires, the Head of the Office for Foreigners performs respective work. The purpose is to enable to the foreigners to return to	If the Office for Foreigners of the Republic of Poland has decided to terminate the refugee status granted to the person, the latter may apply for assistance in his or her voluntary return to the country of origin. Such		

		their country of origin or the territory from which they have arrived.	application can be filed within 30 days after the decision on termination of the refugee status becomes final.		
--	--	--	--	--	--

**MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS**





<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>The Border Guard of Poland admits all persons coming from Ukraine into Poland based on any identification document, a foreign travel passport, a national passport, a driving license, a birth certificate (for a child). If a person has not documents, he or she will also be admitted to Poland, but it will take a longer time (to establish the identity).  Each car needs an insurance policy valid in Poland for liability to third parties.  The Ukrainian nationals and other persons do not need COVID-19 vaccination or test to enter Poland. There are certain requirements for the displaced persons bringing their pets from Ukraine into the EU due to the high risk of a Ukrainian pet having rabies and the fact that Ukraine is not a EU Member State. Pets need to have a chip and a document on vaccination against rabies made at least twelve months before the Polish border is crossed.</p>	<p>The national requirements for entry to Poland are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.</p>	<p>The entry conditions for persons who wish to file an application for international protection in Poland are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.</p>	<p align="center"></p>	<p align="center"></p>
-----------------------------	--	--	--	---	---





Assistance in administrative services	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found. However, lots of other unofficial information resources offer applicable information: <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/ua">https://www.gov.pl/web/ua</a> <a href="https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/">https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/</a>	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.  However, lots of other unofficial information resources offer applicable information: <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/ua">https://www.gov.pl/web/ua</a> <a href="https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/">https://4refugees.info/country/polsha/</a>	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The displaced persons have the right to free legal assistance. Such assistance is provided to the displaced persons in the free legal aid centres, public counselling offices and agency (mediation) centres all over the country. Each district has such centres. Information on the nearest centre can be found at: 1) Starostwo Powiatowe; 2) gmina administration; 3) city administration, or 4) powiat and gmina websites (which can be found by searching the administration of the gmina, powiat or city and area where the person wishes to get registered), 5) at the website <a href="https://ms.gov.pl">ms.gov.pl</a> . A lawyer will be able to explain his or her rights and obligations to a displaced person and prompt the way to resolve a legal issue. Where necessary, if the case still has not been forwarded to court, a lawyer will prepare necessary records (for instance, a claim). If the case is already in court, a lawyer will help draw up letters of exemption from costs or designation of the governmental representative.	The person who has filed an application for international protection has the right to free legal assistance when a negative decision on international protection is challenged, provided that his or her income does not exceed 100% of the income established by Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Social Assistance”. Therefore, before free legal assistance is provided, a foreigner has to file a written statement of no such income. The person who has been granted the refugee status can get free legal assistance in the free legal aid centres, public counselling offices and agency (mediation) centres all over the country.		
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	In order to get PESEL UKR, the displaced persons have to complete an application for PESEL UKR in connection with the armed conflict. An application can be obtained from any gmina administration or uploaded online.	In order to be granted international protection and the refugee status in the Republic of Poland, the person has to submit:		









		<p>The following is specified in the application by the displaced persons: first and last name; date and place of birth; country of birth and citizenship; date of entry into Poland; Ukrainian identification number, if any.</p> <p>The application is filed in person. Presence of the child younger than twelve years old is not mandatory for the application, except when his or her identity is established based on the application. When the application is filed, the displaced person's fingerprints will be taken. Fingerprints are not taken from the children younger than twelve years old.</p> <p>PESEL UKR is an eleven-digit symbol that identifies the natural person. PESEL UKR includes: birth date; tax number; designation of gender; control number.</p> <p>PESEL UKR will enable using health care, social assistance services or registering a company in Poland.</p> <p>If a displaced person has turned eighteen, he or she can give consent to inclusion of his or her data into the Register of Contact Details (RCD) in the application for PESEL UKR. The RCD will be used by the state administration to inform the displaced person of the ready documents, consideration of the applications, the need to supplement information in the documents issued by the administrations.</p> <p>The trusted profile is the digital tool that enables resolving official matters online, from home. It performs the same function as the identification document, and also enables signing an electronic document with the signature that is legally equivalent to the handwritten signature.</p> <p>The following is necessary to create the trusted profile: a mobile telephone in the running order with the Polish operator's number that is</p>	<p>1) Application for international protection.</p> <p>4) Valid identification document: a valid passport or replacement thereof, including travel documents.</p> <p>5) Evidence that can certify the person's right to international protection in the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>It applies to the applicant and all the family members subject covered by the application.</p> <p>An application has to be submitted in person.</p> <p>Submission of the application is followed by the additional procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) taking a photograph;</li> <li>2) taking fingerprints (mandatory for persons older than fourteen);</li> <li>3) medical examinations and sanitary treatment;</li> <li>4) detailed identity check (only in the cases prescribed by the procedure and for safety reasons);</li> <li>5) individual interview on the circumstances that show which country will be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</li> </ol> <p>Each adult will be informed in writing in the language he</p>		
--	--	--	--	--	--



		exclusively used by the displaced person; an e-mail addressed used by the person.	or she understands of the rules and procedure for granting international protection as well as his or her rights and obligations arising out of the application.		
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	The displaced person who has been granted temporary protection is issued a free visa if it is necessary to enter the Republic of Poland.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>La Strada NGO together with the Ministry of the Interior, the Border Guard Headquarters and the UNHCR have prepared the leaflets to be distributed at the border checkpoints and reception points for the displaced persons; they inform about risks and hotlines. The leaflets have been published in Ukrainian and Russian. They recommend getting registered at the nearest reception point for the displaced persons and not giving anyone telephones and documents; the leaflets also specify the telephone numbers of the police and other 24/7 services.</p>	The national requirements for the mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.	Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.		






Time frames for exercising the residence right	During the term of the certificate of temporary protection.	During the term of the temporary protection status.	Following submission of the application for temporary protection and during the term of the refugee status in the Republic of Poland.		
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	Temporary shelters have been organised in major Polish cities for the displaced persons: Shelter4Ukraine; map of free accommodation for the Ukrainians in Poland and Europe; Airbnb – free accommodation for the Ukrainians in Europe for a short term; HospitalityHelp; free accommodation; Ukraiński Dom.	<p>If a displaced person has financial resources, an apartment can be rented. The best way is to ask around: somebody could be renting out an apartment in Poland. If you do not know anybody in Poland, ads at the real estate websites should be checked: Olx.pl; gumtree.pl; Dom.gratka.pl; otodom.pl; morizon.pl.</p> <p>If a displaced person has no money to rent accommodation, there are other options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to get temporary shelter in a Polish family, several days to several months. Lots of poles are now ready to welcome the Ukrainians in their homes. Websites where such families can be found: I Can Help; EU4UA; Icanhelp.host.</li> <li>- find free shelter. Temporary shelters have now been organised in major Polish cities for the displaced persons: Shelter4Ukraine; map of free accommodation for the Ukrainians in Poland and Europe; Airbnb – free accommodation for the Ukrainians in Europe for a short term; HospitalityHelp; free accommodation; Ukraiński Dom.</li> </ul>	<p>A displaced person can ask to live outside the reception centre and get financial assistance for accommodation and costs outside the reception centre under specific circumstances (where it is necessary for material and technical reasons (i.e. no beds available) or for safety reasons (for instance, protection of single women), to protect public order, to maintain family ties or for persons who have been granted protection). Such assistance equals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a single person — PLN 25 per day; PLN 750 per month;</li> <li>2) two persons — PLN 20 per day; PLN 600 per month;</li> <li>3) three persons — PLN 15 per day; PLN 400 per month;</li> <li>4) four persons — PLN 12.50 per day; PLN 375 per month.</li> </ol>		






<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Poland can only be used by the displaced persons in this country. It means that a displaced person who is in Poland, but has been granted temporary protection and a residence permit in another EU Member State has to return to the Member State where such protection has been granted.</p> <p>However, the displaced persons who have been granted temporary protection in Poland and have a valid biometric passport can travel to the other European countries and to and from Ukraine.</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Poland can only be used by the displaced persons in this country. It means that a displaced person who is in Poland, but has been granted temporary protection and a residence permit in another EU Member State has to return to the Member State where such protection has been granted.</p> <p>However, the displaced persons who have been granted temporary protection in Poland and have a valid biometric passport can travel to the other European countries and to and from Ukraine (for up to 30 days).</p>	<p>The freedom of movement of persons who have been granted the refugee status has limited. A passport is taken away from such person.</p>		
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The displaced person who has been granted temporary protection can work without having to get a work permit. He or she can also do business in accordance with the Law “On the Rules for Participation of Foreign Entrepreneurs and Other Persons from Abroad in the Economic Circulation in the Republic of Poland”.</p>	<p>The Law “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022 enables the legal persons who legally reside in Poland to be employed in Poland without having to get a work permit.</p> <p>PESEL UKR is not mandatory for the displaced person to be employed.</p> <p>The employer has to inform the powiat labour office at the employer’s place of registration or place of residence of employment of the displaced person within fourteen days following such employment. The notice has to contain information on the amount of the remuneration and the employee’s weekly/monthly working hours.</p> <p>The notice can be drawn up via the teleinformation system – <a href="http://praca.gov.pl">praca.gov.pl</a>.</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted the refugee status in the Republic of Poland have the right to work without a special permit.</p>		

		Such notices gives the displaced person the right to work without having to get a work permit or declaration. Failure to meet this conditions means that work cannot be performed without a work permit.			
Term of the employment permit	During the term of the certificate of temporary protection.	During the term of the temporary protection status.	After the refugee status is granted, for its entire duration.		
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	The displaced persons who are in the Republic of Poland on a legal basis enjoy the same labour rights as the Polish nationals.	The displaced persons who are in the Republic of Poland on a legal basis enjoy the same labour rights as the Polish nationals.  According to Article 23 of the Law “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022, Poland has adopted the resolution under which the displaced persons who reside legally in the meaning of the special law or the law on foreigners (they have a temporary residence permit etc.) can perform the economic activity in the Republic of Poland under the same conditions as the Polish nationals. The condition is to get PESEL UKR.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	The persons who enjoy temporary protection in Poland acquire the resident’s status.	The displaced persons from Ukraine acquire the resident’s status in Poland. The official governmental website contains information that the displaced persons who have come to Poland due to the ongoing war are exempted from the estate and gift taxes. The monetary payments received by the displaced persons in accordance with the Law “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in	The person recognised to be a refugee in the Republic of Poland acquires the resident’s status.		

		<p>Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country” dated 12 March 2022 and the humanitarian aid received from 24 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 are exempted from the income tax.</p> <p>In Poland, the youth under 26 are exempted from the individual income tax.</p> <p>Rates of the individual income tax in Poland: if the annual income is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- up to PLN 30,000 — no tax is charged;</li> <li>- up to PLN 120,000 — 17%;</li> <li>- more than PLN 120,000 — tax of PLN 15,300 +32% of the amount in excess of PLN 120,000;</li> <li>- in case the income exceeds PLN 1 million, the solidarity tax of 4% is additionally accrued (on the excessive amount);</li> <li>- the income (including dividends and interest) is assessed at the rate of 19%.</li> </ul>			
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>The foreigner who has been granted temporary protection and who works and does business is guaranteed accommodation and food assistance by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, with account of the income gained by the foreigner.</p> <p>The foreigner who has been granted temporary protection and who works and does business is guaranteed medical assistance by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, with account of the income gained by the foreigner.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>		



<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>In many Polish cities, the displaced persons can get free psychological assistance in Ukrainian. Telephone number at which psychological assistance can be provided: +48 222 552 202</p> <p>Moreover, Poland has simplified the employment process for the Ukrainian psychologists. Now they do not have to complete the diploma nostrification procedure, which is the procedure for recognition of the diploma in a foreign country. However, the Ukrainian professionals have only been allowed to work with their compatriots.</p>	<p>The national requirements for psychological support for persons affected by the war are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.</p>	<p>In many Polish cities, the refugees can get free psychological assistance in Ukrainian. Telephone number at which psychological assistance can be provided: +48 222 552 202</p> <p>Moreover, Poland has simplified the employment process for the Ukrainian psychologists. Now they do not have to complete the diploma nostrification procedure, which is the procedure for recognition of the diploma in a foreign country. However, the Ukrainian professionals have only been allowed to work with their compatriots.</p>	<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The displaced person who has been granted temporary protection is eligible for the monetary and other assistance for the unemployed.</p>	<p>According to Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Poland “On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country”, the displaced persons shall have the right to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) one-time monetary assistance;</li> <li>2) financial assistance for the family;</li> <li>3) financial assistance for upbringing — “500+”;</li> <li>4) financial assistance “Good Start” — “300+”;</li> <li>5) guardianship capital;</li> <li>6) additional financing to reduce the parents’ contribution for the child’s admission to the day-care facilities, kindergarten or day care-taker.</li> </ol> <p>The right to get social benefits is lost if the displaced person leaves Poland for more than 30 days.</p>	<p>The persons who are recognised to be refugees have the right to social assistance at the same level as the Polish nationals. All persons who have filed an application for international protection (the refugee status) in Poland, including the ones in custody, have the right to: health care (in the designated health care facilities approved by OFF), specialised treatment, mental and psychosocial support as well as certain dental assistance;</p>		



			<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) access to the UNHCR representatives;</li><li>2) access to the non-governmental organisations that provide assistance and services to the asylum seekers, including the legal assistance.</li><li>3) The persons who have filed an application for international protection (the refugee status) in Poland outside the detention facilities and have applied to the reception centre also have the right to:</li><li>4) accommodation (in the special accommodation centre);</li><li>5) meals;</li><li>6) compensation for transport costs for the respective activity (i.e. the one associated with the international protection procedures, medical examinations, vaccination);</li><li>7) regular monetary benefits to purchase personal hygiene products (PLN 20 per month) and general costs (PLN 50 per month);</li><li>8) one-time monetary benefit for clothes and footwear (PLN 140);</li><li>9) monetary benefit for meals for the children younger than six years old and the children who study (PLN 9 per day).</li></ol>		
--	--	--	--	--	--

<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The person who has been granted temporary protection and the certificate of such protection is guaranteed medical aid by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, upon the person's request.</p>	<p>The displaced persons who arrived in Poland on 24 February 2022 or later have the right to free state medical assistance in Poland under the same conditions as the Polish nationals.</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted the refugee status have the right to free state medical assistance in Poland under the same conditions as the Polish nationals.</p>		
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>Access to the general educational system for adults is the same as for the Polish nationals.</p>	<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>The children who come to Poland from Ukraine have the right to education. All the children aged 7 to 18 have the right to free education. Education is mandatory for the children aged 7 to 18.</p> <p>A child can be registered for school on Poland only by the parents or legal guardians, i.e. the person who has been authorised to take care of the child by court. The students who have turned eighteen can be enrolled to the senior school on their own.</p> <p>A school must be chosen for the child first. The list of the schools can be found in the y Register of</p>	<p>The national requirements for the mechanism for access of persons younger than eighteen to the school education system are equivalent to the rules and procedures for the community level of defence of rights of persons enjoying temporary protection.</p>	<p>The persons who are recognised to be refugees in Poland have the right to education under the same conditions as the Polish nationals.</p>		

	<p><u>Schools and Educational Establishments.</u></p> <p>The displaced persons have to file an application for admission of their child to the selected school. The application for the child's admission to school needs to be accompanied by the documents that certify that the child went to school in Ukraine. These documents do not have to be translated into Polish. All the documents have to be furnished to the principal of the selected school.</p> <p>If the displaced person does not have any documents that certify the child's studies, a statement of the child's years of education in the Ukrainian school and the school(s) where the child studied must be submitted.</p> <p>A child does not have to speak Polish to keep studying in Poland. The school organises additional free lessons of Polish for those students who do not speak Polish well. The school will also create additional training classes.</p> <p>Detailed information on admission can be found at the website of the selected school or website of the city or municipal area where the displaced person resides.</p> <p>A decision on the child's admission to the primary or secondary school is taken by the school principal.</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--





<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>The Head of the Office for Foreigners files a motion to designate a guardian for the minor who has no guardians and is deprived of adult care. The Head applies to court at the minor's location.</p> <p>Before a guardian is designated by court, the minor who is deprived of adult care is placed into the special care and educational facility.</p>	<p>The child younger than eighteen who has come to Poland from Ukraine without parents or other legal guardians is assigned a temporary guardian.</p> <p>The temporary guardian acts on the child's behalf in court and in relations with public authorities, takes care of the child and his or her property (Article 25 of the Law "On Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict in the Territory of the Country" dated 12 March 2022).</p> <p>A guardian can be the child's relative, relatives or other persons who guarantee proper performance of the guardian's duties. There are no requirements for citizenship, knowledge of the Polish language or law. The same temporary guardian can be designated for several children if there is no conflict of their interest, and one guardian can be designated for siblings.</p> <p>It must be remembered that a guardian does not have such a broad authority as parents. Although he or she is responsible for daily care of the child and acts on the child's behalf, he or she can only take decisions on ordinary affairs. A more important decision on the child (for instance, surgery, a trip abroad) needs to be based on the permission of the guardianship court.</p> <p>The temporary guardian who takes care of more than fifteen children can file an application to the family assistance centre for hiring a person to help. The family assistance centre in the powiat provides legal, organisational and psychological assistance to all the temporary guardians and minors in their ward.</p>	<p>If an unaccompanied minor is granted the refugee status, the Head of the Office for Foreigners takes actions to find relatives of the minor, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) informs the minor that his or her relatives can be sought via international non-governmental organisations;</li> <li>2) helps the minor establish contacts with international non-governmental organisations;</li> <li>3) helps the minor find his or her relatives.</li> </ol>		
--	---	--	---	---	---



Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The persons who have been granted the refugee status in the Republic of Poland have no right to vote.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The persons who have been granted the refugee status in the Republic of Poland have the right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>The persons who have been granted the refugee status and have been separated from their family members before or while fleeing can file an application for family reunion within six months after they are given international protection in Poland.</p> <p>According to the Polish law, the applicant in Poland can only be joined by the following categories of family members:  1) the spouse (in the marriage recognised by the legislation of the Republic of Poland);</p>		



			<p>2) the child (younger than eighteen years old) of the applicant and/or spouse, including an adopted child under his or her parental care;</p> <p>3) [if an applicant is an unaccompanied child] one of the parents or another adult responsible for the child.</p> <p>The person who has been recognised a refugee in Poland has to file an application for a temporary residence permit for family reunion to the voivodeship directorate at the place of registration.</p> <p>Before the right to family reunion starts to be exercised, the following documents need to be collected:</p> <p>1) confirmation of the refugee status in Poland;</p> <p>2) signed spouse's consent to submission of the application for family reunion on behalf of their name in Polish. The templates can be found at the website of the voivodeship directorate;</p> <p>3) notarised translation of the marriage/birth certificates into Polish;</p> <p>4) certificate of the number of dependants;</p> <p>5) four coloured photographs for each family member's passport;</p>		
--	--	--	--	--	--



			<p>6) two photo copies of the travel documents (with original copies to be checked) of each family member (for the children younger than thirteen: one photo copy of the travel documents with the original copy to be checked);</p> <p>7) general evidence (family photographs, e-mail correspondence, telephone messaging etc.);</p> <p>8) confirmation of payment of the fee (PLN 340 per each application).</p> <p>For the family members outside Poland:</p> <p>1) the travel documents have to be certified as a true copy by the Polish consul;</p> <p>2) if the family members do not have a valid travel document and cannot obtain it, they can be allowed to present another identification document.</p> <p>They can also demand an emergency travel document issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) or UNHCR.</p>		
--	--	--	---	--	--

# PORTUGAL







Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<p><b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b></p>					
<p>National Legal Framework</p>	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>Temporary protection in Portugal is called the temporary protection title. It is a residence permit issued by the Portuguese authorities for one year, and it gives access to the basic services and integration activities, such access to the labour market. It is an exceptional procedure that offers immediate protection and has been approved by the Government to guarantee support of persons displaced from Ukraine as a result of the latest armed conflicts in the country. The updated version of Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 29-A/2022 dated 02.03.2022 can be found here: <a href="https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/29-a-2022-179802560">https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/29-a-2022-179802560</a>.</p>	<p>Applications are accepted in accordance with Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 29-A/2022 dated 01.03.2022, which regulates the rules for granting the refugee status in Portugal. According to the Dublin Regulation, documents on the refugee status can be submitted in one EU country only.</p>	<p>The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.</p>		

<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>The information is regularly updated on the portal of the Portuguese communities at <a href="https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/servicos/servicos-informativos/ucrania">https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/servicos/servicos-informativos/ucrania</a>.  Consular Emergency Services  Phone: +(351) 217 929 714   +(351) 961 706 472  <a href="mailto:gec@mne.pt">gec@mne.pt</a>  The following form needs to be completed for better coordination of transportation, entry into Portugal and receipt of the temporary protection status.  In Portuguese:  <a href="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1SjdowXgeKE0CjRPXKmG3akV20iqRX1XvntmM08BOh50/edit?ts=6222058b">https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1SjdowXgeKE0CjRPXKmG3akV20iqRX1XvntmM08BOh50/edit?ts=6222058b</a>  In  English: <a href="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1AZrd_IuZRIwmnO8wqBNWi1w6f2Crbpy-vTdgSIgUkA/edit?ts=6222057e">https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1AZrd_IuZRIwmnO8wqBNWi1w6f2Crbpy-vTdgSIgUkA/edit?ts=6222057e</a>  In Ukrainian:  <a href="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/18k943p-PWVh7eR0kAp-y7HDQiK92rajMxcIDRLQMe74/edit?ts=62220572">https://docs.google.com/forms/d/18k943p-PWVh7eR0kAp-y7HDQiK92rajMxcIDRLQMe74/edit?ts=62220572</a>  Also, this form can be completed: <a href="https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/formulario-de-contacto/">https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/formulario-de-contacto/</a>.  This information will ensure arrival in a regular and organised manner and guarantee reception after the arrival with account of the specific needs. Contact details of the Portuguese embassies at the Portuguese Communities Portal are available at <a href="https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/servicos/servicos-informativos/ucrania">https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/servicos/servicos-informativos/ucrania</a>.  Consular Emergency Services  Phone: +(351) 217 929 714   +(351) 961 706 472  <a href="mailto:gec@mne.pt">gec@mne.pt</a>  The Justice Portal (IRN) for the companies, Portuguese nationals and members of their Ukrainian families where information can be found:</p>	<p>The e-residence initiative that helps everyone in need of asylum in Portugal has been created with the support of the Government of Portugal. Asylum is a form of protection. Everyone may file an application for asylum. The Portuguese authorities decide at their own discretion whether the person needs protection.  Call-centre for refugees in Portugal: +351 301 207 011  Telegram, WhatsApp, Viber 351 969 293 235  Coordinator: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/RomanSteII">https://www.facebook.com/RomanSteII</a></p>			
---	--	---	--	---	---







	<p><a href="https://justica.gov.pt/Servicos/Medidas-especiais-para-a-Ucrania">https://justica.gov.pt/Servicos/Medidas-especiais-para-a-Ucrania</a>  Phone: +(351) 211 950 500  The Portuguese competent authorities recommend the Ukrainians to apply for temporary protection (pedido de proteção temporária, EU temporary protection) rather than the refugee status.  Complete information on legalisation in Portugal: <a href="https://eportugal.gov.pt/en/ucrania-informacoes-e-apoios-disponiveis-em-portugal">https://eportugal.gov.pt/en/ucrania-informacoes-e-apoios-disponiveis-em-portugal</a>  Details and regular updates: <a href="https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/">https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/.</a>  Contact details of the embassies/consulates of Ukraine in Portugal:  Embassy of Ukraine to Portugal (<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.portugal">https://www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.portugal</a>) (Lisbon)  Address: Avenida das Descobertas, № 18 – Restelo 1400-092 Lisboa  +351213010043 / humanitarian aid: +351 210521 730  Facebook page of the Consular Section <a href="https://cutt.ly/HDITbcH">https://cutt.ly/HDITbcH</a>  Consulate of Ukraine in Porto (<a href="https://cutt.ly/aDITNPH">https://cutt.ly/aDITNPH</a>)  Address: Avenida de França, 352, escritório 3.9-3.10, 4050-276 Porto  +351222011889  Working hours of the embassies and consulates as well as consultations by telephone: <a href="https://cutt.ly/aDIkO1G">https://cutt.ly/aDIkO1G</a></p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Portugal grants temporary protection to persons displaced from Ukraine because of the war in their country. The protection applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ukrainian nationals and their relatives who cannot return to their country as a result of the military situation;</li> <li>– citizens of other countries who are relatives or spouses of the Ukrainians and cannot return to Ukraine for the same reason;</li> <li>– any nationals of third countries or</li> </ul>	<p>Emigration via the refugee status enables the entire family to be quickly settled in Portugal. This option does not require major financial contributions and is not associated with insuperable obstacles. The principal regulatory framework for asylum is Geneva Convention. According to that document, a refugee is a person persecuted in his or her country of origin for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– political views;</li> <li>– religion;</li> </ul>			

	<p>stateless persons and their family members who benefit from international protection in Ukraine;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– any nationals of third countries or stateless persons who reside in Ukraine on a permanent basis, ha a temporary residence permit or a long-term visa and cannot return to their country of origin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– national grounds;</li> <li>– race.</li> </ul> <p>For this reason, it is easy to get the refugee status in Portugal in 2022: the documents certifying pressure and persecution in the country of origin need to be collected, and copies of applications to court and international organisations of human rights need to be furnished.</p> <p>Just like many other countries, Portugal welcomes talented people. A residence permit for national interests can be granted to famous sportsmen, scientists who have made important discoveries, nuclear physicists, actors and other persons of special significance for the image of the state. This category also includes the businessmen with considerable capital who are ready to invest some of their funds into development of the manufacturing or any other industry of the country. Except for the refugee status, a residence permit for humanitarian reasons can be obtained. This option is generally considered if a person is denied the refugee status. The reasons for getting such permit can be health issues that prevent the applicant returning to the country of origin or close relatives who live in Portugal.</p> <p>Another ground for a permit is terrible poverty in the country of residence and a threat of inhuman treatment of the person following the return to the country of origin. This document is issued for a year and may be extended.</p>			
Decision-making authority	<p>In order to be granted the temporary protection status (pedido de proteção temporária), it is necessary to apply to the Immigration and Borders Service for the status.</p> <p>A person has to get registered with the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) online <a href="https://sefforukraine.sef.pt/">https://sefforukraine.sef.pt/</a> (the SEF office (see information at <a href="https://imigrante.sef.pt/deslocacao-sef/">https://imigrante.sef.pt/deslocacao-sef/</a> or <a href="https://cutt.ly/cDIeEM2">https://cutt.ly/cDIeEM2</a>) has to be attended in person).</p>	<p>The persons who wish to get the refugee status have to file an application to the SEF (Immigration and Borders Service) and CPR (the Portuguese Council for Refugees). As soon as the application is submitted, the procedure is launched to establish whether the applicant meets the asylum requirements.</p>			









Documents to be furnished	<p>In order to arrive in Portugal, the Ukrainians need a national or foreign travel passport/ID card or identification documents (children are admitted with the birth certificate). No visa or permit is required to enter Portugal.</p> <p>Absence of a foreign travel passport is not a basis for denial of protection by the Portuguese authorities; other available documents such as birth certificate, a national passport, another document with a photograph are furnished to the SEF authorities.</p> <p>In case documents on the child arriving in Portugal without parents (for instance, with his or her grandmother, sister or aunt) are furnished, data on this person, his or her place of residence as well as contact details are furnished.</p> <p>The Ukrainian documents are not taken away: when the situation stabilises, it is possible to return to Ukraine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Availability of the identification document.</li> <li>– Statement of no registration of the application for the refugee status in another country.</li> </ul> <p>An asylum application is submitted for free.</p>			
Time frames for filing an application	<p>In order to be granted temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons shall immediately submit an application for temporary protection. It can be submitted both before and after they arrive in the country.</p>	<p>According to the law, an application for the refugee status has to be submitted within eight days following the arrival in Portugal. It can be done in a written application or oral statement at the local police office.</p>			
Time frames for considering an application	<p>Portugal considers applications from Ukrainian nationals in need of temporary protection based on the simplified procedure. An application for temporary protection can be submitted online via the portal SEFforUkraine.sef.pt (available in Portuguese, English and Ukrainian).</p> <p>An application to the SEF is processed for about two weeks, and information is sent to the person's e-mail specified during registration with the SEF. The status itself is considered for 30 days.</p> <p>However, assistance and the right to legally stay in Lisbon can be obtained at once. It is necessary to stay in the country until the status is approved, for about 30 days.</p>	<p>At present, neither SEF nor the Government of Portugal guarantees the official terms for granting the status. If a person has submitted an application to the SEF, a certificate is issued that the documents have been accepted, and the person will be informed of changes in the status. There are more than 7,000 applicants in line, so the result should be expected in at least a month.</p>			



Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022				
Duration of the status	A residence permit will be granted for the initial period of one year.	One year			
Extension of the status	It can be extended for one more year provided that the circumstances preventing the people from returning to their country continue to exist.	The asylum for national interests allows getting a residence permit for a year. After it expires, it can be extended any number of times.			
Grounds for termination of the status	<p>If it is established that the situation in Ukraine allows safe and stable repatriation, the residence permit will be cancelled.</p> <p>In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Portugal will come to an end.</p>	<p>An application can be dismissed when there are reasonable grounds to assume that the person has committed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity;</li> <li>– major crimes under common law outside Portugal before the person is admitted to the national territory as the person enjoying temporary protection;</li> <li>– acts contrary to the objectives and principles of the United Nations.</li> </ul> <p>The persons who can reasonably be considered a threat for national security or who have been convicted with the final verdict for the grave crime under common law or pose a major threat for the national community can be excluded from such protection.</p> <p>For this purpose, SEF consults the Schengen Information System and other applicable data bases for investigation.</p>			
Mechanisms for changing the status	Those who have already applied for international protection in accordance with the Asylum Law of the Republic of Portugal can file an application for temporary protection. This rule applies to the applications submitted since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, 24 February 2022.	Everyone who has applied for asylum in the country and has been granted it can expect to acquire citizenship. To become a citizen of Portugal, it is necessary to study the language, take an exam, integrate into the society and live in the country for at least six years. A residence permit has to be obtained every year for the first five years; then the permanent residence permit can be obtained, and citizenship documents can be filed only a year after that.			





Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Legal effects of termination of the status	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	<p>If a person needs to return to Ukraine for some reason for a short period, for instance, to visit relatives, to collect documents or to rescue family members, he or she does not lose the temporary protection status. Any short trip to Ukraine will not be treated by the EU Member States as the decision to return on a voluntary basis before the temporary protection expires.</p> <p>It means that the short trip to Ukraine does not have to result in cancellation of the residence permit and loss of the status-related rights.  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/">https://ec.europa.eu/</a></p> <p>Regardless of the citizenship and eligibility for international protection, if the person lived in Ukraine and has fled the war, he or she must be given an opportunity to cross the EU border. If a person can safely return to the country of permanent residence, he or she has to contact the respective authorities and organisations that will help return.</p> <p>The embassy/consulate of the country of origin in Spain needs to be contacted to get repatriation assistance in the EU country where the person is staying.</p>				





## MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS

<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>On arriving in Portugal, a person needs to get the special temporary protection title (Título de Proteção Temporária), which will include automatic residence permit.</p> <p>Applications for temporary protection can be submitted personally in the National Centres for Support to Migrants (CNAIM) in Lisbon, Porto and Faro as well as some SEF offices with the services designated for Ukrainian nationals that work during the non-work hours. Registration for the temporary protection status can be effected in any SEF office.</p> <p>To get registered as a Ukrainian displaced person in the capital city of Portugal, it is necessary to come to SEF (Service de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras) on any working day after 9 a.m. at R. Passos Manuel 40, 1150-053 Lisboa. The Ukrainian national or foreign travel passport has to be presented.</p> <p>The questionnaire to be completed is provided, fingerprints are taken, and necessary documents are handed out. The status itself is considered for 30 days. However, assistance and the right to legally stay in Lisbon can be obtained at once. Before 12 March, temporary protection could not be obtained offline, but then the convenient website where documents can be filed on your own was launched. Children are registered in one of the centre for migrants.</p> <p>An application can be submitted at SEFforUkraine.sef.pt for the full-aged nationals and personally in the country. The persons younger than eighteen will have to do it in person, in the country.</p>	<p>The following can be granted to stay in Portugal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– temporary protection;</li> <li>– a residence permit for humanitarian reasons;</li> <li>– a residence permit for national interests.</li> </ul> <p>Documents have to be submitted for asylum, and the competent authorities will decide themselves what status should be granted.</p> <p>According to the rules, foreigners can be denied entry into the country for a number of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– no passport and visa;</li> <li>– the person being on the Schengen black lists for different offences;</li> <li>– lack of funds to live in the country;</li> <li>– pre-recorded expulsion from Portugal;</li> <li>– the person posing a threat for national security.</li> </ul> <p>Foreigners often apply for asylum right at the border. It is usually done at Lisbon Airport. The procedure is for such people to wait at the border zone until a decision on them is adopted. In general, it takes two days.</p> <p>The border guard officers send the application to the Committee for Refugees. If the person's history meets the requirements set for those who apply for the refugee status, he or she is admitted to the procedure and transited to the refugee camp located in Lisbon. If the history does not have sufficient documentary evidence, a foreigner can be denied asylum right at the border.</p>			
-----------------------------	--	---	--	---	---





	<p>Then the Ukrainian displaced persons are granted the same rights as the other foreigners who reside in Portugal legally.</p> <p>The procedure for issuing documents in this case is simplified, it does not include seizure of the person's documents or impose any restrictions on the person, and it creates the mechanisms to enable the person to open an account with any banking institutions in Portugal, to be employed and do business in Portugal, to apply for social benefits, to enrol a child into a kindergarten/school, to keep studying in the Portuguese higher educational establishments, and to get medical aid in state health care facilities.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>The information is regularly updated on the Portal of the Portuguese Communities: Situation in Ukraine.</p> <p>Consular Emergency Services Phone Phone: +351 217 929 714   +351 961 706 472 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sosucrania@acm.gov.pt">sosucrania@acm.gov.pt</a></p> <p>In order to get documents and regulate legal issues of the Portuguese nationals and members of their Ukrainian families or their enterprises, the Justice Portal: Special Measures for Ukraine; also, the hotline +351 211 950 500 can be called.</p> <p>Centre of Relations with Associations by e-mail: <a href="mailto:associativismo@acm.gov.pt">associativismo@acm.gov.pt</a>.</p> <p>CNAIM – National Centre for Support to Migrants in Portugal, website: <a href="https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/sos-ucrania">https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/sos-ucrania</a>; <a href="mailto:sosucrania@acm.gov.pt">sosucrania@acm.gov.pt</a></p>	<p>A person can attend delegations of the Immigration and Borders Service located in three National Centres for Support to Migrants (CNAIM) in Lisbon, Faro and Porto.</p> <p>Address, CNAIM, Lisbon: Rua Álvaro Coutinho, 14, 1150 – 025 Lisbon.</p> <p>Address, CNAIM, Faro: Loja do Cidadão, Mercado Municipal, 1.º Piso, Largo Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, 8000-151 Faro.</p> <p>Address, CNAIM, Porto: Av. de França, 316, Edifício Capitólio, 4050-276 Porto</p> <p>Also, the Consular Emergency Services should be contacted at +351 217 929 714   +351 961 706 472 <a href="mailto:gec@mne.pt">gec@mne.pt</a> <a href="mailto:sosucrania@acm.gov.pt">sosucrania@acm.gov.pt</a> Read more: <a href="https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/">https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/</a></p>			
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>More information on the stay and opportunities in Portugal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portugal for Ukraine</li> <li>- <a href="https://t.me/+WofloIWvYDQ5NWQy">https://t.me/+WofloIWvYDQ5NWQy</a></li> <li>- free legal assistance</li> </ul> <p>Ukrainian translation hotline by phone: +351 218106191</p> <p>If a person needs emergency assistance, he or she can apply to the city hall where he or she stays; for</p>	<p>The staff of the Portuguese Council for Refugees ensure legal assistance and, where necessary, designate an attorney for the litigation in case the applicant challenges denial of the refugee status.</p>			





	<p>instance, it is the Assistance Centre in Lisbon located at Casa do Tinoni, Projeto Crescer na Segurança, Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil de Lisboa, Rua Cardeal Saraiva, 1070-045 Lisboa, phone: 800 910 111), <a href="https://www.lisboa.pt/lisboa-com-a-ucrania">https://www.lisboa.pt/lisboa-com-a-ucrania</a></p> <p>Also, help can be provided by the National Centres for Support to Migrants (CNAIM).</p> <p>The list of the local centres for support to migrants: <a href="https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim">https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim</a></p> <p>Other centres for support</p> <p>Centre in Lisbon – Casa do Tinoni. +351 800 910 111</p> <p>Centre for support in Cascais</p> <p>Centre for support in Vila Nova de Gaia — phone: 933 159 266 / 913 832 906 / 933 159 267 / 913 833 293</p>				
<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>On arriving in Portugal, a person needs to get the special temporary protection title (Título de Proteção Temporária), which will include automatic residence permit. Now applications are only accepted in the National Centres for Support to Migrants in Lisbon, Porto and Faro and specific delegations of the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF).</p> <p>A residence permit can be obtained not only by the applicant, but also his or her family members, including the ones without Ukrainian citizenship. The Ukrainians need a foreign travel passport. Also, other documents to be provided on site will be necessary. After the biometric data whereof the citizen will be informed are collected, the information is forwarded to Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, which issues a card and sends it to the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) to be delivered to the citizen.</p> <p>When an application is received, the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) reviews the applicable data bases and then forwards the applicant's data</p>	<p>Each applicant fills in the special questionnaire, takes an interviews and undergoes medical examination and fingerprinting. While the application is under consideration, the applicants for refugee status live in the refugee camp. The interview has to be attended by the officers of the Migration Service, the applicant's attorney and the interpreter.</p> <p>If asylum is requested by a family with children, all the family members older than fourteen are interviewed. The interview is necessary to make sure that the people did fall victim to persecution and harassment.</p> <p>An application can even be submitted online from outside Portugal at <a href="http://e-residence.com">e-residence.com</a>.</p>			








	<p>to the organisations responsible for automatic designation of the tax identification number, the social insurance and health care number. Following the registration, the confirmation of acceptance and the application for temporary protection are provided, and a residence permit for one year is issued.</p> <p>The Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) informs the person of data collection and further issue of the residence permit.</p> <p>When the biometric data are collected, the person will be able to update his or her personal data (address, e-mail and contact telephone number) and select a method for delivery of the ticket. SEF provides data to the tax service, the social security service and the health care service. Registration with these services is automatic — the registration number is delivered to the e-mail.</p>				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>The Ukrainian nationals do not have to submit visa documents to enter Portugal; they also have the right to freely move around the EU for 90 days within any 180-day period. It allows them to choose the Member State where they wish to exercise their temporary protection rights and to reunite with their family and friends who live in the European Union.</p>				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>Relevant information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found in public sources and in clear language, on the official governmental website.</p> <p>The Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) warned that the people fleeing the war in Ukraine might fall victim to trafficking in</p>	<p>Relevant information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found in public sources and in clear language, on the official governmental website.</p>			





	<p>human beings. The Council of Europe emphasised that GRETA keeps monitoring application of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in order to guarantee that all the Member States of the Convention perform their duties to prevent and fight against trafficking in human beings.</p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>After the application is registered, SEF reviews the data bases and forwards the applicant's personal data to the other organisations (the Institute for Social Security, the Ministry of Health and the Tax Service) to issue the identification numbers (NISS, NUS and NIF).</p> <p>After the application is registered and the above-mentioned procedures are completed, the applicants will be issued the confirmation in which residence is provided within temporary protection valid for one year.</p>	<p>A temporary residence permit is issued for 60 days.</p>			
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>Temporary protection provides for housing support of the nationals in need of assistance. Temporary accommodation assistance, information support, provision of food packages and hot meals, living essentials, personal hygiene products are provided by the Ukraine Support Centres established by the city halls in different regions of Portugal and Ukrainian non-governmental organisations:</p> <p>If there is not money for rent, the High Commission for Migration that works directly with social security can be contacted to find accommodation for those in need.</p> <p>The possible options are to send an e-mail at <a href="mailto:sosucrania@acm.gov.pt">sosucrania@acm.gov.pt</a>, to complete an online form at the Portuguese diplomatic portal (in one of the languages: Portuguese, English or Ukrainian) or to apply to one of three National Centres for Support to Migrants (CNAIM) in Lisbon, Faro and Porto.</p>	<p>It is possible to apply to the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM) and the National Centres for Support to Migrants in Lisbon, Faro and Portugal for help.</p> <p>Also, the ACM can be contacted via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Any Local Centre for Support to Migrants (CLAIM). Find out where CLAIM is: <a href="https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim">https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim</a></li> <li>– Migrant support hotline: +(351) 218106 191 or 808 257 257.</li> </ul> <p>The applicants for the refugee status have minimum social rights. They have to prove that they have no subsistence means: they will be provided with accommodation and meals only in this case.</p>			






	Also, the special regime of the Entrance Door programme that gives financial support to cover accommodation rental costs can be used. The support lasts up to 18 months and can be extended up to 30 months. More information can be found at the portal Portugal for Ukraine.				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>The temporary residence permit is not a travel document; it is just a residence document in Portugal, but the person can travel with his or her passport in accordance with the requirements of the country of destination.</p> <p>In any case, a temporary residence permit is a residence permit in Portugal with all the legal effects, which means that it will allow to return to Portugal any time during its term and to go to other countries of the European Union (not reside) for a short period.</p> <p>The Ukrainians and their family members with a biometric passport can travel directly to Portugal. Those who have no biometric passport have to file an application for a single trip document (TVU), which conforms to “salvo conduto”. This document is of exceptional nature, is only issued when there are a reasonable emergency and can only be granted by the Portuguese embassy.</p>	It is allowed to leave and travel freely only after the residence permit is received.			
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>After the temporary protection status is received, it is possible to work as an employee or do business in Portugal.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals have to get registered at any unit of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) to get job offers. Groups with latest vacancies for the displaced persons: <a href="https://t.me/robotapt">https://t.me/robotapt</a>, <a href="https://t.me/uposhuku">https://t.me/uposhuku</a>, <a href="https://t.me/helpukrainiansjoooble">https://t.me/helpukrainiansjoooble</a></p> <p>Recognition of professional qualifications has been simplified in Portugal, and the legislative requirements are not applied. The competent</p>	<p>Asylum gives the right to work. A refugee may get employed. Each refugee has access to the Employment Agency (<i>Agência de Emprego</i>).</p> <p>As soon as the procedure for consideration of the application for refugee status is stated, a job can be sought. After they get their status, the refugees are eligible for social benefits under the same conditions as the citizens of the country and foreigners with the residence permit.</p>			

	<p>authority must be contacted to find out how to work by occupation. The list of such authorities can be found at Direção Geral do Emprego e das Relações do Trabalho.</p> <p>The applications for recognising professional qualifications that are submitted by persons enjoying temporary protection are of priority and exempted from the requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formal legalisation of the documents issued by the foreign entities;</li> <li>• certification or authenticity certification of the Portuguese translation of the documents issued in a foreign language;</li> <li>• certification or authenticity certification of photo copies of the original documents;</li> <li>• registration and other fees.</li> </ul> <p>When it comes to regulated professions, the interested parties must contact the competent authorities (Professional Orders or Associations in the sector) to find out necessary conditions for the professional activity.</p> <p>The Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) has created the platform Portugal for Ukraine for the Ukrainians seeking a job, and more than two thousand vacancies have already been uploaded.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	During the term of the temporary protection status.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	<p>A person can apply for help to any Local Centre for Support to Migrants (CLAIM).</p> <p>Lisbon Project Skills training is the system for employment workshops and training courses.</p> <p>A person can get registered with the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) to gain access to certified training.</p>				



<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions</p>	<p>A person can apply for help to any Local Centre for Support to Migrants (CLAIM). Lisbon Project Skills training is the system for employment workshops and training courses.</p>				
<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>	<p>A person has the right of access to the Tax Authority, with automatic assignment of NIF (tax identification number). At present, Ukraine and the Portuguese Republic have the international bilateral inter-governmental convention on the avoidance of double taxation: Convention between Ukraine and the Portuguese Republic on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion as to Income and Capital Taxes.</p>	<p>Issue of the tax number NIF (número de identificação fiscal).</p>			
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>The Health and Welfare Department of the Lisbon Project offers counselling and art therapy sessions to all the temporary protection beneficiaries. The Portuguese Psychological Association has prepared the guide “Talking about the War” for adults in Ukrainian.</p>	<p>United in Crisis Initiative offers free support group sessions every week. Additional information can be found here:: <a href="https://yourpsychotherapistinportugal.com#service">https://yourpsychotherapistinportugal.com#service</a></p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	

	<p>The guide includes common questions about the war as well as tips for adults that will help give answers while talking to children.</p> <p>There is also a Telegram channel “Support the child” with additional materials on overcoming the children’s psychological trauma.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>After the temporary protection status, the residence and the social security number NISS are granted by the Immigration and Borders Service, the Ukrainians may apply to the Social Service for social benefits.</p> <p>Financial assistance is paid to those in need in the amount of EUR 150 per month.</p> <p>There is also a right to general benefits for meals, transport and hygiene products for up to EUR 294. Benefits are allocated by the state services. Benefits are paid by the Committee for Refugees. The families with children get child benefits. IEFP also grants financial support within the programme Emprego Interior Mais. The fixed amount is EUR 2,659.20, and 20% can be added per family member, but no more than EUR 1,329.60. More detailed information on the benefits can be found at <a href="http://iefponline">iefponline</a>.</p> <p>The social support equivalent to the refugee status is provided.</p> <p>The persons enjoying temporary protection are treated as persons with benefits and the refugee status in order to get social benefits exempted from contributions.</p>	<p>The applicants for the refugee status have minimum social rights. They have to prove that they have no subsistence means: they will be provided with accommodation and meals only in this case. The general benefits for meals, transport and hygiene products do not exceed EUR 294. Benefits are allocated by the state services. Benefits are paid by the Committee for Refugees. Monthly benefits per family member are EUR 150. The families with children get child benefits. Potential refugees get necessary medical services; they get free bus tickets and EUR 23 per week for lunch and dinner.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied</p>	<p>The Health and Welfare Department of the Lisbon Project offers counselling and art therapy sessions to all the temporary protection beneficiaries.</p>	<p>United in Crisis Initiative offers free support group sessions every week. Additional information can be found here: <a href="https://yourpsychotherapistinportugal.com#service">https://yourpsychotherapistinportugal.com#service</a></p>			

<p>minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>					
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection of adults gives the right to study in the Portuguese educational system. It is necessary to apply to Qualifica Centre or educational establishment located near the place of residence. At can be Qualifica Centre at Qualifica portal at <a href="http://www.qualifica.gov.pt">http://www.qualifica.gov.pt</a>. A person can apply for support to any Local Centre for Support to Migrants (CLAIM). Find out where CLAIM is at <a href="https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim">https://plim.acm.gov.pt/plim/contactos/contactos-rede-claim</a>. A person can contact the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM) via any Local Centre for Support to Migrants (CLAIM) and ask for help to determine the existing offers. Information can also be found at Qualifica Centre Network, at the portal of offers, or the list of the schools offering Portuguese as a second language (PLA) can be studied. The displaced persons can contact the department for assistance in studying the Portuguese language: <a href="mailto:glpt@acm.gov.pt">glpt@acm.gov.pt</a> The Portuguese language can be studied for free online: <a href="https://t.me/expressucraniaportugal">https://t.me/expressucraniaportugal</a>.</p> <p>On 7 May 2022, the Portuguese state television started the programme “Home Education with Ukraine”, which was aimed at integrating Ukrainian nationals into the local educational environment. The teachers Dulce Souza and Iryna Shnaider developed fourteen modules that present the Portuguese language and local culture to beginners.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	





<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>The children under eighteen have access to the public education system under the same conditions as the Portuguese nationals, and the Government of Portugal implements the policy that protects inclusion of all the children into the educational system.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education of Portugal has ensured integration of the children and adolescents from Ukraine into the Portuguese schools via several procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the students with the special temporary protection status are guaranteed the school social support, which includes free meals, educational resources and transport; the students are gradually integrated into the academic programme and start to study Portuguese as a second language;</li> <li>– all the children with benefits aged six to eighteen obtain compulsory education under the same conditions as the nationals of the country.</li> </ul> <p>The Government implements the policy of engaging all the children into the public education system.</p> <p>The child's parents or guardians can apply to the educational establishments at the place of residence. The schools provided all the information on admission to the educational establishment. Admission is performed based on the simplified procedure, in particular, as to provision of academic documents.</p> <p>Each school takes a decision on the measures to support the displaced students through thorough monitoring, guaranteed classes of Portuguese as a second language, plan for gradual integration into the school subjects or other support projects and integration activities at school.</p> <p>The Ukrainian children study in public and municipal schools for free. The schools also register and admit the students who have not been officially registered by the public authorities of Portugal. A child is admitted to school regardless</p>	<p>The children under eighteen have access to the public education system under the same conditions as the Portuguese nationals, and the Government of Portugal implements the policy that protects inclusion of all the children into the educational system.</p> <p>All the children aged six to eighteen obtain compulsory education under the same conditions as the nationals of the country.</p>			
--	---	--	--	---	---

	of the languages spoken. At the same time, the schools establish intensive Portuguese language classes for the children and their parents.				
Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	In case a child is referred to a foster family, the minor's interests and welfare must be of priority, so there has to be a legal document that allows temporary foster care.			
Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.

<p>Right to reunite with family members</p>	<p>The European Commission has emphasised that minors must be reunited with the family members who are granted temporary protection, with account of their opinion, based on their age and maturity, and when it is in their best interests. On the other hand, the unaccompanied minors who have family members residing in another Member State with different legal regime can also be reunited.</p> <p>The applicant can submit an application for a residence permit in Portugal for the following family members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a spouse;</li> <li>– minor or incapacitated children whose guardians the spouses are or a spouse is;</li> <li>– full-aged children who are not married and are dependent on the person and study in Portugal;</li> <li>– parents provided that they are dependent on one of the spouses;</li> <li>– minor siblings under guardianship of the residence, by the decision of the respective authority of the country of origin, provided that such decision is recognised by Portugal.</li> </ul> <p>Temporary protection can also be granted not the Ukrainian citizens of other nationalities who are relatives, relatives-in-law, spouses or partners in the civil marriage who cannot return to Ukraine as a result of the war.</p>	<p>Family reunion is the right of any resident in Portugal. In other words, everyone who has a residence permit (either temporary or permanent one) in Portugal can exercise the right to legally bring their closest relatives to the country.</p> <p>The applicant can submit an application for a residence permit in Portugal for the following family members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a spouse;</li> <li>– minor or incapacitated children whose guardians the spouses are or a spouse is;</li> <li>– full-aged children who are not married and are dependent on the person and study in Portugal;</li> <li>– parents provided that they are dependent on one of the spouses;</li> <li>– minor siblings under guardianship of the residence, by the decision of the respective authority of the country of origin, provided that such decision is recognised by Portugal.</li> </ul>			
---	--	--	--	---	---









# ROMANIA









Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p>	<p>Romania is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees. It was ratified on 07.08.1991.</p> <p>The rights and obligations of an asylum seeker are governed by Law No. 122/2006 on Asylum in Romania, Law No. 535/2004 on Preventing and Combating Terrorism in Romania, and Resolution of the Government of Romania No. 194/2002 on the Foreigners' Regime.</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>The information of the General Inspectorate for Immigration on the temporary protection status can be received at the official website: <a href="https://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/">https://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/</a> (in Romanian or English).</p> <p>The civilians fleeing the war in Ukraine can find all the necessary information on seeking asylum in Romania at the platform created by Code for Romania, in partnership with the Department of Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the International Organisation for Migration, and the Romanian National Council for Refugees: Dopomoha RO.</p> <p>This resource is regularly supplemented with the useful information from official sources for the displaced migrants who seek asylum in Romania.</p> <p>The assistance is granted in Romanian, Ukrainian, English and Russian and is available via a browser from any device.</p>	<p>The official information on refugees can be received here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Council of Romania for Refugees (CNNR) ☎ +40) 730 073 170 / +40 721 206 926</li> <li>or website of the UNHCR in Romania <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/</a>;</li> <li>- International Organisation for Migration (IOM) <a href="mailto:iombucarest@iom.int">iombucarest@iom.int</a>, +4021.210.30.50 or at <a href="https://romania.iom.int/">https://romania.iom.int/</a></li> <li>- Embassy of Ukraine to Romania: (+4) 0212303660, Email: <a href="mailto:emb_ro@mfa.gov.ua">emb_ro@mfa.gov.ua</a>, <a href="mailto:ambasadaucrainei@gmail.com">ambasadaucrainei@gmail.com</a></li> <li>- Romanian Border Police: (+4) 0219590;</li> <li>- General Inspectorate for Immigration: (+4) 0214107513;</li> </ul>			





	<p>Information on the assistance in Romania can be found at the website of the UNHCR in Romania: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/</a> or the website of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) <a href="https://romania.iom.int/">https://romania.iom.int/</a></p> <p>Also, necessary information can be obtained at the Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers in the respective area of stay.</p> <p>Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers – Rădăuți (near Chernivtsi Region) Address: 2 Perilor Street, Rădăuți, Suceava County Phone: 0230-564462; 0230-564463; Fax: 0230-564464 <a href="mailto:c.radauti.igi@mai.gov.ro">c.radauti.igi@mai.gov.ro</a></p> <p>Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers – Maramureș Address: 1A Cetății Street, Șomcuta Mare, Maramureș County Phone: 0262 - 280005; Fax: 0262 – 280004 <a href="mailto:c.maramures.igi@mai.gov.ro">c.maramures.igi@mai.gov.ro</a></p> <p>Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers – Galați (near Odesa Region) Address: 2 Săvinești Street, Galați, Galați County Phone: 0236 - 323878; Fax: 0236 -323884 <a href="mailto:c.galati.igi@mai.gov.ro">c.galati.igi@mai.gov.ro</a></p> <p>Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers – Bucharest Address: 24A Tudor Gociu Street, Sector 4, Bucharest Phone: 021-240 87 74 Fax: 021-240 8510 <a href="mailto:c.bucuresti.igi@mai.gov.ro">c.bucuresti.igi@mai.gov.ro</a></p> <p>Regional Centre for Procedures and Accommodation for Asylum Seekers – Timișoara (near the border between Romania and Hungary)</p>	<p>- Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR) for information on asylum at +40 721 206 926; on access to Romania at +40 730 073 170.</p> <p>Necessary information on seeking protection in Romania for those fleeing the war in Ukraine, the ways to get the refugee status can be found at the platform created by Code for Romania, in partnership with the Department of Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the International Organisation for Migration, and the Romanian National Council for Refugees: <a href="http://Dopomoha.RO">Dopomoha RO</a>.</p> <p>This resource is regularly supplemented with the useful information from official sources for the displaced migrants who seek asylum in Romania.</p> <p>The information is granted in Romanian, Ukrainian, English and Russian and is available via a browser from any device.</p> <p>Also, information on the assistance in Romania can be found at the website of the UNHCR in Romania: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk/</a> or the website of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) <a href="https://romania.iom.int/">https://romania.iom.int/</a></p> <p>Assistance in providing information on asylum is provided to refugees to the volunteer organisations, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volunteer initiative “Stronger Together”;</li> <li>- Refugees Romania</li> </ul> <p>Moreover, refugees are offered free medical consultation in Ukrainian at +40373787805.</p>			
--	---	--	--	--	--







	<p>Address: 33 Armoniei, Timișoara, Timiș County  Phone: 0256.421.240;  Fax: 0256.227.500  c.timisoara.igi@mai.gov.ro</p> <p>Regional Centre for Procedures and Accommodation for Asylum Seekers – Giurgiu (near the border between Romania and Bulgaria)  Address: Bulevardul 1907, Giurgiu, Giurgiu County  Phone: 0246 - 215056;  Fax: 0246 – 215055  c.giurgiu.igi@mai.gov.ro</p> <p>Minors can get additional information on arrival and support by calling the UNHCR at +4021201 7873 / +40723 653 651 or by contacting the UNHCR in Romania at <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/</a> and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) at <a href="mailto:iombucarest@iom.int">iombucarest@iom.int</a>, +4021.210.30.50 or at <a href="https://romania.iom.int/">https://romania.iom.int/</a></p> <p>Moreover, each county has the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC), which are authorised to take care of the unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>The representatives of DGASPC are present at the border of Romania, and they can be contacted for emergency assistance when necessary. Their local contact details are available at each border police office.</p> <p>Additional information on seeking asylum in Romania can be obtained by calling  CNRR (UNHCR, Romanian National Council for Refugees) ☎ (+40) 730 073 170 / +40 721 206 926;  UNHCR (UN Refugee Agency) ☎ 021 201 7873 /+40723653651;  IOM Romania (International Organisation for Migration (IOM)) 0212103050;  Romanian Red Cross 0374415000;  National Trafficking Helpline in Romania 0800800678 / +4021.313.31.00;</p>	<p>Telios Care (Romania).  Free paediatric consultations and pregnancy monitoring services for the refugee mothers from Ukraine can be received at: +40219896 Medicover.  HIV treatment or services for those coming from Ukraine: +40744682225  Sens Pozitiv.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>Hotline of the Romanian Border Guard Police in Ukrainian +40219590; Geeks for Democracy, Solidarity Call Centre +40377300300. Free medical consultation in Ukrainian can be received at +40373787805. Telios Care (Romania). HIV treatment or services for those coming from Ukraine: +40744682225 Sens Pozitiv.</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection in Romania is granted to the following categories of people who are at the state border checkpoint of Romania, including the transit area, or in Romania:</p> <p>a) Ukrainian nationals, regardless of whether they arrived in Romania after 24 February 2022 or were already in Romania, and their family members;</p> <p>b) stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, and their family members;</p> <p>c) foreigners and stateless persons who legally resided in Ukraine and cannot safely and stably return to the country of origin.</p> <p>The family members include: a spouse; unmarried minor children; other close relatives who lived together as a family when the events that resulted in the mass influx of the displaced persons occurred and who were then fully or mostly dependent on that person.</p> <p>The rights granted within temporary protection can be exercised based on the residence permit issued by the designated authorities.</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be filed by any foreigner who is in Romania or at the border checkpoint. A person is considered to be an asylum seeker as soon as he or she expresses a written or oral intention to the competent authorities, and a request for protection by the State of Romania is supposed to be created.</p> <p>Nobody can be defined submission of an application for asylum even if he or she does not meet all the entry requirements. If the authorities have denied asylum, the National Council for Refugees (CNRR) can be contacted at +40 721 206 926.</p> <p>The refugee status is granted upon request to a foreigner or a stateless person if he or she is outside the country of origin/residence due to the reasonable fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religious beliefs, nationality, pertinence to the specific social group or political views and cannot or is not willing to get the protection of this country due to fears.</p> <p>Subsidiary protection is granted to a foreigner or stateless person who fails to meet the refugee status requirements, but there is reasonable fear to assume that he or she will be subject to the following upon return to the country of origin or</p>			



		country of permanent residence: 1. death penalty or implementation of the judgement on death penalty; or 2. torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or 3) major individual threat for life or inviolability as a result of large-scale violence during the domestic or international armed conflict if the person is a civilian.			
Decision-making authority	Temporary protection is granted by the General Inspectorate for Immigration. For this purpose, the person applies to the Immigration Office/Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers in the respective area of stay.  The addresses and phone numbers of the units of the General Inspectorate for Immigration can be found here: <a href="https://dopomoha.ro/ro/eliberare-permis-de-sedere">https://dopomoha.ro/ro/eliberare-permis-de-sedere</a>	All the applications for asylum in Romania are considered and resolved by the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI).			
Documents to be furnished	In order to be recognised a temporary protection beneficiary, a face photo is taken, and the following data are recorded during the introduction to the authorities: a) first and last name; b) date of birth; c) citizenship; d) gender; e) personality; f) family status; g) marital status; h) family relations; i) residence address in Romania. These data need to be confirmed with the passport or another identification document. It can also be a national Ukrainian passport (ID card), a birth certificate, records on the permanent place of residence.	A written application for asylum is submitted directly at the border checkpoint or later in any place in Romania, but anyway before the <i>visa/dreptul de ședere</i> expires; if the person has been granted the temporary protection status, the application can be submitted any time. It shall be accompanied by all the available documents on the personal situation as well as the document to cross the state border (passport or another identification document). In exchange, the person gets an identification document: a temporary identification document of the asylum seeker issued by the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI). When an application for asylum is registered, fingerprints and a photo will be taken. As a rule, it is a part of the asylum procedure. The fingerprints and			

		photographs are recorded in the EU general data base so that it can be traced who has submitted an application for asylum, and in which country. This procedure is not applied to the minors younger than fourteen.			
Time frames for filing an application	An application can be submitted any time. The time frames for filing an application do not depend on whether the person arrived in Romania after 24 February 2022 or was already in Romania. Temporary protection is automatically granted to all persons who meet the established criteria.	An application for asylum can be submitted directly at the border checkpoint or later in any place in Romania, but anyway before the legal term or <i>visa/dreptul de sedere</i> expires; if the person has been granted the temporary protection status, the application can be submitted any time.			
Time frames for considering an application	The duration of the procedure is not prescribed. Each application is processed on an individual basis.	The duration of the procedure depends on the specific situation. Each application is processed on an individual basis. The application is considered for one to two months. Since each situation is individual, an application can be processed longer. The applicant cannot leave the country while the documents are under consideration, but he or she can withdraw an application at any stage.			
Date of start of the protection	04.03.2022	A person is deemed to be an asylum seeker as soon as he or she applies for asylum. The person cannot be expelled (banished) to the country of origin starting from that moment.			
Duration of the status	Temporary protection is granted for a year starting from 04.03.2022 and can be automatically extended for six months, for a year at most, if the situation that has caused the status to be granted continues to exist.	For an indefinite period while the threat persists.			



