KPMG

Ukrainian Immigration News Tracker

2026-03

The Immigration team at KPMG continuously tracks the recent developments in Ukraine in relation to Immigration related areas and publishes them as Ukrainian Immigration News Tracker. Please find the key developments that occurred over the last few weeks enumerated below. **For more immigration related updates, please visit Immigration News Highlights.**

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Americas

Canada

- Canada established the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) program to support individuals affected by the conflict in Ukraine. Under this program Ukrainians and their immediate family members of any nationality, may stay in Canada for up to three years as temporary residents. The CUAET is available for individuals who either hold a valid Ukrainian passport or another national identity document.
- Applicants without a valid passport can also apply to the CUAET program, wherein they will be provided with a single use travel document at the discretion of the authorities on a case-by-case basis.
- Ukrainians and their family members in Canada under CUAET who arrived on or before 31 March 2024, can continue to apply for extensions of their temporary resident status (work permit, study permit, or visitor status) until 31 March 2026. This extension ensures continued legal stay and access to services in Canada.
- Ukrainians who arrived in Canada after 31 March 2024 can continue to stay in Canada until the expiry date of their temporary resident document. If they wish to apply to extend their stay, work permit, or study permit, they must apply through the regular process and pay standard processing fees.

- Ukrainians who received a CUAET application approval but have not yet arrived in Canada can still travel to Canada using their approved temporary resident visa until it expires. If they were also approved for an open work permit, they will receive it when they arrive in Canada, as long as their letter of introduction is valid.
- The permanent residence pathway for Ukrainian nationals with family members in Canada closed on 22 October 2024. Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will continue to process applications that were received on or before this date.
- IRCC has established a dedicated service channel for Ukraine immigration questions available for people both in Canada and abroad at +1-613-321-4243, with collect calls accepted. They can add the keyword “Ukraine2022” to the IRCC crisis web form with their question and it will be prioritized. Applicants who do not have a valid passport may still apply for the CUAET. IRCC will issue a single journey travel document on a case-by-case basis, where appropriate further information can be provided upon request.

Asia Pacific

Australia

- The Department of Immigration and Border Protection is supporting Australia’s response to the escalating crisis in Ukraine and is progressing outstanding visa applications from Ukrainian nationals as a priority, across all visa categories. The Department has finalized thousands of on-hand applications over recent days.
- Enquiries from Ukrainian temporary visa holders in Australia, and those waiting on a visa outcome or looking for visa options, can be directed to: Global Service Centre (In Australia), Phone: 131 881, Enquiry form for Ukraine conflict visa arrangement
- The Australian Government initially made available the Temporary Humanitarian Concern visa (subclass 786) for Ukrainian nationals in Australia on a temporary basis. This visa is valid for three years and allows holders to work, study, and access Medicare.
- The original offer of the subclass 786 visa is closed, but the Government is issuing new invitations to eligible Ukrainians who:

  - Arrived in Australia before 31 July 2023
  - Hold a temporary visa
  - Are unable to return to Ukraine

- Ukrainians who arrived on the subclass 786 visa and are unable to access other visa pathways or cannot return to Ukraine may apply for a Bridging visa E (subclass 050).
- Those who were unable to accept the offer of temporary humanitarian stay can access normal visa pathways, including the skilled, family, student, and visitor visa programs. In case a ‘no further stay’ condition is applicable to a Ukrainian’s current visa; they can apply for a waiver of the condition by filling a no Further Stay waiver request. Those wishing to extend their stay in Australia can explore other visa options.
- Close family members can apply a visa application on behalf of their family members in Ukraine. Ukrainian nationals with relatives in Australia can apply for a Visitor visa under the Tourist stream by providing details of their Australian relative.
- Ukrainian nationals wishing to apply for a visa to travel to Australia must hold one of the following documents (internal passport in the form of a booklet is not valid):

- A valid passport
- Certified Certificate of Identity issued by an Embassy or Consulate of Ukraine by a neighbouring country
- An internal passport in the form of an ID-Card, that states in both Ukrainian and English the full name, date of birth and place of birth of the applicant.

Europe and Africa

Austria

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Austria without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Ukrainian nationals are legally staying in Austria can apply for a visa for special reasons at the competent provincial police directorate.
- Ukrainian nationals may be able to apply for a visa at the Austrian Embassy in Ljubljana or Bratislava or at the Consulate General in Munich.
- As a rule, applications for a residence permit must be submitted from abroad to the Austrian representative authorities (embassy, consulate) before entry into Austria. The competence of the representative authority depends on the applicant's place of residence. Applications must be submitted in person. However, persons, who are allowed to enter Austria without an entry visa can submit the application also at the Austrian authorities (again in person). All eligible individuals having a valid residence will be automatically sent a new ID card with the extended validity.
- Ukrainian internally displaced persons can access the Austrian labor market without restrictions through the "Red-White-Red Plus Card" (RWR+). This card allows them to live and work in Austria without limitations on industry, company, or location. It also grants residency rights, family reunification, and a path to permanent EU residency after five years. The RWR+ remains valid even after temporary protection status expires, and time spent under temporary protection will count towards the residency requirements for permanent residency and citizenship.
- People can enter the Schengen area without a visa if they have a biometric passport and submit their visa application at the Austrian Embassies in Ljubljana and Bratislava or at the Consulate General in Munich.
- International protection in Austria granted by conferring two categories of status: Refugee status/entitlement to asylum and Persons entitled to subsidiary protection. An application for international protection (i.e., an asylum application) must be filed in Austria. As a rule, it must be filed in person.
- The temporary protection status is extended until 4 March 2027 (previously 4 March 2026). Individuals who are currently registered in Austria and possess an 'Ausweis für Vertriebene' will automatically receive a new identification document by mail at their registered address. No action is required from their side, but they must update their residence registration (Meldezettel) if their address changes. The right of residence remains valid even if the old ID shows an earlier expiry date.
- Ukrainians arriving in Austria will be placed in temporary accommodations and provided with food and health insurance. The country offers free long-term accommodations in various regions; however, individuals are not permitted to select their preferred locations. The type of accommodation may vary, but residents will not be required to share rooms. Those wishing to reside with relatives may inform the staff, who will endeavor to arrange shared accommodations or place them in proximity. Furthermore, Ukrainians can opt to stay with Austrian citizens at their homes, individuals seeking such arrangements should contact the

Federal Agency for Care and Support (BBU) or the Diakonie housing agency. Ukrainians also have the option to rent independently while continuing to receive basic care and food benefits, with the possibility of applying for a rental subsidy for families. Additionally, they may seek assistance through EU-supported programs such as Safe Homes, which offers funding for private individuals willing to host refugees.

- Ukrainians who have been granted temporary protection in Austria have the right to access medical services: to receive medical advice and free medicines. Registration is carried out when applying for social services. After registration, you will be assigned an insurance number. Children who come to Austria with their parents have the right to attend educational institutions.
- The cancellation of Compulsory health insurance status for Ukrainians refugees has been cancelled leading to no automatic access to medical care. A transition period until 15 April 2025 has been set for Ukrainian refugees to obtain new insurance to remain eligible for medical care, inpatient treatment, and medicines. Employed Ukrainians will have new insurance issued automatically by their employers, while non-employed citizens can take out voluntary health insurance with a maximum monthly premium of EUR526.79.
- Ukrainians in Austria receiving organized accommodation will have all living expenses covered, including food or a monetary equivalent, and are entitled to a clothing allowance annually. For those residing in private housing, financial support is available on top of accommodation subsidies: up to EUR260 per month for adults and EUR145 for minors. Additionally, families with children who have special needs (at least 50 percent disability) will receive an extra EUR155.90 per child each month.
- Austria will implement new integration rules for Ukrainians refugees from 2026. The changes will prioritize faster integration into Austrian society through stricter requirements. Key updates include mandatory participation in German language courses, with a focus on achieving higher proficiency levels. Refugees will also need to engage more actively in integration programs, such as job training and civic education. Non-compliance may lead to reductions in social benefits.
- Ukrainian displaced persons who have a displaced person's identitre exempt from the Alien Employment Act (Ausländerbeschäftigungsgesetz). Therefore, an employment permit is no longer required for the employment of Ukrainian displaced persons. This facilitation shall further accelerate the labour market integration of Ukrainian displaced persons who are seeking to remain in the Austrian labour market on a permanent basis.
- More information can be found under the following link in German as well as in English language: FAQs in deutscher und enlister Sprache (bmi.gv.at). For Ukrainian nationals in Austria the following link was set up in case of need of financial means, accommodation, food temporary housing amongst others: Information für ukrainische Staatsangehörige in Österreich (bmi.gv.at)

Belgium

- All Ukrainians who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Belgian territory without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days. However, it is important that they declare their arrival at the municipality of their place of residence and (Annex 3 – Declaration of arrival)/or request the authorities to extend their stay in Belgium as soon as possible.
- On 4 March 2022, the European Council unanimously adopted the decision giving those fleeing war in Ukraine the right to temporary Protection. In June 2025, The European Council adopted a decision to extend the Temporary Protection Status for people fleeing from Russia's war until 4 March 2027.
- Temporary protection applies to Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, stateless persons, third-country nationals with international protection in Ukraine before that date, and their family members.
- Ukrainian nationals who just arrived in Belgium should present themselves at the Registration Centre for Temporary Protection. The address to submit a request for temporary protection is

68 Rue Belliard, 1000 Brussels at 8:30 am. When applying at the registration centre, the person concerned must have documents proving that they belong to one of the above-mentioned categories, including documents proving that they resided in Ukraine before/on 24 February 2022. Ukrainian nationals who comply with the conditions will be granted a temporary residence permit. The residence permit also allows to work for any employer in Belgium.

