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## Ukraine-Russia: Visa and Immigration Overview





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## **INTRODUCTION**

As the strife in Ukraine continues, the immigration crisis remains for individuals fleeing the country and employers working to ensure the safety of employees and their families. Newland Chase will provide an overview that covers the following topics:

- Any pertinent major updates and possible upcoming trends.
- Overview of visa and immigration options for Ukrainian citizens and residents exiting the country – this will include individual country immigration concessions for refugees and updates on the possibility of remote work (where known/announced).
- Overview of visa and immigration changes for Russian citizens.

Of course, the situation in Ukraine and throughout the region remains unpredictable and is constantly changing. Newland Chase teams throughout the world are closely tracking the crisis and organizing immigration strategies for affected clients, their employees, and their families. We also strongly recommend that multinational companies in Ukraine and throughout the region continue to monitor this page for updates, as well as official government websites and immigration alerts from reputable sources.

The safety and wellbeing of employees and their families remains the primary focus for Newland Chase and all those involved in coordinating departures from Ukraine and further travel into other countries. We continue to send our thoughts to all those affected by this crisis and hope that you, your loved ones, and your work teams remain safe.

### ***Disclaimer***

*We have aggregated information about some immigration-related changes announced by some countries in response to this situation. The information contained in this document has been abridged from laws and administrative rulings and should not be construed or relied upon as legal advice.*

# **IMMIGRATION OPTIONS FOR UKRAINIAN REFUGEES**

## **Exit From and Entrance Into Ukraine**

The following should be noted for individuals exiting Ukraine:

- Entry into Ukraine, except for government-approved purposes, has been suspended due to military emergency and martial law announced on February 25.
- Airspace over Ukraine remains closed and all airports are closed for commercial flights.
- Land borders with Belarus remain closed in both directions.
- Land borders into Poland, Hungary (West), Moldova, Romania (South-West), and Slovakia remain open.
- Male Ukrainian citizens aged 18-60 are barred from exiting the country due to military mobilization. With the extension of martial law until at least 25 May 2022, it is presumed that this ban will remain in place until at least this date. Ukrainian women, children, and males outside of the stated age ranges, and third-country national residents of Ukraine are permitted to depart.

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## **Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 invoking the European Union Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC)**

[General Overview](#)

[Legislative Timeline](#)

[Newland Chase Webinars](#)

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### **General Overview**

On the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022 the EU Council has adopted the [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#), which establishes the existence of a mass influx into the Union of displaced persons who have had to leave Ukraine as a consequence of an armed conflict. With this Decision the [EU Temporary Protection Directive \(TPD\) \(2001/55/EC\)](#) has been invoked, which provides for minimum standards for giving temporary protection to displaced persons covered by the Decision. The Decision itself confirms which persons the temporary protection applies to, as detailed below.

The protection under the Directive is applicable until 3 March 2023, and could be automatically extended twice with a 6 months' period, until 3 March 2024 if the war continues. Per the Directive, where reasons for temporary protection persist, the EU may decide to extend the temporary protection for a further period, up to the maximum of one additional year, up to 3 March 2025.

Since the Temporary Protection status is based on a Directive, each country needs to implement the Temporary Protection into their national legislation, which means that processes vary by country, as detailed in this document.

If the war continues after this date, each EU country will need to decide if national protection laws become applicable to the previous Temporary Protection status holders.

### **Who is Eligible?**

At minimum, the following individuals must be covered under a Member State's TPD implementation:

- Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine who have been displaced on or after 24 February 2022 and their family members;

- Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefitted from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and who have been displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022, and their family members;
- Temporary protection or adequate protection under Member States' national law shall apply to stateless persons and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country [of origin] or region [within their country] of origin.

In addition, kindly note the following definition of "Family Member" for Ukrainian citizens:

- Spouse of the person covered by temporary protection, or the unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the legislation or practice of the Member State treats unmarried couples in a comparable manner under its national law.
- Minor-aged unmarried children of the person covered by temporary protection or of his/her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted.
- Other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass arrivals of displaced persons, and who were wholly or mainly dependent on the person covered by temporary protection.

#### Standard Documentation Requirements

According to the official EU Operational Guidelines, applicants should only have to present evidence "to demonstrate his/her nationality, his/her international protection or equivalent protection status, residence in Ukraine, or family link as appropriate." Member States are also encouraged to consider expired documents as well. The following documents should be considered to prove Ukrainian nationality:

- **Passports of Any Kind** – national, diplomatic, service, collective, and surrogate passports (including children's passports);
- **National Identity Cards** – including temporary and provisional;
- **Military Service Books and Military Service Cards;**
- **Seaman's Registration Books, Skipper's Service Cards, and Seaman's Passports;**
- **Citizenship Certificates;** and
- **Other Official Documents** – that mention or indicate citizenship.

#### Minimum Rights Obtained

At minimum, the following rights must be conferred to Temporary Protection Status holders under a Member State's TPD implementation:

- **Residence Authorization** – issued for an initial one (1) year. Renewal eligibility and details have yet to be announced.
- **Work Authorization / Access to Labor Market** – in line with the duration of the individual's residence authorization.
- **Social Welfare Assistance**
- **Access to Medical System**
- **Access to Other Government Assistance Programs**

- **Study Permission for Student-Aged Individuals** – note that TPD will also confer the right to legal guardianship and access to the local education system for unaccompanied children and teenagers.

### Standard Validity Parameters

Temporary Protection Status must be granted valid for at least the initial duration of the EU TPD (3 March 2023) and will be subject to any future extension of the Decision.

### Most Common EU Member State Nuances

The following are the most common nuances in national-level implementation of the TPD:

- Certain categories of individuals to be eligible for protection under the TPD:
  - Family members of stateless persons or third-country nationals with international or national protection, and Permanent Residents of Ukraine who cannot safely return to their country of origin are not specifically protected under the TPD; however, these The EU Operational Guidelines strongly encourage Member States to include these individuals under their national TPD laws.
  - Those who have been “displaced from Ukraine before 24 February 2022 or who found themselves outside Ukraine before that date, for instance because of work, study, holidays, family, or medical visits or other reasons.”
  - Stateless persons and third-country nationals who can prove they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit, regardless of whether they can safely and durably return to their country or region of origin.
- Application Processes – currently, most EU Member States are requiring either an in-person or online application and presentation of supporting documentation, submission of biometric data in some cases, and possibly subsequent applications for local ID and government numbers.

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### **Legislative Timeline**

- **18 March 2022:** the European Commission (EC) issued new Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Council implementing Decision 2022/382, introducing temporary protection based on the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC), which are aimed at both supporting the Member States in implementing the Directive and helping “those arriving to have a consistent and effective level of rights...” Please see Newland Chase’s full [Client Alert](#) on this topic for further details. In addition, kindly note that the EC’s announcement can be found [here](#) and the full guidelines are available for download [here](#).
- **4 March 2022:** based on the unanimous vote the day before, the European Union (EU) ministers agreed to implement the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC) to provide Ukrainians refugees with a unified immigration option throughout the EU. Please see Newland Chase’s full [Client Alert](#) on this topic for further details.
- **3 March 2022:** the European Commission (EC) voted unanimously in favor of adopting the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382, invoking the Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC) to provide Ukrainians refugees with a unified immigration option throughout the European Union (EU).

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## Newland Chase Webinars

- **11 March 2022:** [On-Demand Webinar | Ukraine and Russia: Mobility and Immigration Impacts](#)

During this 30-minute live webinar, our panelists provided updates on immigration options for Ukrainian nationals and third-country nationals exiting Ukraine, a spotlight on the UK (immigration options for Ukrainian nationals outside of the UK), restrictions on Russian/Belarusian nationals and impact on businesses with operations in Ukraine.

- **4 March 2022:** [On-Demand Webinar | Ukraine and Russia: Mobility and Immigration Impacts](#)

This 30-minute live webinar covered the immigration situation for Ukrainian nationals, immigration situation for third-country nationals legally resident in Ukraine trying to flee the conflict, impact on Russian nationals and impact on businesses with operations in Ukraine including remote work hubs.

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## Requirements to Cross Land Borders with Neighboring Countries

Exit is currently possible via the following land borders.

[Hungary](#)

[Poland](#)

[Slovakia](#)

[Moldova](#)

[Romania](#)

All of these countries have suspended visa requirements for refugees.

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## Hungary

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Ukrainian citizens and family members (spouses and minor-aged children) resident in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022.
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications submitted upon entry into Hungary or post-arrival at the National Directorate-General of Aliens Policing (OIF) and temporary offices throughout the country.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">List of Shortage Occupations</a> (Hungarian only)
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders in shortage occupations are work permit exempt. Individuals in other occupations will need to obtain separate work authorization (details still to be confirmed).
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Hungary will allow individuals fleeing from Ukraine to enter without a biometric passport and may apply for temporary refuge or asylum status. However, if possible and available, it is recommended to carry a biometric passport to ease the border crossing. It is strongly recommended to travel with the birth certificates of minor-aged children, if possible.



\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Moldova

Moldova will allow individuals fleeing from Ukraine to enter without a biometric passport and may apply for temporary refuge or asylum status. However, if possible and available, it is recommended to carry a biometric passport to ease the border crossing. It is strongly recommended to travel with the birth certificates of minor-aged children, if possible.