Extension of the status	Temporary protection can be automatically extended for six months, for a year at most, if the situation that has caused the status to be granted continues to exist.	The matter is governed by the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees, which was ratified by Romania on 07.08.1991. Resumption or extension of the document pertains to the competence of the issuing authority until the person legally settles down in another territory and while the person legally resides in the territory where the authority is located. Under the same conditions, issued of a new document pertains to the competence of the authority that has issued the previous document.			
Grounds for termination of the status	In case a person applies for protection in another EU country, the protection in Romania will come to an end.  Also, a person cannot be granted the temporary protection status if: a) there are serious grounds to assume that the person: - has committed a major crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts develop to regulate such crimes; - had committed a major crime (except for the ones above) outside Romania before he or she entered Romania as a person enjoying temporary protection; - is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations; b) there are major grounds to treat this person as a threat for security of Romania; or the person who has been found guilty in the final judgement for the especially grave crime poses a threat for public order in Romania.	These grounds are specified in the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees, a member of which Romania is. The grounds for terminating the refugee status are: a) serious grounds to assume that the person: - has committed a major crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts develop to regulate such crimes; - had committed a major crime (except for the ones above) outside Romania before he or she entered Romania as a person enjoying temporary protection; - is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations; b) there are major grounds to treat this person as a threat for security of Romania; or the person who has been found guilty in the final judgement for the especially grave crime poses a threat for public order in Romania.			



<p>Mechanisms for changing the status</p>	<p>The person who has been granted the temporary protection status may file a written application for asylum in the prescribed format any time.</p>	<p>The person can withdraw the application any time and at any asylum granting stage by filing a request to the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>An application for asylum cannot be submitted at several countries at the same time. If the first application for asylum was registered in Romania, and the person had not completed it before the entry into Romania, and then another application is submitted to another EU Member State, the latter will not accept the application and will return the asylum seeker to Romania.</p>			
<p>Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons</p>	<p>The reasons for depriving the person of the temporary asylum granted include reasonable suspicion that:</p> <p>a) there are serious grounds to assume that the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has committed a major crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts develop to regulate such crimes;</li> <li>- had committed a major crime (except for the ones above) outside Romania before he or she entered Romania as a person enjoying temporary protection;</li> <li>- is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations;</li> </ul> <p>b) there are major grounds to treat this person as a threat for security of Romania; or the person who has been found guilty in the final judgement for the especially grave crime poses a threat for public order in Romania.</p>	<p>The reasons for revoking the status are:</p> <p>reasonable suspicion that the person enjoying temporary asylum has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, a major non-political crime or action inconsistent with the goals and principles of the UN;</p> <p>temporary protection has only been granted based on false or forged identification data;</p> <p>the person enjoying the temporary protection is reasonable considered to pose a threat for security of Romania; or</p> <p>the person granted the temporary asylum has been convicted of the especially grave crime and poses a threat for the society.</p>			
<p>Legal effects of termination of the status</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>The person loses access to a number of social and economic rights.</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>According to the international rules: deportation from the country.</p>			









<p>Mechanism for returning to the country of origin</p>	<p>The displaced person who is going to leave Romania and return to Ukraine has to file a request to the respective public authority (the Immigration Office/Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers in the area where the person is). Such requests are always affirmed.</p> <p>While the temporary protection is in effect, with account of the circumstances in the country of origin, the person can file an application for resumption thereof in Romania. If the application is affirmed, the person will get temporary protection until the period for which the protection has been granted expired.</p>	<p>The person can withdraw the application any time and at any asylum granting stage by filing a request to the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>The asylum seekers have to submit documents to cross the border when they file a application for asylum, but they can be requested and collected any time to leave Romania.</p>			
---	--	--	--	---	---



**MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS**



<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>If a person is a Ukrainian national, he or she can enter Romania with the short-term stay status by showing a biometric or ordinary passport at the border.</p> <p>All the children who come from Ukraine are received in Romania. It is also recommended to have an ID card of the minor or a birth certificate.</p> <p>Parents do not need the second parent’s permit for the minor to cross the border.</p> <p>All the unaccompanied children of any age may cross the border from Ukraine to Romania. The unaccompanied minors will be supported by the designated authorities: the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC) at the level of each county.</p> <p>The male Ukrainians aged 18 to 60 are allowed to enter Romania if they meet the requirements for leaving Ukraine and entering Romania.</p> <p>A valid vaccination certificate or PCR test does not have to be presented to come to Ukraine from Romania. If a person has crossed the land border between Ukraine and Romania, he or she is not placed into the quarantine.</p> <p>These exceptions were prescribed by Resolution of the National Committee for Emergency Situations No. 9 dated 25 February 2022.</p> <p>The nationals of third countries who were residents of</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be submitted by any foreigner directly at the border checkpoint; if a person intends to enter Romania as a migrant, he or she can submit an application for asylum later in any place in Romania, but any way before the term/dreptul de ședere expires. An application for Romanian asylum cannot be filed outside Romania.</p> <p>If a foreigner is of minor age, a application for asylum can be filed by his or her legal representative in the Directorate of Child Protection. The minors who have turned fourteen can submit an application for asylum on their own behalf.</p> <p>If a person has already arrived in Romania, he or she can contact one of six Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers.</p> <p>An asylum seeker will be provided with an asylum application form that can be completed with the help of the official or by the official responsible for accepting the application (if the asylum seeker</p>			
-----------------------------	--	---	--	---	---





	<p>Ukraine and have a valid passport can enter Romania via ordinary border checkpoints and get a visa after they arrive. They do not have to go to a consulate before that. Now nationals of third countries are received from Ukraine only for the purpose of transit. They need to have a valid travel document and get a Romanian transit visa for 90 days after they arrive at the border. The information and assistance for the nationals who are not EU citizens can be found at the website of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). A person can contact the IOM team in Romania on these matters by calling 0212103050.</p> <p>There are certain requirements for the Ukrainian displaced persons bringing their pets from Ukraine into the EU due to the high risk of a Ukrainian pet having rabies and the fact that Ukraine is not a EU Member State. However, given the current situation, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (ANSVSA) has resolved to suspend certain rules necessary to bring pets from Ukraine to Romania on a temporary basis. If a pet does not have rabies vaccination (or the vaccination term has expired), or a pet does not have an identification micro-chip/tattoo, the pet owner fills in the Pet Location Form and will be able to take all the necessary actions (formalities) after he or she comes to Romania. More detailed information can be found at the website of ANSVSA: <a href="http://ansvsa.ro">ansvsa.ro</a>. Before a trip to another EU Member State is continued, all the formalities necessary to get a pet certificate need to be completed.</p>	<p>cannot write) in accordance with his or her oral statements. The form can be completed in the applicant's native language. Romanian or English does not have to be used.</p> <p>Also, all the available documents the asylum seeker has on the personal situation as well as the document to cross the state border need to be furnished; then the person is issued an identification document: a temporary identification document of the asylum seeker issued by the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI).</p> <p>IGI will schedule a preliminary interview and an additional interview to decide on the form of protection. Then the person will get a notice of the time and date of each interview. Everything the person says at the interview is confidential.</p> <p>Interviews are conducted in the presence of an IGI official and an interpreter. The interpretation services are provided in the language the asylum seeker knows or is reasonably expected to know. The person can ask a legal counsellor of CNRR or a representative of the UNHCR to participate in the interview.</p> <p>During the asylum granting procedure, the person may stay in Romania and is protected from expulsion, extradition, forced return to the border or deportation from Romania.</p>			
Assistance in administrative services	The special web-platform Dopomoha ( <a href="https://dopomoha.ro">https://dopomoha.ro</a> ) created by Code for Romania, in partnership with the Department of Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the UN Refugee Agency, the International Organisation for Migration, and the Romanian National Council for Refugees,	The special web-platform Dopomoha ( <a href="https://dopomoha.ro">https://dopomoha.ro</a> ) created by Code for Romania, in partnership with the Department of Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the UN Refugee Agency, the International			





	<p>contains information for the Ukrainians who seek assistance from Romania during the hard period they are going through.</p> <p>Applicable information can be found at <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania">https://help.unhcr.org/romania</a>. Also, necessary information on administrative services can be obtained at the Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers in the respective area of stay. It can be done by calling or writing to the e-mail addresses of these institutions.</p>	<p>Organisation for Migration, and the Romanian National Council for Refugees, contains information for the Ukrainians who seek assistance from Romania during the hard period they are going through.</p> <p>Necessary information on administrative services can be obtained at the Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers in the respective area of stay. It can be done by calling or writing to the e-mail addresses of these institutions.</p>			
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>In Romania, the UNHCR can only provide limited support in some cases. At the same time, this organisation works with partners among the NGOs (non-governmental organisations) that offer free legal consultations all over the country.</p> <p>ACCEPT Association (LGBTQ + NGO in Romania) offers free legal consultations to the refugees from Ukraine. +40 770 613 630 (the hotline is available in Romanian and English). This phone number can be used to contact them in WhatsApp and Telegram in Romanian, English or Ukrainian. Also, you can send them an e-mail: <a href="mailto:help@acceptromania.ro">help@acceptromania.ro</a>.</p> <p>Free legal assistance to the Ukrainian refugees in different countries, including Romania, is provided by UA.SUPPORT: <a href="https://www.ua.support/">https://www.ua.support/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Braşov, Romania: Hotline for Ukrainian nationals who have arrived or are going to arrive in Braşov (RO, UA, RU): +40371.784.071</li> <li>• Sibiu, Romania: TelVerde of Sibiu City Council, via the social security department: +40800 811 822</li> <li>• Timișoara, Romania: Call Centre of Timișoara City Hall: +40356 993</li> <li>• Iași, Romania: Call Centre for the Ukrainian job seekers: 40759479303; <a href="mailto:contact@ukriniasi.ro">contact@ukriniasi.ro</a></li> </ul>	<p>A legal consultation can also be received from the Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR) by calling +40 721 206 926.</p> <p>A person is eligible for the attorney's assistance during the asylum granting procedure. The NGOs or the UNHCR should be contacted for this purpose. (<a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk</a>; <a href="https://dopomoha.ro/uk">https://dopomoha.ro/uk</a>)</p> <p>UA.SUPPORT offers free legal assistance to the Ukrainian refugees in different countries, including Romania: Braşov: Hotline for Ukrainian nationals who have arrived or are going to arrive in Braşov (RO, UA, RU): +40371.784.071 Sibiu: TelVerde of Sibiu City Council, via the social security department: +40800 811 822 Timișoara: Call Centre of Timișoara City Hall: +40356 993 Iași: Call Centre for the Ukrainian job seekers: 40759479303; <a href="mailto:contact@ukriniasi.ro">contact@ukriniasi.ro</a></p>			

	UNBR and the bar in the country “Attorneys for Refugees”: they provide a list of the attorneys who can provide free legal assistance to Ukrainian nationals only ( <a href="https://www.unbr.ro/campania-unbr-si-a-barourilor-din-tara-avocati-pentru-refugiati-ghid-bilingv-romano-ucrainean-telefon-verde-dedicat-exclusiv-cetatenilor-ucraineni-si-o-lista-a-avocailor-care-pot/">https://www.unbr.ro/campania-unbr-si-a-barourilor-din-tara-avocati-pentru-refugiati-ghid-bilingv-romano-ucrainean-telefon-verde-dedicat-exclusiv-cetatenilor-ucraineni-si-o-lista-a-avocailor-care-pot/</a> )				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>The General Inspectorate for Immigration issues a residence permit in Romania and assigns the personal digital code that can be used to interact with the Romanian authorities.</p> <p>A face photo is taken, and the following data are recorded during the introduction to the authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) first and last name;</li> <li>b) date of birth;</li> <li>c) citizenship;</li> <li>d) gender;</li> <li>e) personality;</li> <li>f) family status;</li> <li>g) marital status;</li> <li>h) family relations;</li> <li>i) residence address in Romania.</li> </ul>	<p>The application for asylum shall be accompanied by all the available documents on the personal situation as well as the document to cross the state border (passport or another identification document).</p> <p>When an application for asylum is registered, fingerprints and a photo will be taken.</p> <p>The fingerprints and photographs are recorded in the EU general data base so that it can be traced who has submitted an application for asylum, and in which country.</p> <p>This procedure is not applied to the minors younger than fourteen.</p>			
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p><a href="https://dopomoha.ro/uk/informatii">https://dopomoha.ro/uk/informatii</a></p> <p>If a person is travelling to the EU, no visa is necessary provided that there is a Ukrainian biometric passport. Conditions for entering the EU Member State can be requested from the embassy in the country of destination.</p> <p>The foreigners who come from Ukraine can freely travel Romania with CFR Călători. Moreover, a trip of the refugees leaving Romania to Hungary is free. Thus, CFR Călători grants a free ticket to the border whereas MAV inspector will issue another one for Hungary to Budapest or the nearest border.</p> <p>A national of the third country coming via Moldova has to get a visa from one of the Romanian consulate in</p>	<p>Pursuant to its mandate, the UN Refugee Agency is working to enable the asylum seekers to have access to the territory with fair and efficient asylum procedures and decent conditions. However, the UNHCR in Romania is unable to register applications for asylum or issue documents that certify the refugee status; it is done by the competent Romanian authorities. Additional information can be obtained from the IOM.</p>			







	<p>Moldova, which is issued within several hours (depending on the quantity of the applications being considered).  More detailed information on a trip from Ukraine to Romania via Moldova can be found here:  <a href="https://romania.iom.int/news/what-you-need-know-about-fast-track-transfer-ukraine-romania-moldova">https://romania.iom.int/news/what-you-need-know-about-fast-track-transfer-ukraine-romania-moldova</a></p>				
<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found on the official governmental website.</p> <p>Romania has the Green National Line against Trafficking in Persons:  0-800-800 678 / +4021313 3100  There is also a free national hotline on counteraction to human trafficking and consultations for migrants, 527 (calls from Ukraine).</p> <p>The UNHCR in Romania can be informed of suspected sexual exploitation and violence committed by the UNHCR, UN or NGO employee:  UNHCR in Romania: <a href="mailto:rombu@unhcr.org">rombu@unhcr.org</a>  <a href="mailto:inspector@unhcr.org">inspector@unhcr.org</a></p> <p>Practical advice on how to help the people who have had to flee their country because of the war can be received here: <a href="https://www.eliberare.com/2022/02/ce-trebuie-sa-stii-daca-vrei-sa-ajuti-refugiatii-din-ucraina/">https://www.eliberare.com/2022/02/ce-trebuie-sa-stii-daca-vrei-sa-ajuti-refugiatii-din-ucraina/</a>  Any information on suspected human trafficking can be submitted by calling ANITIP hotline 0800.800.678 (in Romania) or eLiberare Crisis Textline 0757.749.845.</p> <p>Useful information and advice on how to prevent falling victim to human trafficking can be found here:  <a href="https://dopomoha.ro">https://dopomoha.ro</a>;  <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/reporting-sexual-exploitation/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/reporting-sexual-exploitation/</a></p>	<p>Romania has the Green National Line against Trafficking in Persons:  0-800-800 678 / +4021313 3100  There is also a free national hotline on counteraction to human trafficking and consultations for migrants, 527 (calls from Ukraine).</p> <p>The UNHCR in Romania can be informed of suspected sexual exploitation and violence committed by the UNHCR, UN or NGO employee:  UNHCR in Romania: <a href="mailto:rombu@unhcr.org">rombu@unhcr.org</a>  <a href="mailto:inspector@unhcr.org">inspector@unhcr.org</a></p> <p>Any information on suspected human trafficking can be submitted by calling ANITIP hotline 0800.800.678 (in Romania) or eLiberare Crisis Textline 0757.749.845.</p> <p>Information and advice on how to prevent falling victim to human trafficking can be found here: <a href="https://dopomoha.ro">https://dopomoha.ro</a>;  <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/reporting-sexual-exploitation/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/reporting-sexual-exploitation/</a></p>			




<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p> <p>The Ukrainian biometric foreign travel passport itself is a residence permit (foreigners are generally issued the residence permit with necessary records on the legal conditions for staying in Romania that apply to the respective person).</p> <p>However, the following should be remembered: the person hosting the foreigner who has legally arrived in Romania is legally bound to inform the competent territorial police authority thereof within three days following the reception. According to Articles 12, 134 i 135 of GEO No. 194/2002 on the foreigners' regime, failure to fulfil this obligation is considered to be a violation and is punished with a fine.</p> <p>The place of residence can be registered at the portal provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration: <a href="https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/inregistrarestraini/">https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/inregistrarestraini/</a></p> <p>In case of accommodation at hotels or other tourist facilities, the administration of the respective facility will effect all the registration formalities themselves by providing all the necessary data to the competent territorial police authority within 24 hours. In this case, data are also provided to the police officers of the General Inspectorate for Immigration and the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police upon their request.</p>	<p>If a person submit an application for asylum in Romania, he or she may be placed into one of the Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers that are coordinated by the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI). However, if a person has accommodation in another place, he or she has to file an application to IGI to be able to leave the region of entry into Romania. The Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers of the General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI) are located in Bucharest, Timișoara, Giurgiu, Maramureș, Rădăuți and Galați.</p> <p>A person must remember that if he or she has accommodation in another place, the place of residence can be changed, but a new address has to be provided to the General Directorate for Immigration.</p> <p>If a person is staying at the friend's acquaintance's place, the hosting person has to inform the local police thereof within three days following the person's arrival in accordance with the law. If this obligation is not fulfilled, the person will be fined RON 100 to RON 500. In pursuance of the legal obligations, the person has to register the place of residence at the website of the General Inspectorate for Immigration: <a href="https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/inregistrarestraini/">https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/inregistrarestraini/</a>.</p> <p>If a person is staying at the hotel or another tourist facility (boarding house, chalet etc.), he or she has to apply to the nearest police office and get all the necessary information to get registered, within 24 hours.</p>			
---	---	--	--	---	---



<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>There is no financial support to rent accommodation, but the natural and legal persons hosting those from the conflict area in Ukraine get payment for daily accommodation and meals.</p> <p>Pursuant to the state programme 50/20 aimed at long-term housing, persons who host those from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine get monthly monetary payments for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- housing – RON 50 per person per day;</li> <li>- meals – RON 20 per person per day.</li> </ul> <p>The special project Roof has been created to find accommodation for the refugees who come to Romania and need urgent assistance. This platform has been created by Code for Romania and is governed by the National Centre for Commanding and Coordinating Interference, CNCCI and partnering organisations. The platform has been developed in partnership with the Government of Romania, the Department of Emergency Situations, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UNHCR, the National Society of Red Cross, and the Federation of Non-Governmental Organisations. Social service organisations and Day Association. The efforts of the Military Operational Group of the Code of Romania are supported by ING Bank Romania. The platform refugees requests for assistance from refugees and organisations that support them, to find the confirmed housing in the area and mitigate the risks for vulnerable social groups. <a href="https://unacoperis.ro/ro">https://unacoperis.ro/ro</a> (available in Ukrainian).</p>	<p>The asylum seekers may live in one of six Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers managed by the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>More support on the accommodation matters can be received from the International Organisation for Migration here: <a href="https://romania.iom.int/contact-us">https://romania.iom.int/contact-us</a></p> <p>The refugee status gives the same rights (including the residence ones) as to the Romanian nationals, except for the election rights.</p>			
<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in Romania can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country.</p> <p>The Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in Romania can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose.</p>	<p>Code for Romania in partnership with the Government of Romania and the Department of Emergency Situations have created the platform for Emergency Support, where relevant information can be found. <a href="https://sprijindeurgenta.ro/">https://sprijindeurgenta.ro/</a></p> <p>The persons who come from Ukraine are</p>			

	<p>If a person does not have Ukrainian citizenship, he or she can travel within and outside the EU at his or her risk. IND does not issue a return visa to such person. It also applies to the cases when a person without Ukrainian citizenship has the confirmed place of residence.</p>	<p>offered free train rides from the border city to any city they need, based on the documents received at the border.</p> <p>A trip of the refugees leaving Romania for Hungary is free. CFR Călători grants a free ticket to the border whereas MAV inspector issues another one for Hungary to Budapest or the next border.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The person enjoying temporary protection can exercise his or her right to labour in accordance with the legislation of the EU Member States.</p> <p>In Romania, such persons can work based on their residence permit. No notice of employment or visa is necessary.</p> <p>The person who has been granted temporary protection can be hired by natural or legal persons, perform independent activity by adhering to the rules applicable to the profession as well as such activity as educational opportunities for adults, vocational training and practical training in accordance with the law.</p> <p>If necessary documents (diplomas, certificates, qualifications) are not available, the person submits a statement of training or experience in the industry and of no criminal records incompatible with the activity to be performed, against his or her responsibility.</p> <p>However, such documents have to be presented if the person has studied medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, pharmaceuticals, architecture or any regulated activity and is willing to work in Romania.</p>	<p>The right to access to the labour market under the conditions set for the Romanian nationals is granted after the refugee status is given, or in three months after the application for asylum is submitted if the decision still has not been taken.</p>			
<p>Term of the employment permit</p>	<p>The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.</p>	<p>After the refugee status is given, or in three months after the application for asylum is submitted if the decision still has not been taken, the person may get hired under the conditions prescribed by the law for the Romanian nationals.</p>			






Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	<p>The person enjoying temporary protection can exercise his or her right to labour in accordance with the legislation of the EU Member States.</p> <p>The person who has been granted temporary protection can be hired by natural or legal persons, perform independent activity by adhering to the rules applicable to the profession as well as such activity as educational opportunities for adults, vocational training and practical training in accordance with the Romanian law.</p> <p>In order to use the employment incentive measures and protection within the unemployment security system, it is necessary to get registered with the country employment agencies, the Bucharest municipality. The list of the free services offered by ANOFM (National Employment Agency) can be found here:  <a href="https://mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/MMSS/20220307_pliant_servicii-UKR-pag2.jpg">https://mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/MMSS/20220307_pliant_servicii-UKR-pag2.jpg</a> in Romanian.  <a href="https://dopomoha.ro/">https://dopomoha.ro/</a></p>	The asylum seekers can work under the same conditions as the Romanian nationals after they are given the refugee status or in three months after the application for asylum is filed if the decision still has not been taken.			
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p> <p>This matter is governed by the Convention between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion as to Income and Capital Taxes dated 29.03.1996 ratified by Ukraine on 21.10.1997. Given the clauses of Article 15 of the Convention dated 29.03.1996, the rewards received by a resident of the Contracting State in connection with the hired labour are subject to tax assessment only in such State unless the hired labour is performed in the other Contracting State.</p>	The asylum seekers can work under the same conditions as the Romanian nationals after they are given the refugee status or in three months after the application for asylum is filed if the decision still has not been taken. Therefore, tax assessment is carried out on general grounds, the same way as for the Romanian nationals.			



	If the hired labour is performed in the other Contracting State, the reward obtained in this regard can be subject to tax assessment in that other State.				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	<p>Information on psychological assistance in Romania can be found at the official website of the UNHCR in Romania: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk</a>.</p> <p>The support service (<a href="https://consilierhiv.ro/uk">https:// consilierhiv.ro/uk</a> ) helps contact the mental therapist who works for free and renders psychological support. The same website offers psychological services to persons who have come to Romania with HIV.</p> <p>All the psychosocial services provided by Sens Positiv Association are free, anonymous and confidential.</p> <p>Some private hospitals offer free psychological consultations. In particular, it is the private hospital Regina Maria, the hotline for the victims of war in Ukraine: 021 9277 (in English only).</p>	<p>Information on psychological assistance in Romania can be found at the official website of the UNHCR in Romania: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/uk</a>.</p> <p>The support service (<a href="https://consilierhiv.ro/uk">https:// consilierhiv.ro/uk</a> ) helps contact the mental therapist who works for free and renders psychological support. The same website offers psychological services to persons who have come to Romania with HIV.</p> <p>All the psychosocial services provided by Sens Positiv Association are free, anonymous and confidential.</p>		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	



<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection may use, upon their request, necessary maintenance assistance if they do not have necessary material resources.</p> <p>The information on the UNHCR monetary assistance programme in Romania can be found at the official governmental website: <a href="https://dopomoha.ro/">https://dopomoha.ro/</a> Registration for financial assistance is separate from registration for temporary protection, which is effected by the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>Financial assistance for basic needs can be received from the UNHCR by the person who fled Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later and stayed in Romania for at least seven days. It is necessary to make an arrangement (<a href="https://enketo.unhcr.org/single/7iuP2pWb">https://enketo.unhcr.org/single/7iuP2pWb</a>) by completing the respective form (only one form needs to be submitted for the family). The UNHCR will send a text message. A message can be sent in up to several weeks following the request.</p> <p>When the arrangement is made, families and individuals will come to the special registration office to get financial assistance managed by the UNHCR; information and fingerprints must be provided for registration with the secure data base. All the family members who are eligible for assistance, including children, have to come to the registration office. They are supposed to get financial assistance to the Romanian bank card or via a text message with the unique code in cash in the bank by showing the identification document, within seven days following the registration.</p> <p>The payees who meet the requirements will get RON 568 per person per month. Financial assistance is granted only once a month for three months.</p> <p>The families who get such monetary assistance from other humanitarian organisations, non-governmental organisations, UN agencies etc. are not eligible for financial assistance from the UNHCR. It is applicable</p>	<p>Asylum seekers are eligible for the daily payment of RON 20 per day. This amount can be received every month at the Regional Centre for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers to which the person pertains.</p> <p>Those who have applied for refugee status to the General Inspectorate for Immigration are not eligible for payments since they can get assistance directly from the General Inspectorate for Immigration (GII).</p> <p>The asylum seeker is eligible for free basic medical assistance and treatment, first aid in hospital and free treatment of acute/chronic life-threatening conditions. If the person has special medical needs, he or she may get adequate medical aid subject to the condition. (<a href="https://dopomoha.ro/uk/sanatate">https://dopomoha.ro/uk/sanatate</a>)</p> <p>Refugees are offered free medical consultation in Ukrainian at +40373787805. Telios Care (Romania). Free paediatric consultations and pregnancy monitoring services for the refugee mothers from Ukraine can be received at: +40219896 Medicovert. In order to ensure access to necessary medical services, Medicovert offers the unique number at which the female refugees from Ukraine can get information: +4021 796 7391 (with one Ukrainian-speaking operator and five English-speaking operators).</p> <p>HIV treatment or services for those coming from Ukraine: +40744682225 Sens Pozitiv.</p>			
--	---	--	--	---	---

	<p>when the amount of the monetary assistance obtained per month is RON 500 or more per person, and the assistance is granted for at least three months.</p> <p>The persons are provided with the following in the temporary accommodation and humanitarian aid camps or other accommodation centres prescribed by the county/municipal committees of Bucharest for emergency situations during their temporary stay: meals, clothes; personal hygiene products; primary medical aid and treatment; emergency medical aid as well as free medical aid and treatment in case of acute or chronic life-threatening conditions, via the national health care system; they are given the right to be engaged into the national health care programmes aimed at prevention, monitoring and control of infectious diseases, in the epidemiological risk situations. In order to get any resources, meals, products, clothes, a request must be registered at <a href="https://sprijindeurgenta.ro/">https://sprijindeurgenta.ro/</a></p> <p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection may use medical services, medical devices, medicines, medical products within the national therapeutic health care programmes the same way as the insured Romanian nationals. They do not have to pay social medical insurance contributions, personal contributions for the medicines provided during outpatient treatment, and are exempted from additional payments.</p> <p>Medical services within the specialised outpatient polyclinic assistance are provided without a doctor's referral (the form used in the social medical insurance system).</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special</p>	<p>Temporary protection provides for the right to adequate medical assistance if a person has special needs. (<a href="https://dopomoha.ro/">https://dopomoha.ro/</a>)</p> <p>In order to get financial assistance, the children under eighteen who are in Romania without their parents or family members and have no one to accompany them for registration have to contact their social worker or legal</p>	<p>The international protection of refugees provides for the right to adequate medical assistance if a person has special needs. (<a href="https://dopomoha.ro/">https://dopomoha.ro/</a>)</p> <p>Such assistance is granted under the same conditions as persons who have been granted temporary protection.</p>		■	■

<p>needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>representative or call 021 201 7873/+40 723 653651 to get the consultation from the UNHCR.          People living with HIV can get registered and receive medical aid in one of ten regional HIV centres that are ready to host refugees from Ukraine.</p> <p>Information on where help can be provided if specialised medical aid is necessary for the person suffering from an orphan or chronic disease can be found at the official website: <a href="https://dopomoha.ro/uk/sanatate">https://dopomoha.ro/uk/sanatate</a></p> <p>There are also clinics that support the people in vulnerable situations well as those in need of emergency medical aid, such as: Sanador (see the clinics in Bucharest: <a href="https://www.sanador.ro/contact-sanador">https://www.sanador.ro/contact-sanador</a>), Medicover (which supports the Ukrainian refugee mothers with free paediatric consultations and pregnancy monitoring – <a href="https://www.medicover.ro/clinici/">https://www.medicover.ro/clinici/</a>). In order to ensure access to necessary medical services as quickly and easily as possible, Medicover offers the unique number at which the female refugees from Ukraine can get information: +4021 796 7391 (with one Ukrainian-speaking operator and five English-speaking operators).</p> <p>In cooperation with EURORDIS – the European Organisation for Rare Diseases (<a href="http://www.eurordis.org">www.eurordis.org</a>), the National Alliance of Rare Diseases of Romania (<a href="http://www.bolirareromania.ro">www.bolirareromania.ro</a>) can offer support and recommendations to the refugees who come to Romania and suffer from rare diseases. NoRo Centre in Zalău also offers free therapy for the Ukrainian children who need respective services.</p> <p>Code4Romania has been created by the Association of Daruieste Aripa and the Romanian Society of Paediatric Haematology and Oncology to help the Ukrainian children suffering from cancer. It helps get easy, quick and targeted access to the specialised medical assistance necessary for the children in Romania. The platform also offers solutions for logistic and social needs of families of these children.</p>				
---	--	--	--	--	--



	<p>The parents, relatives or friends of the Ukrainian child who is suffering from cancer and needs medical aid can apply to Ukraine Children Cancer Help (<a href="https://ccieurope.eu">https://ccieurope.eu</a>) for oncological assistance to the Ukrainian children.</p> <p>The National Agency for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men helps victims of domestic and sexual violence (phone: +40800500333).</p> <p>Nobody is permitted to force to work or propose to provide sexual or any other services (items or money) in exchange for assistance or support; if it is done, relevant information can be submitted to the public authorities, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) or the UNHCR <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/romania/information-for-children-and-young-people-arriving-from-ukraine/">https://help.unhcr.org/romania/information-for-children-and-young-people-arriving-from-ukraine/</a> , and safe and confidential support can be offered. Assistance is free to everyone (women, men and children).</p>				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	<p>The person who enjoys temporary protection in Romania and who has not turned eighteen has the right of access to the public educational system (for free) under the same conditions as the Romanian nationals (pre-school, primary and secondary education).</p> <p>The Ukrainian children have the right to education in Romanian schools under the same conditions as the Romanians. In particular, they are eligible for: free accommodation in boarding schools; provision of food products within the existing social programmes; free resources (goods, clothes, shoes, text books); health examination in schools and free vaccination; free</p>	All persons under eighteen may attend kindergarten and school under the same conditions as the Romanian children.			