- Provided they meet the conditions at the Registration Centre, Ukrainian nationals will obtain a Temporary Protection Certificate which will allow them to register in a local commune in Belgium where they will be residing. Upon registration, the local commune will issue an Annex 15 (temporary document) which will be valid for 45 days and will allow the Ukrainian citizen to already start working in Belgium for any employer while waiting for his/her Belgian E-ID card. It is important to immediately register in the commune of residence when receiving the Temporary Protection Certificate as the registration procedure at the local commune can take a few weeks. After a positive police visit requested by the commune, the temporary residence permit will be ordered, and the registration process will be finalized. Ukrainian citizens should also enroll into a Belgian Health insurance fund once registered in their Belgian commune of residence.
- Starting 5 January 2026, A-cards for individuals under Temporary Protection already residing in Belgium with an expiry date of 4 March 2026, can be renewed at the commune of residence and remain valid until 4 March 2027. New beneficiaries who receive a temporary protection certificate on or after 5 January 2026 will immediately be issued an A-card valid until 4 March 2027.
- Ukrainian nationals working in Belgium are, in principle, subject to Belgian income taxes and social security. It is important to note that the Temporary Protection Status does not exempt Ukrainian refugees working in Belgium from Belgian income taxes and/or social security.
- KPMG Belgium can assist clients with questions related to Temporary Protection in Belgium, all kind of work permit/residence requests, or change of status applications from Temporary Protection to Single Permit as the Single Permit in principle provides more long-term rights in Belgium.

Bulgaria

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free regime and are allowed to enter Bulgaria without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Ukrainian nationals who do not hold valid passports or any passport may enter the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria as asylum seekers and could benefit from the temporary protection as well.
- Once the Ukrainian national is granted with a temporary protection status and obtains the Registration card for temporary protection, he/she shall be entitled to the following rights: residence for the period of the temporary protection, access to the Bulgarian labour market (without a work permit), accommodation, access to kindergartens and school for children, medical care, social welfare assistance, etc.
- Information on the locations of the registration offices for temporary protection is available at - https://ukraine.gov.bg/issuance-of-temporary-protection/#map
- Persons displaced from Ukraine, registered under temporary protection in Bulgaria, can move to another EU member state where they can enjoy the same protection. For this purpose, it is not necessary to perform any formal actions, to submit applications for waiver of temporary protection, or to return the registration card issued by the Bulgarian state. If, however, a Ukrainian refugee insists on returning the registration card, this can only be done in the territorial offices of the State Agency for Refugees in Sofia and Harmanli.
- Temporary Protection Status has been extended to 4 March 2026.
- To receive this extension, temporary protection beneficiaries need to visit the Bulgarian Agency of Refugees and apply for a new temporary protection card. The Registration card could be re-issued upon explicit request of its holders.
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- The Ukrainian nationals wishing to renew their registration cards can appear at the nearest regional directorate of the Ministry of the Interior; Metropolitan Directorate of Internal Affairs - for the city of Sofia or at the State Agency for Refugees. The re-registration process will continue until 31 March 2024, after that applications will be accepted only at the centres of the State Agency for Refugees. Upon the re-registration the Ukrainian nationals should return their previous registration card which is invalid. Additional information is available on the "Bulgaria for Ukraine" portal: https://ukraine.gov.bg/bg/. The new Registration card is issued immediately.
- The Humanitarian Aid programme for displaced Ukrainian persons has been extended until 31 December 2024. Under this programme, Ukrainians can avail free accommodation and meals in Bulgarian hotels. This aid shall be available to individuals with valid registration cards.
- A Humanitarian Support and Integration Program has been launched to aid displaced persons from Ukraine who are under temporary protection, focusing on their long-term integration into society. The program aims to create economic, social, and cultural conditions that enable these individuals to lead independent lives by ensuring access to employment, education, and social support.

Croatia

- Ukrainian nationals are allowed to enter Croatian territory without an entry visa and a stay for up to 90 days within 180 days. The registration of address with the Ministry of Interior can be performed via e-mail.
- The government of Croatia extended temporary protection of displaced persons from Ukraine until 4 March 2026. Ukrainian nationals in Croatia with temporary protection and in possession of their Identity Card as a Foreigner under Temporary Protection ("Identity Card") will need to have the extension of that Identity Card certified. The extension to temporary protection and any subsequent certification of one's Identity Card is free-of-charge for beneficiaries of temporary protection.
- The temporary protection shall be provided to the following individuals:

  - All Ukrainian citizens and their families who have resided in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022
  - Stateless individuals, third country citizens, and their family members who were under international or equivalent protection in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022
  - Third country citizens who hold valid residence in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022 and cannot return to their country of origin
  - Displaced Ukrainian nationals and their family members who fled Ukraine on 24 February 2022, and have been unable to return to Ukraine

- Individuals under temporary protection do not require a work permit for entering into an employment relationship with an employer in Croatia, they are entitled to healthcare, education, and certain social welfare rights.
- A detailed guidance on inter alia the persons entitled to a temporary protection status, the process for regulating the same and the rights of individuals under temporary protection can be found on the website Hrvatska za Ukrajinu - Status privremene zaštite (gov.hr). The website is available in Ukrainian and Croatian language and serves as the main source of information for individuals displaced from Ukraine coming to Croatia.
- There is no need to apply for the extension of temporary protection. The extension will be recorded in the existing Identity Card.

Cyprus

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports can enter Cyprus without a visa.
- Ukrainian nationals can stay up to 90 days (i.e., normal visa restrictions apply) in the country.
- Post their arrival in Cyprus, Ukrainian nationals can apply for a work and residence permit, subject to various conditions and requirements (on a case-by-case basis depending on the

application to be submitted). However, for most of the applications, a recent (validity up to 6 months) duly certified clean criminal record issued by the country of origin of the applicant should be presented to the Authorities.

- Depending on the application to be submitted, direct family members can apply for family reunification (i.e., spouse and children to obtain a residence permit). Parents can apply for a residence permit (subject to conditions), as visitors.
- Ukrainian nationals arriving in Cyprus before 24 February 2022 are entitled to temporary protection under the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 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.
- Applications for temporary protection can be submitted for individuals or families (only spouses and minor children can be included in the same application), in person or on this site. There are no application fees. A copy of a valid passport or acceptable ID is required to be submitted for the same.
- The Ministry of Interior informed all the interested parties that, based on the relevant decision of the Council of Ministers, the right to temporary protection is automatically extended for one year for those persons who have obtained such a right in Cyprus, until 4 March 2026.
- Detailed information is available at the EU Solidarity with Ukraine site.

Czech Republic

- Ukrainian nationals holding valid biometric passports may enter the Czech Republic without any visa or residence permit and stay for up to 90 days within any 180-day period. Individuals without biometric passports or without valid travel documents may be admitted on humanitarian grounds; however, crossing the EU external border is not guaranteed.
- Within 3 working days of entering the Czech Republic, all third-country nationals must report their place of residence. This obligation is fulfilled by the accommodation provider for persons staying in mass accommodation facilities. Individuals applying for Temporary Protection usually complete the registration directly at a KACPU centre (Regional Assistance Centres for Ukraine) or at a Ministry of Interior office.
- Applications for Temporary Protection must be submitted in person at KACPU centres or Ministry of Interior offices. Once granted, Temporary Protection is confirmed by a visa sticker placed in the travel document.
- Temporary Protection in the EU has been extended until March 2027. In the Czech Republic, the extension follows a two-step annual process consisting of online registration between 8 January and 15 March 2026 (which automatically extends TP until 30 September 2026), followed by an in-person appointment by 30 September 2026, during which a new visa sticker is issued extending TP until 31 March 2027.
- If a Temporary Protection holder has a residence address registered at the Ministry of Interior (typically used when no private accommodation is available), the Temporary Protection expires after 90 days unless a proper residential address is provided.
- From 1 July 2025, the KACPU centre in Prague handles only new and repeated Temporary Protection applications and related actions. Other matters concerning Temporary Protection holders, such as reporting changes in personal data or residence, are processed by the relevant Ministry of Interior branches based on the applicant's residential address. Only individuals residing in Prague or the Central Bohemian Region may submit TP applications at KACPU Prague. Visa-sticker appointments are handled by the Prague–Kolbenova office for pre-booked clients.
- Holders of Temporary Protection have full and unrestricted access to the Czech labour market without the need for a work permit.
- For Temporary Protection issued before 10 February 2025, the Czech state covers public health insurance for 150 days. For Temporary Protection issued from 11 February 2025 onward, state-funded health insurance is provided for 90 days only. After this period, individuals aged 18–64 must ensure continued payment of insurance premiums through employment, self-payment, or a qualifying exemption.

- From 1 September 2024, state humanitarian accommodation is provided for a maximum of 90 days. After this period, individuals must secure their own housing or pay contractual rent if they continue staying in the accommodation facility.
- Ukrainian refugees who meet the required conditions may apply for a special long-term residence permit (ZDP), valid for up to five years, intended for economically self-sufficient Temporary Protection holders. Eligibility generally requires a sufficient period of continuous Temporary Protection in Czechia, economic self-sufficiency, a clean criminal record, no recent reliance on humanitarian benefits, properly registered residence, valid public health insurance, and compliance with compulsory school attendance for children. Time spent under this permit counts toward eligibility for permanent residence after five years. Obtaining this permit does not automatically terminate Temporary Protection and represents an alternative pathway for eligible individuals.
- Individuals who obtain a Czech long-term or permanent residence permit are required to complete a mandatory adaptation and integration course within one year of receiving the permit. This obligation does not apply to Temporary Protection holders unless they transition to standard long-term or permanent residence.
- Czech consulates in Kyiv and Lviv have fully resumed standard visa services. Ukrainian nationals without Czech Temporary Protection may apply for Employee Cards under government migration programmes, Blue Cards, or ICT Cards. The current annual quota for the Qualified Worker Programme is approximately 11,000 applications in Lviv and 1,100 in Kyiv.
- According to the approach of the Czech immigration authorities, Temporary Protection cannot be issued to individuals who hold or requested it in other EU member country. Therefore, such cases should be assessed on an individual basis. The Ukrainian Consultation and Community Centre (UCCC) in Prague operates as an integration support hub for Ukrainian nationals, offering legal and residence-related counselling, employment and business support, educational and cultural activities, and integration assistance for families and young people.