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## Poland

**Polish Special Bill Status:** Implemented

### Polish Special Protection Act

<b>Polish Special Act Status</b>	Implemented on 16 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Special Long-Term Visa
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Only a limited group of non-Ukrainian citizens will fall under this Special Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ukrainian citizens who entered Poland in connection with the war including those who didn't arrive in Poland directly from Ukraine.</li><li>• Spouses of Ukrainian citizens</li><li>• Close family of Polish Card (<i>Karta Polaka</i>) holders – however, “close family” has yet to be defined.</li><li>• Any other Ukrainian citizen who was temporarily outside Ukraine at the time of the outbreak (e.g.: business trip, vacation) and unable to come back to Ukraine)</li></ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications filed with local Municipal Administration in Poland.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Status valid until 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2023
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Online Platform for Ukrainian Refugees</a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ukrainian citizens who fled the war and are legally residing in Poland, can work on the basis of a notification to a Local Labour Office within 14 days of starting work. This also applies to those who entered Poland before 24 February.</li><li>• All those who fled Ukraine and are legally residing in Poland will have the right to run businesses in Poland.</li></ul>
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Right to stay in Poland for Ukrainian citizens as a result of the crisis for a period until 23 August 2023 <i>without completing additional formalities</i>.</li><li>• Extension of legal stay for all those unable to return to Ukraine and who were already legally in Poland prior to 24 February 2022 and whose right to stay will expire on 24 February 2022 or later. The extension will</li></ul>

	<p>be until 31 December 2022 or for 18 months, depending on the type of visa/permit the individual holds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibility to apply for a three-year Temporary Residence Permit under a streamlined process.</li> <li>• Easier access to social benefits.</li> <li>• Effective 16 March 2022, refugees from Ukraine can obtain PESEL numbers. To accommodate the nearly 2 million Ukrainian refugees currently in Poland as of this date, the Polish authorities are rapidly expanding the number of government employees available to help process these applications.</li> </ul>
Additional Notes	<p>Requirement for all those Ukrainians who fled Ukraine and who did not register with the Polish Border Guard at their entry, to register at the Municipal Administration within 60 days of entry. These individuals will need to have their biometrics taken (fingerprints and photograph) and will receive a PESEL identification number from this registration. This process opened on 16 March 2022.</p> <p>From 1 July 2022, <u>the UKR status will be reinstated automatically by re-entering Poland from Ukraine (Border Guard will send relevant information after registering entry to Poland)</u> or by request, by proving that the period of stay outside Poland did not exceed 1 month.</p> <p>At the same time limit of 1 month of stay outside Poland will not apply to Ukrainians sent from Poland to perform work for a Polish entity. Beneficiary of Special Bill will not lose status due to stay for more than 1 month outside Poland, if the stay was connected with performing work for a Polish entity.</p> <p>To travel within Schengen zone or to cross Polish border upon return from Ukraine, Ukrainian citizen has to hold visa or valid visa-free limit. Stay in Poland based on Special Bill does at the same time consume visa-free limit for Ukrainians.</p> <p>From 15 July, it will be possible to legalize work of Ukrainian citizens retroactively (period from 24 February 2022)</p> <p>A temporary regulation allows to legalize work of Ukrainian citizens by filing notification to Local Labour Office under Special Bill.</p> <p>It will be required to include, with some exceptions, additional information in notification to Local Labour Office, in case of employment of Ukrainians under Special Bill.</p>

*\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.*

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Poland still remains the primary destination for many individuals departing Ukraine. Polish authorities will allow individuals fleeing from Ukraine to enter without an international passport and without a negative COVID-19 test.

- After initial confusion about whether the Polish Special Act was the country’s adoption of the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC), the Polish authorities confirmed the following:
  - It is assumed that the individuals who will benefit from the Special Act and the EU TPD are the same.
  - Individuals who qualify for EU TPD protection, but not Special Act protection will be allowed to work and reside in Poland for 12 months.
  - Individuals who qualify for EU TPD protection, but not Special Act protection will be able to obtain a statement confirming their TPD status but will not be issued with a Polish ID card.

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## Romania

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens, whether they came to Romania after February 24, 2022 or were already on Romanian territory at that time, and their family members</li> <li>• Stateless persons and third-country nationals other than Ukrainian citizens who received international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and their family members</li> <li>• Foreigners and stateless persons who were legally resident in Ukraine and who cannot return to their country of origin safely and stably.</li> </ul> <p>Note that family members include: spouse, unmarried minor-aged children, and other close relatives who lived together as part of the family when the events took place, which led to the massive influx of displaced persons and who were at that time wholly or mainly dependent on that person.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications are processed by the General Inspectorate for Immigration – either upon entry at the Romanian border or at a dedicated office throughout Romania.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#"><b>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will have the right to be employed, to carry out independent activities, respecting the rules applicable to the profession, as well as activities such as educational opportunities for adults, vocational training and practical work experience, in accordance with the law
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will have the following rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to be issued with a document granting me permission to remain on the territory of Romania;</li> <li>• to be informed, in writing, in a language which I can understand, of the provisions relating to temporary protection;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to benefit, on request, from the necessary assistance for maintenance, in case they do not have the necessary material means;</li> <li>• to receive adequate medical assistance if I have special needs; and</li> <li>• the right to have access to the state education system under the conditions provided by law for Romanian citizens, in case I have not reached the age of 18.</li> </ul>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Third country nationals (TCNs) that resided in Ukraine and hold a passport can cross into Romania through the common border points and obtain a visa on arrival. They do not need to go to a consulate office first. Currently, TCNs are only being accepted from Ukraine for transit purposes only. They must have a valid travel document and upon arrival at the border point they will get a Romanian transit visa for up to 90 days.

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## **Slovakia**

### **Temporary Protection Directive**

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Refugee Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens and their family members, if their family lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Eligible family members are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Spouse of Ukrainian citizen</li> <li>○ Minor-aged child of Ukrainian citizen or minor-aged child of the spouse of a Ukrainian citizen</li> <li>○ Parent of a minor-aged child who is a Ukrainian citizen</li> <li>○ Another close relative of a Ukrainian citizen who lived in the same household as them at the time of crisis and who was wholly or partially dependent on the Ukrainian citizen.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Third-country citizens who have international or national protection granted by Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and their family members. Eligible family members are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Spouse of protected individual</li> <li>○ Minor-aged child of protected individual or minor-aged child of the spouse of the protected individual</li> <li>○ Another close relative of a protected individual who lived in the same household as them at the time of crisis and who was wholly or partially dependent on the Ukrainian citizen.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ukrainian Permanent Residents status holders whose status was granted prior to 24 February 2022 and who cannot return to their country or region of origin under safe and stable conditions.</li> </ul>

<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Applications for Temporary Refuge can be submitted at either of the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Large Capacity Centers which are operational 24/7, located at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Municipal Sports Hall, Chemlonská 7, 066 01 Humenné</li> <li>○ Municipal Sports Hall, Športová street 31, 071 01 Michalovce</li> <li>○ Akademická 4, 949 01 Nitra</li> <li>○ Bottova 7, 811 09 Bratislava</li> <li>○ Poštová 1, 010 08 Žilina – Vlčince</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At Foreigner Police PZ Centers in Bratislava, Dunajská Streda, Trnava, Trenčín, Banská Bystrica, Rimavská Sobota, Košice, Prešov, Ružomberok. Details can be found here: <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?ocp">https://www.minv.sk/?ocp</a></li> </ul> <p>Only pregnant women, families with children (at least one child under the age of 6), elderly people over 65 years of age and other vulnerable people can register for temporary refuge in the Foreigner Police departments of PZ Bratislava, Dunajská Streda, Trnava, Prešov, Košice, Ružomberok and Trenčín - for other persons transport to the nearest large-capacity center will be provided.</p> <p>Opening hours are:  Monday - Friday from 07:00 to 19:00  Saturday - Sunday from 07.00 to 15.00 (only OCP PZ Banská Bystrica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the PZ asylum department in Humenné. Details can be found here: <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?azyl">https://www.minv.sk/?azyl</a></li> </ul> <p>After arriving at any of the above locations, the foreigner will fill in a form called " Declaration of an alien ". This can also be completed in advance on <a href="https://portal.minv.sk/wps/portal/domov/ecu/ecu_elektronicke_sluzby/ECU-UA">https://portal.minv.sk/wps/portal/domov/ecu/ecu_elektronicke_sluzby/ECU-UA</a> , which will then help speed up the in-person process at the Foreign Police.</p> <p>Subsequently, other administrative actions related to registration will be performed, including capturing of biometric data.</p> <p>If the applicant can prove their identity with a passport or ID card, Temporary Refuge Status will be immediately approved. If the applicant cannot provide acceptable proof of identification, their application will be decided within 30 days.</p> <p>After being granted temporary refuge, the applicant will receive a paper document in A4 format entitled “Certificate of Granted Tolered Residence in the Territory of the Slovak Republic”.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#"><b><u>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</u></b></a></p> <p><a href="#"><b><u>Online Registration for Temporary Refuge Status</u></b></a></p> <p><a href="#"><b><u>Slovakian Foreign Police</u></b></a></p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Once approved, the holder of protected status will be allowed to work, without needing an additional work permit.