	<p>transport for orphan students, students with special educational needs, persons under special protection; free courses of the Romanian language.</p> <p>An application for admission to school is submitted/forwarded both in hard and soft copy by a parent, a legal representative, a representative of the competent authority responsible for unaccompanied minors in the county/municipal school inspectorate of Bucharest.</p> <p>The detailed information can be found at the website of the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>Moreover, a number of the platforms/resources with applicable official information have been established to inform of educational issues:  <a href="https://www.edu.ro/alaturi_de_Ucraina">https://www.edu.ro/alaturi_de_Ucraina</a></p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>All the unaccompanied children of any age may cross the border from Ukraine to Romania. The unaccompanied minors will be supported by the designated authorities: the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC) at the level of each county.</p> <p>If a child is in Romania alone, without his or her parents or other family members, he or she may get assistance from the public authorities or other organisations in order to find a safe place to live in and be taken care of.</p> <p>If a child travels with his or her family who are not parents, he or she can stay with the family, but the public authorities, the UNHCR or other assisting organisations must be informed who the parents are, where the child supposes they are, and any contact details available.</p> <p>If the child does not know where his or her parents or relatives are, or connection has been lost, the Romanian public authorities have to be informed thereof.</p>				



Right to vote at the local election	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>Refugees have no election rights.</p> <p>The subsidiary protection beneficiary has the same rights as the Romanian nationals, but he or she has no right to elect and be elected.</p>		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their Ukrainian members	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	The refugees have the same rights as the Romanian nationals.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	<p>In case the members of the separated family enjoy temporary protection in different Member States, the family member are united with account of their will. If one or several family members of the temporary protection beneficiary still are not in Romania, the family reunion will occur if it is established that they need protection.</p> <p>Family reunion may be requested for: the spouse; the unmarried minor beneficiary or one of the parents, regardless of whether the child has been born in marriage or out of wedlock or has been adopted; the parent of the person enjoying protection or another full-aged person responsible for him or her in accordance with the Romanian legislation if the respective beneficiary is minor and unmarried.</p>	<p>The asylum seekers who get assistance may file an application for family reunion if they have a family member residing in the EU. (The source of information is a website of the General Inspectorate for Immigration – <a href="https://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/communication-of-the-decision/">https://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/communication-of-the-decision/</a>). The information is available in Romanian and English.</p>			









# SLOVAKIA

Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>Law No. 253/1998 coll. on Reporting on Residence of the Citizens of the Slovak Republic and the Register of Residents of the Slovak Republic dated 1 July 1998</p> <p>Law No. 404/2011 Coll. “On the Stay of Foreigners and Amendments and Supplements to Specific Laws in the Following Revisions”</p>	<p>Slovakia is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees (ratified on 04.02.1993).</p> <p>Law No. 404/2011 Coll. “On the Stay of Foreigners and Amendments and Supplements to Specific Laws in the Following Revisions”</p> <p>Law No. 480/2002 Coll. “On Asylum”</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		







	<p>Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 93/2022 coll. “On Specific Actions in the Area of Social Affairs, Family and Employment during an Emergency, State of Emergency Imposed due to Mass Influx of Foreigners to the Slovak Republic as a Result of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine” dated 23 March 2022.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them</p>	<p>Official website of the public sector of the Slovak Republic: <a href="https://ua.gov.sk/">https://ua.gov.sk/</a></p> <p>Website of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1">https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1</a></p> <p>Hotline of the Ministry of Interior of Slovakia for the Ukrainians +421 513 816 111 and +421 259 765 111</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia (<a href="https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina">https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina</a>)</p> <p>Migration Information Centre of the IOM <a href="https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina">https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina</a></p> <p>Also, the information can be found at <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html</a> <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">ua.gov.sk</a>, <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">ukraineslovakia.sk</a></p> <p>The Human Rights League is a non-governmental organisation that provides information to foreigners and refugees on their stay, visas and asylum in several languages. Phone number (hotline) for Ukrainian nationals: <a href="tel:+421918366968">+421 918 366 968</a></p>	<p>Official website of the public sector of the Slovak Republic: <a href="https://ua.gov.sk/">https://ua.gov.sk/</a></p> <p>Website of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1">https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1</a> Hotline of the Ministry of Interior of Slovakia for the Ukrainians +421 513 816 111 and +421 259 765 111</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia (<a href="https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina">https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina</a>)</p> <p>Migration Information Centre of the IOM <a href="https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina">https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina</a></p> <p>Also, the information can be found at <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html</a>, <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">ua.gov.sk</a>, <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">ukraineslovakia.sk</a></p> <p>International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Information and consultation on arrival and stay in Slovakia. Hotline: <a href="tel:+380850211478">0850 211 478</a> (from the Slovak Republic) From abroad: <a href="tel:+421252630023">+421 252 630 023</a>, <a href="tel:+421556258662">+421 556 258 662</a> Additional details: <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk">www.mic.iom.sk</a></p>			





	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:ukrajina@hrl.sk">ukrajina@hrl.sk</a>  Additional information: <a href="http://ukraineslovakia.sk">http://ukraineslovakia.sk</a></p> <p>If a person has lost connection with his or her family or relatives, the Family Reunion service of the Slovak Red Cross can be used.</p> <p>Additional details: <a href="http://www.mic.iom.sk">www.mic.iom.sk</a>  SOS Ukraine Slovakia is the Ukrainian community in Slovakia  Hotline: +421 911 201 889  E-mail: <a href="mailto:ukrajina.sk.sos@gmail.com">ukrajina.sk.sos@gmail.com</a>  Facebook: Ukraine-Slovakia SOS</p>	<p>The Human Rights League is a non-governmental organisation that provides information to foreigners and refugees on their stay, visas and asylum in several languages. Phone number (hotline) for Ukrainian nationals: +421 918 366 968  E-mail: <a href="mailto:ukrajina@hrl.sk">ukrajina@hrl.sk</a>  Additional information: <a href="http://ukraineslovakia.sk">http://ukraineslovakia.sk</a></p>			
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Any persons fleeing the war in Ukraine as well as nationals of third countries who are not in Ukraine are allowed to enter Slovakia. They are Ukrainian nationals and their family members.  A family member of the Ukrainian national is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a spouse being a Ukrainian national;</li> <li>- a minor child of the Ukrainian national or a minor child of the spouse of the Ukrainian national;</li> <li>- a parent of the minor child who is a Ukrainian national;</li> <li>- another close relative of the Ukrainian national who resided with him or her in the same household and was fully or partly dependent on him or her as of the date of the mass influx of immigrants.</li> </ul> <p>Foreigners who are not Ukrainian nationals and benefit from international protection in Ukraine or other national protection granted before 24 February 2022, and their family members.  Family members of the foreigner mean persons who benefited from protection in</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be filed by any foreigner at the border checkpoint in Slovakia or at the transit area in the airport. There have to be specific reasons to fear persecution in the country of origin for a person to be recognised a refugee. Such reasons can be without limitation be associated with his or her race, religion, nationality/citizenship, political views or pertinence to the specific social group. A person can just claim that he or she is willing to apply for asylum and explain that he or she is afraid to return to his or her motherland.  Subsidiary protection may be granted to protect from major injustice in the person's country of origin.</p>			

	<p>Ukraine before 24.02.2022, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a spouse of the above-mentioned foreigner;</li> <li>- a minor child of the foreigner;</li> <li>- a minor child of the foreigner's spouse;</li> <li>- another close relative of the foreigner who resided with him or her in the same household and was fully or partly dependent on him or her as of the date of the mass influx of immigrants.</li> </ul> <p>Temporary refuge does to apply to Ukrainian nationals who hold a permanent or temporary residence permit in Slovakia or have submitted an application for asylum or have already been granted asylum or subsidiary protection.</p>				
Decision-making authority	<p>An application for temporary refuge is submitted personally in the registration centres or foreigner police departments.</p> <p>The departments of the Migration Police in PZ Bratislava, Dunajská Streda, Trnava, Prešov, Košice, Rožmberk and Trenčín accept applications for temporary refuge only from pregnant women, families with children (if at least one child is younger than six years old), persons older than 65 and other unprotected social groups.</p>	<p>All the applications for international protection in Slovakia are considered, and decisions thereon are taken by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior.</p>			
Documents to be furnished	<p>The applicant has to furnish reliable confirmation of his or her identity and citizenship as well as facts that make the person eligible for temporary refuge (international/internal protection, family relations or permanent residence permit and inability to return to the country or region of origin).</p> <p>The identity can be confirmed with the travel, identification or another document (foreign travel passport, ID card); if there are</p>	<p>An application for asylum (refugee status) can be submitted at the entry to the Slovak Republic in the police office at the border or later, after the entry to the Slovak Republic at the police office in the designated asylum facility (migration camp in Humenné).</p> <p>An application for asylum on behalf of the minor who travels without parents or other family members is submitted by his or her guardian.</p> <p>Also, the person who has filed an application</p>			







	<p>none, it can be another identification document (for instance, a driving licence or any other photo document, birth certificate).</p> <p>An application on behalf of a minor is submitted by a legal representative or a representative designated by the court. A minor has to be present during the submission.</p> <p>Before a personal application is filed to the police, a person can get registered with the website of electronic services of the Ministry of Interior; the police will already have necessary data, and the application will be considered faster.</p> <p>More detailed information on the procedure for temporary refuge registration can be found at the website of electronic services of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic admits pets at the border checkpoints without a passport and vaccination. The persons accompanying such pets have to complete the form, which is also available at the border checkpoints.</p>	<p>for asylum needs to sign the form called “Foreigner’s Declaration” where it is stated that he or she is willing to apply for international protection, and the reasons for international protection are specified.</p> <p>If a person is older than fourteen, his or her fingerprints will be taken in the police office. If he or she has travel documents and/or identification document, they will be seized temporarily, and their copies together with the declaration and other documents will be sent to the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior for the inspection. The travel documents and/or identification document will be returned after the asylum granting procedure is completed.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic can grant asylum for humanitarian reasons.</p>			
<p>Time frames for filing an application</p>	<p>An application can be submitted any time.</p>	<p>There is no specific deadline, but it should be done as soon as possible after the arrival.</p> <p>An application for asylum can be submitted if a person arrives in the Slovak Republic via the border checkpoint, and an application for asylum has to be accepted by the border police unit at the border checkpoint. If a person travels by air, he or she has to apply to the police office at the transit area of the airport (Košice, Bratislava, Poprad).</p> <p>If a person is already in the Slovak Republic, he or she may only submit an application for asylum to the Asylum Department of the</p>			

		<p>Police Force in Humenné.</p> <p>Applications for asylum or subsidiary protection are considered by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR.</p> <p>After a person claims asylum, he or she will have 24 hours to head for the reception centre; otherwise, the police will take him or her there.</p>			
<p>Time frames for considering an application</p>	<p>If the displaced persons from Ukraine have a foreign travel passport, an identification document or another document, the temporary refuge status will be granted at once.</p> <p>An application will be processed faster if the person registers it at the website of electronic services of the Ministry of Interior before the application is submitted to the police in person. This way, the police will already have the necessary data.</p> <p>If there is no identification document, a decision on the application will be taken within 30 days.</p> <p>If a foreigner has not documents or accommodation, he or she has to come to the Humenné Reception Centre of the Migration Office so that the temporary refuge case will be considered.</p> <p>Contact details can be found here:  <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?kontakty_migracny_u_rad">https://www.minv.sk/?kontakty_migracny_u_rad</a>.</p> <p>If an application for temporary refuge is satisfied, a residence permit with the record "TEMPORARY REFUGE" is issued.</p> <p>If a foreigner has no documents, but has accommodation, he or she does not have to come to the Humenné Reception Centre after the declaration is submitted.</p>	<p>The decision has to be taken within six months. This term can be extended, and if it is, the person will be informed thereof in writing.</p>			

Date of start of the protection	04.03.2022	A person is deemed to be an asylum seeker as soon as he or she applies for asylum. The person cannot be expelled (banished) to the country of origin starting from that moment.			
Duration of the status	Temporary refuge is granted until the end of the current year (31.12.2022), and it can be extended subject to the military situation in Ukraine.	If a person is granted asylum, he or she will get a permanent residence permit in Slovakia. If a person is granted subsidiary protection, he or she will get a temporary residence permit in Slovakia for a year.			
Extension of the status	Extension of the temporary refuge depends on development of the military situation in Ukraine.	<p>Resumption or extension of the document pertains to the competence of the issuing authority until the person legally settles down in another territory and while the person legally resides in the territory where the authority is located. Under the same conditions, issued of a new document pertains to the competence of the authority that has issued the previous document.</p> <p>If a person no longer has the right to stay in Slovakia (for instance, upon completion of the asylum granting procedure or expiration of the visa, residence permit or visa-free relations), there are several circumstances under which the stay in the Slovak Republic will remain valid. In the first place, they are obstacles to the person's expulsion in connection with the threat for his or her life, inviolability and freedom, or in connection with his or her status of a stateless person.</p> <p>Subsidiary protection can also be extended if the reasons for granting such protection continue to exist. A person can submit an application for the continued subsidiary protection for two years at a time (a temporary residence permit will also be extended for two years at a time). Such request has to be submitted during the last 90 days for which the subsidiary protection is granted.</p>			



<p>Grounds for termination of the status</p>	<p>Temporary refuge is terminated in case of its expiration and the person's death, and in case the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has filed an application for asylum or subsidiary protection;</li> <li>- has been granted a temporary or permanent residence permit in Slovakia;</li> <li>- has refused from temporary refuge in writing;</li> <li>- has been granted a or subsidiary protection in another EU Member State;</li> <li>- has received a residence permit for an indefinite period or temporary refuge in another country.</li> </ul>	<p>The grounds for terminating the refugee status are:</p> <p>a) reasonable grounds to assume that the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has committed a major crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts develop to regulate such crimes;</li> <li>- had committed a major crime (except for the ones above) outside Slovakia before he or she entered that country as a person enjoying temporary protection;</li> <li>- is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations;</li> </ul> <p>b) there are major grounds to treat this person as a threat for security of Slovakia; or the person who has been found guilty in the final judgement for the especially grave crime poses a threat for public order in Slovakia.</p>			
<p>Mechanisms for changing the status</p>	<p>The person who has been granted the temporary refuge status still is eligible for the refugee status (asylum).</p> <p>If a foreigner with the temporary refuge has decided to live in another EU Member State, and this country has granted him or her temporary refuge or another form of protection, temporary refuge in the Slovak Republic is revoked.</p>	<p>The person can withdraw the application any time and at any asylum granting stage by filing a request to the competent authorities. An application for asylum cannot be submitted at several countries at the same time. If the first application for asylum was registered in Slovakia, and the person had not completed it before the entry, and then another application is submitted to another EU Member State, the latter will not accept the application and will return the asylum seeker to Slovakia.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic will grant subsidiary protection in case the applicant has not been granted asylum, but there are serious grounds to assume that he or she will be under threat of major injustice if he or she returns to the country of origin.</p>			







<p>Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons</p>	<p>The reasons for revocation of the temporary refuge granted is reasonable suspicion that the person enjoying temporary refuge has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, a major non-political crime or action inconsistent with the goals and principles of the UN; temporary refuge has only been granted based on false or forged identification data; the person granted the temporary refuge is reasonably considered to be a hazard for the security of the SR, or the person granted the temporary refuge has been convicted of the especially grave crime and poses a threat for the society.</p>	<p>The reasons for revoking the status are: reasonable suspicion that the person enjoying temporary refuge has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, a major non-political crime or action inconsistent with the goals and principles of the UN; temporary refuge has only been granted based on false or forged identification data; the person enjoying temporary refuge is reasonably considered to be a hazard for the security of the SR; or the person granted the temporary asylum has been convicted of the especially grave crime and poses a threat for the society.</p>			
<p>Legal effects of termination of the status</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on legal effects of termination of the protected status.</p> <p>The person loses access to a number of social and economic rights.</p>	<p>The legal effect of termination of the status is expulsion from the country. If the expulsion case had been initiated before submission of the application for asylum, the application always results in suspension of the case until the asylum granting procedure is completed. Then the expulsion procedure can be continued. If a decision on expulsion has already been adopted as of the date of the application for asylum, in case of a repeated application for asylum submitted with the only purpose to delay the expulsion, the deportation of such person can be effected after the decision is delivered to the Migration Office.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for returning to the country of origin</p>	<p>If a person decides to return to Ukraine and does not intend to return to the Slovak Republic as a refugee, he or she has to refuse from temporary refuge in writing by sending a letter to the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, 6 Pivonková Street, 812 72, Bratislava. After this application for refusal from temporary refuge is delivered, the temporary refuge will cease to be in effect.</p>	<p>The person can withdraw the application any time and at any asylum granting stage. The asylum seekers have to submit documents to cross the border when they file a application for asylum, but they can be requested and collected any time to leave Slovakia.</p>			



	<p>Information and advice for the nationals of third countries who arrive in Slovakia from Ukraine and need help returning to their country of origin can be found at the website of the IOM (Department for Assisted Voluntary Return).</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--



**MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS**







<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>The Ukrainian nationals with the biometric passport can come to Slovakia visa-free and stay in Slovakia without a visa for up to 90 days within any 180-day period. Anyone fleeing the military conflict is admitted. Those who do not have a valid foreign travel passport (a biometric passport or visa) are also admitted to the Slovak Republic following the individual consideration. The persons who come to the neighbouring state where they were under immediate threat during the military conflict before their arrival, and persons who need international protection or travel for other humanitarian reasons meet the conditions for entering Slovakia imposed in connection with the coronavirus pandemic. After they arrive, these persons do not have to register at <a href="http://korona.gov.sk/ehranica">http://korona.gov.sk/ehranica</a>, and they are not subject to the mandatory isolation. The State Veterinary Administration of the Slovak Republic has allowed non-commercial transfer of pets accompanying the refugees that do not meet the conditions of the effective laws to the Slovak Republic.  The Slovak Republic admits all the nationals of third countries who come from Ukraine</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be filed by any foreigner at the border checkpoint in Slovakia or at the transit area in the airport. If a person is already in Slovakia and is willing to apply for asylum, he or she needs to apply to the nearest police station authorised to accept applications for asylum as soon as possible. If a person is at the detention centre for foreigners or in prison, he or she can apply for international protection. There have to be specific reasons to fear persecution in the country of origin for a person to be recognised a refugee. Such reasons can be without limitation be associated with his or her race, religion, nationality/citizenship, political views or pertinence to the specific social group. A person can just claim that he or she is willing to apply for asylum and explain that he or she is afraid to return to his or her motherland. Subsidiary protection may be granted to protect from major injustice in the person's country of origin. An application for asylum on behalf of the minor who travels without parents or other family members is submitted by his or her guardian. Also, the person who has filed an application for asylum needs to sign the form called</p>			
-----------------------------	---	--	--	---	---



	<p>and do not meet one or several legal entry conditions under the Schengen Borders Code (for instance, no travel document, no valid visa if it is necessary, etc.) for humanitarian reasons. In order to accelerate the border control at the checkpoints to the Slovak Republic, persons entering its territory are recommended to show the border guards the identification documents, documents on the status of residence in Ukraine (including the expired ones) or the child's birth certificate, if they have such documents with them, and even if they do not have valid travel documents.</p>	<p>“Foreigner’s Declaration” where it is stated that he or she is willing to apply for international protection, and the reasons for international protection are specified. If a person is older than fourteen, his or her fingerprints will be taken in the police office. If he or she has travel documents and/or identification document, they will be seized temporarily, and their copies together with the declaration and other documents will be sent to the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior for the inspection. The travel documents and/or identification document will be returned after the asylum granting procedure is completed. The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic can grant asylum for humanitarian reasons.</p>			
<p>Assistance in administrative services</p>	<p>The official websites: <a href="https://ua.gov.sk/">https://ua.gov.sk/</a> – the official website of the public sector of the SR, and <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html">https://www.mic.iom.sk/sk/novinky/760-informatsiya-ukrayina.html</a>, provide information on the administrative services (with the addresses and contact details of the respective institutions), in particular, the ones on the temporary protection status.</p> <p>Starting from May 2022, persons with temporary refuge may use the consultation services of the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family to help them find a job and to inform them of employment opportunities at the Slovak labour market and in certain regions of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>Also, the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family will help draw up an application for designating the guardian to court (for instance, for the child’s health care</p>	<p>The official websites:  Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1">https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1</a>   Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia (<a href="https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina">https://www.mzv.sk/ukrajina</a>)   Migration Information Centre (IOM) <a href="https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina">https://mfa.gov.ua/news/119-rekomendatsii-mzs-gromadyanam-ukraini-yaki-planuyut-poizdku-do-slovachchina</a></p>			

	<p>or educational purposes)  <a href="https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvo dna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/zakladne-informacie_pomoc-detom-z-ukrajiny_sk.pdf">https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvo dna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/zakladne-informacie_pomoc-detom-z-ukrajiny_sk.pdf</a></p> <p>On 26 April 2022 the first part of the service for authentication of documents was launched – Certificate of granting/extension of tolerated residence for foreign nationals on the territory of the Slovak Republic who have been granted temporary refuge on the territory of the Slovak Republic. This service is publicly available and is intended for all those who wish to verify the authenticity of the issued document. (<a href="https://ua.gov.sk/">https://ua.gov.sk/</a>)</p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>Public sources contain no information in clear language on provision of free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons.</p> <p>On the Day of the Bar (27 April 2022), the Association of Attorneys of Slovakia organised provision of legal consultations to the nationals.</p> <p>The Human Rights League is the Slovak non-governmental organisation that provides free legal assistance and information to the foreigners and refugees in Slovakia since 2005. The office is located in Bratislava, but they cooperate with the lawyers and attorneys all over Slovakia.</p>	<p>Assistance can be provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Legal consultations in the first instance are generally provided by the staff of the NGO Slovak Humanitarian Council. If a person gets a negative decision on his or her application for asylum and intends to challenge that decision, he or she is eligible for free legal assistance from the Centre for Legal Aid.</p> <p>Another option is to contact the non-governmental organisations that offer legal counselling to asylum seekers: Slovak Humanitarian Council or Human Rights League. UA.SUPPORT offers free legal assistance to the Ukrainian refugees in different countries.</p>			



<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>In order to obtain the temporary protection status, the applicant has to furnish reliable evidence of his or her identity and citizenship as well as facts that certify the right to submit an application for temporary refuge.</p> <p>The identity can be confirmed with the travel, identification or another document (foreign travel passport, ID card); if there are none, it can be another identification document (for instance, a driving licence or any other photo document, birth certificate).</p> <p>An application on behalf of a minor is submitted by a legal representative or a representative designated by the court. A minor has to be present during the submission.</p> <p>If a person has a travel, identification or another document (for instance, the child's birth certificate etc.), they have to be presented. In this case, the foreigner will be immediately granted temporary protection.</p> <p>If a person has no documents, he or she can attend specific police offices where his or her application (so called "application for temporary refuge") will be accepted and transferred to the competent authority.</p> <p>If the person already has accommodation, the application for temporary refuge has to be accompanied by one of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the affidavit of all the real estate owners on provision of accommodation, or</li> <li>the lease contract made with the estate owner(s), or</li> <li>confirmation of the accommodation provided from the accommodation facility.</li> </ul> <p>No certificate of authentic signatures in the</p>	<p>After the person states to the police that he or she is willing to file an application for asylum/international protection in Slovakia, the police officers will invite the interpreter who will translate into the person's language. The police officers will make a brief record, which will contain personal data, information on the route and reasons for applying for asylum. These data must be accurate since the record can be used in other proceedings as well. In order to establish the person's identity, the police officers will take the person's photo and fingerprints to check the person against the police data bases as well as the European data base Eurodac, and will take away his or her travel document (passport) or another identification document (for instance, a national passport, a driving license, a birth certificate). An application for asylum will be sent to the Migration Office, which will consider the application.</p> <p>Fingerprints are taken from the asylum seekers who are older than fourteen.</p> <p>If the authorities considering the application have doubts as to the person's age as a minor, he or she has to take medical examination to establish the age by means of bone X-ray examination.</p>			
---	---	---	--	---	---





	<p>accommodation documents is required. In case the address changes, the municipality or the city where the person has moved has to be informed thereof. On 26 April 2022 the first part of the service for authentication of documents was launched – Certificate of granting/extension of tolerated residence for foreign nationals on the territory of the Slovak Republic who have been granted temporary refuge on the territory of the Slovak Republic. This service is publicly available and is intended for all those who wish to verify the authenticity of the issued document.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.</p>	<p>If the person enjoying temporary refuge is willing to leave the Slovak Republic for a country outside the European Union (for instance, on a summer holiday), he or she needs a valid foreign travel passport that gives the right to cross the external border of the European Union. When it comes to each trip abroad, the applicable entry conditions of each country must be checked: for instance, necessary travel documents, visa requirements, possible anti-COVID-19 measures, mandatory vaccination and other possible restrictions.  Information on the stay and visas is provided by the Human Rights League in several languages.  Additional details: <a href="http://ukraineslovakia.sk">http://ukraineslovakia.sk</a></p>	<p>Pursuant to its mandate, the UN Refugee Agency is working to enable the asylum seekers to have access to the territory with fair and efficient asylum procedures and decent conditions. An application for asylum does not make a person eligible for entering another Member State of the European Union or the Schengen Area. The person has to stay in the Slovak Republic during the asylum granting procedure. If the Migration Office finds out that the person has left the Slovak Republic or has been outside the camp without a permit for more than seven days, the asylum granting procedure will be stopped.  A person cannot file an application for a temporary, permanent or tolerated residence permit during the asylum granting procedure. As soon as a decision on the asylum granting procedure is taken, there is no more obstacle to submitting an application for a residence permit. Submission of an application for asylum does not affect the term of the temporary or permanent residence permit. If a person has a</p>			





		permanent or temporary residence permit, the police will not take away his or her travel document or another identification document when the application is submitted. The person does not have to stay in the camp as long as he or she has a permanent or temporary residence permit.			
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	The official website contains safety recommendations: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/uk/services/stay-safe/">https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/uk/services/stay-safe/</a> If a person is not feeling safe, he or she has to call the national hotline for counter-trafficking in human beings (0800 800 818)»	The official website contains safety recommendations: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/uk/services/stay-safe/">https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/uk/services/stay-safe/</a> Consultations are also provided at the human trafficking hotlines here: <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/wp-content/uploads/sites/76/2022/06/trafficking-hotlines.pdf">https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/wp-content/uploads/sites/76/2022/06/trafficking-hotlines.pdf</a>			
Time frames for exercising the residence right	The term of the temporary residence, permanent residence or tolerated residence, which would otherwise expire during an emergency, is extended for up to two months after the emergency is cancelled.	The person who has been granted asylum is issued a residence document for ten years. When it is first issued to the family members of the person with the refugee status, it is only valid for three years. Then the travel document will be issued upon request of the person with the refugee status in accordance with the Convention of 28 July 1951, which will be valid for two years and can be extended later.			
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	After the border is crossed, the person has to attend the large capacity centre, where the competent persons can refer him or her to the destination in Slovakia where emergency accommodation will be provided upon request. The displaced person is eligible for emergency accommodation at the facility. The Slovak nationals and entrepreneurs help voluntarily and provide temporary accommodation. Both forms of accommodation are not automatically free.	An asylum seeker may stay at the residence camp during the entire asylum granting procedure. Living in a camp is for free. If a person wishes to stay outside the camp for more than seven days or to live outside the camp, he or she can file an application for living outside the camp to the Migration Office (so called “long-term pass”). A long-term pass is issued provided that the right to reside at the specific address is confirmed, and the person claims that he or she has enough money to cover costs. If the person cannot			