European Union

- The European Union Member states have agreed to extend temporary protection for individuals displaced by the conflict in Ukraine. This protection will remain in effect until 4 March 2027, continuing from the previously established date of 4 March 2026.
- The European Council of Refugees and Exile published an information sheet compiling all measures taken by European Countries to address the arrival of Ukrainian nationals.
- The European Commission adopted the Temporary Protection Directive to provide assistance to Ukrainians nationals with immediate protection and asylum application.— All arrivals must register their arrival at any of the Regional Centres for Help and Assistance to Ukraine.
- The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) passed a resolution emphasizing the necessity of providing financial support to Ukrainian refugees for their repatriation following the conflict. The resolution calls for increased political support and funding for Ukraine's internal displacement policy, extends EU protection for Ukrainians, and proposes long-term housing and psychological support solutions. Text of the resolution can be accessed here.
- Member States are required to implement the extension at the national level, including renewing residence permits for beneficiaries of temporary protection. The directive remains in force unless the Council decides to suspend it earlier based on improved conditions in Ukraine.
- A ruling by the Court of Justice of the EU (Case C-753/23 – Krasiliva) clarified that Member States must reject applications for temporary protection if the applicant already benefits from such protection in another Member State.

Finland

- All residence permit cards issued on the basis of temporary protection are valid until 4 March 2026 even if the expiry date printed on the card is 4 March 2023, 4 March 2024 or 4 March 2025 if:

    - the card holder is a Ukrainian citizen or a family member of a Ukrainian citizen
    - the card holder has a residence permit in Ukraine based on international protection or is a family member of a person who has been granted international protection in Ukraine, or
    - the card holder has a permanent residence permit in Ukraine.

- The applicant has the right to work and study as soon as the application for temporary protection is registered with the police or a border control authority. The right to work is unrestricted, meaning that the field of employment is not restricted. If an applicant has already applied for temporary protection but has not received a certificate from the police or border control authority, the Finnish Immigration Service can send the certificate by email. More information is available at: Temporary Protection | Maahamuuttovirasto (migri.fi)
- Persons applying for temporary protection henceforth shall have to provide proof of familial ties with Ukrainian citizens, or proof of having granted international protection in Ukraine, or proof of a permanent residence permit granted in Ukraine.
- Finland will no longer grant temporary protection to applicants who already hold a residence permit based on temporary protection in another EU Member State, following decisions by the Court of Justice of the EU and the Council of the EU. This ensures that temporary protection rights apply in only one Member State at a time and prevents overlapping registrations. Individual assessments will still consider factors such as family life.
- People who have fled Ukraine may request a municipality of residence online at the Digital and Population Data Services Agency (DVV) as of 1 March 2023, after residing in Finland for one year with a Finnish personal identification number and a residence permit for temporary protection issued at least one year ago that has been extended until 4 March 2027.
- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Finland without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days (all stays in the Schengen area are counted in the 90 days).
- Persons wishing to stay in Finland for more than 90 days currently need to apply for a residence permit, temporary protection, or asylum in Finland.
- Applications for asylum or temporary protection can only be submitted in Finland. This also includes Ukrainian citizens who currently reside in Finland on a residence permit.
- The Council of the European Union has extended temporary protection status for Ukrainians until 4 March 2027.

France

- Ukrainians with biometric passport do not need a visa to enter the Schengen area and therefore to France.
- Ukrainian nationals without a biometric passport can enter France without applying for a visa to consular authorities. They are further advised to go to a consular post in a country bordering Ukraine (Poland, Romania, Hungary etc.) to obtain a visa or a pass to enter France.
- Ukrainians with a biometric passport are allowed to stay up to 90 days after they enter the Schengen Area.
- If their stay in France is extended beyond 90 days, and/or they need accommodation, they can go to the prefecture of the Department in which they arrived, to extend their right to stay.
- At the prefecture, they can ask for protection if they so wish.
- France introduced temporary protection for Ukrainian nationals which can be requested upon arrival. Currently, the permitted period of stay for Ukrainians under temporary protection has been extended to 4 March 2026. The following can obtain a temporary protection in France:

    - Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022

  - Non-Ukrainian nationals and beneficiaries from protection (international or equivalent national) granted by the Ukrainian authorities.
  - Non-Ukrainian national, holder of a valid permanent residence permit issued by the Ukrainian authorities and unable to return to their country of origin in a safe and sustainable manner.
  - Family member of a person falling into one of the above categories (family members are: spouse, unmarried minor children and dependent parents).

- Temporary protection allows Ukrainians to be eligible to receive asylum seekers' s allowance, work in the country, access the healthcare through medical care, access housing support, and schooling facilities for minor children. The temporary residence permit is valid for 6 months and can be renewed during the period of validity of the decision and up to 3 years.
- Certain persons are not included in the purview of temporary protection. For instance, when the situation of the person is against the public order, etc.
- The Ukrainian nationals who hold another type of residence permit in France which will expire soon can present themselves at the Préfecture to examine their own situation (at least 3 weeks and 3 days before the expiration date). Also, the non-Ukrainian nationals who can return to their country of origin in safe and long conditions are not supposed to ask for the temporary protection. Their right to reside in France may be analysed by the French authority. The following documents will be required to be presented:

  - Valid temporary residence permit
  - Documents proving nationality and civil status
  - Proof of address of less than 3 months
  - Any documents proving evolution of situation (for example, employment contract)
  - Expired temporary residence permit

Germany

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports are allowed to enter Germany visa-free for a period of up to 90 days within half a calendar year, however, no employment activities will be allowed during this stay. Ukrainian nationals, who have entered Germany for a short stay without a visa can apply for a temporary residence permit directly in-country for an additional 90-day period once the 90 days of the short stay have elapsed
- Ukrainian nationals who are currently in Germany for a short stay are not required to travel back the Ukraine in order to go through the visa procedure. They can directly apply for a long-term work and residence permit in Germany
- Ukrainian nationals need not go through the regular asylum procedures in Germany. They will immediately be given protection (asylum) in Germany and can further apply for a residence permit which will allow them to undertake employment activities. A passport or substitute, proof of sufficient means of livelihood (e.g., employment contract, pay slips, confirmation on receipt of social benefits), and a registration certificate are needed to obtain a residence permit.
- The temporary protection status for Ukrainian refugees has been extended until 4 March 2026. Those under the protection would not be required book appointments with the immigration authorities and would also not be required to apply for extension, as their residence status shall be extended automatically.
- Ukrainian citizens and third-country nationals residing in Ukraine can apply for visas for Germany at the diplomatic missions and consular posts in neighbouring countries of Ukraine as of now by way of exception
- National rail company of Germany is offering free-of-charge tickets for Ukrainian refugees who wish to cross the continent and reach their country.
- The German employment support program, Bartered, will be offering new opportunities for skill development to Ukrainians living in Germany. These include certified trainings, financial support, assistance on pursuing further education, professional programs with a bonus pay out and intensive coaching.

- A unified payments card has been introduced for refugees, through which social benefits shall be streamlined. The benefits shall no longer be available in cash; however, the amount of the assistance shall not be reduced.
- Ukrainians who have been granted temporary protection in Germany are eligible for social assistance to cover basic needs and adapt to new living conditions. The amount of financial support varies based on age and marital status, with payments intended to cover the costs of accommodation, food, and basic needs. However, recipients are expected to adhere to certain rules, and violations can lead to a reduction in benefits. Violations include refusing to participate in integration courses or accept job offers, with reductions in payments ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent for different violations.
- Starting from a specified date, Ukrainian refugees arriving in Germany will receive reduced financial support EUR460 per month, like other asylum seekers, instead of the current civil assistance of EUR563 per month. A nationwide means test will be introduced, requiring Ukrainians to prove their need for financial aid. Those already in Germany receiving Bürgergeld will continue under the existing scheme. The government aims to reduce social costs and encourage employment among Ukrainians, nearly half of whom are unemployed.
- Ukrainian citizens, as well as individuals from other countries and stateless refugees who have a permanent residency in Ukraine, shall now be allowed to enter Germany without a residence permit until 31 December 2024.

Greece

- Ukrainian nationals holding biometric passports are allowed to enter Greece without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Ukrainian nationals without appropriate travel documents can enter Greece only through the Promahonas checkpoint, where they will be issued with the right documents by the Embassy of Ukraine in Greece. After completion of this procedure, they can stay in Greece for a maximum of 90 days.
- The decision of the Minister of Immigration and Asylum number 131035/4.3.2022 on the implementation of temporary protection (based on the Presidential Decree 80/2006 incorporating in Greek legislation Council Directive on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons) was issued providing temporary (12 months) protection to:

    - Ukrainian nationals living in Ukraine before 24 February 2022,
    - Third country nationals (other than Ukrainian nationals) or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 as eligible to international protection (or similar national protection) and
    - to family members of the persons above under items (a) and (b).

- The persons in question can apply for temporary protection in Greece based on a very simple procedure requiring initially the registration of the applicant with the Ministry's records. At the same time, an appointment is booked for the filing of the application (normally within two to three working days from the applicant's registration with the records above). Once the application is filed, the applicant receives a temporary protection card and also a social security registration and tax registration number (required for employment purposes but subject to activation which might take up to one month).
- Anybody who fled Ukraine before 26 November 2021, any third country nationals or stateless persons residing in Ukraine with permanent residence permits before 24 February and cannot return to their country of origin safely are not eligible for temporary protection. Instead, they can apply for international protection (asylum).
- The social security number provides access to health care (treatment of diseases, first aid health care and at least one medical examination). Under conditions temporary accommodation can be provided, whereas Ukrainian students can attend Greek schools.
- The Greek Ministry of Immigration also operates a help line for Ukrainian refugees.

- The Ministry of Migration and Asylum has announced that the Residence Permits of Temporary Protection that expire on 4 March 2026 are extended for one year until 4 March 2027.