<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>All individuals will receive “accommodation, food, urgent medical care and hygiene needs immediately.”</p> <p>Once approved, the holder will be granted the following rights/access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Social Security</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• School/Study/Education – for school-aged children</li> </ul> <p>There is also an obligation to report their short-term stay, after staying at a specific address in the form of the form "Residence report", which can be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic: <a href="https://www.minv.sk/?hlasenie-pobytu-1">https://www.minv.sk/?hlasenie-pobytu-1</a>. The original of the completed and signed Report of Residence in the relevant language must be delivered to the locally competent department of the Aliens Police of the Police Force.</p>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Slovakia has cancelled all appointments at the Foreign Police as of 1 March 2022 and will only serve foreign nationals entering the country from Ukraine and their family members until further notice.
- In addition, the country will introduce new renewal regulations allowing non-Ukrainian foreign nationals needing to renew their Slovakian residence permits, but who are unable to complete this process due to the department closure, to receive an automatic status extension.

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## **Global Immigration Concessions for Ukrainian Refugees**

The following countries have officially announced immigration concessions for Ukrainian refugees:

<a href="#">Albania</a>	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	<a href="#">Malta</a>	<a href="#">Sweden</a>
<a href="#">Australia</a>	<a href="#">Croatia</a>	<a href="#">Greece</a>	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	<a href="#">Spain</a>
<a href="#">Argentina</a>	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>
<a href="#">Austria</a>	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="#">Israel</a>	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	<a href="#">Taiwan</a>
<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<a href="#">Estonia</a>	<a href="#">Italy</a>	<a href="#">Norway</a>	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>
<a href="#">Brazil</a>	<a href="#">Finland</a>	<a href="#">Japan</a>	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	<a href="#">United States</a>
<a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	<a href="#">Slovenia</a>	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates*</a>
<a href="#">Canada</a>	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>	<a href="#">South Korea</a>	

### **Albania**

Effective 18 March 2022, the Albanian Council of Ministers confirmed that Ukrainian citizens are permitted to reside in Albania for one (1) year without requiring a Residence Permit. Please reach out to Newland Chase for case-specific assessments and advice.

## Argentina

A visa has been made available for Ukrainian citizens and their relatives, regardless of citizenship, who are fleeing the war and are outside of Argentina on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2022. The visa will allow them to reside and work in Argentina for a period of three (3) years. Applicants must file from an Argentinean consulate and there will be no visa fees to paid.

## Australia

<b>Implementation Status Protection</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Humanitarian (Subclass 786) visa
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>A person is only eligible to accept the Australian Government offer of a temporary stay in Australia if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are a citizen of Ukraine;</li> <li>• are in Australia when they accept the offer;</li> <li>• hold a temporary visa other than a Maritime Crew (subclass 988) visa.</li> </ul> <p>If a person is granted a Subclass 449 visa when they were outside of Australia and have since travelled to Australia they are also eligible.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>This is a two-step process which involves issuing a Humanitarian Stay (Temporary) (subclass 449) visa followed by a Temporary (Humanitarian Concern) (subclass 786) visa.</p> <p>Each person accepts their Australian Government offer by completing all details on the <a href="#">webform</a>. Individual forms need to be submitted for each member of a family unit.</p> <p>Once the web form has been submitted, the Department will receive the information. The applicant does not have to do anything else until the Department contacts them.</p> <p>Once the applicant has completed the form accepting the offer for temporary stay from the Australian Government, the Department of Home Affairs will complete security checks for each person. Once completed, the subclass 449 visa will be granted and the applicant will be informed by email.</p> <p>While the 449 visa will be granted for a six-month period, the Department intends to transition Ukrainian nationals to a subclass 786 visa as soon as possible, pending health checks, where required. The 449 notification letter will outline any further information required from the 449 holder in order to process the subclass 786 visa. This may include completing health and character checks and/or completing a character declaration if the Government cannot rely on checks completed as part of another visa application. Once all required details have been received, the Subclass 786 visa will be processed.</p>



<b>Status Validity*</b>	449 visa: valid for 6 months. 786 visa: valid for three (3) years; there are discussions to provide a path to permanent residence (however these talks are only in the initial stages).
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#"><b>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Australian Government offer for Temporary Humanitarian Stay in Australia</b></a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Both the Subclass 449 and Subclass 786 visas will allow holders to work in Australia.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	Subclass 449 visa holders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are allowed to reside in Australia;</li> <li>• are eligible to receive Special Benefit payments;</li> <li>• may be eligible for free English language tuition under the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP);</li> <li>• can receive full support under the Government funded Humanitarian Settlement Program.</li> </ul> Subclass 449 holders are not eligible to access Medicare. The Subclass 786 visa will also allow holders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to study;</li> <li>• to access Medicare;</li> <li>• to access social services;</li> <li>• (for school-aged children) to continue their education in Australia</li> <li>• potentially to receive a subsidy towards childcare expenses (depending on income and activities).</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia will prioritize and fast-track visa applications for Ukrainian citizens across all visa categories and will allow close family members to apply on behalf of their family members in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Ukrainian nationals already in Australia who hold a visa expiring before 30 June 2022 will be granted an automatic visa extension for six (6) months.</li> <li>• The option to apply for this visa in Australia will expire on 31 July 2022. Applicants wishing to apply must complete the necessary steps by 11:59 pm on 31 July 2022.</li> </ul>

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## Austria

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Announced, but not implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status

<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian citizens who were already in Austria before 14 February 2022 – and family members (spouses, minor aged children, close relatives in the same household).</li> <li>Third-country nationals with international protection in Ukraine – and family members.</li> <li>For those third-country nationals who cannot safely return to their home country, but who were not under a protected status in Ukraine, will be able to apply for international protection in Austria via the traditional asylum procedure.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Beyond a required registration with the local townhall in Austria within three (3) days of entering the country, the procedure to apply for Temporary Protection Status in Austria is still pending from the authorities.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid until 3 March 2023
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Frequently Asked Questions</a> <a href="#">Austrian Government Website - Information for Ukrainian citizens</a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Details remain scarce, but it is anticipated that Temporary Protection Status holders who wish to work in Austria will require an additional work permit.
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Further details to be confirmed.

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Belgium

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine and their family members</li> <li>Third country nationals or stateless persons enjoying protection in Ukraine and their family members.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Individuals seeking Temporary Protection Status can apply in-person at the Registration Center in Brussels. If the individual meets the requisite conditions, they will be issued a Temporary Protection Certificate and will be able to convert this into an A Card valid until 4 March 2023. Registration at Fedasil required; no requirement to apply for asylum in order to receive TPD.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid until 4 March 2023
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a> <a href="#">Online Appointment Booking for Registration Center</a> <a href="#">Registration Center - Brussels</a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Persons authorized to stay as beneficiaries of temporary protection are authorized to work on the condition they are in possession of their residence

	permit (above-mentioned A card) or the Annex 15, while waiting for the Carte A to be issued.
<b>Additional Notes</b>	The Belgian authorities have requested that individuals who are eligible for the Temporary Protection Status, but who already have shelter/living accommodations in Belgium allow those without shelter to register first. Ukrainian citizens can stay in Belgium for up to three (3) months on their passport alone. This will give those who do not have shelter in Belgium the opportunity to utilize residential assistance as soon as possible and allow the Belgian authorities time to increase their capacity to process applications.

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Brazil

<b>Implementation Status Protection</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Humanitarian Visa
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Ukrainian citizens and stateless persons affected by the ongoing crisis in Ukraine
<b>Application Details</b>	Applicants will need to obtain a Temporary Visa for Humanitarian Reception, which will be issued with a six (6) month validity in order to allow the holder to enter Brazil. Upon entry, the holder will have 90 days to apply for temporary residence status.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Humanitarian Visa: two (2) year validity
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Inter-ministerial Ordinance MJSP/MRE No. 28, of March 3, 2022</a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Holders of the Humanitarian Visa are allowed to work.
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visa scheme will be open for new applications until 31 August 2022, but may be subject to further extension by the Brazilian authorities.</li> <li>Full text of official announcement can be found in the link above (in Portuguese language only).</li> </ul>

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## Bulgaria

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Registration Card of a Foreigner who has been Granted Temporary Protection