	<p>The list and more detailed information on the location of such centres can be found at the website of the Ministry of Interior or here: <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?okresne-urady-klientske-centra">https://www.minv.sk/?okresne-urady-klientske-centra</a>. The employees of the district centres will offer available accommodation and inform of the conditions under which it is provided.</p> <p>It is possible to get registered for temporary refuge and get all the necessary information and documents on monetary assistance for accommodation for persons who provide accommodation to the Ukrainians coming to Slovakia as a result of the conflict at the website of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic: <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1">https://www.minv.sk/?vizova-info-typy-viz-1</a>.</p> <p>Also, more information on available accommodation can be found here: <a href="https://pomocpreukrajinu.sk/">https://pomocpreukrajinu.sk/</a></p>	<p>cover these costs, he or she can demonstrate a statement of the Slovak citizen or the foreigner residing in Slovakia that the latter will provide accommodation and cover all the costs of living outside the camp.</p>			
<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>Everyone who has been granted temporary refuge is free to get around the Slovak Republic, travel to another EU country or even leave for Ukraine and return to the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>If a person decides to return to Ukraine and does not intend to return to the Slovak Republic as a person enjoying temporary protection, he or she has to refuse from temporary refuge in writing by sending a letter to the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, 6 Pivonková Street, 812 72, Bratislava. After this application for refusal from temporary refuge is delivered, the temporary refuge will cease to be in effect.</p>	<p>An application for asylum does not make a person eligible for entering another Member State of the European Union or the Schengen Area. The person has to stay in the Slovak Republic during the asylum granting procedure.</p> <p>The persons who have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection have: the right to reside in the Slovak Republic; and the right to leave the Slovak Republic and return (except for leaving for the country of origin).</p>			







	<p>If persons enjoying temporary refuge are willing to leave the Slovak Republic for a country outside the European Union (for instance, on a summer holiday), they need a valid foreign travel passport that gives the right to cross the external border of the European Union.</p> <p>When it comes to each trip abroad, the applicable entry conditions of each country must be checked: for instance, necessary travel documents, visa requirements, possible anti-COVID-19 measures, mandatory vaccination and other possible restrictions.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The residents of Ukraine who have been granted temporary refuge have the same access to the labour market as the Slovak nationals (except for public service). An employer can hire a person who has been granted temporary refuge pursuant to §23a, paragraph 1k of the Law “On Employment Services”. In case such person is employed, no confirmation that the vacancy conforming to the high qualification employment can be filled, confirmation that the vacancy can be filled or the employment permit is necessary.</p> <p>Employment can be a form of labour relations (i.e. under an employment contract) or agreements on the work performed beyond labour relations.</p> <p>According to § 23a, paragraph 1k of the Law “On Employment Services”, an employee can be designated on a temporary basis to perform the work for the user employer. The following documents are necessary for employment:</p> <p>If it is a non-qualified or low-qualified employee, for instance, in gardening, manufacturing, services, the following has to be provided to the employer:</p>	<p>An asylum seeker may only work if he or she has the residence permit with the right to work. An asylum seeker can work in nine months after the asylum granting procedure is started. However, it is only the temporary right to overcome the long period when the person has to wait for the outcome of the asylum granting procedure. If an appeal is filed to the Regional or Supreme Court upon expiration of the nine-month period, the person may only start working if the appeal has a suspending effect under the law. Otherwise, the person may only start working provided that the court approves the suspending effect.</p> <p>If a person is willing to be employed as an asylum seeker and meets the employment conditions, he or she has to file an application for so-called confirmation of access to the labour market to the Legal Department of the Migration Office. The person can be hired based on this confirmation without any further confirmation.</p> <p>As an asylum seeker, a person may not do business in Slovakia. It does not apply to the cases in which the person has a residence permit with the right to do business.</p>			


	<p>1. Certificate of temporary refuge.  2. Some professions require medical records, a sanitary certificate and a driving licence.  If it is a highly-qualified employee or a regulation profession, for instance, in health care, the following has to be provided to the employer:  1. Certificate of temporary refuge.  2. Academic records that have passed nostrification (by the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic).</p> <p>If the professional qualification is not recognised, the health care professional with the qualification obtained in Ukraine does not have professional competence and cannot work as a health care professional. Information on the procedure for recognising medical qualifications in Ukraine can be found in the guide for health care professionals or at the website of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>The vacancies in Ukrainian can be found at the website of the Employment Service.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	An employer can hire a person who has been granted temporary refuge pursuant to §23a, paragraph 1k of the Law “On Employment Services”. In case such person is employed, no confirmation that the vacancy can be filled or the employment permit is necessary.	The person who has been granted refugee status may be employed in Slovak Republic without a work permit.			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	There is an active link at the website: “Educational material” for the qualification test on the important epidemiological types of activity during the manufacturing, processing and distribution of food products and dishes, which can be used for this matter.	A person can study as an asylum seeker. The official websites do not contain more detailed information on the mechanism for obtaining adult education, vocational training and practical on-the-job training.			



	The official website contains no other information on the mechanism for obtaining adult education, vocational training and practical on-the-job training.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	<p>According to the effective legislation of the Slovak Republic, persons being parties to labour relations have the same rights as the Slovak nationals. It means that a person is eligible for wages, a leave, health insurance (the employer is partly responsible for paying the health insurance contribution). Also, provided that regular insurance contributions are paid to the Social Insurance Agency, a person has the right to be compensated for wages during the incapacity to work, the right to go on a maternity leave, to retire etc.</p> <p>On the day the person starts to work, the employer shall, in addition to conclusion of the employment contract, inform the Slovak Social Insurance Agency and the Slovak Health Insurance Agency.</p>	The labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the employment and self-employment, and other employment conditions apply to those who are asylum seekers (provided that the Migration Office confirms access to the labour market), have been granted the refugee status and subsidiary protection.			
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	<p>The Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Slovak Republic have concluded the treaty on the avoidance of double taxation: Convention between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Slovak Republic on the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of tax evasion as to income and property taxes (the Convention was ratified by Law No. 338/96-BP dated 12.07.96), signed on 23.01.1996. (effective date for Ukraine: 22.11.1996).</p> <p>This treaty stipulates special aspects of taxation for persons who concurrently have income in Ukraine and the Slovak Republic and governs the matter of double taxation. According to the treaty, the person who is recognised to be a resident has the right not</p>	Tax assessment of income of persons who have been employed in accordance with the applicable requirements is based on the same grounds as for the Slovak nationals.			

	<p>to pay taxes on the income which should have been paid pursuant to the legislation of Ukraine and the legislation of the country of stay. However, it does not rule out possibility of double payment of taxes on the same income.</p> <p>It should be noted that after they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status. Moreover, this treaty specifies the separate types of income (for instance, dividends, interest, royalty, income from the business activity, real estate income, etc.) and the applicable tax assessment method either at the discretion of the resident or only in the country stipulated in the treaty.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>Information on benefits, monetary assistance and subsidies (in Slovak) can be found here: <a href="https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/media/medialne-spravny/useful-information-for-citizens-of-ukraine.html?page_id=1163026">https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/media/medialne-spravny/useful-information-for-citizens-of-ukraine.html?page_id=1163026</a>.</p>	<p>When he or she is outside the camp (based on a long-term pass), the asylum seeker covers his or her expenses for meals and accommodation. It has to be confirmed by him or her in the application for such pass.</p>			
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>There is a National Hotline for Mental Health Support established by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic in pursuance of the Plan for Recovery and Resilience in Mental Health Support, phone: 0800 193 193 (also in Ukrainian). The recommendations on psychological support to persons affected by the war can be found here: <a href="https://ktopomozeukrajine.sk/">https://ktopomozeukrajine.sk/</a>.</p>	<p>A person can get psychological counselling at the camp during the asylum granting procedure. Also, there is a National Hotline for Mental Health Support established by the Ministry of Health of the SR in pursuance of the Plan for Recovery and Resilience in Mental Health Support, phone: 0800 193 193 (also in Ukrainian). The recommendations on psychological support to persons affected by the war can be found here: <a href="https://ktopomozeukrajine.sk">https://ktopomozeukrajine.sk</a></p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	



<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>Financial assistance can be granted to the person who can confirm his or her residence in the Slovak Republic with the identification document of the person who has applied for temporary refuge. The amount of the assistance depends on the number of the family members and their position. The financial assistance is EUR 80 per adult, EUR 160 per child under the age of three and EUR 60 per child aged three to eighteen. The assistance per family cannot exceed EUR 380. The financial assistance can be requested from the office of labour, social affairs and family, where a person will be consulted as necessary. The competent institution that determines the right to financial assistance is the office in the city where the foreigner resides. Also, a subsidy for the child's meals can be received. Information on benefits, monetary assistance and subsidies (in Slovak) can be found here: <a href="https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/media/medialne-spravy/useful-information-for-citizens-of-ukraine.html?page_id=1163026">https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/media/medialne-spravy/useful-information-for-citizens-of-ukraine.html?page_id=1163026</a>. The UNHCR, UNICEF and Red Cross support the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF) in giving short-term emergency monetary assistance for the financial needs of those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the conflict. This is limited assistance to the people to get living essential and adapt to living in Slovakia. The Ukrainian nationals are eligible for emergency and necessary medical aid; after</p>	<p>If a person is granted the refugee status, the Migration Office disburses the one-time financial benefit in the amount of one and a half subsistence minimum for a full-aged person. On 15 June 2022, the UNHCR was supposed to pay the monetary as to the households of the emigrants who had received financial assistance from the services of labour, social affairs and family, as well as to the households of the emigrants who were registered with the UNHCR after 1 May 2022. The person has the right to emergency medical services during the asylum granting procedure. In certain cases, medical services can be provided beyond the scope of emergency medical services with account of the health condition. The need is assessed by the camp doctor or professional based on the person's health condition. Medical services are provided to the seekers by the camp doctor or nurse. If a person is outside the camp, he or she does not lose the right to medical services, but he or she will have to come to the camp. The Migration Office will issue the document (yellow card) that gives the right to medical services as an asylum seeker; the person must carry this card around. A person can also get psychological counselling at the camp during the asylum granting procedure. The persons who have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection are eligible for a full range of medical services.</p>			
--	--	--	--	---	---



	<p>they are granted temporary protection, they may get the full range of medical services. On 1 July 2022, the new free-of-charge travel rules were introduced. Thus, the right to a free trip without any age exceptions is granted to any person who certifies his or her citizenship with the Ukrainian identification document (a national passport, a foreign travel passport) and also has: a) the special document SLOVAK HELP with the red stamp with the text in Ukrainian, which is issued when the state border between Ukraine and Slovakia is crossed, or b) the special document that certifies the temporary refuge status in the first revision.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The Slovak Red Cross provides monetary assistance to the most vulnerable people who have been displaced from Ukraine due to the conflict. These persons have to meet at least one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- single parent with one or several dependants (children younger than seventeen or persons older than 60);</li> <li>- the elderly (older than 60);</li> <li>- family with one or several persons from the risk group;</li> <li>- family with one or several pregnant persons;</li> <li>- women who have come on their own or unaccompanied;</li> <li>- family who cannot read or write in any language;</li> <li>- family with at least one member who pertains to the group of ethnic minorities (for instance, the Roma community);</li> <li>- family with at least one member who identifies himself or herself as the person escaping from sexual and/or gender-based violence, violence in the family or from his or her partner.</li> </ul>	<p>If an asylum seeker needs professional aid, the health care professionals of the camp will arrange a special examination.</p> <p>The websites do not contain relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>			

	<p>The families with a person with the major disability can get additional monetary assistance following the inspection. The UNHCR and Red Cross will refer these families to the UNICEF and IOM, which will conduct an inspection and render assistance on its basis.</p> <p>Thus, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF in consultation with the Ministry Labour of the SR render support to guardians of the adults and children with the major disability who reside in Slovakia.</p> <p>Thus, persons with the temporary protection who are eligible for additional assistance based on their disability have to be engaged into the registration process with the UNHCR. Guardians do not get an additional compensation from UNHCR when they take care of someone.</p> <p>The UNICEF (for children) and IOM (for adults) will assess their conformity to the requirements for financial assistance. This assessment will be used to establish whether a person is eligible for assistance. Some of persons with limited abilities will not be eligible for assistance.</p> <p>More information can be found here:  <a href="https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/buxus/docs/KGR/Inter-Agency_Poster_Cash_Assistance_A1_Ukrainian.pdf">https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/buxus/docs/KGR/Inter-Agency_Poster_Cash_Assistance_A1_Ukrainian.pdf</a></p>				
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the peculiarities of access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection.</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the peculiarities of access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	





<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>The children from Ukraine can attend Slovak public schools. School education is mandatory for the children in Slovakia until the age of sixteen, so the displaced children are allowed to study at school at their place of residence or another designated place.</p> <p>For a child to be admitted to school, the following has to be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to file an application for the child's temporary refuge;</li> <li>to attend primary or secondary school (to which the person is willing to enrol the child);</li> <li>to furnish the principal with the document that confirms the proceedings instituted on the temporary refuge.</li> </ul> <p>Then the child will be enrolled to the specific academic grade with account of the education level and knowledge of the Slovak language, and the language courses will be offered.</p> <p>More information can be found at the website of the Ministry of Education (<a href="https://www.minedu.sk">https://www.minedu.sk</a>).</p> <p>The information on the students' enrolment to schools and language courses organised by the respective Regional Directorates of Education in cooperation with the local self-government authorities can be received at the contact addresses: <a href="mailto:ukrajina@minedu.sk">ukrajina@minedu.sk</a>, <a href="https://www.minedu.sk/30205-sk/kontakty/">https://www.minedu.sk/30205-sk/kontakty/</a>.</p> <p>The Ukrainian children can also study in schools where Ukrainian is studied, Sunday schools and online schools.</p>	<p>The children from Ukraine can attend Slovak public schools. School education is mandatory for the children in Slovakia until the age of sixteen, so the displaced children are allowed to study at school at their place of residence or another designated place.</p> <p>For a child to be admitted to school, the following has to be done by a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to submit an application for the child's asylum;</li> <li>- to attend the kindergarten, primary or secondary school (to which the person is willing to enrol the child);</li> <li>- to furnish the principal with the document that confirms the proceedings instituted on asylum.</li> </ul> <p>Then the child will be enrolled to the specific academic grade with account of the education level and knowledge of the Slovak language, and the language courses will be offered.</p> <p>More information can be found at the website of the Ministry of Education (<a href="https://www.minedu.sk">https://www.minedu.sk</a>).</p>			
--	--	---	--	---	---







<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>In case an unaccompanied child crosses the border, the competent authority and the police will coordinate the child's placement into the designated facility.  The authority responsible for social and legal protection of children and social care in the district of which the child is shall immediately file a motion to court to take an emergency action in order to satisfy the child's vital needs and enrol the child to the designated centre for children.  In case a minor child is in the Slovak Republic without his or her legal representative, but with the other family members or other acquaintances or close persons of the child, the respective police department informs the full-aged persons of the need to apply to the respective authority responsible for social protection of children and social guardianship, i.e. the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, to resolve the issues of guardianship over the minor child. The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family will consult persons and help them draw up an application for designating the guardian to court (for instance, for the child's health care or educational purposes). These minor will apply for temporary refuge only via their guardian designated by court.  More information can be found here: <a href="https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvo dna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/zakladne-informacie_pomoc-detom-z-ukrajiny_sk.pdf">https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvo dna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/zakladne-informacie_pomoc-detom-z-ukrajiny_sk.pdf</a></p>	<p>If a person is in Slovakia without his or her parents or other adult relatives, the court will designate the guardian. The designated guardian submits an application for asylum on behalf of the minor who travels without parents or other family members.  An application for asylum can only be submitted for the minors who stay with the person in Slovakia.</p>			
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the applicable mechanism has not been found on the official governmental website.</p>	<p>Refugees have no election rights.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in</p>

				within the EU.	Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the exercise of this right.	The refugees have the same rights as the Romanian nationals.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	If a person has lost connection with his or her family or relatives, the Family Reunion service of the Slovak Red Cross can be used. Additional information can be obtained here: <a href="http://redcross.sk">redcross.sk</a>	<p>The family members of the person who has already been granted asylum can be granted asylum for family reunion provided that they are in Slovakia and have submitted an application for asylum, to which the person with refugee status has consented. The asylum for the purpose of family reunion is possible if the family members have no other separate grounds for asylum.</p> <p>Some of the family members may not be granted asylum for family reunion. It is only applicable to the narrow family circle of the person with the refugee status.</p> <p>Moreover, this option does not apply to the family of the refugee who has been granted asylum for humanitarian reasons.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic will ensure subsidiary protection for family reunion for the spouse of the foreigner who has been granted subsidiary protection, if the marriage continues and continued even when the foreigner left the country of origin, and the foreigner gives his or her written consent to reunion in advance.</p>			









# FRANCE







Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>The Directive was transposed by Law No. 2003-1119 dated 26 November 2003 on Immigration Control, Residence of Foreign Nationals in France and Nationality.</p>	France is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions	<p>A prefecture is the French authority responsible for organising reception, official registration and access to rights and residence in the territory of the state.</p> <p>The prefecture carries out all the administrative procedures and provides support in the procedures and Internet access.</p> <p>They immediately satisfy needs for food, personal hygiene packages, medical and/or psychological assistance, emergency accommodation.</p>	French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) website: <a href="https://www.ofii.fr/en/">https://www.ofii.fr/en/</a>			

<p>applicable to them</p>	<p>List of the prefectures:  <a href="https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Prefectures">https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Prefectures</a></p> <p>Embassy of Ukraine to France  direct information line 24/24, 7/7  <a href="https://ua.aideukraine.fr/pages/4I6IkZSpg2WovrUFZBajmN/meni-potribna-dopomoga">https://ua.aideukraine.fr/pages/4I6IkZSpg2WovrUFZBajmN/meni-potribna-dopomoga</a></p> <p>Portal of the official website of the Ministry of the Interior or the temporarily displaced persons  <a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine?ln=uk">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine?ln=uk</a></p> <p>Structured guide with practical information for the Ukrainians who have arrived in Paris or Lyon can be found at Watizat: <a href="https://watizat.org/guide-ukraine/">https://watizat.org/guide-ukraine/</a>.</p> <p>INFORMATION BOOKLET by the Ministry of the Interior for the displaced persons from Ukraine:  <a href="https://bit.ly/364fwHc">https://bit.ly/364fwHc</a></p> <p>UKRAINE FRANCE  Website managed by the group of volunteer translators provides regular updates on practical information on the numerous procedures that can help.  <a href="http://www.ukrainefrance.org">www.ukrainefrance.org</a></p> <p>AIDE UKRAINE  Information website created by the volunteers of the Coordination Committee for Assistance to Ukraine and Citipo in partnership with the Embassy of Ukraine to France.  <a href="https://fr.aideukraine.fr">https://fr.aideukraine.fr</a></p> <p>Application: <a href="https://refugies.info/uk">https://refugies.info/uk</a></p> <p><a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/</a></p>				
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--











<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.  Nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who benefit from protection (international or national equivalent) by the Ukrainian government.  Nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who have a valid permanent residence permit issued by the Ukrainian government and cannot return to the country of origin in a safe and stable manner.  Family members of the above-mentioned persons: spouse, unmarried minor children and dependent parents.</p> <p><a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france#protection-temporaire">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france#protection-temporaire</a></p>	<p>If temporary protection cannot be granted, an asylum may be requested.</p>			
<p>Decision-making authority</p>	<p>In order to obtain temporary protection, Ukrainian nationals and other persons apply to the prefecture of the department at the place of residence or stay or to the points “Accueil de jour Ukraine” (which literally means “daily reception of the Ukrainians”).</p> <p>List of the prefectures:  <a href="https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Prefectures">https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Prefectures</a></p>	<p>To apply for asylum, a person must contact the structure receiving the persons who have come to seek asylum in France (SPADA). These structures pertain to different associations, such as the French Red Cross, and help carry out administrative procedures.</p> <p>If a person has the passport: following the arrival, it is necessary to apply to the Reception Facility for Asylum Seekers (SPADA) to commence the asylum procedure.  There is SPADA unit in each department.  It is also possible to apply to the city council or police office, which will forward the application to the prefect who has to issue the certificate of acceptance of the application for asylum within three (five at most) business days. Then the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) receives persons and refers them either to the special</p>			









		<p>accommodation or the nearest accommodation facility (SPADA unit).</p> <p>If a person has no passport: if he or she has arrived at the border without any documents that allow entry into France, the right to asylum can be exercised. For this purpose, the border police draw up a report on the person's application for asylum and send documents to the Minister of the Interior, whose competence includes decisions on allowing or denying entry into France.</p> <p>Then the applicant can stay in the waiting area as long as it is necessary to check whether his or her application is to be considered by another EU country in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013.</p> <p>After the interview with SPADA, a meeting at GUDA (the service working with the asylum seekers) will be scheduled. Meetings are conducted in the prefecture. At GUDA, the person meets a representative of the prefecture and a representative of OFII (French Office for Immigration and Integration), and gets OFPRA file, which must be completed adequately. OFPRA (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People) is the only authority competent to take decisions on the application for asylum.</p>			
--	--	---	--	--	--







Documents to be furnished	<p>The official website (<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france</a>) does not list the necessary documents. It is only stated that the person together with his or her family members (spouse and children) submit the documents explaining their situation.</p> <p>The following documents are specified at the partners' website "Watizat":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the documents that establish the identity, confirm the family status and status of the family members (foreign travel or Ukrainian national passport, residence permit, marriage certificate, child's birth certificate);</li> <li>- the documents that certify the permanent place of residence in Ukraine (receipts, statements of the salary account, retirement document, registration in the passport);</li> <li>- four photographs (they can be taken in photo booths at large metro stations);</li> <li>- confirmation of the address of residence in France (attestation d'hébergement signée);</li> <li>- French telephone number (necessary for messages of activation of the financial assistance);</li> <li>- for foreigners: the documents that confirm the inability to return to the country of origin.</li> </ul>	<p>To apply for asylum, a person must contact the structure receiving the persons who have come to seek asylum in France (SPADA).</p> <p>If a person has the passport: following the arrival, it is necessary to apply to the Reception Facility for Asylum Seekers (SPADA) to commence the asylum procedure.</p> <p>If a person has no passport, the border police draw up a report on the person's application for asylum and send documents to the Minister of the Interior, whose competence includes decisions on allowing or denying entry into France.</p> <p>After the interview with SPADA, a meeting at GUDA (the service working with the asylum seekers) will be scheduled. At GUDA, the person meets a representative of the prefecture and a representative of OFII (French Office for Immigration and Integration), and gets OFPRA file, which must be completed adequately.</p>			
Time frames for filing an application	The persons can apply immediately following their arrival in France or after 90 days of their stay expire.	The persons can submit an application for asylum immediately following their arrival in France or within 90 days after their arrival in France.			
Time frames for considering an application	Relevant information on the time frames for considering an application from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	Response to the application for asylum can take some time, up to several months.			
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the refugee status is granted			



Duration of the status	The temporary protection is granted for six months and can be extended for two years.	While the refugee status is valid.			
Extension of the status	<p>A person has to apply to the Prefecture of the department at the place of residence or stay in six months to keep enjoying protection in France and related benefits.</p> <p>The competent prefecture is the one at the place of residence of the displaced person, and it does not have to be the one that has issued the first document for residence.</p> <p>The procedure for extending the residence permit has to be effected three weeks to three days before the expiration. It is no use applying earlier: the prefecture will not consider the application.</p> <p>Any delay in an application for extension may result in suspended access to social rights.</p> <p>The following documents have to be submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the documents on the civil status and citizenship;</li> <li>- the certificate from the place of residence issued not later than three months ago;</li> <li>- any document on changes in the situation (for instance, employment contract);</li> <li>- previous temporary residence permit that is about to expire.</li> </ul>				
Grounds for termination of the status	Relevant information on the grounds for termination of the status from public sources and in clear language has not been found.	<p>The refugee status can be refused any time in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the fears expressed when submitting an application for asylum in France no longer exist;</li> <li>- the person can travel to his or her native country without any risks.</li> </ul> <p>Exception: if a minor child enjoys international protection due to the risk of gender-based injuries, he or she cannot refuse from the refugee status while such risks still exist.</p> <p>An application is submitted to the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People (OFPRA).</p>			
















Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons subject to the Temporary Protection Directive can file an ordinary application for asylum.				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.				
Legal effects of termination of the status	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on legal effects of termination of the protected status				
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	<p>The Ukrainians with a biometric passport do not need a visa to enter the Schengen Area and France in particular.</p> <p>The Ukrainians who wish to come to France, but do not have a biometric passport or travel documents need a visa that can be obtained from the consular institution in any country adjacent to Ukraine (for instance, Poland, Romania, Hungary, etc.).</p> <p>Entry documents necessary:  a) for adults: a biometric passport;  b) for minors: own biometric passport, or the child has to be recorded on the parent's passport.</p> <p>The Ukrainians may enter France and entire Schengen Area and stay here visa-free for 90 days (with a biometric passport).</p>				



	If a person is willing to stay in France after 90 days or after the permit has expired, he or she has to get a residence permit. Subject to the situation, a person can apply for temporary protection and/or refugee status (asylum).				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the full range of administrative services provided to the displaced persons from Ukraine.</p> <p>At the same time, the prefecture carries out all the administrative procedures and provides support in the procedures and Internet access.</p> <p>However, lots of other unofficial information resources offer applicable information:  <a href="https://watizat.org/guide-ukraine/">https://watizat.org/guide-ukraine/</a>  <a href="https://refugies.info/uk">https://refugies.info/uk</a></p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on free legal assistance provided to the displaced persons from Ukraine.</p> <p>However, the NGOs offer such assistance.</p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.				