Hungary

- Ukrainian nationals can legally enter Hungary (and any Schengen Member State) based on their biometric passport without any visa to be obtained in advance.
- Based solely on their biometric passport, Ukrainian nationals can stay in Hungary for a maximum of 90 days without any further necessary actions/documents. However, working activity cannot be legally performed by them based solely on their biometric passports, as working activity is permissible in advance.
- Currently, Ukrainian nationals can legally seek asylum in Hungary referring to the current developments, however it is not mandatory.
- The asylum seekers can only work at the reception facilities contributing to the maintenance and preservation of the reception centre. In return, they can receive a monthly remuneration from humanitarian organizations.
- Ukrainian nationals without a biometric passport can only gain a temporary residence certificate, granting them 30 days of legal stay in Hungary. It is to be noted that the certificate is not the same as temporary protection and is not accompanied by the same rights as temporary protection.
- Temporary protection in Hungary is available to those entering the country after 24 February 2022, and is a Ukrainian citizen, a refugee or stateless person recognized previously in the Ukraine or is a family member of a person belonging to the aforementioned categories. The Hungarian government has extended the validity of Temporary Protection cards until 4 March 2027. Temporary Protection card is valid until this date, regardless of the validity date physically displayed on the card (4 March 2025, 4 March 2024, or 4 March 2023). More details on the same are mentioned on the website.
- Temporary regulations implemented by Hungarian authorities enable Ukrainians to acquire a residency permit in Hungary, even if their passport has expired. This provision remains valid for up to six months following the conclusion of the state of emergency in Hungary. This exception does not extend to the process of gaining Hungarian citizenship.
- Starting 21 August 2024, eligibility for subsidized accommodation in Hungary will be limited to individuals from designated "war-affected areas." Those whose place or origin or residence does not fall within these areas would no longer be eligible for subsidized accommodation. The Hungarian government intends to revise its list of combat zones in Ukraine every month. More details can be found here.

Italy

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports for at least three months benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter the territory of Italy without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- On 3 March 2022, the establishment of a temporary protection mechanism in response to the influx of displaced persons from Ukraine was approved, activating the Directive 2001/55/EC, which provides for minimum standards for the reception and granting of temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons. The Directive was transposed in Italy by Law Decree No. 21 of 21 March 2022. Temporary protection has now been further extended until 4 March 2027, as provided for by Decree-Law No. 201 of 31 December 2025.
- Temporary protection is a form of exceptional international protection that guarantees, in cases of a mass influx of displaced persons from non-EU countries who cannot return to their country of origin, immediate and temporary protection. This temporary (visa-free) protection is valid for 1 year and allows access to the national health service, study, and work. After the 4th of March 2023, this type of residence permit may be renewed by the Police Headquarters from 6 months to 6 months for the maximum period of 1 year. According to a recent Law, the Italian Government has prolonged the validity of the permits to stay for temporary protection until 31 December 2024. Moreover, the authorities have provided for the possibility to convert the permits to stay for temporary protection into permits to stay for working reasons. Regarding

this latter point, please kindly note that each local police entity may follow specific guidelines for the conversion.

- Applicants for temporary protection are Ukrainian nationals and their family members residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, as well as stateless persons and third-country nationals and their family members who enjoyed international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and citizens of a third country other than Ukraine or a stateless person, holder of a permanent residence permits in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and they cannot return safely and stably to their country of origin. Ukrainian displaced persons can apply for temporary protection at the competent Police Headquarters. The documents requested for the application are the passport and other identity documents, marriage, and birth certificates (for families) and additional documents that may be requested by the authorities.
- The residence permits expiring on 31 December 2024 issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection may be renewed upon request of the person concerned until 4 March 2027.
- With a residence permit for temporary protection applicants are entitled to medical care, work, study in Italian schools and universities, use CAS or SAI accommodation.
- For who applied for or received a residence permit for temporary protection, it is possible to enter and leave Italian territory and re-enter Ukraine, subject to the need to carry a valid travel and identity document. If applicants have been granted temporary protection in Italy and do not have a passport, they can apply for a travel document to move to other Member States, for a maximum of 90 days.
- If applicants have received a residence permit for temporary protection in Italy and they move to another European Union Member State, they may apply for and receive temporary protection in the State where they moved, but they lose temporary protection in Italy.
- It is still possible to apply for refugee status if the conditions are met.
- From the 27 May it is available the online platform of the Civil Protection Department which allow people fleeing the war in Ukraine to apply for the subsistence allowance for themselves, for their children, and for minors for whom they have legal guardianship. The aid is addressed to people who applied for a residence permit for temporary protection and found an autonomous accommodation or are being hosted by relatives, friends, or host families. The contribution is recognized for a maximum of three months starting from the date indicated on the receipt of the application for a residence permits for temporary protection. To apply for the contribution on https://contributo-emergenzaucraina.protezionecivile.gov.It is necessary to have the Fiscal Code (indicated in the receipt of the application for residence permit for temporary protection), a mobile phone number and an email address. According to the latest updates, the financial support previously determined is prolonged according to local needs and ad hoc orders of the Civil Protection Department.
- Doctors, nurses, and all health workers who arrived in Italy after the outbreak of the war on 24 February will be able to work in Italy until 4 March 2023 as an exception to the recognition of qualifications. This procedure was subsequently extended by Law Decree no. 16/2023 until 31 December 2023. With the conversion into law of the so-called 'mille proroghe' decree, the derogatory discipline has now been confirmed also for the whole of 2024, in consideration of the continuation of the state of emergency.
- The government has also created a special fund of EUR1 million to finance measures to support students, researchers and teachers of Ukrainian nationality carrying out study or research activities at universities, higher education institutions of art, music, and dance and research institutions.
- Financial support will be provided at EUR300 per family, per month for up to 3 months. Parents living in independent accommodations and not state-provided accommodations will also be eligible to claim a supplement of EUR150 per month for each child under the age of 18.
- The Italian government shall also provide one-time financial assistance of EUR150 for Ukrainian refugees with an income less than EUR20,000 per year for the 2021 tax year.

Ireland

- Ukrainian Nationals who are considering leaving the Ukraine and travelling to Ireland may still do so without an entry visa requirement.
- On arrival in Ireland the below groups will be granted Temporary Protection:

  - Ukrainian Nationals who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
  - Nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) or a stateless person who would have benefitted from international protection (for example Refugee Status) or an equivalent national protection status in Ukraine and were residing there before 24 February 2022.
  - Family members of persons covered by a) and b), where their family already existed in Ukraine, prior to 24 February 2022.

- Temporary Protection provides the right stay in Ireland or another European Union country for at least a year and provides immediate right of access to work, housing, social welfare, healthcare, education, training, and other supports.
- Ukrainians currently residing in Ireland on another immigration permission or stamp, for example as a student or on an employment permit, will remain on that permission/stamp until it expires or falls due for renewal. Following this they may decide whether to further extend or renew their permission or to avail of Temporary Protection for the remainder of the period for which the Temporary Protection is available.
- Ukrainian Nationals in Ireland with a Temporary Protection Certificate (TPC or yellow paper), are not required to apply for a new TPC or Irish Residence Permit (IRP) card, even if the current document is expiring
- Temporary protection permissions have now been extended until 4 March 2026. Temporary protection beneficiaries that hold a Stamp 4 Irish Residence Permit card must apply to renew online. It is vital that Ukrainian refugees complete their application as soon as possible, to ensure that they have a valid Temporary Protection permission.
- It is legal to reside in Ireland even if the current TPC or IRP permission has expired. There is no requirement to apply for either a new TPC or IRP. Appointments to renew the temporary permission will be scheduled on exceptional basis. Ukrainian Nationals intending to travel internationally can do so based on their expired TPC as a proof of entitlement to temporary protection and related state services.
- From June 2024 onwards, individuals from Ukraine who do not possess a valid biometric passport will not be granted entry into Ireland. Ukrainians shall still permitted to enter Ireland without a visa.
- Effective July 2024, the Irish government has revised the assistance program for Ukrainian refugees. Those residing in state-provided full-board accommodation will receive a weekly allowance of EUR38.80, reduced from the previous EUR232. Children will receive EUR29.80 per week.
- More information can be found on - Immigration Service Delivery - Extension of Temporary Protection, Travel Confirmation Notice - Travel Confirmation Notice, the following FAQs section - Temporary Protection Renewal FAQs or by contacting - temporaryprotection@justice.ie
- As of 5 June 2024, Ukrainian nationals must present a valid biometric passport to enter Ireland, including passports extended by Ukrainian authorities for up to 10 years from the original issue date. While a visa is still not required, this change applies to all new arrivals. Ukrainian nationals already residing in Ireland under temporary protection are not affected but must ensure they hold a valid biometric passport if they plan to travel and return. Children under 16 may travel on a parent's passport if properly documented.
- Applications to renew Temporary Protection to 2026 are now closed. Instructions for renewing to 2027 will be issued shortly.
- The Department of Justice Ukraine Response Team is seeking proposals from organizations to assist with the administration of Temporary Protection applications for Ukrainian nationals and their families. This service, in place since March 2022, supports the Government of Ireland in managing application procedures and providing information for new arrivals, including

cultural support, translation, and interpretation services. The current contract is due for renewal in February 2026. Interested organizations must have experience in similar activities and be able to operate at the Ukraine Transition Hub in City West, Dublin Airport, and other regional locations. Applications must be submitted by email to temporaryprotection@justice.ie with the subject line “Call for proposals – assistance with registration” by **Wednesday, 7 January 2026**.

Latvia

- Ukrainian citizen who holds a biometric passport may stay in Latvia visa-free for 90 days within a 180-day period. If a person does not hold a biometric passport but previously held a visa, they may stay for the duration of the visa’s validity. After the visa expires, a residence permit must be obtained to continue residing in Latvia.
- If a Ukrainian national does not have the right to stay in Latvia or has the right to stay but does not have the right to employment and if he has a valid travel document, the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the State Border Guard or diplomatic and consular missions of Latvia abroad can issue a long-term visa with the right to employment without restrictions for a period of up to one year.
- Latvia has implemented a special law allowing Ukrainian civilians to obtain temporary protection status in the country. This offers them the right to reside in Latvia, and starting from 1 January 2025, they can obtain a 3-year residence permit. Information about the application process, required documents, and application locations are provided for those seeking temporary protection status. Additionally, Ukrainian citizens are required to have a valid residence permit in order to continue residing in Latvia after 4 March 2025.
- A Ukrainian citizen 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.
- If the period of stay in Latvia has exceeded or is approaching its end, administrative fines will not be applied. However, Ukrainian citizens must apply for a residence permit at the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs in order to ensure a legal stay in Latvia.
- A handbook for asylum seekers in Latvia can be found on the website of the Latvian Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
- Upon arrival in Latvia, a border check is carried out for persons with biometric passports. If a person arrives without travel documents, their identity is confirmed in cooperation with the competent Ukrainian authorities. This procedure remains in effect under Latvia’s current entry policy for Ukrainian civilians.
- Ukrainian citizens who do not have a place to stay in Latvia are advised to inform the State Border Guard officials by calling 24/7 phone no. +371 67913569, +371 67913568.
- A Ukrainian civilian who has a travel document issued in Ukraine may commence an employment relationship without receipt of a temporary residence permit. In such case, the employment contract shall be concluded for a period not longer than 30 days. The Ukrainian civilian shall submit an application to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for the temporary residence permit no later than within 10 days from the start of employment.
- The NGO “Gribu palīdzēt bēgļiem” aims to provide support and assistance to asylum seekers and persons with refugee or alternative status, while promoting the integration of these people in Latvia. The association has published a handbook "Living in Latvia" in Latvian and Ukrainian for Ukrainian civilians living in Latvia, to help them get used to the local climate, language environment, different economic system and society.
- Latvia provides accommodation free of charge up to 60 or 120 days and 30 days of free meals for Ukrainian civilians in Latvia. This primary assistance is available no later than until 31 December 2025, in accordance with the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians.
- Ukrainian civilians can receive a one-time childbirth allowance for children born in Latvia after 24 February 2022 (EUR421.17 per child), even if the parent has not yet been issued a temporary residence permit at the moment of birth.
- Ukrainian civilians can receive a monthly childcare allowance (EUR171 per child until the age of 1 s, EUR42.69 per child aged between 1.5 and 2 years) and a monthly family state allowance (EUR25 for one child, EUR100 (in total) for two children, EUR225 (in total) for three children,