<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 and members of their families;</li> <li>• Nationals of other third countries (other than Ukraine) and stateless people who have used their right to international protection or another equivalent type of national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, and members of their families;</li> <li>• Persons with foreign citizenship or statelessness who left the territory of Ukraine as a result of hostilities and entered and remained on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, if they explicitly state that they want to enjoy the status of temporary protection until March 31, 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications can be submitted in-person to the Bulgarian Border Police, State Agency for Refugees, or other departments of the Ministry of the Interior (e.g. migration or police). Applications will be processed immediately and usually only take up to 15 minutes to process.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Single Information Portal for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Protection Overview</a> – includes list of Ministry of Interior offices and other locations where applications can be filed.</p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders have the right to work and to receive professional training – details on the applicable procedures to hire an Ukrainian national can be found <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will also receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to stay on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria;</li> <li>• Right to registration card of a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection – for the term of protection;</li> <li>• Right to reunite with one’s family;</li> <li>• The right to education for students and the right to access kindergarten for children under 6 years of age;</li> <li>• The right to appropriate accommodation or means of accommodation if necessary;</li> <li>• Right to assistance for accommodation and meals in accommodation places registered in the National Tourist Register, in the total amount of BGN 40 without VAT per person per night and food / breakfast, lunch and dinner /, incl. tourist tax, which is paid to the service provider. The aid will be provided for a period of up to 3 months. The same rights will have the persons who have expressed a desire to access the labor market in the country and this assistance will be provided for up to 1 month from the date of application. The period of validity of the program is expected to be from 24.02.2022 to 31.05.2022.</li> <li>• Right to social assistance;</li> <li>• Right to medical care in emergencies</li> <li>• People from vulnerable groups – children under 18, unaccompanied children, pregnant women, single parents with minors, the elderly and people with disabilities, serious health problems, mental disorders</li> </ul>

	victims of trafficking or suffering torture, rape or other severe forms of violence have the right to full medical care as Bulgarian citizens.
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## Canada

<b>Implementation Status Protection</b>	Implemented, effective 17 March 2022
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) Temporary Residence Pathway
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Ukrainians and their immediate family members of any nationality
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Applicants who are overseas must apply online for a Canadian visitor visa and provide their biometrics. Applicants who are already in Canada may extend their visitor status or work permit for 3 years, apply for a new work or student permit, or extend their existing permit. Applications will be free of charge.</p> <p>Under this special program, many of the regular requirements associated with a normal visitor visa or work permit have been waived.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid for up to three (3) years.
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Full CUAET Announcement</a></p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Applicants who wish to work in Canada will need to file a 3-year open work permit application alongside their visitor visa application, which will then allow them to work.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elementary and high school students can register for and start attending school as soon as they arrive in Canada.</li> <li>• Anyone looking to study at the post-secondary level can apply for a study permit once on Canadian soil.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada will continue to prioritize immigration applications filed by Ukrainian residents.</li> <li>• Ukrainian citizens currently in Canada can apply to extend their visa, student, or work status.</li> <li>• Applicants who do not have a valid passport may still apply, and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will issue a single journey travel document on a case-by-case basis, where appropriate.</li> </ul>

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## Croatia

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Alien Under Temporary Protection
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens of Ukraine and family members residing in Ukraine on February 24, 2022,</li> <li>• Stateless persons and third-country nationals who enjoyed international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 and members of their families who had been granted residence in Ukraine on 24 February 2022,</li> <li>• Third-country nationals who had a valid permanent residence in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 in accordance with Ukrainian regulations and who cannot return to their country or region of origin in safe and permanent conditions, and</li> <li>• Displaced citizens of Ukraine and members of their families who fled Ukraine just before 24 February 2022 due to the security situation and cannot return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict.</li> </ul> <p>Note that a family member is a spouse or common-law partner, minor children, regardless of whether they were born in a marital or extramarital union or adopted and other close relatives who lived in a joint household at the time of the circumstances related to the displacement of persons from Ukraine (who at the time were wholly or mostly dependent on these persons). The right to temporary protection belongs to the life partner / informal life partner of a citizen of Ukraine or persons who have enjoyed international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications can be submitted online or in-person at to officers at the nearest Police Station in Croatia.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid until 4 March 2023
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Croatia for Ukraine</a> <a href="#">Online Application</a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Upon approval the holder will be allowed to work without a residence and work permit or a certificate of registration of work.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	<p>Once approved, the holder will also be granted/able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stay for the duration of temporary protection;</li> <li>• a residence permit (alien's card under temporary protection);</li> <li>• the right to health care – by presenting the Card of a foreigner under temporary protection, the holder can exercise all rights from the compulsory health insurance, and if the holder gets a job, they will receive the Card of a health insured person;</li> <li>• fixed assets for living and accommodation;</li> <li>• primary and secondary education as well as Croatian citizens;</li> <li>• family reunification; and</li> <li>• receive information on rights and obligations.</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

## Cyprus

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian nationals, Ukrainian refugees and family members residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</li> <li>Stateless person, and national of third country other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and family members.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Applications can be submitted online <a href="http://www.moi.gov.cy/asylum">www.moi.gov.cy/asylum</a> or at the Asylum Service offices located in Nicosia, Larnaka, Limassol, Paphos or Famagusta</p> <p>Process steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete and submit application form, and attach copy of passport or ID;</li> <li>Within 48 hours, attend the Immigration Department to request the biometric residence permit</li> </ul>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Frequently Asked Questions of Applicants for Temporary Protection</a></p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Once approved, the status holder has access to labour market to engage in employed or self-employed activities.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	<p>Holders of the status have the following additional rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>residency rights;</li> <li>suitable accommodation;</li> <li>social welfare and means of subsistence if needed;</li> <li>medical care;</li> <li>medical or other assistance in case you have special needs;</li> <li>access to education for children under 18.</li> </ul>

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## The Czech Republic

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
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<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Special Long-Term Visa
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 and subsequently left Ukraine.</li> <li>• Citizens of Ukraine who entered the territory of the Czech Republic legally without a visa or on the basis of a short-stay visa and on 24 February 2022 still resided in the territory of the Czech Republic on the basis of this short-stay visa or without a visa.</li> <li>• Stateless persons and foreigners who have been granted some form of international protection in Ukraine and who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and subsequently left it.</li> <li>• Family members of the persons mentioned in points 1-3 who stayed with them in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and subsequently left Ukraine. Eligible family members are spouses, registered partners, unmarried minor and relatives dependent on care and living in the family.</li> </ul> <p>Temporary protection may also be granted due to family reunification with the holder of temporary protection, or exceptionally in other cases.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	Most applications can be filed in-person at either the Regional Assistance Centers; however, depending on case specifics, some applicants may be filed to file with the OAMP Workplace of the Ministry of the Interior.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year or until 23 March 2023 at the latest.
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">List of Regional Assistance Centers</a></p> <p><a href="#">List of Ministry of the Interior Centers</a></p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will have free market access to work.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will also have access/the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public health insurance;</li> <li>• education;</li> <li>• additional assistance, for example during accommodation.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective 22 March 2022, eligible refugees are granted a Visa for Temporary Protection. Individual who already obtained the previously-issued special long-stay visa will automatically be transferred to the temporary protection system without any action needed.</li> <li>• Effective 9 March 2022, the Czech Ministry of the Interior has extended the deadline for Ukrainian refugees to register with the Czech authorities from the previous three (3) days to a 30 day period. The impetus behind this extended deadline was to both allow refugees more time and flexibility once they arrive in the Czech Republic and to give the Czech regional assistance centers relief from the influx of applications.</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

## Denmark

<b>Implementation Status Protection</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Residence Permit Under the Special Act on Displaced Persons from Ukraine
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>The following individuals will be covered under Denmark’s Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are a Ukrainian citizen and have left Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later, where they have resided when they departed,</li> <li>• Were a recognized refugee in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022 and left Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later, or</li> <li>• Are a Ukrainian citizen or on 24 February 2022 were recognized as a refugee in Ukraine have resided or have had another residence permit in Denmark on 24 February 2022, or</li> <li>• Are a closer family member of a person who have been granted a residence permit under the above mentioned categories. Close family members are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cohabiting spouse</li> <li>○ Cohabiting partner</li> <li>○ Unmarried child under the age of 18</li> <li>○ Another close family member who has resided with, and supported by, the person.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Eligible applicants can begin applying for the Residence Permit under the Special Act on Displaced Persons from Ukraine. Denmark will have two different application routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Special Act Section 1 (SL1)</b> – for individuals applying as a Ukrainian or recognized refugee from Ukraine who is in Denmark. Online application submission available and recommended.</li> <li>• <b>Special Act Section 2 (SL2)</b> – for individuals applying as a family member of a Ukrainian or family member of a recognized refugee from Ukraine who is in Denmark.</li> </ul> <p>Applicants in Denmark must submit their biometric data at an in-person appointment at the Immigration Service’s Citizen Service. Online appointment booking available.</p>
<b>Status Validity</b>	Residence until 17 March 2024 with possibility for a one-year extension.
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">SL1 Online Application Platform</a></p> <p><a href="#">Online Appointment Booking System – Immigration Service’s Citizen Service</a></p>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	If the applicant is offered a job while the case is being processed, they must send the Danish Immigration Service a copy of their employment contract, as it may have an impact on where they will live, should their Residence Permit application be approved.

	Once the applicant has received a Residence Permit from the Immigration Service they can begin work in Denmark.
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Although in the EU, Denmark is not bound by the TPD and technically will not implement it into national legislation. However, the Special Act that was adopted on 16 March 2022 and came into force on 17 March 2022 is very similar to the provisions of the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC).