<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>Relevant information on introduction of the procedure for registration of all the displaced persons on their way to another country (place of destination) in order to guarantee continuous registration and prevention of human trafficking as well as creation of official and safe routes could not be found in public sources and in clear language, on the official governmental website.</p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p>	<p>During the term of the protected status (refugee status).</p>			
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>Accommodation is accessible for everyone who flees the war in Ukraine, regardless of their status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accommodation is offered for one or two nights as emergency primary assistance, including for transit passengers, in the vicinity of the main arrival points (railway stations, airports etc.). Type of accommodation: hotel, gym etc.</li> <li>2. Temporary accommodation for up to several months until the adapted housing is offered. Type of accommodation: shared accommodation (for instance, leisure facilities).</li> <li>3. Accommodation for at least three months, which will enable persons to integrate into the new environment. The priority is given to individual and autonomous housing. Living with the nationals as additional support.</li> <li>4. Rent in the social and private sectors via the authorised associations.</li> <li>5. Housing rental on your own.</li> </ol> <p>- VISALE guarantee (residence and employment visa). It is the rental collateral that guarantees payment of the lease charges and utilities to the estate owner if the person is unable to pay them.</p> <p>This guarantee can be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) by any working person older than 30 provided that his or her income does not exceed EUR 1,500 per month and when an application is submitted within six months following the</li> </ol>	<p>As soon as the application for asylum is registered, the applicant can be accommodated in the refugee centre (Cada) or another similar facility subject to the specific situation and availability of beds.</p> <p>The applicant will get social and administrative support.</p> <p>In case he or she refuses from the proposed type of accommodation, the applicant will no longer be eligible for other forms of assistance.</p> <p>The applicant can be asked to make a financial contribution subject to his or her available resources, in particular, to make a deposit (to pay a specific amount as a guarantee) when he or she moves in. The amount of this deposit cannot exceed EUR 150 per adult and EUR 75 per child.</p> <p>The applicant may use the accommodation all the time while his or her application for asylum is under consideration, including the period when the decision is being contested in the National Court for Asylum</p>			

	<p>employment; 2) by any person younger than 30 who is willing to rent housing, regardless of the position.</p> <p>Right to personal housing assistance/subsidy (APL) to reduce the amount of the lease charges. <a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france#hebergement-et-logement">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/arriver-en-france#hebergement-et-logement</a></p> <p>Personalised housing assistance (APL): is designated for the tenants of the new or old housing which is a subject matter of the agreement between the owner and the state stipulating changes in the lease charges, duration of the lease, maintenance conditions, comfort standards, etc. The amount of the housing assistance depends on: - the number of children and other dependants; - place of residence; - amount of lease charges within certain borders; - household resources for the last twelve months. The housing assistance is paid starting from the next month after moving and submission of the application.</p> <p>The housing assistance is re-estimated every three months depending on the family's financial capacity.</p> <p><a href="https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/aides-et-demarches/droits-et-prestations/logement/les-aides-personnelles-au-logement">https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/aides-et-demarches/droits-et-prestations/logement/les-aides-personnelles-au-logement</a></p>	<p>Rights (CNDA) or until he or she leaves for another EU country. Where there is no bed, the applicant is included into the waiting list and can be referred for temporary accommodation, for instance, to the shared facility or hotel. After asylum is granted, the applicant has to vacate his or her accommodation within three months; the period of stay may be extended once. In case the applicant is denied asylum, he or she has to vacate the accommodation within a month.</p> <p><a href="https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454">https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454</a></p>			
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>The legal regime of temporary protection granted in France can only be used by Ukrainian nationals in this country. The same way, the person who is staying in France and has been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State has to return to the latter for residence. However, Ukrainian nationals who have been granted temporary protection in France can travel to the other EU Member States and to and from Ukraine. They need a valid biometric passport and confirmed place of residence for this purpose. If a person does not have Ukrainian citizenship, he or she can travel within and outside the EU at his or her risk.</p>				





<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>The temporary protection status allows working during the residence in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the employment contract as well as payroll sheets can be translated into Ukrainian upon the person's request;</li> <li>- the legal working hours are 35 hours a week and no more than ten hours a day;</li> <li>- overtime work is allowed in some cases;</li> <li>- there is a prescribed right to a leave;</li> <li>- the minimum salary is EUR €10.57 per hour or even more in certain areas.</li> </ul> <p>The website <a href="http://euopratsya.com">euopratsya.com</a> helps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Find job adverts in the European Union.</li> <li>- Translate the CV into English and/or German.</li> <li>- Find the list of necessary skills and information on the right to work in accordance with the rules of certain countries of the European Union.</li> </ul> <p>PÔLE EMPLOI Pôle emploi is the state administrative institution that can help find a job and training, the employment centre.</p>	<p>The persons who have filed an application for asylum may not work for six months after the date of the application.</p>			
<p>Term of the employment permit</p>	<p>The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>				
<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-</p>	<p>The temporary protection status allows working during the residence in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the employment contract as well as payroll sheets can be translated into Ukrainian upon the person's request;</li> <li>- the legal working hours are 35 hours a week and no more than ten hours a day;</li> <li>- overtime work is allowed in some cases;</li> <li>- there is a prescribed right to a leave;</li> </ul>				



<p>employed person and other employment conditions</p>	<p>- the minimum salary is EUR €10.57 per hour or even more in certain areas.</p> <p>The website <a href="http://eeuropratsya.com">eeuropratsya.com</a> helps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Find job adverts in the European Union.</li> <li>- Translate the CV into English and/or German.</li> <li>- Find the list of necessary skills and information on the right to work in accordance with the rules of certain countries of the European Union.</li> </ul> <p>PÔLE EMPLOI Pôle emploi is the state administrative institution that can help find a job and training, the employment centre.</p>				
<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>	<p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>If a person gains income in France or Ukraine (or another country, for instance, works online on a remote basis), he or she is not eligible for certain types of social benefits.</p>				
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>A prefecture is the French authority responsible for organising reception, official registration and access to rights and residence in the territory of the state.</p> <p>They satisfy the needs for psychological assistance immediately.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	

<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>The person who has been granted temporary protection is eligible for financial assistance (ADA), the amount of which depends on the number of family members.</p> <p>The person gets the ADA card which allows paying with the card (it is not a cash card). The prefecture arranges the person's meeting in the French Office for Immigration and Integration to get the card.</p> <p>More detailed information is provided there.</p> <p>In particular, ADA assistance is transferred to the card at the beginning of each month. It cannot be used for online payments. Cashback is available in specific stores.</p> <p>The ADA card also gives discounts for specific services (for instance, attending certain pools).</p> <p>Amount of payments: EUR 400 per month per adult person and additional EUR 100 per child.</p> <p>These payments are assigned to everyone to cover routine monthly payments (for instance, food) rather than accommodation/rent.</p> <p>The Government has not provided for assistance to cover costs of the families hosting the Ukrainians.</p> <p>If a person gains income in France or Ukraine (or another country, for instance, works online on a remote basis), he or she is not eligible for social benefits.</p> <p>If a person gets a job (in France or any other country), and the salary exceeds EUR 400, social benefits will cease to be paid.</p> <p>If a person earns less than EUR 400, it will not influence social benefits.</p> <p>A card may only be used within the available amount and in accordance with the rules for use. The limit is set to be EUR 800 per day and EUR 2,400 for 30 calendar days.</p> <p>It is not a credit card; the person gets benefits as the family so they cease to be paid to the entire family if someone's income exceeds the amount.</p> <p><a href="https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33314banque_ADA">https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33314banque_ADA</a> (ukraine-france.org)</p> <p>By providing the temporary protection certificate (APS), a</p>	<p>The full-aged applicant may obtain the assistance provided for the asylum seekers (ADA).</p> <p>To get such assistance, the applicant has to meet the following two requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a certificate of acceptance of the application for asylum; give consent to the proposed material conditions (including the proposed accommodation).</li> <li>ADA is paid until the final decision on granting or denying asylum or subsidiary protection is adopted.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454">https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454</a></p> <p>In the beginning, a person will be eligible for emergency aid.</p> <p>While the application is under consideration, a person can use medical services within the universal health insurance programme (Puma).</p> <p>When he or she is waiting for insurance coverage (Puma), the person can get medical aid in different ways during an emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in some hospitals with medical aid stations – PASS (the person is treated by doctors and can get medicines for free);</li> <li>in some associations offered by the hotlines for dental, ophthalmologic or psychological assistance without insurance;</li> <li>in the Mother and Child Protection Service (PMI), which is responsible for regular control of health of the children aged zero to six and their</li> </ul>			
--	---	---	--	---	---





	<p>person enjoys full coverage of health care costs owing to the health insurance by Assurance Maladie within the universal health care system (Puma) and subsidiary joint health insurance (CSS).</p> <p>Health insurance covers complete necessary treatment, such as consultations by a doctor, a dental surgeon, a birth attendant as well as provision of medicines by prescription or laboratory tests. Health insurance covers the costs associated with glasses, dental prosthesis, hearing devices and medical devices.</p> <p>If there still is no temporary residence permit with the record “temporary protection granted”, and the person needs emergency or routine medical aid, he or she has to attend the nearest public hospital with a passport or another identification document.</p>	<p>vaccination, without having to submit social security requests.</p> <p><a href="https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454">https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32454</a></p>			
Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	









<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>In France, the children under sixteen may attend school regardless of the legal status of their parents and living conditions. School is free of charge, and children cannot be denied their right to study.</p> <p>A child aged three to thirteen can be registered with the leisure centre in the city where the person is.</p> <p>The person who has been granted the temporary protection status may resume education by filing an application for resuming education: <a href="mailto:ukraine@campusfrance.org">ukraine@campusfrance.org</a></p>	<p>The children aged three to sixteen have to attend school. Enrolment to the kindergarten or primary school is effected in the city hall. Enrolment to the secondary school (secondary or senior classes) is effected in the facility closest to the applicant's place of residence.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>The NGOs provide the following information: The children unaccompanied by adults as well as children accompanied by adults who are not their family members are allowed to cross the border provided that there is a visa. If the minor unaccompanied by adults and who has no travel document and visa arrives at the border checkpoint, he or she will not be admitted to France. He or she will be placed in the waiting area. Then the border police will inform the judge, and the administrator will be designated and "assigned" to the minor. That person helps the unaccompanied minor all the time while the latter is in the waiting area.</p> <p><a href="https://pravo.ua/prava-bizhentsiv-u-frantsii-porady-vid-4refugees-info/">https://pravo.ua/prava-bizhentsiv-u-frantsii-porady-vid-4refugees-info/</a></p>				
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is</p>



					created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>The applicant may ask the following persons to join him or her:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the family member who has been granted protection in another EU country;</li> <li>– the family member who has not come to the EU yet.</li> </ul> <p>A request for permission for the family members' arrival must be submitted to the prefecture.</p> <p><a href="https://www.loire-atlantique.gouv.fr/Actualites/Ukraine-Ukrayina-I-Informations-pratiques-solidarite-IInformaciya-dlya-gromadyan-Ukrayini/Information-a-destination-des-ressortissants-ukrainiens-deplaces-en-France-Vremennuyu-zaschitu">https://www.loire-atlantique.gouv.fr/Actualites/Ukraine-Ukrayina-I-Informations-pratiques-solidarite-IInformaciya-dlya-gromadyan-Ukrayini/Information-a-destination-des-ressortissants-ukrainiens-deplaces-en-France-Vremennuyu-zaschitu</a></p>	The person can invite his or her family to be reunited only after the refugee status is granted.			









# CZECHIA



Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p> <p>Law No. 326/1999 Coll. “On the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic”</p>	<p>Czechia is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees (ratified on 04.02.1993).</p> <p>The asylum-related issues are governed by Law of the Czech Republic No. 325/1999 Coll. “On Asylum”.</p>	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx">https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx</a> (in Ukrainian)</p> <p>Website of the Employment Agency of the Czech Republic <a href="https://www.uradprace.cz/web/cz/pomoc-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-a-jejich-zamestnavatele">https://www.uradprace.cz/web/cz/pomoc-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-a-jejich-zamestnavatele</a> <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/</a></p>	The official information on refugees can be received here: website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx">https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx</a> (in Ukrainian), as well as other websites on temporary protection.			

	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs  <a href="https://www.mpsv.cz/">https://www.mpsv.cz/</a></p> <p>Website of the Ministry of Health  <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/</a></p> <p>Website of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports  <a href="https://www.msmt.cz/mezinarodni-vztahy/pomoc-ukrajine">https://www.msmt.cz/mezinarodni-vztahy/pomoc-ukrajine</a></p> <p>Hotline for refugees - HELP LINE Člověka v tísní +420 770 600 800 (in Ukrainian as well) – it offers main counselling services and assistance in legal matters.</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>Temporary protection in the Czech Republic is granted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ukrainian nationals and their family members who lived in Ukraine before 24.02.2022 and then left Ukraine.</li> <li>2. Nationals of third countries, stateless persons and their family members who benefited from any form of international protection in Ukraine before 24.02.2022.</li> <li>3. The family members include: a spouse, a registered partner, an unmarried minor child and relative who lives in the family as a dependant.</li> <li>4. Foreigners who stayed in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 based on the permanent residence permit, but cannot return to their country of origin or a part of the country due to the threat of actual hazard under Article § 179 of the Law on the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic.</li> </ol> <p>Temporary protection may also be granted in connection with the reunion of the family with the person being protected, or as an exception in other cases.</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be filed by any foreigner who is in the Czech Republic or at the border checkpoint.</p> <p>The refugee status is granted upon request to a foreigner or a stateless person if he or she is outside the country of origin/residence due to the reasonable fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religious beliefs, nationality, pertinence to the specific social group or political views and cannot or is not willing to get the protection of this country due to fears.</p> <p>Also, the refugee status may be granted to a family member of the asylum seeker who has been given asylum for the purpose of family reunion.</p> <p>Foreigner if there are grounds for asylum for humanitarian reasons that deserve special attention.</p> <p>Subsidiary protection is granted to a foreigner or stateless person who fails to meet the refugee status requirements, but there is reasonable fear to assume that he or</p>			



	<p>The person who had a valid residence permit (long-term visa or permanent residence permit, temporary protection) issued by another country, but is not eligible for temporary protection if the visa or residence permit was cancelled or expired after 24 February 2022. The person who had a long-term visa in the Czech Republic, but the visa was not extended or was cancelled is also not eligible for temporary protection. Such persons are not considered to have resided/stayed in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p>	<p>she will be subject to actual threat of major damage upon return to the country of origin or country of permanent residence (can be subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. death penalty or implementation of the judgement on death penalty; or</li> <li>2. torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or</li> <li>3. major individual threat for life or inviolability as a result of large-scale violence during the domestic or international armed conflict if the person is a civilian), and the person cannot or is unwilling due to such hazard to benefit from protection of his or her country of origin or the last permanent place of residence.</li> </ol>			
Decision-making authority	Ministry of the Interior (in the respective regional centres).	The procedure for granting international protection is conducted by the Ministry of the Interior in the respective asylum centres, via the staff of the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy, the Department for International Protection.			
Documents to be furnished	<p>In addition to the application for temporary protection, the following needs to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– form;</li> <li>– a valid biometric foreign travel passport has to be presented if available;</li> <li>– confirmation that the person had been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and left Ukraine as a result of the invasion of the army of the Russian Federation (for instance, a stamp in the passport, confirmation of humanitarian crossing of the border or another document issued to the person who has applied for temporary protection, which would confirm the person's stay in Ukraine);</li> <li>– document on accommodation unless it is provided by the anti-crisis committee;</li> </ul>	<p>The written or oral application for international protection and the protocol of the foreigner's will shall be accompanied by all the available documents on the personal situation as well as the document to cross the state border (passport or another identification document). In exchange, the person gets an identification document: a temporary identification document of the asylum seeker.</p> <p>When an application for asylum is registered, fingerprints and a photo will be taken. As a rule, it is a part of the asylum procedure. The fingerprints and photographs are recorded in the EU general data base so</p>	•		





	<p>– it is recommended to have a photograph in the passport format (45 by 35 mm).</p> <p>An application for temporary protection of the minor younger than fifteen is submitted by his or her legal representative.</p>	<p>that it can be traced who has submitted an application for asylum, and in which country. This procedure is not applied to the minors younger than fourteen.</p>			
<p>Time frames for filing an application</p>	<p>The time frames for registration of applications following the arrival were reduced on 2 May 2022. It is necessary to get registered in person within three days following arrival in Czechia with the Foreign Police (Cizinecká policie).</p>	<p>There is no specific deadline, but it should be done as soon as possible after the arrival. An application may only be submitted in the Czech Republic (not via the embassy, for instance), namely at the foreign police at the border, at the reception centre, at the foreign police department of the regional police office (provided that the foreigner has arrived voluntarily), and at the foreigner detention facility if the foreigner has been held there (except for the foreigner detained to be transferred) or transit facility under the international treaty concluded with the other EU Member States or expressly applicable EU regulation. The exception is the cases when a foreigner is at the health care facility or serves detention, imprisonment, protective treatment, or his or her freedom or movement has been otherwise limited. If a foreigner has not filed an application at the reception centre, he or she shall arrive there within 24 hours and furnish more detailed on the application. The only exception is the situations when the foreigner cannot arrive at the reception centre for a long time for objective reasons (hospital admission, imprisonment), and he or she is attended by an officer of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR to obtain more detailed information on the application and take other administrative actions directly at the health care facility or detention facility.</p>			





Time frames for considering an application	<p>The application will be considered on-site, as soon as it is submitted.</p> <p>If a valid travel document is not submitted together with the application, the procedure for temporary protection can take longer. The Ministry of the Interior cannot guarantee that the application and temporary protection will be considered on-site.</p>	<p>A decision on the international protection is adopted in six months after more detailed information on the application is furnished. If a decision cannot be adopted within such term due to the nature of that matter, it can be extended on the grounds prescribed by the law. The applicant is immediately informed of the extended term in writing.</p>			
Date of start of the protection	04.03.2022	<p>The proceedings are commenced when a foreigner submits an application for international protection, which is expression of the foreigner's will showing that he or she seeks protection from persecution or major damage in Czechia.</p> <p>A decision in the international protection case enters into force on the day when it is delivered to the applicant.</p>			
Duration of the status	<p>The person enjoying temporary protection can stay in the Czech Republic for up to one year (but not later than 31 March 2023). The specific duration of temporary protection of a person is specified in the visa sticker or stamp in the travel document. Only the European Union can adopt a decision on termination of temporary protection before March 2023. The person has to be informed of any extension or non-extension of temporary protection after 31 March 2023.</p>	<p>The person granted refugee status gets a permanent residence permit in Czechia. Subsidiary protection with the temporary residence permit is granted for at least a year. After this term expires, an application for extension thereof can be submitted.</p>			
Extension of the status	<p>Only the European Union can adopt a decision on termination of temporary protection before March 2023. The person has to be informed of any extension of temporary protection after 31 March 2023.</p>	<p>The matter is governed by the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees, which was ratified by Czechia on 04.02.1993. Resumption or extension of the document pertains to the competence of the issuing authority until the person legally settles down in another territory and while the person legally resides in the territory</p>			

		<p>where the authority is located. Under the same conditions, issued of a new document pertains to the competence of the authority that has issued the previous document.</p> <p>Subsidiary protection can be extended based on the person's application.</p>			
<p>Grounds for termination of the status</p>	<p>It is only stated at the official website of the Ministry of the Interior that a decision on termination of temporary protection can only be adopted by the European Union and that a person can refuse from the temporary protection granted by the Czech Republic. In this case, the person with a biometric passport has to apply to the Regional Assistance Centre for Ukraine. If the person has no biometric passport, he or she has to come to MV OAMP.</p> <p>Temporary protection can also be cancelled in Ukraine. In this case, it is necessary to attend the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Kyiv or the Consulate General of the Czech Republic in Lviv.</p>	<p>International protection proceedings have to be terminated not only by the decision in the case on granting thereof, but also by termination of the proceedings. Proceedings on the case can be suspended if, for instance, the applicant for international protection has withdrawn his or her application for international protection, has received citizenship of the Czech Republic or has died; has failed to attend without good excuse to furnish data on the application or to be interviewed or has failed to furnish the information necessary to reliably establish the state of the case without reasonable doubts, or if the applicant for international protection has commenced the proceedings without good excuse in another state or has tried to get into another state, or if the applicant's place of residence cannot be established and, based on the state of affairs existing as of the moment, the decision cannot be adopted.</p> <p>Also, the international protection proceedings are also suspended in case of so called unacceptable applications. Such applications are the ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- submitted by the EU citizen, with another EU Member State competent to consider them;</li> <li>- when the foreigner is granted international protection by another EU Member State;</li> <li>- when the foreigner comes from the state that is considered by the Czech Republic to</li> </ul>			





		<p>be a European safe third country or a safe third country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- submitted by a foreigner repeatedly without specification of availability of new data or discoveries that were not subject to the inspection of grounds for international protection through his or her fault during the previous legally completed international protection proceedings, and that do not demonstrate that the foreigner might fall victim to persecution or is under major threat.</li> </ul> <p>These grounds are specified in the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees, a member of which Czechia is: The grounds for terminating the refugee status are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) serious grounds to assume that the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has committed a major crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international acts develop to regulate such crimes;</li> <li>- had committed a major crime (except for the ones above) outside Czechia before he or she entered Czechia as a person enjoying temporary protection;</li> <li>- is guilty of the actions inconsistent with the goals and principles of the United Nations;</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) there are major grounds to treat this person as a threat for security of Czechia; or the person who has been found guilty in the final judgement for the especially grave crime poses a threat for public order in Czechia.</li> </ul>			
Mechanisms for changing the status	The persons who have already obtained a special long-term visa will be automatically transferred to the temporary protection system. Therefore, they do not have to do anything or submit an application for temporary protection.	The person can withdraw the application any time and at any asylum granting stage.			





	<p>This status will be received automatically, and it does not have to be confirmed with the original visa sticker or visa stamp received together with the special long-term visa.</p> <p>If the person's document specifies the term for which the special long-term visa was issued, but it is about to expire, it is recommended to attend the Department of the Ministry of the Interior for Foreigners and Migration Police (OAMP) based on the residence address, and to submit an application for replacement of the special long-term visa.</p> <p>Everyone may file an application for asylum.</p>				
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>	<p>In general, the official websites contains no information. Only termination of proceedings on the status case is mentioned.</p> <p>The reasons for revoking the status are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– reasonable suspicion that the person enjoying temporary asylum has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, a major non-political crime or action inconsistent with the goals and principles of the UN;</li> <li>– temporary protection has only been granted based on false or forged identification data;</li> <li>– the person enjoying the temporary protection is reasonable considered to pose a threat for security of Czechia; or</li> <li>– the person granted the temporary asylum has been convicted of the especially grave crime and poses a threat for the society.</li> </ul>			
Legal effects of termination of the status	<p>The person loses access to a number of social and economic rights.</p>	<p>According to the international rules: deportation from the country.</p>			





<p>Mechanism for returning to the country of origin</p>	<p>The person who is willing to return to Ukraine needs to cancel the temporary protection granted by the Czech Republic. The person with a biometric passport has to apply to the Regional Assistance Centre for Ukraine. If the person has no biometric passport, he or she has to come to MV OAMP.</p> <p>Temporary protection can also be cancelled in Ukraine. In this case, it is necessary to attend the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Kyiv or the Consulate General of the Czech Republic in Lviv.</p> <p>If the person fails to cancel temporary protection, he or she may have to perform the duties associated with residence in the territory, including the duty to pay the utility bills, to ensure that his or her children attend school etc.</p>				
<p>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</p>					
<p>Receiving conditions</p>	<p>Every foreigner who has arrived in the Czech Republic has to get registered with the police of the CR, namely the foreigner residence unit of the Foreign Police Department, within three days following his or her arrival in the CR (the landlord is responsible for registration in case the person lives in a hotel or residence hall).</p> <p>Due to the exceptional situation in Ukraine, the State Veterinary Service has simplified the rules for bringing dogs, cats and ferrets as pets of the owners/other persons fleeing Ukraine.</p>	<p>An application for asylum can be submitted by any foreigner directly at the border checkpoint; if a person intends to enter Czechia as a migrant, he or she can submit an application for asylum later to the foreign police in any place in Czechia, but any way before the term/dreptul de ședere expires. The exception is the cases when a foreigner is at the health care facility or serves detention, imprisonment, protective treatment, or his or her freedom or movement has been otherwise limited. A person is considered to be an asylum seeker as soon as he or she expresses a written or oral intention to the competent authorities, and a request for protection by the State of Czechia is supposed to be created. If a foreigner has not filed an application at the reception centre, he or she shall arrive</p>			

		<p>there within 24 hours and furnish more detailed on the application. The only exception is the situations when the foreigner cannot arrive at the reception centre for a long time for objective reasons (hospital admission, imprisonment), and he or she is attended by an officer of the Ministry of the Interior to obtain more detailed information on the application and take other administrative actions directly at the health care facility or detention facility. The foreigner has to return to the reception centre within 24 hours after he or she has been released from the hospital, detention facility, prison, protective treatment facility or another limitation of his or her freedom of movement.</p> <p>At the reception centre, the foreigner who has submitted an application for international protection has to have his or fingerprints taken and be video recorded to establish the identity in the first place. The fingerprints are taken by the police, and the Ministry takes video records. Moreover, the foreigner has to hand in a travel document and undergo personal inspection and inspection of his or her belongings in case it is reasonably suspected that he or she is concealing something that may be used as a basis for the decision.</p> <p>The person is also subject to medical examination.</p> <p>Then the applicant is referred to the residence centre where he or she waits for the first-instance decision. The applicant may also demand accommodation at the private address.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior can take a decision on the applicant's detention even after all the actions are taken, for up to 120 days, especially when it is necessary to establish</p>			
--	--	---	--	--	--





		<p>the identity, if he or she poses a threat for national security and public order; another reason for detention can be complexity of own procedure for international protection or transfer to the responsible Member State in accordance with Dublin Regulation.</p> <p>Then the person takes one or several interviews during which he or she will be able to specify the reasons for leaving the country and submitting an application for international protection in Czechia in more detail.</p> <p>During the international protection proceedings, the person may speak his or her native language or the language he or she can speak. For this purpose, free translation services will be provided, or the person can invite another interpreter at his or her own expense.</p> <p>The applicant has to file the documents drawn up in a foreign language in the original version and concurrently translated into the Czech language if they are not made in the language selected as the proceedings language, and if these materials are translated by the administrative authority at its own expense.</p> <p>The asylum seekers older than eighteen may act on their own behalf in the international protection procedure; younger persons need a legal representative (parent) during the procedure, and if it is impossible, the guardian is designated by the Ministry of Interior. If a foreigner cannot act on his or her own due to the health condition, he or she will also be designated the guardian only for the purposes of the protection proceedings.</p> <p>The person can ask a representative of the UNHCR or the non-governmental non-profit organisation to participate in the interview.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--	--



		During the asylum granting procedure, the person may stay in Czechia and is protected from expulsion, extradition, forced return to the border or deportation from the territory.			
Assistance in administrative services.	<p>Each of the official websites provides information on the range of services provided by the respective public agency. In particular, the following information is published on the website:</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic  <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx">https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/ua.aspx</a> (in Ukrainian);</p> <p>Employment Agency of the Czech Republic  <a href="https://www.uradprace.cz/web/cz/pomoc-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-a-jejich-zamestnavatele">https://www.uradprace.cz/web/cz/pomoc-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-a-jejich-zamestnavatele</a>  <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/</a>;</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs  <a href="https://www.mpsv.cz/">https://www.mpsv.cz/</a>;  Ministry of Health  <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/</a>.</p> <p>Also, it is recommended to get information from the official sources, i.e. the public authorities of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>The network of eighteen foreigner integration support centres and a number of private non-profit organisations focused on assistance to foreigners can be used. These services are provided for free in most cases.</p>	<p>The list of the services is equivalent to the list of the services provided to persons with temporary protection.</p> <p>During the international protection proceedings, the person may speak his or her native language or the language he or she can speak. For this purpose, free translation services will be provided, or the person can invite another interpreter at his or her own expense.</p>			



<p>Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons</p>	<p>The website of the Bar to Help Ukraine (<a href="https://www.cak.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=25507">https://www.cak.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=25507</a>) contains a list of lawyers who assist the Ukrainian refugees in legal matters.</p> <p>Free legal assistance to the Ukrainian refugees in different countries, including Czechia, is provided by UA.SUPPORT: <a href="https://www.ua.support/">https://www.ua.support/</a></p> <p>Information on legal matters for the refugees from Ukraine can be found at <a href="https://www.helpukraine.cz/">https://www.helpukraine.cz/</a></p>	<p>The applicants for international protection are guaranteed free legal services.</p> <p>The applicant for international protection may also seek legal assistance from another person during the proceedings or be represented by this person during the proceedings. He or she shall grant a written power of attorney to such person.</p> <p>The website of the Bar to Help Ukraine (<a href="https://www.cak.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=25507">https://www.cak.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=25507</a>) contains a list of lawyers who assist the Ukrainian refugees in legal matters.</p> <p>During the entire international protection procedure, the person may contact the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or apply the non-governmental non-profit organisation, the organisation that defends rights of persons applying for international protection.</p> <p>Free legal assistance to the Ukrainian refugees in different countries, including Czechia, is provided by UA.SUPPORT: <a href="https://www.ua.support/">https://www.ua.support/</a></p> <p>Information on legal matters for the refugees from Ukraine can be found at <a href="https://www.helpukraine.cz/">https://www.helpukraine.cz/</a></p>			
<p>Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons</p>	<p>In addition to the application for temporary protection, a person completes the form with his or her personal data. The person shall also have: a valid biometric foreign travel passport, if available; confirmation that the person had been in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and left Ukraine as a result of the invasion of the army of the Russian Federation (for instance, a stamp in the passport, confirmation of humanitarian</p>	<p>The application for asylum shall be accompanied by all the available documents on the personal situation as well as the document to cross the state border (passport or another identification document). When an application for asylum is registered, fingerprints and a photo will be taken.</p> <p>The fingerprints and photographs are</p>			



	<p>crossing of the border or another document issued to the person who has applied for temporary protection, which would confirm the person's stay in Ukraine); document on accommodation unless it is provided by the anti-crisis committee; it is recommended to have a photograph in the passport format (45 by 35 mm).</p> <p>An application for temporary protection of the minor younger than fifteen is submitted by his or her legal representative.</p>	<p>recorded in the EU general data base so that it can be traced who has submitted an application for asylum, and in which country.</p> <p>This procedure is not applied to the minors younger than fourteen.</p> <p>More detailed information on personal data processing and protection can be found at the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR  <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/clanek/nase-hlavni-temata-mezinarodni-ochrana-mezinarodni-ochrana.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OA%3d%3d">https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/clanek/nase-hlavni-temata-mezinarodni-ochrana-mezinarodni-ochrana.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OA%3d%3d</a></p>			
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>Those who have arrived in Czechia without a biometric passport or have children without a passport are not guaranteed to cross the external border of the EU. They must bring all the identification documents available.</p> <p>A person can enter the other Schengen states based on the valid visa issued by the Czech Republic. However, the period of stay in another Member State of the Schengen Area cannot exceed three months.</p>	<p>An application for asylum does not make a person eligible for entering another Member State of the European Union or the Schengen Area. The person has to stay in the Czech Republic during the asylum granting procedure.</p>			
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	<p>The website of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR contains the videos where the Ukrainians are given recommendations on a safe stay in Czechia. In particular, persons who have come from Ukraine and assume that they can fall victim to human trafficking are suggested that they should apply to the local police, embassy or organisations helping victims of human trafficking. More information can be found here: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eu-stands-with-ukraine">ec.europa.eu/eu-stands-with-ukraine</a></p>	<p>Free support and assistance in this matter are provided by the specialised non-governmental non-profit organisation La Strada.  <a href="https://www.strada.cz">https://www.strada.cz</a></p>			











<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status. All persons enjoying temporary protection (including the initial holders of the special visa with D/VS/u code) are considered to be foreigners with the permanent place of residence for the employment purpose.</p>	<p>If the person has been granted the refugee status, he or she will get a permanent residence permit in Czechia. Subsidiary protection is granted with the temporary residence permit for at least a year.</p>			
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on access to suitable housing. <a href="https://www.helpukraine.cz/po-prijezdu-do-cr-ua/">https://www.helpukraine.cz/po-prijezdu-do-cr-ua/</a> If the accommodation assistance conditions are met, the Ukrainian national may file an application for the housing benefit, which is financial assistance. The housing benefit is used to cover accommodation costs (i.e. rental of accommodation, accommodation-related services and electric power). Accommodation needs to be provided to file an application for the housing benefit. The video for the programme in Czech and English: <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbqhCpJeXE8">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbqhCpJeXE8</a> An application is filed in the prescribed format: <a href="http://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/-/zadost-o-doplatek-na-bydleni">http://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/-/zadost-o-doplatek-na-bydleni</a>  In general, there are organisations in Czechia that provide initial accommodation to the refugees from Ukraine for free. For instance, the respective accommodation can be found here: <a href="https://www.brno.cz/brno-aktualne/co-se-deje-v-brne/a/valka-na-ukrajine-ubytovani-uprchliku-moznosti-pomoci-kontakty-a-informace/">https://www.brno.cz/brno-aktualne/co-se-deje-v-brne/a/valka-na-ukrajine-ubytovani-uprchliku-moznosti-pomoci-kontakty-a-informace/</a></p>	<p>The person who has been granted international protection may file a request for temporary accommodation at the integration asylum centre. He or she can stay here for eighteen months at most. Accommodation at IAS is paid and is mainly used to study Czech and to find a job and independent life.</p>			