EUR100 per child for families with four and more children) for the period for which the long-term visa or temporary residence permit was issued, provided that the person is staying in Latvia together with the child and is not the extraordinary guardian of the child.

- Ukrainian civilians in Latvia can receive a one-off benefit in a crisis – EUR377 for an adult and EUR264 for a child, a monthly allowance in the amount of EUR137 for the first or only person in the household and EUR96 for each subsequent person in a Ukrainian household, other material support or social services according to the individual needs.
- Ukrainian civilians in Latvia are eligible for the same free of charge state-covered healthcare and medical services, including medicines, which are available to Latvian residents.
- Ukrainian civilians are permitted to enter Latvia with animals (pets). Within 5 working days after arrival, a veterinarian visit must be arranged for the pet. Until then, the animal's owner or keeper must ensure that the animal does not come into contact with other animals or people. In accordance with Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians the state covers the costs for the fulfilment of the mandatory health requirements and registration laid down for animals.
- Upon entering into employment, Ukrainian civilians are entitled to a one-time employment allowance of EUR740, which must be applied for within one month at the State Employment Agency.
- Ukrainian civilians have the right to use, without paying the passenger fare and luggage fare, a public transport vehicle which carries passengers in the subsidised route of regional significance, presenting a personal identification document or another document certifying that the person is a Ukrainian civilian. Ukrainian civilians registered at the Riga Support Centre for Ukrainian Residents can use capital's public transport free of charge after receiving an electronic travel ticket until 31 December 2025.
- Ukrainian civilians may pursue full-time studies at accredited higher education institutions in Latvia. They are admitted in line with the rules of each study program and their prior academic achievements. In accordance with the Ukrainian Civilian Support Law, those enrolled in full-time studies may apply for state scholarships provided under conditions determined by the government.
- Ukrainian researchers may be employed in Latvian scientific institutions or participate in cooperation-based research activities, with support provided through institutional initiatives, international partnerships, and government-funded programs.
- The acceptance of documents for the extension of residence permits for Ukrainians in Latvia, which expired on 4 March 2025, was extended until 4 April 2025. After this date, Ukrainians can still submit the required documents, but are advised to do so without delay, as the right to work, receive benefits, and access state-funded healthcare is suspended until the residence permit is renewed. The documents can be submitted electronically with a secure electronic signature, by post to the relevant territorial PMLP office, or in person at one-stop customer service centers of state and local authorities.
- Ukrainian minors have the right to receive education in Latvia in the Latvian language, with minority education programs in Ukrainian available at pre-school and primary levels in selected institutions. A minor Ukrainian civilian has the right to acquire pre-school education at the educational institution of such local government in the administrative territory of which the place of residence of the child is.
- Support centres provide additional support for Ukrainian civilians, including packages of food, household and hygiene products, advice on employment, information about educational opportunities in Latvia, consultation about child, pension and disability benefits, information about opportunities in the non-governmental sector, and psychological counselling.
- Ukrainian civilians who are registered in Riga may apply for a benefit in a crisis, a guaranteed minimum income benefit and housing benefit, a certificate for receiving food parcels, receive information about registration in schools and kindergartens, and receive public transport e-vouchers. The e-vouchers for public transport are available until 31 December 2025.
- Those who have been issued a temporary residence permit in Latvia or have been given a personal identity number must submit an application for cancellation of their temporary protection status and residence permit to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs when they intend to return to Ukraine or move to another country.

- A person shall lose the temporary protection of a Ukrainian civilian in Latvia:

    - If he or she no longer conforms to the conditions for the provision of assistance referred to in Section 1, Paragraph one of the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians.
    - If the person receives international protection in another country or leaves (has left) for the country where he or she has the right to reside or to receive a residence permit.
    - The term of validity of a visa or residence permit in Latvia issued to him or her in accordance with the procedures determined in the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians has expired, and the person has not applied for receipt of a new visa or residence permit within a month.

- For Ukrainian residents who received temporary protection status in Latvia in 2022, long-term visas and temporary residence permits issued until 31 December 2022 were valid until 4 March 2025. After this date, a valid residence permit is required to continue residing in Latvia.
- If the term of validity of a travel document issued in Ukraine has expired, it shall be considered as valid in the Republic of Latvia until 28 February 2026.
- Latvian authorities announced the allocation of EUR65 million for 2025 to support Ukrainian citizens in Latvia, covering accommodation, food, and medical expenses. Additionally, the one-time crisis assistance for adults is increased to EUR377 and for children to EUR264.

Lithuania

- Ukrainian citizens with biometric passports are subject to visa-free regime allowing them to stay for 90 days within a period of 180 days.
- Ukrainians arriving in Lithuania must register with the Migration Department. The registration is necessary to access the necessary assistance and a legal stay in Lithuania. After registering, the Ukrainian nationals will obtain a temporary residence permit for one year and a national visa for one year. More information can be found at Link
- Ukrainians not having a valid foreign passport, a national visa would not be issued in Lithuania. However, such individuals would be able to apply for a temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons.
- Individuals coming from Ukraine may qualify for temporary protection in Lithuania if they fall under the following categories:

    - Ukrainian citizens who previously resided in Ukraine and were compelled to leave the country on or after 24 February 2022
    - Ukrainian citizens who previously lived in Ukraine and temporarily departed the country on or after 24 January 2022, legally staying in another nation before arriving in Lithuania before 1 May 2022
    - Non-citizens or stateless individuals in Ukraine with refugee or international protection status before 24 February 2022, who temporarily exited Ukraine on or after 24 January 2022, legally staying elsewhere before reaching Lithuania before 1 May 2022
    - Family members of the aforementioned groups; non-citizens or stateless individuals who lawfully resided in Ukraine and had to leave the country on or after 24 February 2022, unable to return safely to their home country or a receiving country
    - Non-citizens or stateless individuals who lawfully resided in Ukraine, temporarily left on or after 24 January 2022, legally stayed in another country, and arrived in Lithuania before 1 May 2022
    - Children born outside Ukraine after 24 February 2022, to any of the mentioned individuals.

- Ukrainians without valid travel documents are allowed to enter Lithuania.

- It is important to note, that employers, who have concluded an employment contract with a Ukrainian still have an obligation to submit notification (called LDU) via the State Social Insurance electronic page. The aforementioned notice must be submitted not later than one working day prior to the day of his / her employment.
- Ukrainians who register in Lithuania are given an 11-digit personal identification number, which is recognized in state registers. Medical care and other necessary services are provided to Ukrainians arriving in Lithuania.
- Ukrainian nationals who are working or studying in Lithuania are advised to apply for a temporary residence permit based on work or study, which is valid for two years, and can be extended further. More details can be found here.
- The government of Lithuania has extended the validity of all the documents issued regarding temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees till 4 March 2026. The earlier issued residence permits have been replaced with digital permits with the renewed validity date.
- Starting 1 November 2025, Lithuania will begin renewing digital temporary residence permits for Ukrainian war refugees, valid until 4 March 2026. The process remains unchanged from last year, with applications submitted via the MIGRIS portal. Refugees must book an appointment, appear in person with a biometric passport, and can choose any customer service office regardless of residence. Updated permits will be issued digitally through the applicant's MIGRIS account.
- Replacement of digital temporary residence permits is free of charge for all Ukrainian war refugees.
- Applications can be started on the MIGRIS portal from 3 November, and the first day to book an appointment after correctly filling out the application is 4 November.
- Minors aged 2 years and above must appear in person with a parent or guardian; for children under 2, a photo can be scanned from an image provided by parents. Applications for minors under 16 must be submitted by parents or guardians.
- Each Ukrainian refugee will receive the updated digital document in their MIGRIS account.
- Free education will no longer be available for Ukrainian students in Lithuania from September 2024 onwards. The decision was taken to prevent the drain of talent from Ukraine. Instead, Ukrainian students will be required to compete for state-funded spots. Existing students from before 2023 can graduate for free, but future refugees won't have their higher education costs covered.
- Ukrainians in Lithuania without temporary protection starting from 1 September 2024, must obtain a residence permit to work. Those applying for a temporary residence permit can only work once they receive the permit. However, these changes do not affect Ukrainian war refugees under the EU's Temporary Protection Mechanism, who can work immediately after applying for a temporary residence permit and do not need approval from the Employment Service for employment-based permits.
- Kaunas city in Lithuania has extended preferential travel benefits for Ukrainian refugees, allowing them to use public transportation without paying throughout 2025. Ukrainian citizens can receive a 99 percent discount on the purchase of fixed-term electronic tickets for buses and trolleybuses if they have a digital temporary residence permit issued by the Department of Migration and an identity document issued by Ukraine.
- The International Organization for Immigration in Lithuania is offering financial assistance to newly arrived war refugees from Ukraine, providing a one-time payment of EUR352 to those in need of support. The aid is available to Ukrainian or third-country nationals who have arrived in Lithuania from Ukraine and are applying for or have been granted temporary protection in Lithuania. Eligible individuals or families include single parents or guardians with children, families with three or more children, families with a disabled child, pregnant women, individuals over 60, and persons with disabilities. Each family receives one payment card and EUR352 per person.