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## Estonia

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian citizens and their family members who arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022.</li> <li>Stateless persons and third country citizens who lived in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 and arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022, as who had international protection in Ukraine, as well as their family members</li> <li>A family member of a war refugee is their spouse or partner, underage unmarried child and other close relatives who lived in the same household and were the dependents of the war refugee. Family members are deemed to be family if the family was staying and the family's place of residence was in Ukraine even before February 24, 2022.</li> </ul> <p>Note that temporary protection does not extend to Ukrainian citizens or their family members who lived or stayed in Estonia before February 24, 2022. Ukrainian citizens and their family members who were in Estonia before February 24 will be able to temporarily remain in Estonia even if their visa free period or their visa have expired.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications are filed in-person at the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board service offices in Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu, Rakvere or Jõhvi. Appointments are required and can be booked via the Police's online appointment system. Decisions will be made immediately and a personal identification code will also be issued on the spot. Applicants will then be informed of when they can collect their residence permits (may take up to 30 days).
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Overview of Temporary Protection in Estonia</a></p> <p><a href="#">Police and Border Guard Online Appointment Booking</a></p> <p><a href="#">Coming to Estonia for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Staying in Estonia for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p>

	<a href="#"><u>Working in Estonia for Ukrainian Refugees</u></a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	Temporary Protection holders are allowed to work.
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	Temporary protection grants Ukrainian citizens and their family members rights similar to those of Estonian residents. For instance, in addition to the right to work, access to social services and the right to education. It also entails the right of free movement within the European Union.
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no obligation to apply for temporary protection in Estonia. All Ukrainian citizens have the right to stay in Estonia without applying for temporary protection.</li> <li>• Estonia will automatically provide temporary extension of Estonian residence permits for Ukrainian citizens whose current Estonian residence permit will expire shortly. This includes Ukrainian citizens who obtained short-term employment in Estonia prior to 24 February 2022. These individuals will now be allowed to continue residing and working in Estonia until 31 May 2022 and, in the meantime, the Estonian authorities are working on amending the current laws to allow them to remain in Estonia on a longer-term basis.</li> </ul>

*\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.*

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## Finland

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>In all Member States, the decision applies to the following categories of people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens and their family members</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine and their family members</li> <li>• Other permanent residents of Ukraine who cannot return to their country of origin</li> <li>• The requirement is that the person must have been resident in Ukraine and fled when Russia’s invasion began, i.e. on 24 February or thereafter.</li> </ul> <p>Finland will also grant temporary protection to the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens and their family members who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February and cannot return home as a result of the conflict. The Commission has urged the Member States to be flexible with regard to these persons.</li> <li>• Other Ukrainian citizens and their family members who are already living or have arrived in Finland.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third-country nationals who have resided legally (including on a short-term basis) in Ukraine and cannot return to their home countries. This group is mentioned as an optional group for Member States in the EU decision.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications are filed in-person with the Finnish police or border authorities. The officer will take their biometric data and will explain the applicant's options. It currently takes around 2 weeks for a decision to be made, and another 1 week to have this sent by post to the applicant. If the decision is positive, then upon approval a residence card will be ordered to be printed, which can take 2 weeks to be printed and sent to the applicant's address in Finland.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Up to one (1) year, until 4 March 2023.
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a> <a href="#">Instructions on Arriving in Finland from Ukraine</a> <a href="#">Frequently Asked Questions</a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Based on a new policy, an applicant for temporary protection now has the right to work without restriction as soon as they submit their application. They therefore do no longer need to wait for a residence permit or a residence card to work. A certificate of registration of the application is sufficient.</p> <p>Going forward, the police or the border authority will issue such certificate of registration to the applicants for temporary protection. If necessary, previous applicants for temporary protection can, if necessary, apply for a certificate from the Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>In case of rejection of the application the work authorisation will be revoked.</p> <p>If the application for temporary protection is still in process and the applicant wants to travel abroad for a short time, the authorities will need to be notified, as not to have the temporary departure cancel the application.</p>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## France

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizen who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 – and their family members (eligible family members are: spouse, unmarried minor children, and dependent parents).</li> <li>• Third-country citizen who benefited from international or national protection status granted by the Ukrainian authorities – and their family members (see above definition of “family members”).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third-country citizens who are Permanent Residents of Ukraine and unable to return to their country of origin.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applicants can file their request for temporary protection at the Préfecture for their place of residence in France. Applications must be made in-person by all applicants and the applicants will be asked to provide documentation justifying their situation and proving their identity. If approved, individuals will be issued a Temporary Residence Permit and referred to the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII).
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Initial validity of 6 months.
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Ukrainian Refugees Entering France</a> <a href="#">Temporary Protection Application Details</a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence authorization – valid for an initial six (6) months;</li> <li>• Authorisation to exercise a professional activity;</li> <li>• Access to medical care;</li> <li>• Access to school for minor aged children;</li> <li>• Housing assistance.</li> </ul>

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## Germany

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Residence Permit for Temporary Protection (Aufenthaltserlaubnis zum vorübergehenden Schutz nach § 24 Aufenthaltsgesetz)
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>On this basis, Germany will grant temporary protection pursuant to section 24 of the Residence Act to nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, but not to stateless persons, if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine on 24 February 2022;</li> <li>• they cannot return safely and permanently to their country or region of origin; and if</li> <li>• they were residing in Ukraine not only for a temporary short stay.</li> </ul> <p>This applies in particular to students and persons who were residing in Ukraine for more than a visit or temporary employment.</p> <p>In addition, Germany will grant protection to the following individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian nationals who were already residing in Germany on the basis of a residence title that will soon expire, irrespective of the date of entry (subsection 4 of the circular); and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February 2022 or who were staying in the territory of the EU shortly before that date (for example on vacation or for business) and who are unable to return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict (subsection 5 of the circular).</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Details of the application process, requirements, and processing times remain scarce and is likely to depend on the Foreigners Office/Police Authority that processes the application. Newland Chase will provide further details as soon as they are made available; however, readers can reference the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community FAQ page.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year, can be extended if current situation continues
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#"><u>Rights and Duties of Temporary Protection</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Federal Ministry dedicated website</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Federal Ministry FAQs</u></a></p>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will receive the following rights and obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holders do not have to go through an asylum procedure, but will receive the residence permit regardless of their individual situation. They do not have to prove German language skills or their own income.</li> <li>• They will get a residence permit for 1 year. If the situation in Ukraine does not change, this residence permit can be extended gradually up to 3 years.</li> <li>• If the holder does not have an income of their own, they will receive financial support from the state through the so-called "Asylum Seekers Benefits Act". This includes accommodation and money for food, clothing, etc. They will also receive a small amount of pocket money.</li> <li>• They cannot choose their place of residence themselves, but will be assigned to a certain federal state and then to a certain municipality. However, according to the Federal Ministry of the Interior, people who have stayed privately with friends or family are expected to be allowed to stay there. Important: If the holder has family or friends in Germany and want to live near them, they should therefore first travel to the place where they expect to live. Only then register with the authorities.</li> <li>• They are subsequently allowed to bring their nuclear family to Germany. These are spouses and minor children or parents of minor children. They can read more about this in the "Family reunification" chapter. The usual requirements (securing one's livelihood, passport obligation, etc.) do not have to be fulfilled. Their family also does not have to apply for a visa at the embassy, but can apply for a residence permit directly at the Immigration Office at their new place of residence in Germany.</li> <li>• They will presumably have no entitlement to attend an integration course, but they may attend an integration course if there are free places. An integration course is a place where people learn German. At the end there is an examination.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are allowed to work in Germany. They do not need to apply for a work permit, but there may be access restrictions to some professions e.g. doctors, teachers.</li> <li>• Children must go to school.</li> </ul> <p>It will be possible for Temporary Protection holders to work in Germany; however, paid employment must first be approved by the foreigner’s authority. When issuing the temporary residence permit, the foreigner’s authority will already note on the residence permit that paid employment is permitted (“Erwerbstätigkeit erlaubt”), even if the permit holder does not yet have a concrete offer of employment. This means that there is no need to apply for another work permit at another authority.</p> <p>Holders of the Temporary Residence Permit under the Temporary Protection will be able to work remotely for a company outside of Germany.</p>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Greece

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Pending confirmation from Greek authorities but anticipated to be in line with framework of the EU TPD.
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Within 90 days of entering Greece, eligible refugees will be provided with Temporary Protection Status by the Asylum Service of the Ministry of Immigration and Asylum.</p> <p>Greece is processing Temporary Protection Status applications at the Regional Asylum Offices in Crete, Patras, Athens, and Thessaloniki. In addition, the Ministry of Migration has launched a pre-registration online portal for applicants to submit their preliminary personal information and schedule an appointment to submit their Temporary Protection Status application at one of the aforementioned offices.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid until 4 March 2023
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Pre-Registration for Temporary Protection Status Online Portal</a></p>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Upon approval, Temporary Protection Status holders will receive an ID Card which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary Residence Permit</li> <li>• Social Security Registration Number (AMKA)</li> <li>• Tax Registration Number (TAX)</li> </ul>

	<p>In addition, holders will also be entitled to the following rights in Greece:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to work</li> <li>• Access to National Health System and medical care</li> <li>• Additional rights, still to be confirmed but anticipated to be in line with framework of the EU TPD</li> </ul> <p>Ukrainian citizens residing in Greece who will receive and provide care for their minor relatives arriving from the Ukraine will need to provide evidence of the family relationship with the minor and consent from their minor's parents confirming grant of custody to the relative in Greece.</p>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Greece will no longer require Ukrainian citizens to complete the COVID-19 related Passenger Locator Form (PLF).