<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>A person is free to get around the Czech Republic visa-free.</p> <p>Those who have arrived in Czechia without a biometric passport or have exhausted the period of their visa-free travel or have children without a passport are not guaranteed to cross the external border of the EU. They must bring all the identification documents available.</p> <p>If the person enjoying temporary protection does not have a valid travel document, the Ministry of the Interior or the police will issue the identification document in case the need to leave the Czech Republic is confirmed (with an air plane or another ticket), provided that it is necessary for the job or any other emergency reason. The identification document is not issued for trips to Ukraine. The local conditions allow the police or the Ministry of the Interior to issue travel documents only when there is a good reason.</p> <p>The persons enjoying temporary protection may leave for another EU country for 90 days at most (for instance, as tourists). A person can enter the other Schengen states based on the valid visa issued by the Czech Republic. However, the period of stay in another Member State of the Schengen Area cannot exceed three months.</p> <p>In case the travel document, the identification document or data in the document or a place of residence changes, or such documents are lost, the person has to inform the Ministry of the Interior of Czechia thereof.</p>	<p>A person is free to get around the Czech Republic as an applicant for international protection.</p> <p>An application for asylum does not make a person eligible for entering another Member State of the European Union or the Schengen Area.</p>			
--	---	---	--	---	---

<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>All persons enjoying temporary protection (including the initial holders of the special visa with D/VS/u code) are considered to be foreigners with the permanent place of residence for the employment purpose, and get free access to the labour market and may be included into the register of job seekers or the register of candidates for vacancies.</p> <p>For this purpose, a person can file an application at the contact department of the Employment Agency of the Czech Republic at the place of his or her residence in the Czech Republic. A person with disability or other health restrictions or a person who takes care of such person can also get registered with the employment service.</p> <p>The employer has to inform the respective regional department of the employment service of hiring the person who enjoys temporary protection, in writing, in the prescribed format, at latest on the day when such person is hired.</p> <p>The person enjoying temporary protection may leave for another EU country for 90 days at most, but he or she cannot exercise additional rights there, in particular, to work unless it is permitted by that country.</p> <p>To be employed as a doctor, a dentist or a pharmacist, it is necessary to submit an Application for permission for the special practice in the Czech Republic without recognition of the qualification, with the view to gaining special or practical experience – long-term training (for a year at most). It requires nostrification of the diploma (the formal one, without exams; the procedure is performed at any medical or pharmaceutical faculty) and payment of the fee of CZK 500 (UAH 654). For the right to practice to be finally recognised,</p>	<p>The applicants for international protection may not work legally for the first six months after the application date. Then they can file an application for the work permit to the Labour Office and then get a job. The person who has been granted international protection gets free access to the labour market.</p>			
--	--	---	--	---	---

	<p>a doctor, a dentist or a pharmacist has to take the approbation exams (aprobační zkoušku) in Czech. They are made of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– written tests;</li> <li>– practical activity in the respective professional area, under the special supervision in the accredited health care facility for six months;</li> <li>– oral exam – special knowledge assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Before the application for the permission for the special practice is approved, the person can work at the health care facility as a technical and economical employee (which is not a medical profession).</p> <p>More detailed information can be found here: <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/informace-o-uznavani-nelekarskych-zdravotnickych-pracovniku-pro-zamestnavatele-a-cizince-ukrajina-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/informace-o-uznavani-nelekarskych-zdravotnickych-pracovniku-pro-zamestnavatele-a-cizince-ukrajina-uk/</a></p> <p>The person enjoying temporary protection is exempted from the fee due for the application for recognising the foreign higher education and qualifications.</p> <p>In order to be exempted from the nostrification fee, the person encloses the confirmation of his or her temporary protection to the application (it is recommended to enclose a simple copy with the applicant's handwritten signature and the date of receipt of the copy). This exemption from the fee applies to the applications filed before 31 March 2023.</p>				
Term of the employment permit	<p>The temporary protection status means that the person has a permanent residence permit for the employment purpose and free access to the labour market.</p> <p>It is not necessary to apply for any employment permit; the employer only has to inform that the person has been hired.</p>	<p>The applicants for international protection may file an application for employment in at least six months after the application date.</p> <p>The person who has been granted international protection gets free access to the labour market.</p>			



<p>Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training</p>	<p>The contact department of the Employment Agency of the Czech Republic at the place of the person's residence will assist the person in retraining for the profession on demand among employers upon his or her request.</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			
<p>Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions</p>	<p>When employed, the person with temporary protection is guaranteed the entire range of labour rights under the Czech labour legislation, under the same conditions as the Czech employees.</p> <p>In case these rights are violated, the person can apply for information to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR (<a href="http://www.mpsv.cz">www.mpsv.cz</a>). Information on the labour and legal matters, proposals on the inspection can be obtained from the State Labour Inspection Office (<a href="http://www.suip.cz/">http://www.suip.cz/</a>). Other contact details: <a href="https://bit.ly/Infoletak-migrace">https://bit.ly/Infoletak-migrace</a></p> <p>The person enjoying temporary protection is automatically included into the state health insurance system (for 150 days upon the date when the temporary protection is granted). After this period expires, he or she has to get health insurance on his or her own. If such person is an employee, the employer pays for health insurance.</p> <p>More detailed information on payment for health insurance in connection with amendments to law No. 65/2022 Coll., so called Lex Ukraine II, can be found at the website Our Ukrainians.</p> <p>The state pays for health insurance. If the person who takes due care of at least one person younger than seven or two or more children younger than fifteen personally, he or she is insured.</p>	<p>The asylum seekers can work under the same conditions as the Czech nationals after they are given the refugee status or in six months after the application for asylum is filed if the decision still has not been taken.</p>			


	<p>A self-employed person shall pay insurance contributions as self-payers.</p> <p>Retired persons over 65 – the state pays for health insurance.</p>				
<p>Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons</p>	<p>After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.</p> <p>This matter is governed by the Convention between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Czech Republic on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion as to Income and Capital Taxes dated 30.06.1997 ratified by Ukraine on 17.03.1999.</p> <p>Given the clauses of Article 15 of the Convention dated 29.03.1996, the rewards received by a resident of the Contracting State in connection with the hired labour are subject to tax assessment only in such State unless the hired labour is performed in the other Contracting State. If the hired labour is performed in the other Contracting State, the reward obtained in this regard can be subject to tax assessment in that other State.</p>	<p>Tax assessment of persons who have been employed in accordance with the applicable requirements is based on the same grounds as for the Czech nationals.</p>			
<p>Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			



<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>The website of the Ministry of the Interior contains information on psychological support of persons affected by the war: Guide on Psychological Assistance in Czechia – war in Ukraine, assistance phone numbers etc. <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/psychologicka-pomoc-pro-obcany-valka-na-ukrajine.aspx">https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/psychologicka-pomoc-pro-obcany-valka-na-ukrajine.aspx</a></p>	<p>The website of the Ministry of the Interior contains information on psychological support of persons affected by the war: Guide on Psychological Assistance in Czechia – war in Ukraine, assistance phone numbers etc. <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/psychologicka-pomoc-pro-obcany-valka-na-ukrajine.aspx">https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/psychologicka-pomoc-pro-obcany-valka-na-ukrajine.aspx</a></p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>A person can get monetary assistance that will help cover the living essentials. The first benefit of CZK 5,000 will be granted automatically in the first month to all persons who enjoy temporary protection. During the first six months, the benefits will be CZK 5,000 per person, including children. Starting from the seventh calendar month, the monthly humanitarian aid for the children under eighteen is CZK 3,320, and for persons older than eighteen – CZK 4,620. An account with the Czech bank needs to be opened to get monetary assistance. The mandatory condition for such assistance is the person's physical presence in the CR. The right to such assistance does not apply to persons who are provided with free accommodation, including around-the-clock meals and main hygiene products. The benefits are allocated by the Employment Agency of the CR. Detailed information in Czech and Ukrainian can be found at <a href="https://bit.ly/pomoc-ua">https://bit.ly/pomoc-ua</a></p> <p>If the person is granted temporary protection, he or she is automatically included into the state health insurances system (for the period of 150 days from the date when temporary protection is granted), with full-scale access to health care. The insurance contributions are paid by the Czech Government. After this period of 150 days expires, the person has to get health</p>	<p>The applicant for international protection is eligible for accommodation, meals, other services, assistance for his or her costs at the shelter where he or she lives. If the applicant is registered far from the shelter, he or she may be paid financial assistance under certain conditions, which is paid for three months at most to help during the first months of being outside the shelter.</p> <p>The state pays for medical services on the applicant's behalf within the state medical insurance system. Such full medical aid is provided as soon as the application for protection is filed.</p> <p>The persons seeking asylum at the facility of the Ministry of the Interior are only provided emergency medical aid, which is provided by the Ministry within its facilities. An asylum seeker is a participant of the state health insurance system, has an insurance card and gets compensation for the full medical services.</p> <p>The person as an applicant for subsidiary protection is a participant of the state health insurance system, has the insurance card and gets full-scale medical aid.</p> <p>Applicants for subsidiary protection are only provided emergency medical aid.</p>			

	<p>insurance on his or her own. The Ministry of Health has established the network of points called UA POINT to provide medical aid. The UA points have been established at all the clinical hospitals of the Czech Republic. They provide emergency medical aid to adults, children and teenagers from Ukraine. Where necessary, translation services are also provided. List of UA points in Czechia: <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/uapoint">https://www.mzcr.cz/uapoint</a></p> <p>The website <a href="https://lekariproukrajinu.cz/uk/">https://lekariproukrajinu.cz/uk/</a>, which is also available in Ukrainian, has been developed for the general practitioners who provide free aid to Ukrainian nationals in their offices. Doctors offer emergency treatment to the Ukrainians who still have not been insured in Czechia.</p> <p>Rides by international trains (of class 2) are free. Other trains can also be used for free for five days after the temporary protection is confirmed. Detailed information on the right to free rides and the period during which this right can be exercised can be found at the website of the Ministry of Transport. Starting from 12 June 2022, the refugees from Ukraine have to pay for public transport in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. The right to free rides can only be exercised for five days after the temporary protection visa is granted. Then the reduced-fare ticket for persons in need of financial assistance needs to be obtained. It can be purchased at the travel document selling points of the Transport Undertaking of the Capital City of Prague, at metro stations.</p>	<p>The person who has been granted international protection and has refused to stay in the integration asylum centre or has already left it may use the services of the Foreigner Integration Support Centre. The purpose of CPIC is to create the environment for long-term integration of foreigners. CPIC offers a number of such services as social and legal counselling, Czech language courses, interpretation courses or social and cultural courses, but it is not designated for accommodation. All the services are provided for free. More detailed information is published at the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--	--







<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>The person enjoying temporary protection is automatically included into the state health insurance system (for 150 days upon the date when the temporary protection is granted). After this period expires, he or she has to get health insurance on his or her own. If such person is an employee, the employer pays for health insurance.</p> <p>A person may seek emergency (and other) aid at the nearest hospital (preferably the public one). Pharmacies can request an additional payment for medicines; services of the injury care centre can also be provided for a fee.</p> <p>There are clinical hospitals (UA POINT) where persons from Ukraine in need are provided medical aid. Emergency medical aid is provided there to adults, children and adolescents, and the gynaecological and obstetrical polyclinic provides necessary services. The translation services are offered.</p> <p>Counselling on mental health is provided at the hotline of the Ministry of Health at <a href="https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/">https://www.mzcr.cz/zakladni-informace-pro-obcany-ukrajiny-v-oblasti-poskytovani-zdravotnich-sluzeb-uk/</a> (information can be received in Ukrainian).</p> <p>Contact details of the Czech schools in Prague that are centred on psychological support and adaptation of the Ukrainian children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Praha 3 – “Cleverbee”. Address: 88 Mánesova Street (metro Jiřího z Poděbrad). Information telephone number: +420 604-236-624</li> <li>– Praha 5 – “Smartessori”. Address: 42 Na Dolnici Street (metro Luka). Information telephone number: +420 776-430-023</li> <li>– Praha 6 – “Cleverkids”. Address: 9</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>			
---	---	---	--	---	---

	<p>Muchova Street (metro Hradčanská). Information telephone number: +420 732-992-119</p> <p>– Praha 8 – “Galerie “Art Space””. Address: 1 Světova Street. Information telephone number: +420 775-971-232</p> <p>– Praha 10 – ZŠ Karla Čapka. Address: 16 Kodaňská Street (metro Náměstí Miru). Information telephone number: +420 774-603-923</p>				
<p>Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection</p>	<p>A person enjoying temporary protection has access to education.</p> <p>The Czech Republic offers studies at higher vocational educational establishments after secondary school to deepen the vocational training focused on the labour market. The students who have passed the final state exam are admitted to the higher vocational educational establishments. A student can be admitted to a more advanced year after his or her academic records are considered; a school principal may enrol a student into the current first year. If a Ukrainian national does not have academic records, they can be replaced with the affidavit for the purposes of enrolment. The students from abroad certify their residence right by presenting the visa sticker in their foreign travel passport or the entry on temporary protection in the foreign travel passport, or without a passport. A Ukrainian national may also be enrolled to the current first year or the higher grade in the secondary school after the existing academic records are considered. If a Ukrainian national does not have necessary documents at his or her disposal, they can be replaced with the affidavit.</p> <p>The is exempted from the legal fee due for the application for recognising the foreign higher</p>	<p>The refugee status gives the same rights (including the education right) as to the Czech nationals.</p> <p>In order to replace the missing academic records that cannot be confirmed, the person enjoying international protection is allowed to make an affidavit.</p>		<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	





	<p>education and qualifications.  In order to be exempted from the nostrification fee, the applicant encloses the confirmation of his or her temporary protection to the application (it is recommended to enclose a simple copy with the applicant's handwritten signature and the date of receipt of the copy). This exemption from the fee applies to the applications filed before 31 March 2023. More detailed information can be found at the websites of the Ministry of the Interior, e-mail: <a href="mailto:ukrajina@mvcz.cz">ukrajina@mvcz.cz</a>, phone: +420 974 801 802.</p>				
<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>All the children can go to primary school, even those who are in Czechia illegally. The children who go to primary or secondary school can attend the school canteen, club or leisure centre. The foreigners' children also have to go to primary school on a mandatory basis.</p> <p>The Ukrainian children study in public schools in Czechia for free. The new students are enrolled into ordinary Czech schools in the schools where there are few Ukrainian children. Classes are in Czech, so the Ukrainian students are assigned the assistant teacher and attend additional Czech language classes. The schools are gradually creating adaptation courses on the Czech language for different age groups with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic. For the children to be admitted to such school, the parents or guardians have to contact the nearest school at their place of residence; if there are no seats available – the municipality at the place of residence. To make it easier to find school and register the child, the website with the map of schools all over Czechia that are ready to welcome the</p>	<p>The children, i.e. all persons under eighteen, may attend kindergarten and school under the same conditions as the Czech children.</p>			





<p>Ukrainian children has been developed. The persons can send their questions regarding educational opportunities for children in their city to the e-mail address <a href="mailto:ukrajina@shkola.cz">ukrajina@shkola.cz</a> in Czech, Ukrainian and English.</p> <p>In case there are more than fifteen Ukrainian children in school (they can be of different age), the educational establishment will create joint Ukrainian classes (groups) where certain Ukrainian subjects will be studied in addition to the Czech programme. The Ukrainian teachers will be engaged by schools for this purpose.</p> <p>In case the parents are willing to enrol their child into such classes (groups), they have to get registered at the website of The Children of Ukraine Charitable Foundation. The foundation can provide all the information on the Ukrainian schools, extra-curriculum activities, adaptive classes of the Czech language for the Ukrainian children.</p> <p>The Children of Ukraine Project has been created in coordination with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, the Pedagogical Faculty of the Charles University, and the Embassy of Ukraine to the Czech Republic. It is centred on upbringing and education of the Ukrainian children under seventeen in Czechia.</p> <p>The Ukrainian students from the senior grades 9 to 11 are not enabled to study in the Czech school and have to keep studying in Ukraine online. They can be enrolled into the Czech school or gymnasium only next year.</p> <p>In order to accelerate adaptation of the Ukrainian students to schools of the Member States, the EU has developed the practical guide with pictograms in order to overcome the language barriers and first communication difficulties.</p> <p>Publications Office of the European</p>				
---	--	--	--	--

	<p>Union, English-Ukrainian pictograms for students and teachers: English/Ukrainian, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <a href="https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568">https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568</a></p> <p>There is Ukrainian Saturday school “Erudyt”, where children from all the classes study the Ukrainian educational programme. The school is a part of the system of the Ukrainian International School. After they pass their tests in the school, the children are issued the certificate of the general secondary education in the state-approved format. Telephone number for enrolment: +420 774 497 994.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic has created the portal for the Ukrainians, which contains up-to-date information on admission of the Ukrainians to the secondary and higher educational establishments.</p> <p>The city council has created the information website where those who are in Prague can send their questions on the children’s studies (they can be in Ukrainian).</p> <p>Those who are in Brno are offered the website on the available Ukrainian schools with all the necessary information on registration and studies.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care</p>	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p> <p>It is only recommended to come to the respective authorities in case his or her personal attendance is necessary to take certain actions. If a person files an application for temporary protection of the child in absence of the latter, the biometric foreign travel passport, the birth certificate and the photographs in the passport format need to be presented.</p>	<p>All the unaccompanied children of any age may cross the border from Ukraine to Czechia.</p> <p>A young foreigner (a minor) has to be represented by the legal representative (parent) when the application for international protection is submitted; if it is impossible, the guardian will be designated. The guardian for the purposes of</p>			









and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation	Each unaccompanied child who comes to Czechia has to be registered by the authority responsible for social and legal protection of children first; then it takes a decision on the child's further accommodation with account of his or her needs and abilities. The courts that resolve to refer the child to the special facility decide on the place where he or she will be safe and get individual care.	international protection is also designated for the person whose health condition prevents him or her from acting on his or her own.			
Right to vote at the local election	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.	Refugees have no election rights.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the exercise of this right.	The refugees have the same rights as the Czech nationals.		The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	Temporary protection may be granted in connection with the reunion of the family with the person who has been granted temporary protection, or as an exception in other cases.	The refugee status may be granted to a family member of the asylum seeker who has been given asylum for the purpose of family reunion.			









# SWITZERLAND













Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p> <p>Asylum Act dated 26.06.1998 (as amended on 01.06.2022) <a href="http://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/358/fr#art_74">www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/358/fr#art_74</a></p> <p>Asylum Resolution 1 dated 11.08.1999 (as amended on 01.01.2022) <a href="http://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/359/fr#art_45">www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/359/fr#art_45</a></p> <p>Asylum Resolution 2 on Financing dated 11.08.1999 (as amended on 01.06.2022).</p>	Switzerland is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the	<p>Official website Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confederation suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra</p> <p><a href="http://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/aktuell/ukraine-krieg.html">www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/aktuell/ukraine-krieg.html</a></p>	<p>Official website Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confederation suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra</p>			











clear protection conditions applicable to them		<a href="http://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/aktuell/ukraine-krieg.html">www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/aktuell/ukraine-krieg.html</a>			
Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection	<p>1) Ukrainian nationals seeking protection and their family members (a partner, minor children and other close relatives fully or partly dependent on them when they fled) who lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> <p>2) Nationals of third countries or stateless persons seeking protection and their family members who benefited from the national or international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> <p>3) Nationals of third countries and stateless persons seeking protection and their family members who can provide with a valid short-term permit to stay or a residence permit that they may legally stay in Ukraine and cannot safely return to their country of origin for a long time.</p> <p>If the person has already been granted the protection status in another EU/EFTA Member State, he or she will not obtain the temporary protection status in Switzerland unless the EU/EFTA Member State that has granted the protection status bears the excessive burden of the Ukrainian crisis (for instance, Poland).</p>	<p>The persons who expressly pertain to the category of refugees due to the risk of individual persecution or for another reason mentioned in the Convention relating to the status of refugees are considered within the ordinary asylum procedure.</p> <p>The refugees can be only those who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are subject to major defects or are forced to fear them with the high probability in the foreseeable future;</li> <li>- is specially persecuted for one of the above-mentioned reasons;</li> <li>- is not protected by the country of origin, and</li> <li>- does not have a domestic option.</li> </ul> <p>The persons of other nationalities who seek protection and can safely return to their country in the long term are not granted the temporary protection status in Switzerland. Such persons are given the free right to submit an application for asylum if they believe that their life will be under threat when they return to their country.</p> <p>Asylum is not granted to persons who have taken indecent actions or pose a threat for security of Switzerland.</p>			
Decision-making authority	Federal Asylum Centre — Bundesasylzentrum (BAZ)	SEM (State Secretariat for Migration)			













Documents to be furnished	The official website does not list the necessary documents. It is only stated that a person submits an application. It is checked whether each individual application meets the requirements (passport control, security check).	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Time frames for filing an application	The persons can apply immediately following their arrival in Switzerland or after 90 days of their stay expire. The persons who have come to Switzerland and still have not got registered can submit an application online via a web-portal. The groups of 30 or more people as well as groups with vulnerable persons have to get registered via gruppen-ukraine@sem.admin.ch several days before they arrive in Switzerland so that their accommodation and registration can be arranged.	The persons can submit an application for asylum immediately following their arrival in Switzerland or within 90 days after their arrival in Switzerland.			
Time frames for considering an application	Several days.	Preparation procedure of up to 21 business days (procedure under the Dublin Regulation of up to ten business days).  If a person has submitted an application in another Member State of the Dublin Regulation or has illegally arrived in the Schengen Area, the application is considered under the Dublin Regulation for 140 days.  The accelerated consideration procedure lasts up to 100 business days, including the procedure for hearing appeals and expulsion in case of a negative decision.  The extended procedure lasts around a year.			
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the refugee status is granted.			








Duration of the status	The duration of the status is limited one year and can be extended.	While the refugee status is valid. There is a link to the Asylum Act dated 26.06.1998 (as amended on 01.06.2022) in English , <a href="http://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/358/fr#art_74">www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/358/fr#art_74</a> .			
Extension of the status	The temporary protection can be extended. There is no detailed information.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Grounds for termination of the status	<p>Starting from 2 June 2022, the Ukrainians can lose their temporary protection status in Switzerland when they are absent from the country for a long time:</p> <p>1) when they return to Ukraine for more than 15 days, S status will be automatically cancelled. The exceptions are: a) leaving to prepare for the final return to Ukraine; b) taking care of relatives with a grave disease (documental confirmation is necessary);</p> <p>2) staying in a third country for more than two months (exceptions are temporary educational visits for more than two months or job-related tasks abroad).</p> <p>SEM has also deprived the Ukrainian refugees who are married to the citizens of the EU Member States, the UK, Canada, New Zealand, Australia or the USA of the opportunity to use the special status.</p> <p>The persons who are willing to refuse from the temporary protection status in Switzerland have to inform of their refusal in writing (in the prescribed format) and send it to the following address:  State Secretariat for Migration SEM  Quellenweg 6  3003 Wabern bei Bern</p>	<p>The refugee status can be refused any time in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the fears expressed when submitting an application for asylum in Switzerland no longer exist;</li> <li>- the person can travel to his or her native country without any risks.</li> </ul> <p>Exception: if a minor child enjoys international protection due to the risk of gender-based injuries, he or she cannot refuse from the refugee status while such risks still exist.</p>			
Mechanisms for changing the status	A residence permit can be obtained after the person has enjoyed protection for five years. Person's application for the refugee status.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			




Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	The official governmental website contains no information on introduction of the procedure for revocation of protection of the displaced person if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a threat for security of the receiving Member State or for the community of such receiving Member State.	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.			
Legal effects of termination of the status	The persons are subject to the regulations on foreigners in general rather than the Asylum Act.	The person has received the residence permit. The person has to leave the territory of the respective state on a voluntary basis. Enforced return to the country of origin.			
Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	The Ukrainian nationals as well as non-Ukrainian nationals who wish to return Ukraine (regardless of whether they are subject to the EU Temporary Protection Directive) may return any time.  The general information that the temporary protection status is associated with return is specified. The Government creates favourable conditions for the interested persons to return.	Only after the status is terminated.			
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	The Ukrainian nationals may enter the country without a biometric document, a visa or Covid-19 vaccination, with some exceptions.				
Assistance in administrative services	Public sources contain no relevant information in clear language on the list of administrative services and ways to obtain them.				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	There is only general information that every asylum seeker has access to free legal counselling.	There is only general information that every asylum seeker has access to free legal counselling.			

Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	During registration with BAZ, SEM (State Secretariat for Migration) collects personal data and fingerprints of persons who seek protection, and considers each individual application (security check and check of the group of people seeking protection).				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.				
Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking	SEM distributes the information materials in the Federal Asylum Centres BAZ. The additional information campaign (Protect yourself! Human trafficking and other forms of abuse) has been launched in this context in Ukrainian, Russian, English, French, Italian and German. These PDF files can be downloaded, used and distributed.  The Swiss Refugee Council (SFH) helps the Ukrainians on behalf of SEM and in close cooperation with the cantons. The employees of SFH are present in BAZ and work with persons in connection with these risks. SEM also contacts with BAZ, the federal police office and the canton police of Switzerland (KKPKS) in order to raise awareness of the Ukrainians of the risks of human trafficking and exploitation.				
Time frames for exercising the residence right	During the term of the temporary protection status. The Ukrainians can stay in Switzerland for three months without a visa and permit, for instance, when they stay with their relatives or private individuals.	For the entire duration of the status or residence permit.			
Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing	Accommodation in the canton facilities. In case temporary protection is granted, SEM refers the protection seeker to one of 26 Swiss cantons. Cantons: The registered refugees are assigned to the cantons, in proportion to their population.	The persons reside in the temporary shelter in cantons until the status is granted.			