Malta

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Malta without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Malta is granting a Temporary Humanitarian Protection status in accordance with the Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC), which is valid till 4 March 2026, to the following categories, subject to being residents in Ukraine on or before 24th February 2022:

    - Ukrainian nationals
    - Stateless persons and other Third Country Nationals (TCNs) who benefitted from international protection or equivalent
    - Family members of persons referred to in point (a) and (b) above

- Beneficiaries of this status are entitled to a residence permit, access to labour* and accommodation, social and welfare assistance, medical care, and access to education for children and teenagers.
- Ukrainian nationals in Malta under Temporary Protection Status may also explore long-term stability through Malta's investment migration program. The Malta Permanent Residence Programme (MPRP) offers indefinite residency and Schengen travel rights with capital, property, donation, and government contribution requirements. This provides enhanced security, mobility, and access to healthcare and education.
- Under the status, the beneficiary is still required to submit an application for an employment license with the pertinent authorities, which application is exempt from the labour market considerations.

Netherlands

- Ukrainians arriving with a biometric passport, or a short stay visa may stay freely in the Netherlands for 90 days and under the current circumstance, this period can be extended up to 180 days. Ukrainians staying over the maximum limit of 180 days will still be allowed to stay in the country.
- Ukrainian nationals without a provisional residence permit (MVV), a residence permit for a long-term stay, will be provided with one upon entry into the Netherlands.
- The asylum procedure is also available for Ukrainians for new and pending cases. Additionally, there is a decision to prevent departure to Ukraine should an application is rejected. Also, the statutory decision period of new and pending applications has been extended for a year.
- Information regarding the residential status for (Non-)Ukrainians can be found on the website of the Dutch immigration authority. (Non-)Ukrainian nationals falling under the Temporary Protection Directive are exempted from having a work permission in the Netherlands provided the Dutch employer notifies the Dutch employment agency two business days prior the start date of the employment contract.
- Refugees from Ukraine who claim protection under the Temporary Protection Directive must attend an appointment with the Netherlands' Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) within four weeks of registering in their local municipality. During this appointment, the IND will assess whether the applicant is eligible for protection under the Temporary Protection Directive and a proof of residence sticker will be issued if the IND official determines that the applicant is entitled to temporary protection.
- To qualify for protection, individuals must register at their local town hall and provide identity documents, such as a passport or Ukrainian residence permit. This initiates the residency application process, formalized by signing form M35H at the IND. Children born in the Netherlands must be registered with the municipality and reported to the IND using form M35J.
- The Temporary Protection Directive for Ukrainian refugees in the Netherlands has been extended until 4 March 2027. This extension allows eligible individuals to continue accessing residence, healthcare, education for minors, and employment.
- To be eligible, you must meet certain criteria. If you are a Ukrainian national, you should have left Ukraine after 26 November 2021, or before 27 November 2021, and have been in the

Netherlands for an extended period. Non-Ukrainian nationals must have had international protection or a valid permanent Ukrainian residence permit on 23 February 2022, and left Ukraine after 26 November 2021. Family members, including married or long-term partners, children under 18, and dependent family members living together, are also eligible.

- Ukrainians aged 14 and older, proof from the Netherlands' Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) are required to live and work in the Netherlands, which may be a sticker or card. Ukrainian children under 14 must be registered with the IND if a parent is covered by the directive. If you have a newborn, you must register the baby at the local council and report the birth to the IND. Applying for residency under the directive is free of charge. While the directive is in effect, the IND will not decide on your application, and you will not receive a residence permit. However, proof of residency allows you to live and work in the Netherlands.
- Individuals covered under the Temporary Protection Directive and registered with a Dutch municipality are required to visit the IND within four weeks to collect proof of residency. This process includes scheduling an appointment to receive either a residency sticker or, in certain cases, a residency card. Failure to meet this deadline may impact the right to remain in the Netherlands. Special procedures are in place for those unable to attend due to medical reasons.
- Ukrainian doctors in the Netherlands can participate in an integration program designed to facilitate their entry into the Dutch medical system. This program, which lasts up to six months, includes language courses, an introduction to Dutch medical culture and practices, and meetings with potential employers. To qualify for the program, participants must be refugees or displaced persons holding a residence permit, have medical experience or education, reside in the Utrecht region, possess Dutch language proficiency at B1 level, and provide a police clearance certificate (VOG). The program is scheduled to commence on 7 January 2025, in collaboration with three leading hospitals in the Utrecht area.
- Non-Ukrainian refugees with temporary Ukrainian residence permits will lose their temporary protection in the Netherlands after 4 March 2024, and must leave within 28 days, though they can stay in municipal reception centers until 1 April 2024. A freeze by the Secretary of Justice and Security allows non-Ukrainians to temporarily retain their rights under the directive until the EU court delivers a judgment, or until 4 March 2025 if no judgment is made. The freeze applies if certain conditions are met, and individuals will receive a residence endorsement sticker as proof. The freeze also applies during the asylum procedure and for those with other residence permits, with no entry visa required for applications before 5 September 2024.
- For lost or stolen stickers/cards, individuals must report to the police and book a new appointment with IND.
- The freeze on ending temporary protection for non-Ukrainian nationals (third-country nationals with a Ukrainian residence permit) has ended on 4 September 2025.
- After the freeze ended, consequences depend on each person's situation:

    - If no appeal was filed against the IND return decision: you must leave within 4 weeks from 4 September 2025, may still use municipal reception during those 4 weeks, but cannot work.
    - If an appeal was filed and still pending on 4 September 2025: you may continue to use rights under the Directive until a decision on your appeal is issued.
    - If you hold or applied for another residence permit (asylum, work, study): only the rights linked to that permit apply from 4 September 2025.

- Appeals against return decisions allow continued stay during review. Individuals awaiting decisions on appeals may retain rights under the directive, including the right to work, if they can show proof such as a court ruling or IND letter.
- From 1 August 2024, Ukrainians under the Temporary Protection Directive have the opportunity to apply for a driver's license in the Netherlands. Further details can be found here.
- Proof of residency, whether in the form of a sticker or card, remains valid until 4 March 2027. Stickers or cards issued with an earlier expiry date should be accompanied by an extension letter from the IND confirming continued validity. Cards expiring in 2026 will receive an extension letter in early 2026. Stickers without an expiry date do not require renewal.

North Macedonia

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports are allowed to enter in North Macedonia, with no requirement for visa. In such case, the Ukrainian nationals may stay in North Macedonia for up to 90 days within 180 days period
- Ukrainian nationals who do not hold valid identification document, for the period of the security crisis in Ukraine, may be granted entry and residence to North Macedonia for humanitarian reasons.
- Ukrainian nationals who are on the territory of North Macedonia and due to the security crisis are not able to return to Ukraine, will be allowed to extend their stay in North Macedonia for humanitarian reasons. The temporary residence granted under the humanitarian reasons will be issued for a period of up to one year and it can be extended in case such humanitarian reasons still exist.
- Alternatively, Ukrainian nationals are allowed to request asylum or temporary protection based on the provisions from the Macedonian applicable legislation.
- The Government of North Macedonia has officially extended temporary protection for Ukrainian nationals residing in the country for a third consecutive year until 4 March 2026.

Norway

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Norway without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Norwegian Immigration authorities (UDI) has decided that Ukrainian citizens who are in Norway on permits or visa-free visits that expire can continue to be here until further notice (the duty to return to Ukraine has been suspended).
- Norwegian Immigration authorities (UDI) are following the situation closely. They continue to work with assessments of how the situation in the country affects Ukrainians currently in Norway and applications for residence from Ukrainian citizens. See the attached link for further information and FAQ; Link
- Family Immigration: With regard to family immigration applications UDI has stated that there are no changes in the requirements for getting a residence permit in Norway. Further, a residence permits for family reunification with someone who has collective protection will not form the basis for permanent residence because collective protection does not form the basis for permanent residence.
- Asylum claimants must be in Norway or on the Norwegian border to apply for protection (asylum). Norwegian authorities no longer consider Ukraine a safe country. UDI will update the information on application processing for protection based on how the situation develops further.
- From 1 January 2024, those who want to be accommodated in an asylum reception centre must register their application for protection at the National Arrival Centre, which is in Råde municipality.
- UDI started an application scheme for Ukrainian nationals who want to reside in a temporary accommodation other than an asylum reception centre or emergency accommodation.
- All Ukrainians fleeing the country, including unaccompanied minors, are applicable to receive a collective protection (upon providing either passport or national ID card from Ukraine to as proof of identity) if they are:

    - Ukrainian citizen and resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; or
    - Ukrainian citizen and already had legal residence in Norway before 24 February 2022; or
    - Under protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; or
    - A close family member of a person who qualifies for collective protection, regardless of nationality.

- If the Ukrainian national holds a valid residence permit in another safe country, where it is possible to return, then they shall not be granted a residence permit in Norway. More details on available residence permits can be found on this link.
- Norwegian Immigration authorities (UDI) have launched assisted repatriation support, to be eligible- individuals must have received collective protection or residence based on strong humanitarian considerations or have been granted family immigration with someone in these groups. The offer of repatriation assistance depends on the security situation in the country of return. Successful applicants will receive NOK 17,500 in cash to return to Ukraine and rebuild their lives there. UDI cannot provide transportation to Ukraine.
- Norway's Ministry of Justice and Emergency Preparedness has issued a directive to the Directorate of Immigration (UDI), affecting Ukrainians seeking asylum in Norway. This directive states that individuals with dual citizenship, particularly if their second citizenship is from a country recognized by UDI as safe, will no longer be eligible for temporary collective protection in Norway.
- In accordance with a general directive from the Ministry of Justice and Emergency Preparedness to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI), Ukrainian nationals who are granted protection in Norway may face the risk of losing their residency permit if they return to the country.
- The government has decided that the collective protection scheme will be extended until March 2026. Current permit under the collective protection scheme is set to extend automatically, and permit holders will receive a new residence card in the post when the permit expires.
- From 1 March 2024, as a main rule, the residence permit will not be extended if, in addition to Ukraine, the permit holders are also a citizen of another, safe country.
- Effective 28 September 2024, individuals from Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Volyn, and Zakarpattia in Ukraine will no longer be eligible for collective protection. Asylum applications from these regions will be evaluated individually, subject to stricter requirements. However, exceptions will be made for pending applications submitted before this date, current collective protection beneficiaries seeking to extend their residence permits, close family members of these beneficiaries, and individuals who have been medically evacuated along with their relatives.
- From January 2025, Norwegian Migration and Immigration Agency announced that list of recognized regions of Ukraine as safe to live in has been extended and temporary protection assistance will no longer be available for residents of such regions in Ukraine. These regions, include Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytskyi, Kirovohrad, Kyiv (only the region, not the city), Poltava, Vinnytsia, Transcarpathian, and Zhytomyr.
- Norway allocated NOK 580 million to support UNHCR’s humanitarian efforts in Ukraine and Moldova, with NOK 530 million for Ukraine and NOK 50 million for Moldova. This funding aids refugees and displaced persons through shelter, legal help, and emergency support.

