



# GERMANY

Temporary protection for  
Ukrainians fleeing the war



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## Persons eligible for protection

### Persons who lived in Ukraine before 24.02.2022:

- Ukrainian nationals living in Ukraine before 24.02.2022.
- Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24.02.2022, based on the permanent residence permit.
- Family members of the first two groups (spouses, civil partners, minor unmarried children and close relatives with account of additional conditions).
- Ukrainian nationals who are already in Germany on a legal basis (but the term of their stay is about to expire), regardless of when they entered the country, and persons who had arrived in Germany or the EU from Ukraine shortly before 24.02.2022 and cannot return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict.

## Decision-making authority

- The migration office, namely the foreigner registration department (Ausländerbehörde) at the place of stay.

## Duration of the status

- one year, i.e. until 4 March 2023

## Documents to be furnished

1) application; 2) biometric foreign travel passport or other official identification document; 3) up-to-date biometric photograph for each person 4) marriage certificate or partnership certificate (if any); 4) confirmation of the decision on referral to the specific city (asylum seeker registration certificate) (Anlaufbescheinigung) issued in the Land Refugee Agency (LAF) or another institution in the Federal Republic of Germany responsible for receiving the refugees; 5) certificate of the online application for temporary protection for the Ukrainian refugees; 6) confirmation of the interview.

## Actions ensuring return to the country of origin

- Right to return to Ukraine any time

## Free legal assistance and support of the displaced persons

- Counselling migration centres: <https://www.goethe.de/prj/mwd/ru/startseite.html>
- Information: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/faq-ukraine-ukr.html?nn=282388>

## Getting relevant information

- Federal Foreign Office <https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/service/05-VisaEinreise/visafreiheit/1249146>
- Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua>
- [https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite\\_node.html](https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html)
- <https://www.unitedforukraine.org/hc/uk>
- Advice for migrants (MBE) [www.mbeon.de](http://www.mbeon.de)

## Assistance in administrative services

- Information on registration and referral to the respective arrival centre (Ankunftszentrum) in the social assistance office at the station (Bahnhofsmission).
- 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).





# Accommodation

## Access to housing

■ Temporarily provided by the Foreigner Registration Department (Ausländerbehörden).

■ Housing rental assistance (EUR 600). The programme is valid in the communities, cities of Cologne, Leverkusen or Münster.

■ Free accommodation provided by the German nationals:  
<https://news.airbnb.com/help-ukraine/>

## Time frames for exercising the residence right

■ During the term of the temporary protection status.



# SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS



# Employment

## Work permit

■ The Foreigner Registration Department makes a record that paid work is allowed ("Erwerbstätigkeit erlaubt") in the residence permit. It is permitted to start working when the temporary certificate (Fiktionsbescheinigung) or the residence permit (Aufenthaltserlaubnis) is received, or when the Foreigner Registration Department gives guarantees of receipt thereof.

## Income tax assessment

■ The persons enjoying temporary protection are residents.

■ Their income is subject to tax assessment in the state where the work is performed.

## Term of the employment permit

■ During the term of the temporary protection status.





## Medical aid

### Persons who can be provided medical services

- Basic medical aid and first aid are free of charge.
- Diagnostics and further treatment are performed by a doctor (with own practice) for a fee. Inpatient treatment only of treatment by the doctor is insufficient. Hospital can only be attended without consultation in an emergency.

### Conditions for medical aid

- Registration with the social support department (Sozialamt) in the district of residence.
- It is done by filing an application for an electronic health card or by receiving a temporary confirmation, that will ensure medical aid (treatment ticket), or a health insurance card for the period of up to 18 months.

■ Other information: <https://handbook-germany.de/en/healthcareforrefugees>

### Types of medical services provided

- Preventive and screening examinations of children and adults; treatment with medicines and prescribed medicines; inpatient treatment and rehabilitation; recommended vaccination.
- Doctor's and birth attendant's support during pregnancy and delivery.
- Dental examination and treatment.
- Medical examination at home or non-radical support under specific circumstances.
- Related medical services (Heilmittel), such as physical therapy, as well as medical devices (Hilfsmittel), e.g. wheel chairs, hearing aids, prosthetic devices.

### Provision of medicines

- Local doctor's prescription if medical insurance covers the services.
- Information on the website Germany4Ukraine: <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/medical-care>

## Social support

### Social assistance

■ Starting from 01.06.2022, the benefit of EUR 449 per adult (aged 18 to 65) is paid. It is paid by the District Job Centre (Arbeitsagentur) registered to find a job.

■ The social benefit (EUR 449) is paid by the social support authorities (Bezirkssozialämter), departments of district Bürgeramt at the temporary place of residence.

■ The social benefit is only paid in case the subsistence means cannot be covered with income / assets / personal savings of the displaced persons. The person's needs and status are checked by the social workers.

### Social services

■ Employment services are provided by employment agencies.

### Psychological support of persons affected by the war

- Right to psychological assistance. A prior consultation of the general practitioner who will refer the person to the expert or counselling centre is necessary. A treatment certificate is granted.
- Psychosocial centres for refugees and victims of torture: <https://www.baff-zentren.org/hilfe-vor-ort/psychosoziale-zentren/>
- Ipso Care: psychosocial online counselling: <https://ipso-care.com/home-14.html>



# Education

## Access to the school education system

■ The German general school education provides for full integration of arriving foreigners. There are initial integration classes for children to study German. Then they study in ordinary German classes. School education is mandatory and free. A child has to be registered with the coordination office in the district of residence.



## Conditions for continued studies in higher educational establishments that were started in the country the person has left

■ A decision on continued studies is taken by the University or Higher Vocational School.

■ Practical guide for foreign students in Europe:  
<https://education.ec.europa.eu/news/a-practical-guide-to-student-accommodation-in-europe>

# Children's rights

## Representation of the unaccompanied minors enjoying protection

■ A person enjoying temporary protection is allowed to take care of the other person's child where there is parents' written consent. The guardianship right is created. If there is no consent, the Arrival Centre will assist in obtaining it.

■ 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.



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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.

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**ENG**

The Council of Europe is the continent’s leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.



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