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## **Iceland**

Iceland has enacted a law to provide collective temporary protection to Ukrainian citizens that aligns with the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC).

*Article 44 states that 'A foreign national who is a member of a group which flees a specified region and arrives in Iceland, or is in Iceland when the provisions of the article are applied, may upon application for international protection be granted protection on the basis of a group assessment', i.e. collective protection. This means that foreign nationals will be granted a residence permit on humanitarian grounds under Article 74 of the Foreign Nationals Act No 80/2016.*

These Residence Permits will be issued for one (1) year with the possibility to renew or extend the permit for up to three (3) years in total. Currently, holders will receive conditional access to the Icelandic labor market (employer still required to apply for a work permit for the individual); however, a bill is currently being proposed to amend the law to allow for full work authorization for these individuals.

### **Government Links**

- [Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees](#)

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## **Ireland**

### **Temporary Protection Directive**

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>The following people who have fled Ukraine, are eligible for temporary protection to reside in Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian nationals who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) or stateless persons who would have benefited from international protection (e.g. Refugee status) or an equivalent national protection status in Ukraine and have been residing there before 24 February 2022,</li> <li>Family members of persons covered by a) and b) where the family already existed in Ukraine at the time of events leading to the mass influx prior to 24 February. Those family members include a spouse or partner, unmarried minor children of either of them, and their other close dependent family relatives who have been living with them as part of the family unit.</li> </ul> <p>It will also apply to people who had been residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 with a permanent Ukrainian residence permit, who cannot safely return to their country of origin.</p> <p>Temporary protection may also be extended to other people who were legally residing in Ukraine who cannot safely return to their country of origin, including nationals from non-EU countries or stateless persons. People who can safely return to their country of origin will be assisted to do so.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	When eligible individuals arrive in Ireland via Dublin Airport, they will be brought to a designated area in the airport to be processed for Temporary Protection status. Once approved, the individuals will be granted a permission letter by the Department of Justice confirming their status and legal residence of an initial one (1) year. Additional instructions with next steps and getting settled into Ireland will be contained within that letter.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#"><u>Government Frequently Asked Questions</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Social Welfare Supports for Ukrainian Refugees</u></a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation and Housing – The State will ensure holders have access to suitable accommodation, or if necessary help them to receive assistance to obtain housing. The State can provide them with accommodation on arrival, or afterwards if their circumstances change and they need it</li> <li>The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, is responsible for housing matters in Ireland and housing supports are administered by the Local Authorities.</li> <li>Employment – holders are entitled to seek employment or self-employment and vocational training education activities in Ireland.</li> <li>Education – holder’s children under age 18 will be supported to access public primary or post-primary education provided by the State as appropriate.</li> <li>Social Welfare Income Supports – holders are entitled to receive social welfare income supports. Where they have children in their care, under the age of 18 they will also be able to make a claim for Child Benefit Payments.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional income supports are available to help with accommodation costs. You may also be entitled to rent supplement, which is also a social welfare support.</li> <li>• Medical Care – they are also entitled to access health care services from the State, on the same basis as an Irish citizen.</li> </ul>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Ireland has temporarily lifted all visa requirements between Ukraine and Ireland. Individuals who are considering leaving Ukraine and traveling to Ireland may for the coming period do so without a visa if they judge it safe to travel. Those who travel to Ireland without a visa during this period will then have 90 days after arrival to regularize their status.

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## **Israel**

Due to the war in Ukraine, on March 30<sup>th</sup> Israel has launched a pilot, based on which hi-tech companies can bring in high-tech workers from Ukraine on a local Israeli employment contract through a fast track process.

The pilot makes a distinction between those eligible under the Law of Return for descendants of Jewish, and those ineligible under said law:

- Those eligible for the Law of Return and their family members will receive an entry permit within four days. They will be allowed to start working upon arrival, while their Aliyah process continues in Israel.
- Those non-eligible under the Law of Return and their families will also receive an entry permit within four days and will subsequently receive an (extendable) 90-day work permit. It has been announced that their spouses will also receive a work permit at a later stage, but this has not been clearly defined yet.

In addition, the Israeli Interior Ministry announced in the last week of May that it will automatically extend the tourist visas of Ukrainian citizens currently in Israel through June 30 and allow them to work. The decision does not apply to Ukrainian nationals who arrived in Israel before the Russian invasion.

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## **Italy**

### **Temporary Protection Directive**

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine who have been displaced on or after 24 February 2022 and their family members;</li> <li>• Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefitted from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and who have been displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022, and their family members;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary protection applies to stateless persons and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country [of origin] or region [within their country] of origin.</li> </ul> <p>Family members are defined as follows – provided that were resident in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and if third country nationals in possess of a valid Ukrainian resident permit, able to prove the relationship by means of documentation duly attested by the foreign consular office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spouse of the person covered by temporary protection as well as unmarried partner in a stable relationship with the main applicant before 24 February 2022;</li> <li>• Minor-aged unmarried children of the person covered by temporary protection or of his/her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted.</li> <li>• Other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass arrivals of displaced persons, and who were wholly or mainly dependent on the person covered by temporary protection (adult children and parents fully dependents on the main applicant that do not have other children in the country of origin/provenance are dependent on the main applicant due to documented serious health reasons as well as economically; the family dependent condition applies also to parents over 65 years old, if the other children in the country of origin/provenance are unable to support the parents for documented, serious health reasons)</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Italian authorities have confirmed that Ukrainian refugees who wish to stay in Italy for more than 3 months, must apply -within 90 days from their arrival in Italy-for the temporary protection at the local police station of the city where they are staying. The steps would be the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) within 8 days from arrival in Italy must declare their presence to the local Immigration Authorities of domicile;</li> <li>2) within 48 hours must send the declaration of hospitality to the competent authority;</li> <li>3) within 90 days apply for the temporary protection at the competent Immigration police Authorities.</li> </ol>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	<p>One (1) year starting from March 1st, 2022, extendable up to one other year (6+6 months). However, Italy and/or the EU can interrupt this scheme in case the Ukrainian situation changes in a positive way.</p>
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#"><b>Ministry of the Interior Overview for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a>  <a href="#"><b>Ministry of Labour and Social Politics for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a></p>

<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p><u>Standard Documentation Requirements</u></p> <p>Applicants will only have to present evidence to demonstrate their nationality, their international protection or equivalent protection status, residence in Ukraine, or family link as appropriate. In absence of such documentation it will be necessary to refer to the Diplomatic Representative in Italy to get the proper documents and move ahead the procedure among the local Police Headquarters.</p> <p>The following documents are considered to prove Ukrainian nationality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Passports or Identification Document</b> (also issued by the Country of Origin’s Diplomatic Representative in Italy)</li> </ul> <p><u>Rights Obtained</u></p> <p>The Italian TPD implementation has fully adopted the EU guidelines on which rights will be conferred to Temporary Protection Status holders, as listed in the <u>General Overview</u> above.</p>
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*\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.*

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## Japan

Japan has announced they will accept Ukrainian refugees. Details of the program will be announced in the upcoming days.

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## Latvia

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Long-Stay Visa with Work Authorization
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	Pending confirmation from Latvian authorities if they will have any country-specific categories of refugees eligible for their TPD route.
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Upon arrival in Latvia through border crossing points, persons entering with biometric passports will be subject to a border check.</p> <p>Citizens of Ukraine who come to Latvia from another European Union country and have other travel documents but do not have a valid visa to enter the Schengen area will be issued visas.</p> <p>If the person arrives without travel documents, the identity of the person will be determined in cooperation with the competent authorities of Ukraine.</p> <p>The visa can be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Central Support Center for the Residents of Ukraine, Kalku Street 1, Riga</li> <li>• OCMA <u>territorial offices</u> outside Riga</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by post or courier, sending documents to: OCMA Migration Division in Riga, Čiekurkalna 1.līnija 1, k-3, LV-1026 or any territorial division outside Riga</li> </ul> <p>Documents required for applying for a visa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copy of passport (data sheet and pages with visas and / or border crossing marks).</li> <li>When sending documents by mail - a 35mm x 45mm photo is required, when submitting documents in person, no photo is required.</li> <li>Long - term <a href="https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/ilgtermina-vizu-noformesana-ukrainas-pilsoniem-0">visa application form</a> <a href="https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/ilgtermina-vizu-noformesana-ukrainas-pilsoniem-0">https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/ilgtermina-vizu-noformesana-ukrainas-pilsoniem-0</a></li> </ol> <p>The visa will be issued in the same place where it was requested. Visa is free of charge.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year.
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p> <p><a href="#">Overview of Long-Term Visa Process for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Ukrainian civilians may start employment in Latvia if they have obtained a long - term visa with the right to employment without restrictions for a period of up to one year.</p> <p>Upon entering into employment, a Ukrainian civilians are entitled to a one-time employment allowance of EUR 500. The benefit must be claimed within one month of taking up employment.</p> <p>The employment of Ukrainian citizen refugees will not require the registration of an employer vacancy with the Latvian State Employment Agency.</p> <p>Offered salaries are expected to be at market rate.</p>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Ukrainian citizens who do not have the proper documentation will be allowed to obtain a visa, but may be asked to provide the documentation within the year. Expired travel documents issued in Ukraine are considered valid in Latvia until 28 February 2023.