Poland

- Ukrainian nationals as well as their spouses who are not citizens of Ukraine, can enter Poland through any valid identification documents, or residence permits of any Schengen country.
- All Ukrainian citizens are released from the obligation to possess a work permit to perform work legally in the territory of Poland. The only obligation of the employer in the scope of legalizing the work of any Ukrainian citizen in Poland is to notify the locally competent labour office that the foreigner has taken the job no later than on the 14th day from the moment of employment commencement.
- Provisions of the Act shall not be applicable to those who have permanent residence in Poland, long-term resident’s residence permit, temporary residence permit, refugee status, subsidiary protection, residence permit for humanitarian reasons and permit for tolerated stay. It shall also not be applicable to those who have submitted applications (or a declaration of will apply) for international protection.

- The EU Council's decision in March 2022 introducing a temporary protection measure, has now been prolonged until 4 March 2026. Consequently, the expiration dates of the temporary protection certificates that have been issued to date will also be extended accordingly. Individuals holding a temporary protection certificate from the Office for Foreigners with expiration dates of 4 March 2023, 4 September 2023, or 4 March 2024 are not required to request updated documents. The existing certificates will stay valid until 4 March 2026.
- As per the Statute of 15 May 2024, an individual is eligible for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of family reunification in Poland if they are a family member of a foreigner already living in the country with a permanent residence permit. The eligibility also extends to those who have held a temporary residence permit for at least 2 years (including immediately before applying for the family reunification permit), based on a permit issued for a period of stay of at least 1 year. Additionally, individuals with a temporary residence permit for scientific research or for highly qualified work (blue card) are also eligible for this temporary residence permit.
- The legal stay of Ukrainian refugees who have arrived in Poland on or after 24 February 2024 will now be extended till 30 September 2025, according to an amendment to the Polish Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of this country. Further details can be found here.
- Ukrainians in Poland from 2025 can transition from temporary protection to a temporary residence permit for three years, provided they meet specific requirements. These include updating their data in the PESEL UKR database, submitting an electronic application to the voivode, maintaining active UKR status as of 4 March 2024, with no security objections, and having at least 365 days of continuous UKR status in Poland. Successful applicants will receive a residence card labelled "Poprzednio posiadał ochronę czasową" and their PESEL status will change to PESEL CUKR. However, individuals who have lost and regained their UKR status will be ineligible for this new card. Applications for the CUKR card in 2025 will be conducted entirely online. It is important to note that changing from PESEL UKR to CUKR may result in the loss of certain benefits, such as free medical services, which would require additional health insurance and verification of other legal aspects of their stay.
- Updating data in PESEL UKR is mandatory for those who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022, and received PESEL UKR, have an expired foreign passport, received a new passport or identity document, changed their name or personal data, or changed their civil status. This is important to avoid denials of social benefits, comply with Polish law, and ensure quality service and security. Incorrect or outdated information can lead to rejection of social assistance applications, and as of 2024, a valid foreign passport is required for PESEL UKR.
- Starting October 1, 2024, Poland will implement a new social assistance policy called "Active Parent," providing three benefits to support parenting and professional activities: "Active Parents at Work," "Active Participation in Kindergarten," and "Active Time at Home." Key changes include replacing the previous nursery subsidy with the "Active in the Nursery" benefit (PLN 1,500/month or PLN 1,900 for children with disabilities) and the "Active at Home" benefit. The benefit shall be available to Ukrainian parents, guardians and temporary guardians, however, Ukrainian refugees without UKR status will be excluded. Applications will be electronic.
- Starting from 25 October 2024, Ukrainian doctors, nurses, and midwives will no longer be able to use conditional procedures to obtain the right to work in Poland. Under new amendments to the Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine, these professionals must provide a certificate proving their Polish language proficiency at the B1 level or higher by the end of April 2026.
- In January 2025, a new law was passed amending the existing Law on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine. The changes include requirements for receiving child benefits in Poland, such as being employed or having a business, as well as fulfilling tax obligations by paying taxes in Poland without evading or abusing tax privileges. If these conditions are met, individuals are eligible to receive benefits under the program, known as '800+,' otherwise, payments may be stopped.
- Ukrainian citizens with temporary asylum status (PESEL UKR) must possess two key documents to legally cross the Polish border: an electronic certificate issued by Diia.pl through

the mObywatel mobile application and a valid foreign passport. A paper document confirming the acquisition of PESEL UKR from the local administration is insufficient for border crossing.

Romania

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Romanian territory without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- After expiry of the visa free period, the period of limited stay will not be extended. If the individual wishes to stay in Romania for a longer period of time, they would have to apply for a long-stay visa and obtain a residency permit. More details on types of visas available can be accessed at this site.
- Entering Romanian territory with documents confirming the identity (i.e., simple passports / identity cards) is currently permitted for Ukrainian nationals, as refugees/asylum seekers, under exceptional rules
- Ukrainian nationals who will be locally employed by a company in Romania for a maximum of 9 months within a calendar year, full-time contract, are exempted from the work permit requirement, as an exception from normal procedures
- Ukrainian nationals may apply for subsidiary protection/asylum/refugee status and thereafter they may be employed with a Romanian registered company without a work permit, as an exception from normal procedures.
- Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, can stay in Romania visa-free until 4 March 2026, under the Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC (temporary protection). Persons under temporary protection will be issued a residency permit and a personal identification number. Already issued permits will be extended automatically until 4 March 2026, without the need for a request in this regard.
- UNHCR Romania's cash assistance program is being suspended due to lack of funds, directly affecting individuals with specific needs. This has led to increased calls to the UNHCR Helpline. Monitoring shows that refugees use assistance mainly for food, medical care, and rent.

Serbia

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports are allowed to enter Serbian territory without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- On 19 March 2022, Serbia adopted the Decision on provision of temporary protection of displaced persons coming from Ukraine. Temporary protection was provided to:

  - Citizens of Ukraine and members of their families.
  - Asylum seekers, stateless persons, and foreign citizens who have been granted asylum or equivalent national protection in Ukraine and members of their families who have been granted residence in Ukraine; and
  - Foreign nationals with a valid permanent residence or temporary residence in Ukraine who cannot return to their home country.

- The temporary protection provides Ukrainian refugees the right to access to the labour market during the period of temporary protection, in accordance with the regulations governing the employment of foreigners. Thus, standard work permit procedures apply for obtaining a work permit.
- Temporary protection for Ukrainians will remain valid as long as the reasons for granting it persist. This means that the protection will continue to be in effect while the situation in Ukraine remains unchanged.
- The Ministry of Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection and Decision, decides on granting temporary protection for all people who have registered for availing the temporary protection.
- The Government of Serbia extended the validity of the Decision on provision of temporary protection of displaced persons coming from Ukraine.

Slovakia

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter the territory of the Slovak Republic without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Following an individual assessment, entry may be granted even to those without a valid travel document (biometric passport). In such a case, it would be necessary to apply for temporary refuge or asylum.
- For the entry of companion animals from Ukraine, it is necessary to fulfil the general conditions for the non-commercial entry of companion animals from third countries into the European Union and the territory of the Slovak Republic in accordance with the applicable legislation. Ukrajina - ŠVPS SR (svps.sk)
- The obligation for third country nationals to submit the original of completed and signed Notification of stay form to the respective Foreign Police within 3 business days remains valid.
- The Slovak government has approved provision of the temporary refuge status for Ukrainian nationals. Once temporary refuge is granted, Ukrainian nationals will have the same access to the labour market as Slovak citizens (except for civil servants).
- Foreign Police offices have re-opened for all foreigners to book appointments online for any immigration procedure again.
- On 21 February 2024, the Government of the Slovak Republic officially decided on the extension of Temporary Protection in Slovakia until 4 March 2025. This is a formal extension in line with the decision of the Council of the European Union.
- The authorities have announced a significant cut in aid for Ukrainian refugees arriving after 28 February 2025. Key changes effective 1 March 2025, include:

    - Reduced shelter stay: Refugees will only be allowed to stay in asylum shelters for 60 days instead of the current 120 days.
    - Decreased financial assistance: The financial support for accommodation will also be limited to 60 days.
    - Exceptions for vulnerable groups: The new rules will not apply to the most vulnerable populations, including pensioners over 65, children under 5, and single guardians of children.

- Temporary protection in Slovakia has been extended until 4 March 2026, in line with the EU-wide decision.

Slovenia

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Slovenian territory without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within a period of 180 days.
- If Ukrainian citizens enter Slovenia legally and stay with relatives, they must register their residence within three days of crossing the border (in the case of hotel and other accommodation, the host will take care of the registration). The police will enter the registration in the relevant register and provide foreigners with any additional information.
- If citizens of Ukraine do not have the appropriate documents for crossing the border, but have the possibility of staying with relatives, they should first report to the nearest police station together with the relative with whom he/she will be staying. At the police station they can indicate their intention to apply for international protection. Their intention will be forwarded to the International Protection Procedures Division of the Ministry of the Interior, and they will be allowed to stay with their relatives.
- On 18 January 2024, Slovenia announced its approval of the European Commission's suggestion to prolong the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) for those affected by the Ukraine crisis until 4 March 2025. The extension of the TPD became operational on 20 January

2024 for individuals with valid residence permits expiring on 4 March 2024. The procedure for extending the directive remains unchanged from the initial extension.