	<p>Private accommodation: SFH (Swiss Refugee Aid) in cooperation with the partnership organisations (HEKS/ EPER, Caritas, SRC, Salvation Army, SAH and Campax) coordinates accommodation of the Ukrainians in families (private sector).  <a href="https://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/">https://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/</a></p> <p>Campax provides SFH the database where private accommodation can be registered and is responsible for data management.  <a href="https://campax.org/">https://campax.org/</a></p> <p>Other initiatives: Hotels can inform of free rooms for accommodation at the website of SFH or Campax. The Federal Housing Directorate has also urged several real estate associations to inform of available apartments.</p>				
Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection	<p>The persons who are granted temporary protection can travel abroad and return to Switzerland without asking permission of the authorities.  They do not need a visa to return because they are free to travel.</p>	They cannot leave the country.			
Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation	<p>Before the work is started, the employer has to submit an application for the employment permit at the canton at the employer's location.  This application may only be submitted if the temporary protection status has already been granted. The persons get a confirmation letter. S card (the card that certifies the temporary protection status) will be delivered later.</p> <p>The persons who have been granted temporary protection can perform profit-making activity permitted by the authorities (including the independent entrepreneurship).</p> <p>As for recognition of diplomas, it is stated that it is only necessary for the professions prescribed in Switzerland. Each specific case has to be considered in detail. Additional information can be found at the main page of the State Secretariat for Education, Research, and Innovation (SERI).  <a href="http://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/de/home/bildung/diploma.html">www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/de/home/bildung/diploma.html</a></p>	<p>The persons can work after the status is granted.  The persons who have filed an application for asylum may not work for six months after the date of the application.</p>			



	<p>For instance, doctors need to enclosed the necessary permit for practice.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sbf.admin.ch/dam/sbf/de/dokumente/2022/03/20220325_Note%20informative%20commune_UK_lay.pdf.download.pdf/20220325_Note%20informative%20commune_UK_lay.pdf">https://www.sbf.admin.ch/dam/sbf/de/dokumente/2022/03/20220325_Note%20informative%20commune_UK_lay.pdf.download.pdf/20220325_Note%20informative%20commune_UK_lay.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.sbf.admin.ch/dam/sbf/de/dokumente/2022/04/reglementierte-berufe-ukrainisch.pdf.download.pdf/liste-reglementierte-berufe-ukrainien.pdf">https://www.sbf.admin.ch/dam/sbf/de/dokumente/2022/04/reglementierte-berufe-ukrainisch.pdf.download.pdf/liste-reglementierte-berufe-ukrainien.pdf</a></p> <p>Some professions require linguistic knowledge of German, French or Italian, for instance, in education (C2 level), care of social work, in particular, social and educational assistance and children's education (B2 level).</p> <p>The Swiss universities (swissuniversities or Swiss ENIC) can certify or assess the level for job seekers with a degree, to get access to the unregulated profession. <a href="http://www.swissuniversities.ch/fr/service/reconnaissance/swiss-enic">www.swissuniversities.ch/fr/service/reconnaissance/swiss-enic</a></p>				
Term of the employment permit	During the entire term of the temporary protection.	After the refugee status is granted, for its entire duration.			
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on the respective conditions.				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-	The canton checks whether the requirements for the salary and working conditions are met.				



employed person and other employment conditions					
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	After they are registered, the displaced persons from Ukraine are granted the resident's status.				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.				
Psychological support of persons affected by the war	SEM guarantees persons affected by the military events and residing in BAZ access to psychological support via Medic-Help, then partner doctors and ultimately psychiatrists. The cantons are responsible for this service. Moreover, psychological assistance is covered by the mandatory health insurance.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary	The Government transfers the cantons the total amount for each person who has been granted temporary protection. This amount is made of three parts: the first one is associated with accommodation, the second one – all the costs for social assistance, and the third one – health insurance contributions. The persons with S protection status get social benefits from the canton to which they have been referred unless they are able to earn a living themselves. Social benefits cover the living essentials in Switzerland.				

resources, as well as medical support	<p>As a rule, persons in the private accommodation get social benefits as financial contributions whereas persons in the canton facilities get benefits in kind.</p> <p>The persons who have submitted an application for temporary protection are considered to be insured.</p> <p>The persons who do not receive social benefits have to get health insurance on their own. For three months. These persons cover their costs themselves.</p> <p>If the person needs emergency medical aid before submission of the application for the temporary status and does not have medical insurance, the cantons cover costs and provide canton social and emergency aid.</p> <p>The persons who have not been granted temporary protection and do not have a visa are not subject to health insurance and are subject to tourist insurance.</p>				
Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence	<p>The person has to specify his or her special needs during the registration. They include the person's health (diseases or disabilities), psychological support needs and possible violence during the trip.</p>				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	









<p>Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State</p>	<p>According to the Federal Constitution, all the Children in Switzerland have the fundamental right to education. The children and youth are eligible for mandatory education regardless of their nationality or residence status. The Federal Constitution also provides for mandatory school education. It means that all the children and youth staying in Switzerland for a long time have to go to school for free. 26 cantons and their communes are responsible for mandatory education and, therefore, for enrolment of the children and youth from Ukraine. When the protection status is granted, persons are referred to the canton. After they are referred to the municipality, the children either are admitted directly to an ordinary class, or attend the intensive course on the local school language (German, French or Italian, subject to the region), or are enrolled into the class for foreigners for a certain period of time. Public school is generally attended at the place of residence. It applies to the children and youth who come to the country on their own and arrive in the municipality.</p> <p>There is information on basic vocational training. For this purpose, the training company has to get a necessary work permit. The mandatory condition for basic vocational training is B1 language skills, in German, French or Italian, depending on the location of the vocational college or training centre.</p> <p><a href="http://www.europaeischer-referenzrahmen.de">www.europaeischer-referenzrahmen.de</a></p> <p>The bridge services that fill in the school gaps are offered by the cantons to prepare for the basic vocational education and training. The mandatory condition for the bridge course is A2 language level.</p> <p><a href="http://www.europaeischer-referenzrahmen.de">www.europaeischer-referenzrahmen.de</a></p> <p>The professional information centres in the cantons provide support in such areas as selection of the profession, vocational training and training offers: BIS — <a href="http://berufsberatung.ch">berufsberatung.ch</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.berufsberatung.ch/dyn/show/8242">www.berufsberatung.ch/dyn/show/8242</a></p> <p>Additional information can be obtained here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swiss educational system: Swiss educational system <a href="http://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbfi/de/home/bildung/bildungsraum-schweiz/bildungssystem-schweiz.html">www.sbf.admin.ch/sbfi/de/home/bildung/bildungsraum-schweiz/bildungssystem-schweiz.html</a></li> </ul>	<p>The education is mandatory.</p>			
--	--	------------------------------------	--	---	---

















	<p>- Information on the range of professions: In German and in the catalogue of Ukrainian apprenticeship: Search for apprenticeship — berufsberatung.ch www.sbfi.admin.ch/sbfi/de/home/bildung/bildungsraum-schweiz/bildungssystem-schweiz.html</p> <p>In order to accelerate adaptation of the Ukrainian students to schools of the Member States, the EU has developed the practical guide with pictograms in order to overcome the language barriers and first communication difficulties. Publications Office of the European Union, English-Ukrainian pictograms for students and teachers: English/Ukrainian, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <a href="https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568">https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568</a></p>				
<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>				
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is</p>







					created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.
Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members	The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.
Right to reunite with family members	<p>If there has been no reunion on their own, a person can file a written application for family reunion to SEM. The spouses, persons living together as a family, the registered partners and the minor children abroad are allowed to enter Switzerland provided that the family got separated as a result of the events in Ukraine, and there are no special circumstances for the opposite.</p> <p>The spouses or registered partners of the EU/EFTA citizens or the citizens of the UK, Canada, the USA, New Zealand or Australia can be denied the protection status if the Swiss authorities conclude that they can safely reside in the partner's country of residence.</p>	<p>There is no information in Swedish.</p> <p>The person can invite his or her family to be reunited only after the refugee status is granted.</p>			







# SWEDEN

Scope of matters to be regulated at the national level	Temporary protection	Refugee status	National equivalent of the temporary protected status	Conformity to the EU acts	Conformity to the CE acts
<b>PROCEDURE FOR GIVING THE STATUS</b>					
National Legal Framework	<p>Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC and having the effect of introducing temporary protection</p>	Sweden is a party to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees.	The procedure for giving the national equivalent of the special protected status has not been enabled.		
Mechanism for informing persons seeking protection, in the language they understand, by providing the document with the clear protection conditions applicable to them	<p>Embassy of Ukraine to Sweden Website: <a href="https://sweden.mfa.gov.ua/en">https://sweden.mfa.gov.ua/en</a></p> <p>Swedish Migration Agency (Migrationsverket) <a href="http://www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html">www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html</a></p> <p>Informationsverige.se is a website developed by the len administrations that contains information on Sweden for asylum seekers and those who have recently been granted a residence permit. <a href="https://www.informationsverige.se/uk/jag-har-fatt-uppehallstillstand/du-som-har-flytt-fran-kriget-i-ukraina/">https://www.informationsverige.se/uk/jag-har-fatt-uppehallstillstand/du-som-har-flytt-fran-kriget-i-ukraina/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.forsakringskassan.se/information-in-other-languages/ukrainska-information-till-dig-som-fatt-uppehallstillstand-enligt-eu-s-massflyktsdirektiv">www.forsakringskassan.se/information-in-other-languages/ukrainska-information-till-dig-som-fatt-uppehallstillstand-enligt-eu-s-massflyktsdirektiv</a></p>	<p>According to the official website of the Swedish Migration Agency, the Migration Agency will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status while persons displaced from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive.</p> <p><a href="http://www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktiv-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html">www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktiv-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html</a></p>			







	<p>Questions and answers on the status of the Ukrainians in Sweden – Asylrättscentrum (sweref.org)</p> <p>SKATTEVERKET  <a href="https://skatteverket.se/servicelankar/otherlanguages/ukrainska.4.1657ce2817f5a993c3a26d.html#">skatteverket.se/servicelankar/otherlanguages/ukrainska.4.1657ce2817f5a993c3a26d.html#</a></p> <p>Help chats:  <a href="https://t.me/refugeesinSweden">https://t.me/refugeesinSweden</a>  <a href="https://t.me/swedukr">https://t.me/swedukr</a>  <a href="https://t.me/sverige_help1">https://t.me/sverige_help1</a>  <a href="https://t.me/dopomogavshvecii">https://t.me/dopomogavshvecii</a>  <a href="https://t.me/WelcomeSweden">https://t.me/WelcomeSweden</a>  UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN SWEDEN- ACCOMMODATION, HELP &amp; SHELTER</p>				
<p>Specific groups of persons who will be granted protection</p>	<p>The person who is:  1) a Ukrainian national who lived in Ukraine, or  2) has the status or residence permit as a person seeking protection in Ukraine, or  3) is a family member accompanying one of the above-mentioned categories.</p> <p>The persons who left Ukraine on 30 October 2021 or later who have no residence permit may be eligible for protection in accordance with the Temporary Protection Directive.  <a href="http://www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html">www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html</a></p> <p>The persons who have committed specific crimes (for instance, war crimes or other major crimes) or pose a threat for security of Sweden may not be granted a residence permit in accordance with the EU Temporary Protection Directive.</p>	<p>If a person fails to meet the requirements for temporary protection, but stills seeks protection in Sweden, he or she can submit an application for asylum. It also applies to those without limitation who had arrived in Sweden before 30 October 2021 as well as those who have fled the war in Ukraine, but do not pertain to any of the groups eligible for temporary protection.  <a href="http://www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html">www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html</a></p> <p>The persons who have committed specific crimes (for instance, war crimes or other major crimes) or pose a threat for security of Sweden may not be granted asylum in accordance with the Swedish legislation.</p>			







Decision-making authority	Swedish Migration Agency (Migrationsverket )	Swedish Migration Agency (Migrationsverket )			
Documents to be furnished	The mandatory condition is a valid passport or another identification document. The children do not have to have a passport or an identification documents to get a residence permit. If a child has a passport or identification document, a copy needs to be submitted to the electronic service.				
Time frames for filing an application	The persons can apply immediately following their arrival or after 90 days of their stay expire.	If the person has been denied the temporary protection status.			
Time frames for considering an application	Several days. As promptly as possible. When the Migration Agency adopts a decision, it will send a letter to the postal address specified by the person in the application.				
Date of start of the protection	4 March 2022	As soon as the refugee status is granted			
Duration of the status	Until 4 March 2023. If the security situation in Ukraine does not improve by then, the Migration Agency may resolve to extend the permit until 4 March 2025.	While the refugee status is valid.			
Extension of the status	According to the governmental website, if the status is extended, the person will get additional details of what needs to be done.				
Grounds for termination of the status	The Migration Agency may cancel the residence permit if it is established that the person has submitted false information. If the person had been granted temporary protection in another EU Member State and then applied for protection in Sweden, the person's right to support in the first country is cancelled. Also, a person can leave Sweden and return provided that the residence permit is valid. The persons holding a residence permit in Sweden are free to travel around the EU				





	<p>for up to 90 days within six months.</p> <p>A person can lose the right to assistance in accordance with the law on refugees (i.e. accommodation and financial support from the Migration Agency) if he or she leaves Sweden; however, if he or she returns to Sweden while the permit still is valid, such person can still be eligible for assistance in accordance with the law on refugees.</p> <p>The same thing happens if the person moves to another EU Member State and submits an application for protection there. The rights granted to the person in accordance with the Temporary Protection Directive in Sweden cease to be in force.</p>				
Mechanisms for changing the status	<p>If a person submits or has already submitted an application for asylum and concurrently meets the requirements of the Temporary Protection Directive, he or she will get a residence permit (temporary protection) in the first place. According to the official website of the Swedish Migration Agency, the Migration Agency will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status while persons displaced from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive.</p>	<p>According to the official website of the Swedish Migration Agency, the Migration Agency will not take decisions on applications for the refugee status while persons displaced from Ukraine are subject to the Temporary Protection Directive.</p>			
Criteria for revocation of protection of certain persons in case of mass influx of displaced persons	<p>Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.</p>				
Legal effects of termination of the status	<p>If a person leaves Sweden and no longer needs to contact the public institutions and other public organisations in Sweden, he or she must contact the Tax Agency (Skatteverket) and file an application for suspending the coordination number. If the person returns to Sweden and needs the coordination number again, he or she can contact the public service centre (servicekontor) and activate the number. The valid identification document will have to be presented for this purpose.</p>				

Mechanism for returning to the country of origin	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				
<b>MEASURES TO EXERCISE THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS</b>					
Receiving conditions	<p>An application for temporary protection can be registered online or personally at the office of the Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>If a person submits an application in the electronic system and has organised his or her accommodation on his or her own, he or she does not have to attend the Swedish Migration Office until the decision is adopted.</p> <p>If a person needs accommodation assistance, he or she has to attend the Migration Agency personally, by submitting an application in the electronic system before the visit to the office so that assistance will be provided faster.</p> <p>The mandatory condition is a valid passport or another identification document.</p> <p>The children do not have to have a passport or an identification documents to get a residence permit. If a child has a passport or identification document, a copy needs to be submitted to the electronic service.</p>				
Assistance in administrative services	<p>The detailed step-by-step information can be found on the official website of the Migration Agency:  <a href="http://www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html">www.migrationsverket.se/Other-languages/Ukrainska/Direktiva-pro-timcasovij-zahist/Podati-zaavu-vidpovidno-do-Direktivi-pro-timcasovij-zahist.html</a>.</p> <p>Källan Flemingsberg: the department of Källan Flemingsberg offers assistance in adaptation to the Swedish society, more information on rights or just a cup of coffee and meetings with other people.  Address: Diagnosvägen 14-16, 141 54 Huddinge</p> <p>Unga Station Söder – activities with families with children.  Unga station Söder offers consultations on education, migration, accommodation, health care and many other</p>				













	<p>things. Unga Station provides food and children's products such as diapers and infant formulas, and other support. Children can also play there. Target group: children and youth under the age of 20 and their families. Address: Fatburs Brunnsgata 26, 118 28 Stockholm</p>				
Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons	<p>Crossroads is the counselling and assistance centre where food, shower and launder services are provided. The centre also has lawyers who can offer advice. Crossroads has the separate department for women where they can take a rest, take a shower and use the laundry room and get some medical advice. The staff of Crossroads speak several languages, including: Italian, French, Romanian, Spanish, Polish, Arab and English. The activity is generally centred on the adult citizens of the EU countries outside the Northern/Scandinavian Region, the adults who have a residence permit in another EU Member State outside the Northern/Scandinavian Region, the adults who are not registered in Sweden and do not have a Swedish personal number.</p>				
Mechanism for collecting and processing personal data of the displaced persons	<p>When the Swedish Migration Agency adopts a decision that the person has to get a residence permit under the Temporary Protection Directive, the person's personal data are downloaded into the data base used in all the EU countries. The purpose of the data base is to guarantee that the person will get all the support offered by the Temporary Protection Directive only in one country. The person may get information from the Migration Agency on how exactly the information is processed, and may also request correction, transfer, removal or limitation of personal data processing.</p>				
Mechanism for obtaining necessary visas, including transit ones.	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>				




<p>Mechanism for preventing displaced persons from falling victim to human trafficking</p>	<p>There is a reservation on the danger of getting into such situation.  Protection hotlines are provided.  Crime must be reported to the police by phone: +46 77-114 14 00. Call 112 in case of emergency.</p> <p>The official governmental website contains no information on safe routes.</p>				
<p>Time frames for exercising the residence right</p>	<p>During the term of the temporary protection status.</p>	<p>During the term of the protected status (refugee status).</p>			
<p>Access to suitable housing or, where necessary, provision of means to obtain housing</p>	<p>If a person needs accommodation assistance, he or she has to attend the Migration Agency personally, by submitting an application in the electronic system before the visit to the office so that assistance will be provided faster. The person will be informed of the accommodation assistance by the Migration Agency at the electronic address submitted by the person.</p> <p>The persons who cannot find accommodation on their own are eligible for assistance by the Swedish Migration Agency both while they are waiting for the decision and after the decision is adopted.</p> <p>If the person has found the accommodation on his or her own, but then the situation changed, and accommodation assistance is necessary, he or she needs to contact the Swedish Migration Office by attending the reception office of one of the service centres of the Swedish Migration Office or the office that accepts applications.</p> <p>The persons do not have a right to choose their accommodation; they can only get the available accommodation.</p> <p>Search for accommodation can take up to one month. During this period, the person can live in one of the temporary accommodation centres of the Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>If persons refuses from the accommodation proposed by the municipality, he or she can organise accommodation on his or her own.</p>				

<p>Freedom of movement of persons granted temporary protection</p>	<p>Pursuant to the Directive, the temporary residence permit gives the right to travel to the other countries of the European Union for 90 days within 180 days. The rights acquired by the person under the Directive shall only be in effect in the country where the temporary residence permit has been granted.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for granting persons enjoying temporary protection the permit to be employed or self-employed in accordance with the rules applicable to the occupation</p>	<p>Only those who are older than sixteen are allowed to work in the country.  A person may work only after the temporary protection status is granted.  There are two forms of employment:  1) permanent employment;  2) temporary employment.  Permanent employment is also sometimes called “fast anställning” in Swedish. Such employment lasts until the contract is terminate, so it has no expiration date.  Temporary employment has a limited term.  Temporary substitution of another employee  Temporary substitution of another employee (vikariat) means a person works instead of someone else, for instance, the one on a child care leave.  The probation period cannot last longer than six months, but it can be terminated earlier.  The salary can be fixed and paid once a month or on an hourly basis, i.e. depend on how may hours the person has worked.  A contract or employment agreement needs to be concluded.</p> <p>Translation of foreigner diplomas and certificates  The records need to be translated into Swedish for the foreign education to be assessed. The translation must be performed by a certified translator. The Employment Agency will assist in translation. If the academic records are made in English, French, German, Spanish or Scandinavian languages, they do not have to be translated.</p> <p>Assessment of the foreign education  If a person has obtained secondary, vocational or higher education in the other country, the Swedish Council for Higher Education can assess it. Such assessment is free of charge.</p>				

	<p>More details can be found at <a href="http://www.uhr.se/bedomning-av-utlandsk-utbildning/">www.uhr.se/bedomning-av-utlandsk-utbildning/</a></p> <p>Some professions are regulated by the Swiss legislation as to what is necessary to work by occupation, for instance, a diploma or professional certification. The designated authority has to be contacted to get the respective work permit. It is the National Board of Health and Welfare for the professions in health care, such as a doctor or a nurse, and the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) to work in schools.</p> <p>Certification of competence</p> <p>If a person has education or service record, but has no confirmation documents and certificates, he or she can undergo the competence validation procedure. It will enable to complete training and find a job faster.</p> <p>The person has to describe his or her professional experience and skills during the validation. There will be an opportunity to demonstrate both theoretical knowledge and practical skills by means of interviews, tests and trials at the work place.</p> <p>The Employment Agency can assist in validation and help assess the level of competence and decide whether additional training is necessary to work in the specific area. The Employment Agency will issue the validation certificate (kompetensintyg ao kompetensbetyg).</p> <p>Job seekers have different options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– They can attend the Vacancy Bank (Platsbanken) at the website of the Employment Agency and find a job in ads.</li> <li>– They can contact HR agencies that provide staff to different companies.</li> <li>– They can contact recruitment agencies that select staff for the companies looking for new employees.</li> <li>– They can respond to newspaper or online ads.</li> <li>– They can contact the employer</li> <li>– or ask the acquaintances whether they have heard of any vacancies.</li> </ul> <p>A person has to be registered with the tax authorities to work in Sweden. For this purpose, he or she has to submit an application for registration for payment of the preliminary income tax A-skatt.</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--



Term of the employment permit	The opportunity to get employed without a permit is given during the entire term of the temporary protection.				
Mechanism for adult education, professional training and practical on-the-job training	<p>A person does not have to quit his or her job to start studying. According to the Act on an Academic Leave, he or she is eligible for an academic leave provided that certain requirements are met. In particular, he or she has to work for the same employer for the last six months or in general at least twelve months for the last two years.</p> <p>Vocational training within the employment programme offers training on the professions that lack trained staff acutely. The professional areas depend on the current labour market needs.</p> <p>Training at the courses does not guarantee employment, but it increases the chances to get a job and the competitive ability at the labour market.</p>				
Labour remuneration conditions, access to the social security systems associated with the activity of an employee or self-employed person and other employment conditions	<p>If an employee has fallen ill, he or she has to inform the employer thereof on the first working day of the disease. The employer will pay the sick leave to the person (sjuklön) in the amount of 80% of the employee's salary for the first fourteen days of the disease. The first day of the sick leave is not paid for (karensavdrag).</p> <p>If the person is absent from work due to a disease for more than seven days, the doctor's confirmation, i.e. medical opinion, needs to be provided. If a disease lasts longer than fourteen days, medical aid can be provided by Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan). It is called a sick leave benefit (sjukpenning).</p> <p>This benefit requires a medical opinion that confirms why the capacity for work has been lost. After the visit, a doctor generally sends a medical opinion to the Social Insurance Agency in soft copy.</p> <p>In some cases, it is possible to work several hours a day even on a sick leave. A sick leave benefit can be paid in the amount of 25%, 50%, 75% or 100% depending on whether a person can work part-time.</p> <p>If a person stays at home and refuses from a-kassa to take care of a sick child, which is called VAB (vård av barn) in</p>				




	<p>Swedish, he or she can get a compensation of around 80% of the income that would receive if he or she worked. It is called a temporary child care benefit (tillfällig föräldrapenning). Such benefit can be paid for up to 120 days a year.</p> <p>In case a child is born, the person has a right to a leave. The person does not have to work until the child turns eighteen months.</p> <p>Then he or she can return to work, and the child can go to the day-care facility or stay with a babysitter. A babysitter takes care of children at home.</p> <p>While a person stays at home with the child, he or she can get financial benefits from the Social Insurance Agency. It is called a child care benefit (föräldrapenning).</p> <p>Half of the Swedish population have a paid job. Sweden offers insurance for those who lose their job. It is called unemployment insurance and enables the unemployed to have income while they are looking for a job. A person can join the Unemployment Insurance Agency (a-kassa), the economic association that pays an allowance to the unemployed. A monthly membership fee has to be paid to be a member of a-kassa.</p> <p>As a member of a-kassa, in case a job is lost, the person can get payments while he or she is looking for a new job. There are several different unemployment insurance agencies that can be joined. Some specialise in the specific professional group while the others can be joined regardless of the industry in which the person works. The main admission condition is that a person has to work in Sweden.</p>				
Tax assessment of income of economically active displaced persons	A person has to be registered with the tax authorities to work in Sweden. For this purpose, he or she has to submit an application for registration for payment of the preliminary income tax A-skatt.				
Mechanism for considering the ability of the person enjoying the protection to	Relevant information from public sources and in clear language has not been found.				

<p>satisfy his or her own needs while determining the assistance level when such person works as an employee or a self-employed person</p>					
<p>Psychological support of persons affected by the war</p>	<p>It is provided as a part of medical services.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	
<p>Mechanism for providing persons enjoying the protection necessary assistance in terms of social support and subsistence means if they do not have necessary resources, as well as medical support</p>	<p>If a person does not have money, he or she can get financial support from the Migration Agency. In order to submit an application for a permit, a person has to attend the Migration Agency in person or send the signed questionnaire by post. If a person is willing to submit an application for the daily allowance for his or her children, one form per person is completed. The Migration Agency can provide financial assistance from the date of application for assistance. Financial assistance must cover food, clothes and personal expenses. An application for two different forms of financial assistance can be submitted: daily allowance and targeted allowance. The amount of the daily allowance depends on whether a person lives in one of the residence halls of the Migration Agency where meals are provided, or in the accommodation without meals. If a person arranges his or her accommodation on his or her own, it also influences the amount of the daily allowance. The daily allowance in the residence halls with meals is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SEK 24 per day per single adult;</li> <li>- SEK 19 per adult for the adults who share household costs;</li> <li>- SEK 12 per day for the children up to seventeen years.</li> </ul> <p>The daily allowance without meals is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SEK 71 per day per single adult;</li> <li>- SEK 61 per adult for the adults who share household costs;</li> </ul>				





	<p>- SEK 37 per day for the children up to three years; - SEK 43 per day for the children aged four to ten; - SEK 12 per day for the children aged eleven to seventeen. The families with more than two children get the full daily allowance for two older children and half of the daily allowance for the other children. In addition to food, the daily allowance must cover clothes and footwear, medical aid and medicines, dental care, personal hygiene products, other consumables, and leisure. Targeted assistance If a person has a heavy need for something that is not covered by the daily allowance, he or she can submit an application for the special targeted assistance. It is necessary to substantiate the heavy need for the product or service as well as the inability to pay on his or her own. For instance, it could be glasses, a pram or warm winter shoes. The Migration Agency always assesses needs on an individual basis. A person can get financial assistance only for the cheapest options necessary to satisfy the needs. If the person's financial position changes, and he or she needs financial support from the Migration Agency, the person may apply for such assistance. The financial assistance depends on where the person resides. The Swedish Migration Agency has the list of the residential districts with social and economic problems. Anyone who decides to reside in such area can lose the right to financial assistance from the Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>Therefore, the Migration Agency must be informed of changes in the person's financial position, for instance, employment or change of the place of residence. Change of the address might mean that the amount of the financial assistance needs to be changed. If a person earns money and gets financial assistance at the same time, it will be considered a crime.</p> <p>The residence permit under the Temporary Protection Directive enables adults and children to get medical services. All persons who have been granted temporary protection (both adults and children) can take a medical examination</p>				
--	---	--	--	--	--



	<p>after they arrive in Sweden. A medical examination is free of charge.</p> <p>The adults who have been granted the temporary protection are eligible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- emergency medical aid;</li> <li>- emergency dental aid.</li> </ul> <p>The health care professionals are the ones to decide whether it is emergency aid.</p> <p>A person is also eligible for aid during delivery, abortion, birth control consultation, consultation for women and care in accordance with the Act on Infection Protection (the law on prevention of infectious diseases).</p> <p>The children under eighteen have the right to medical services and dental aid under the same conditions as all the other children who reside in Sweden. Assistance is generally provided free of charge but the rules can differ subject to the place of residence.</p> <p>The children are also eligible for vaccination against the common infectious children's diseases.</p>				
<p>Mechanism for providing necessary medical or other care to persons enjoying protection and having special needs, such as unaccompanied minors or victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence</p>	<p>A person is eligible for accommodation adapted to his or her needs if he or she is especially vulnerable. For instance, it applies to persons with a disability, those who suffer from physical or mental disorders, pertain to the LGBT community as well as pregnant women and the elderly.</p> <p>The officers of the Migration Agency need to be informed of the needs as soon as possible so that the public authorities will find optimum accommodation.</p> <p>If the school personnel believe that a child needs to study in the basic school for children with special needs or in the special school, adequate investigation is conducted before the suitable form of education for the child is selected. The child may not be enrolled into such schools without the respective decision of the municipality and the Special School Education Agency.</p> <p>If a person has functional constraints  A functional constraint means reduced physical, mental or intellectual abilities.  Where there is a functional constraint that hinders communication with the Migration Agency or other</p>				

	<p>authorities, the person can get applicable assistance and support.  A functional constraint does not affect the chances of getting a residence permit.  If a person has obtained a residence permit under the Temporary Protection Directive, he or she is not eligible for support in accordance with the Act on Supporting and Servicing Certain Categories of Persons with Functional Constraints (LSS). However, he or she can contact the municipality and ask what support is available in the region. There are many different organisations that offer assistance and support to the people with functional constraints.</p> <p>Organisations for people with functional constraints  <a href="https://www.informationsverige.se/uk/jag-har-fatt-uppehallstillstand/funktionsnedsattning/#Listaorganisationer-funk">https://www.informationsverige.se/uk/jag-har-fatt-uppehallstillstand/funktionsnedsattning/#Listaorganisationer-funk</a></p>				
Access to the general educational system for the adults enjoying protection	They may attend vocational courses, public school, vocational high school, high school, universities and municipal adult education centres.			The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.	
Access to the educational system for persons under eighteen enjoying protection, under the same conditions as the nationals of the hosting Member State	<p>The children and adolescents who have been granted a residence permit with temporary protection may attend pre-school and school establishments. School education is free of charge.  Additional details can be found at <a href="http://utbildningsguiden.skolverket.se/languages/ukrainska-ukrainska">utbildningsguiden.skolverket.se/languages/ukrainska-ukrainska</a>.</p> <p>School education is both the right and the duty. In Sweden, a child has to go to school from the age of six until he or she finishes the basic school or turns eighteen.  Studying in an ordinary gymnasium or a gymnasium for students with special needs is not mandatory.  Studying in pre-school, basic school, special school, gymnasium or basic or gymnasium educational establishments for students with special needs is free of charge.</p>	<p>The children and adolescents who have been granted a residence (are asylum seekers) are eligible for education in Sweden.  They have the right to education in the following establishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Pre-school establishments</li> <li>– Ukrainska preparation class</li> <li>– Basic school</li> <li>– Basic school for children with special needs</li> <li>– Special school</li> <li>– Sami school</li> <li>– After-school group</li> <li>– Gymnasium and gymnasium for students with special needs if studies start before the child turns</li> </ul>			

	<p>The children who come to Sweden at the age of six to eighteen and have attended school in another country take a diagnostic test conducted by the school personnel. The purpose is to establish the current level of the child's knowledge and skills.</p> <p>The test considers the age, prior knowledge and personal circumstances. The principal has to decide to which grade the child has to be enrolled within two months after the studies at school started. Diagnostic testing is also used for further planning of the child's education. The procedure involves a translator or a teacher who speaks the child's language.</p> <p>The children who already live in Sweden when they reach the school age do not take a diagnostic test. They go to school the same ways as the others.</p> <p>The municipality has to offer the Ukrainian children a place at school. If some children need a place in basic school, special school, gymnasium or basic or gymnasium educational establishments for students with special needs, it is necessary to contact the municipality for more detailed information.</p> <p>A child has to be offered a place at the pre-school educational establishment within four months after the application is submitted to the municipality.</p> <p>If a person chooses a private pre-school establishment, he or she might have to wait longer than four months.</p> <p>The children aged six to eighteen must be given an opportunity to start studying at basic school, special school, gymnasium or basic and gymnasium educational establishments for students with special needs as soon as possible.</p> <p>In order to accelerate adaptation of the Ukrainian students to schools of the Member States, the EU has developed the practical guide with pictograms in order to overcome the language barriers and first communication difficulties. Publications Office of the European Union, English-Ukrainian pictograms for students and teachers: English/Ukrainian, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <a href="https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568">https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2830/145568</a></p>	<p>eighteen</p> <p>The Ukrainian children and adolescents generally may stay in Sweden visa-free or, in some cases, with a visa for 90 days. They must submit an application for asylum to be eligible for education during this period.</p>			
--	---	--	--	--	--

<p>Mechanism for ensuring necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying protection by legal guardians or, where necessary, the organisation responsible for care and welfare of minors, or any other applicable representation</p>	<p>The unaccompanied children have to be referred to the municipality responsible for organising their accommodation. The unaccompanied children can be designated an official representative.</p>			<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>Right to vote at the local election</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>According to the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, such right is created after a person has legally lived in the country for five years.</p>
<p>Right to establish public organisations in order to defend rights and interests of their members</p>	<p>The official governmental website contains no relevant information from public sources and in clear language on introduction of the respective mechanism.</p>			<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the EU.</p>	<p>The duty to guarantee the exercise of this right is not prescribed within the CE.</p>
<p>Right to reunite with family members</p>	<p>The family members with respective documents can come to their family in Sweden.</p>			<p></p>	<p></p>