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## **Lithuania**

### **Temporary Protection Directive**

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Residence Permit



<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian citizens and their family members who left Ukraine due to the crisis with Russia – this applies both to Ukrainians who left shortly before and after 24 February 2022.</li> <li>Third-country nationals and stateless individuals with international or national protected status from Ukraine and their family members.</li> <li>Non-Ukrainian citizens who were legally resident in Ukraine but who cannot return safely to their country of origin.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Ukrainian citizen refugees will register at the registration centers located in Alytus, Marijampolė, Klaipėda, Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevezys and Vilnius. After registration, eligible applicants will be able to apply for a temporary residence permit and national visa for long-term stay in Lithuania.</p> <p>If possible, Temporary Residence Permit applicants are requested to complete the Residence Permit application form online <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#">Migration Services for Ukrainian Refugees</a> (Lithuanian only)</p> <p><a href="#">Services for Ukrainian Refugees</a></p>
<b>Additional notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the next two years, those arriving in Lithuania after fleeing the Russian invasion of Ukraine will be exempt from language requirements for certain jobs once granted temporary protection.</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Luxembourg

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>The following individuals are eligible for Temporary Protection Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before February 24, 2022;</li> <li>Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who received international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</li> <li>The family members of the persons referred to in points 1. and 2., regardless of the nationality of the family members.</li> </ul> <p>The following are considered as family members insofar as the family was already present and resided in Ukraine before February 24, 2022: a person's spouse; unmarried minor children of a person referred to in points 1. or 2., or of his or her spouse, whether legitimate, born out of wedlock or adopted; other close relatives who lived within the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons and who were then wholly or mainly dependent on a person referred to in points 1. or 2.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stateless persons and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can establish that they were legally staying in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 on the basis of a valid residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return to their country or region of origin in safe and sustainable conditions.</li> </ul> <p>Note that Luxembourg will allow individuals who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February 2022 or were in the country for other reasons (including those who were in Luxembourg for business and/or tourism) who, as a result of the crisis, are unable to return to Ukraine to apply for Temporary Protection Status.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Luxembourg has announced that all Ukrainian refugees arriving in Luxembourg report to the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs by emailing a registration form to <a href="mailto:immigration.desk@mae.etat.lu">immigration.desk@mae.etat.lu</a>. The form is available in French, English, Ukrainian, and Russian <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Once the form has been emailed, the authorities in Luxembourg will be able to contact the individual with more instructions on how to apply for Temporary Protection status, which will include an in-person interview and submission of identity documentation.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status will be valid for one (1) year from the activation date of the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) (2001/55/EC) – i.e. until 4 March 2023.</p>
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#"><b>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a></p>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiaries of temporary protection are exempted from applying for a temporary work permit and can therefore freely access the Luxembourg labour market without the need for a specific permit, for as long as their temporary protection certificate is valid. The persons concerned can also register as job seekers with the National Employment Agency (Agence pour le développement de l'emploi - ADEM).</li> <li>Children also have the right to access the education system under the same conditions as Luxembourg nationals. School attendance is mandatory in Luxembourg between the ages of 4 and 16.</li> <li>Beneficiaries of temporary protection have access to the material reception conditions of the National Reception Office (Office national de l'accueil - ONA), including accommodation, food and clothing, as well as a monthly allowance and access to medical care.</li> <li>Beneficiaries of temporary protection may apply for family reunification with their family members who were granted temporary protection in another Member State as well as with their family members who have not yet entered the territory of a Member State.</li> <li>Beneficiaries of temporary protection may renounce this protection at any time in order to return voluntarily to their country of origin. In this case, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will take the necessary measures to make this return possible.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiaries of temporary protection also have the possibility to apply for international protection at any time.</li> </ul>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Malta

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;</li> <li>Stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; and</li> <li>Family members of the persons referred to in points above. The following persons shall be considered part of a family, insofar as the family was already present and residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The spouse of a person referred to in point (a) or (b), or the unmarried partner in a stable relationship;</li> <li>The minor unmarried children of a person referred to in point (a) or (b), or of his or her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted;</li> <li>Other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons, and who were wholly or mainly dependent on a person referred to in point (a) or (b) at the time.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In Malta, temporary protection shall also be granted to stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin.</p>
<b>Application Details</b>	Applications for Temporary Protection Status can be submitted to Malta’s International Protection Agency (IPA). Temporary Protection Status holders will be issued with a permit valid until 4 March 2023. Renewal will be contingent on whether the EU extends the TPD.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Valid until 4 March 2023.
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#"><b>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</b></a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residence permits;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to the labor market and accommodation;</li> <li>• Social and welfare assistance;</li> <li>• Medical care (including, as a minimum essential emergency care and essential treatment of illness); and</li> <li>• Access to education for children and teenagers.</li> </ul>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## The Netherlands

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented, but final details pending from Dutch authorities
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p><b>Applicant has Ukrainian nationality and:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They left Ukraine after 26 November 2021; or</li> <li>• They left Ukraine before 27 November 2021. And at that time they had been in the Netherlands for a longer period of time because they had a residence permit or had applied for asylum. They can prove that they were in the Netherlands before 27 November 2021 and not in another EU country.</li> </ul> <p><b>Applicant does not have Ukrainian nationality and:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 23 February 2022, they were a refugee recognized by Ukraine; and</li> <li>• On 23 February 2022, they had a valid Ukrainian residence permit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Applicant is a family member of someone covered by the provision and:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are a partner (married or unmarried) and they have a long-term relationship;</li> <li>• They are a child under the age of 18 and they are not married; or</li> <li>• They are a family member and they were living with your family. They are (largely) dependent on this family.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Upon entry into the Netherlands, Ukrainian refugees should register in the Personal Records Database (BRP) with the local town hall where they will reside. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) will also receive the submitted data.</p> <p>Refugees can now proceed with applying for proof of residency in The Netherlands based on the Temporary Protection Status. Appointments can currently be booked at two locations: in Den Bosch and in Rijswijk. Other locations will be added soon. Appointments can be booked here: <a href="https://portaal.refugeepass.nl/en">https://portaal.refugeepass.nl/en</a>.</p> <p>The following documents will need to be brought by the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A valid passport, identity card or statement from the Ukrainian embassy. For children without proof of identity who are not included in the parent's passport their certificate of birth will be sufficient;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Ukrainian residence permit which was valid on 23 February 2022 (only for non-Ukrainian applicants);</li> <li>• The applicant’s citizen service number (in Dutch: burgerservicenummer or BSN). This number was issued when the applicant registered at their local council in the Netherlands;</li> <li>• The appointment code.</li> </ul> <p>During the appointment refugees from the Ukraine will need to complete and sign an application form (M35-H). Applicants over the age of 12 will also need to complete and sign an antecedents form in which they will need to indicate whether they have ever committed an offence or crime. Both forms will be available at the reception centre and translations of the forms will be available in Ukrainian, Russian and English.</p> <p>The IND will enter the details in their system and check whether the applicant is not a danger to public order. If everything is in order, the applicant will immediately receive proof that they are allowed to live and work in the Netherlands.</p> <p>As proof of residence, the applicant will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a sticker in their passport during the appointment. This applies to Ukrainian women, and men aged 60 or older on 24 February 2022;</li> <li>• a sticker on a separate piece of paper. This applies to Ukrainian men under 60 on 24 February 2022, those that have an ID card or statement from the Ukrainian embassy (and no passport), or whose passport expires before 4 March 2023;</li> <li>• a card (O-document). This applies to those covered by the Directive who do not have a passport, identity card or statement from the Ukrainian embassy, or Ukrainian children aged 14 or over without proof of identity (passport). In this case the applicant will need to have a photo taken at time of appointment and will then receive the O-card within 2-3 weeks from date of appointment.</li> </ul> <p>Refugees covered by the Temporary scheme Ukraine can legally stay in the Netherlands without this proof of residence until 1 September 2022. They can also already work (see Work Authorisation).</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	Initially up to 4 March 2023. Maximum period of stay on status, based on currently regulation, would be for 3 years.
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#"><b>Temporary Protection Status Overview for Ukrainian Refugees Coming to the Netherlands</b></a>
<b>Work Authorization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People covered by the Temporary scheme do not require a work permit to work in the Netherlands on local employment basis, as a volunteer or as trainee. However, they do need to be registered in the Personal Records Database (BRP). They also need to show that they are allowed to be in The Netherlands. Apart from the above described proof of residence, currently the following is sufficient to show you are allowed to be in the Netherlands:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For Ukrainian nationals: proof of their nationality (e.g. passport or Embassy statement, see below).</li> <li>○ For non-Ukrainians: a Ukrainian residence permit or recognition as a refugee that was valid on 23 February 2022.</li> <li>● As of 1st April employers need to file a notification at the UWV in case they employ someone with protected status. This needs to be filed latest 2 days prior to start of work.</li> <li>● Work on self-employed basis is not allowed without a work permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Information on Other Benefits</b>	<p>In addition, the Temporary Regulation Ukraine gives the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● shelter;</li> <li>● medical care;</li> <li>● education for minor children in the Netherlands</li> <li>● study.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Ukrainians who do not hold proof of their Ukrainian citizenship can request proof of their identity and nationality at the Ukrainian Embassy during walk-in visiting hours from 9am-1pm at the following address: Zeestraat 78, 2518 AD The Hague.</p>

*\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.*

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- The IND has confirmed relaxed visa and residence procedures for Ukrainian citizens allowing for a more streamlined short-stay entry and renewal process. Furthermore, the Dutch authorities has confirmed they will be lenient in assessing renewal applications for Ukrainian citizens and will not impose negative consequences in the case of any overstay or incomplete renewal application. The IND has not confirmed how long this concession will be in place.
- Effective 28 February 2022, the IND has also confirmed they will not take decisions on asylum applications by Ukrainian citizens for the next six (6) months. This means Ukrainian asylum applicants “do not run the risk of having to return to their home country after a negative decision, and they maintain their right to reception during the process.”