- The citizens of Ukraine can apply for international protection on the same day or as soon as possible after arrival in Slovenia. The purpose of applying for international protection may be expressed to any state body or a body of a self-governing local community that will inform the police. After the purpose of applying of the international protection is expressed to any of the abovementioned authorities, they will be referred or brought to the police.
- If Ukraine nationals want to stay in Slovenia after the 90 days for a certain purpose, they must apply for the residence permit. The foreign citizens can stay in Slovenia for different purposes (e.g.: employment or work, self-employment, seasonal work, daily labour migration, posting, relocation within a company, EU Blue Card, study, work in research and higher education, family reunification, family reunification with persons with international protection in Slovenia, national interest, long-term residence in another EU country, foreigner of Slovenian descent.).

Spain

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports and are allowed to enter Spanish territory without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- Spain recommended its citizens to consider temporarily leaving Russia if commercial means are available.
- The Spanish Council of Ministers extended the temporary protection granted by the EU council for offering temporary protection to the following:

    - Ukrainian nationals in a temporary situation in Spain before 24 February 2022, who, as a result of the armed conflict, cannot return to Ukraine (students, tourism, business, etc.).
    - Third-country nationals or stateless persons who were legally residing in Ukraine on the basis of a valid legal residence permit (whether permanent or otherwise as students) issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and are not allowed to return to their country or region.
    - Ukrainian nationals who were in an irregular situation in Spain before 24 February and who, as a result of the armed conflict, cannot return to Ukraine.
    - Members of the families of the persons referred to in sections (a) and (b) in the following terms:
    - spouse or common-law partner
    - minor unmarried children or those of the spouse, regardless of whether they were born within or outside of marriage or adopted
    - other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances related to the migration of displaced persons and who depended totally or mainly on them.

- A person seeking temporary protection must initiate a request before officials of the General Directorate of the Police, in the reception Centres of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration. The temporary protection, once granted, provides a right to reside and work in Spain. The permit is valid for one year and will be automatically extended for another year.
- Following the EU Council agreement to extend the temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees, Spain extended it until 4 March 2027.
- Authorities have approved an order (INT/96/2026) which extends the validity of foreign identity cards issued to people affected by the conflict in Ukraine and beneficiaries of temporary protection until that date.

Sweden

- Ukrainian nationals who are holders of valid biometric passports benefit from visa-free travel and are allowed to enter Sweden without an entry visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.

- Asylum claimants must be in Sweden or on the Swedish border to apply for protection (asylum). The Swedish Migration Agency has taken a decision to not to expel individual to Ukraine.
- Ukrainian nationals can get a residence permit under the EU's Temporary Protection Directive if they meet any one of the following criteria:

    - Are a Ukrainian citizen or have lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022
    - Possess a status or residence permit as a person in need of protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022
    - Belong to the family of someone who falls within the abovementioned criteria
    - Possess a permanent residence permit in Ukraine and have lived there prior to 24 February 2022, but cannot return to their home country in a safe way

- The Temporary Protection Directive offers temporary safeguarding for up to three years and is valid until 4 March 2027, following the EU Council's official extension adopted in June 2025.
- Affected individuals under the Temporary Protection Directive will be notified in advance about the necessary steps to take before their temporary residency permit lapses.
- Ukrainian nationals having a temporary residence permit under EU's Temporary Protection Directive and planning to stay in Sweden for less than three years will not be registered as a resident in Sweden. Instead, they will have to apply for a coordination number.
- Ukrainian individuals will now be allowed to avail upper-secondary level educational qualifications in Swedish language at the country's network of municipal adult education colleges (Komvux). This will allow individuals taking the course to qualify for most jobs in the healthcare and education sector, integrating Ukrainian nationals into the Swedish labour market. Earlier, Ukrainian adults under the Temporary Protection Directive could only take up Swedish till an elementary and upper secondary level, in addition to their free Swedish for Immigrant (SFI) classes.
- Ukrainian individuals possessing a social security number in Sweden shall gain access to medical and dental care, financial assistance for caregiving responsibilities, and the ability to obtain a bank ID for easier communication with authorities.
- Additionally, they can also join an employment program facilitating Swedish language learning and job search. Participation in this program can increase the daily support for Ukrainian refugees from SEK71 to SEK308.
- The government has proposed the implementation of strategies to encourage voluntary return migration for Ukrainian refugees who have not yet integrated into Swedish society. Plans include raising the financial assistance for return migration to SEK350,000 per person by 2026.

Switzerland

- Ukrainian nationals, regardless of whether they hold valid biometric travel documentation or not, are allowed to enter Switzerland without an (entry) visa and can stay for up to 90 days within 180 days.
- As of 12 March 2022, the Swiss Federal Swiss Council has activated the so-called permit S (which may also be granted upon expiry of the visa-free 90 days). It applies to "people in need of protection". Apart from war impacted Ukrainian nationals this namely also concerns persons from other countries. However, non-Ukrainian nationals must have had a valid residence permit in Ukraine prior to their escape and not be able to return safely and permanently to their home country. A permit S can be applied for at any open border crossing in Switzerland or at one of the six federal asylum Centres. The initial validity of the permit S is one year, while it can be extended.
- Switzerland has launched measures to simplify the employment process for Ukrainians with S status. The need for a permit from the canton authorities for those who have found a job has been abolished. Additionally, the rules for changing the place of residence have been relaxed, enabling Ukrainians to move to another canton for employment opportunities. To support

unemployed Ukrainians, they are now required to register with Swiss public employment agencies and participate in professional integration or reintegration activities.

- Ukrainian nationals who shall be seconded from a Ukrainian company to Switzerland for the performance of work for a limited duration are subject to the general criteria of the Swiss Aliens Act as well.
- Family reunification applications by holders of Swiss resident permits or Swiss nationals regarding Ukrainian nationals currently are still subject to the general criteria of the Swiss Aliens Act.
- Ukrainian refugees between the ages of 15 to 20 years will be allowed to complete their apprenticeships in the country, even if their special residence status under the S permit is due to expire or has expired.
- The S-status for Ukrainian nationals has been extended until 4 March 2027.
- The Swiss parliament adopted the Friedli motion (24.3378), introducing regional eligibility rules. From 1 November 2025 onwards, only individuals from areas under occupation or regions experiencing ongoing hostilities will be eligible to apply for S status. SEM has defined “safe to return” regions, currently including Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ternopil, Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia), Ivano-Frankivsk, and Chernivtsi. New applicants from these regions may not be granted S-status.
- The new regulation applies to all applications processed after 31 October 2025, even if submitted earlier. Existing S-status holders and their family members in Ukraine are exempt from these changes.
- If an application for protection is denied on the grounds that return to the applicant’s region is deemed reasonable, a removal order will be issued. However, if enforcing the removal order is prohibited or considered unreasonable, the individual will be granted temporary admission to Switzerland.
- Starting 1 November 2025, S-status holders in Switzerland will only be allowed to spend up to 15 days per half-year in Ukraine instead of the current 15 days per quarter.
- Effective 1 December 2025, S permit holders will no longer need to obtain work authorization in order to work. Instead, they will simply need to notify authorities (either via the EasyGov portal or directly to cantonal authorities) when commencing or ending employment or changing employers.
- Recent restrictions on asylum seekers, provisionally admitted persons, and individuals under protection status in Switzerland seeking to travel outside Switzerland do not apply to S permit holders.

United Kingdom

- Ukrainian nationals have visa free access to Schengen states, which enables them to reach safe neighbouring countries from which they can make their applications to come to the UK. Ukrainian nationals eligible for a UK work visa and having all the requisite documents can apply to UK Visa Application Centres in Hungary, Romania, Poland, Moldova, and France without needing to have status in those countries.
- Homes for Ukraine Scheme:
    - The UK introduced a “sponsor a Ukrainian” Scheme that will provide refuge to a much broader population. The Homes for Ukraine Scheme will be open to any Ukrainian who wishes to come to the UK, provided they have an offer of accommodation (Spare room or unoccupied residential self-contained unit).
    - Sponsors must offer accommodation (Spare room or unoccupied residential self-contained unit) for a minimum of six months. Sponsors will be offered an optional ‘thank you’ payment of GBP350 per month, which will rise to GBP500 a month during the following year
    - Applications under the Scheme must be made be on a single form containing details of all relevant parties.

  - Sponsors need not be related to the sponsored person, Individuals arriving under this Scheme are able to live and work in the UK for up to 18 months and access healthcare, benefits, employment support and education.

- Additional funding of GBP150 million has been announced by the UK government to help Ukrainians into their own homes. England will receive roughly GBP109 million, Scotland GBP30 million, Wales GBP8 million, and Northern Ireland GBP2 million of the funds, which is distributed based on the number of Ukrainians living in each country.
- The Ukraine Permission Extension (UPE) scheme will open for applications at 9:00am UK time on 4 February 2025. Ukrainian nationals or family members of Ukrainian nationals with existing permission on one of the Ukraine schemes may be eligible to apply for UPE to continue living in the UK for up to a further 18 months. The application will be free and must be made online. If successful, applicants will be able to continue living, working, and studying in the UK and access public funds. Applicants can start submitting their documents on 4 February 2025, with a deadline of 28 days before their current visa expires, and the processing time will take up to 8 weeks. To apply for the scheme, applicants must ensure they have a UKVI account and access to their eVisa, and that their identity documents are updated in their account. They should have their expired biometric residence permit (BRP) card ready and apply within 28 days of their current permission expiring. Applicants may reuse previously submitted biometrics if applying with their BRP. During the application, they need to prove their identity, confirm their presence in the UK, provide details about their accommodation, and any time spent outside the UK or Ukraine. Non-Ukrainian nationals must provide information about their relationship to a Ukrainian national. Additional information is required for children under 18. Applicants might need to provide further evidence of eligibility or relationship to a Ukrainian national if requested.
- A change was introduced to the eligibility requirements for the Long Residence route. Permission to stay under the Ukraine Schemes, including the new UPE, cannot be used to qualify for settlement under the Long Residence route. These changes are in line with established policy and will be implemented on 18 December 2024.

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