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## **New Zealand**

New Zealand has announced the following concessions for Ukrainian citizens:

- Introduction of a new 2022 Special Ukraine Visa route will allow New Zealand citizens and residents who were born in Ukraine or are Ukrainian citizens to sponsor their parents, grandparents, adult siblings, adult children, and their immediate family. Approved individuals will be granted a two-year visa with work rights and study rights for those under 18-years-old. This policy will open on 15 March 2022 and will be available for one (1) year.
- Ukrainian nationals in New Zealand whose visa is set to expire before the end of 2022 can lawfully remain in New Zealand for a further 12 months.

- Ukrainian citizens who are currently outside of New Zealand, but who hold a New Zealand visa, will be allowed to enter the country without waiting for the borders to re-open as long as they meet the COVID-19 health requirements to travel.

If the crisis in Ukraine continues, further concessions from the New Zealand authorities are expected in the upcoming weeks.

### **Government Links**

- [\*\*Overview of Temporary Visa for Family of Ukrainians\*\*](#)

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## **Norway**

Norway has enacted a law to provide collective temporary protection.

### **Who is covered**

The law provides collective protection to the following individuals:

- Ukrainian citizens that resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; Ukrainian nationals on holiday or visits outside Ukraine for up to 90 days before 24 February 2022 are also included. The same goes for those who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February 2022;
- Individuals who have been granted protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- Close family members of a person receiving collective protection, regardless of nationality. Close family members may be a spouse, cohabitant, children under the age of 18 and other family members who, before 24 February 2022, were part of the same household as the person receiving collective protection.
- On 29 April 2022 it has been confirmed that, in addition to the above, also Ukrainian citizens who already had legal residence in Norway before 24 February 2022 may be eligible for collective temporary protection. This also applies to those who had been granted a residence permit in Norway before 24 February 2022 but entered the country later. The previous basis for being in Norway must have lapsed or lapse less than two months after applying for protection. This also applies even if the applicant has multiple citizenships.

Note that, if the list above does not apply to an individual, they can still apply for protection, but the application will be assessed individually.

### **Application Details**

In most of Norway applicants need to contact the police in advance in order to schedule an appointment for registration. A full list of registration centers, their contact details and their location specific application details can be found [here](#).

To prove their identity, applicants can provide their valid passport or a national ID card from Ukraine, or other documents, such as a birth certificate or expired passport. If no such documents are available, the police will conduct additional investigations to establish identity.

Those who want to apply based on having had protection in Ukraine must show documentation confirming that they had residency for protection, in addition to proof of identity.

Processing times for the Residence Permit vary, and applications are not always processed in order of application date.



## **Status Validity**

Residence Permits granted under this status will be issued for one (1) year and will confer work and residence rights among other benefits. Under current regulation 1 year extensions may be possible for up to three years, but the collective protection scheme may be discontinued if and when Ukraine becomes a safe country again. Issued residence permits would in that case still remain valid until their expiration dates.

## **Additional Notes**

Those who are covered by the collective protection receive the following rights:

- health care through public health services;
- right to work;
- right to attend school and kindergarten, for children;
- right to travel in and out of Norway, including to Ukraine, if in possession of a valid travel document.

Furthermore, if between 18 and 55 years old, those covered by the collective protection have the right and obligation to follow an introduction programme, including training in Norwegian and social studies. Those above 55 years of age may still have the right to participate in this. Details can be obtained from the municipality of place of residence in Norway.

Note that work can only commence once the protected status has been granted.

## **Government Links**

- [Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees](#)
- [Details on how to apply for Collective Protection](#)

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## **Portugal**

### **Temporary Protection Directive**

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ukrainian citizens and their relatives who cannot return to their country due to the crisis.</li><li>• Citizens of other nationalities who are relatives, relations, spouses or unmarried partners of citizens of Ukrainian nationality who are also unable to return to Ukraine for the same reason.</li><li>• Any third-country nationals or stateless persons and their family members enjoying international protection in Ukraine.</li><li>• Any third country national or stateless person, residing in Ukraine, who is unable to return to his or her country of origin.</li></ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Status can be applied for online (for individuals over 18-years-old) or in-person (required if any minor-aged children will apply) at the National Centers for Support to Migrant Integration (CNAIM) offices.



<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year initially, and can be extended for additional one (1) year provided conditions continue to prevent people from returning to their home country
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a> <a href="#">Information and Support Available in Portugal</a> <a href="#">Online Application for Temporary Protection Status</a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Temporary Protection Status holders will receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence Permit</li> <li>• Tax Identification Number (NIF)</li> <li>• Social Security Identification Number (NISS)</li> <li>• National Health Service (SNS) user number</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Slovenia

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens of Ukraine</li> <li>• Stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who were granted international protection or other equivalent national protection in Ukraine</li> <li>• Family members of the persons referred to above</li> <li>• Stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who resided in Ukraine on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit and who are unable to return to their country or region of origin in a safe and sustainable or lasting manner.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	Upon entry into Slovenia, eligible individuals will declare they intend to apply for Temporary Protection and fill out an application form at the border. This form must be submitted to the police alongside their documentation. Once approved, the applicant will receive a Temporary Residence Permit card issued from the Slovenian Administrative Unit. Temporary Protection Status will be valid for as long as the temporary protection remains.
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Temporary Protection status holders will receive the following rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodation and meals in accommodation centres or financial assistance for private accommodation,</li> <li>• Healthcare,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work,</li> <li>• Education,</li> <li>• Financial assistance or pocket money,</li> <li>• Family reunification,</li> <li>• Free legal assistance,</li> <li>• Information on rights and obligations and assistance in exercising rights arising from Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act.</li> </ul>
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\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## South Korea

South Korea’s Ministry of Justice has announced the following measures for Ukrainian citizens currently residing in South Korea on both short- and long-term visas:

- Individuals legally residing in South Korea who cannot extend their current South Korean visa – will be able to continue to stay and work in South Korea based on a temporary visa status adjustment.
- Individuals legally residing in South Korea who are able to extend their current South Korea visas – will be allowed to proceed with the renewal process.
- Individuals who have overstayed their legal status in South Korea – due to the current strife in Ukraine, the South Korean government will not deport these individuals while the situation continues.

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## Spain

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Temporary Protection Status
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian citizens who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</li> <li>• Ukrainian citizens who were staying in Spain before 24 February 2022 (including those who were in Spain for business and/or tourism) who, as a result of the crisis, are unable to return to Ukraine.</li> <li>• Ukrainian citizens who were in an irregular immigration status in Spain before 24 February and who, as a result of the crisis, are unable to return to Ukraine.</li> <li>• 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 such as students) issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and cannot return to their country or region.</li> <li>• The following family members of Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine or staying in Spain before 24 February 2022:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ spouse or unmarried partner;</li> <li>○ unmarried minor children or children of their spouse</li> <li>○ other close relatives who were living together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances related to the mass influx of displaced persons and who were wholly or mainly dependent on them.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Applications will be processed within 24 hours of filing at designated offices of the Spanish Police and official reception centers.</p> <p>The reception centers are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Madrid Reception, Care and Referral Center. Pozuelo de Alarcon</li> <li>● Center of Reception, Attention and Referral of Barcelona. Fair of Barcelona</li> <li>● Reception, Attention and Referral Center of Alicante. City of Light</li> <li>● Malaga Reception, Care and Referral Center</li> </ul> <p>The list of Police Stations can be found here:  <a href="https://www.inclusion.gob.es/es/ucrania/protecciontemporal/comisarias.htm">https://www.inclusion.gob.es/es/ucrania/protecciontemporal/comisarias.htm</a></p> <p>Applicant will be required to provide biometric data and present required supporting documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identity and travel documents</li> <li>● Supporting documents of family ties (marriage certificate, birth certificate, adoption certificate)</li> <li>● Any other essential information to prove that the requirements for temporary protection are met</li> </ul>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year initially
<b>Government Links</b>	<a href="#">Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</a>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence Permit</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

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## Sweden

### Temporary Protection Directive

<b>TPD Status</b>	Implemented
<b>Local Name of Status/Permit</b>	Residence Permit in Accordance with Mass Refugee Directive
<b>Who is Covered?</b>	<p>An individual can get a residence permit with temporary protection under the Temporary Protection Directive if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● are Ukrainian citizen and were a resident of Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022, or</li> <li>● have a residence permit in Ukraine due to status as a refugee or person in need of subsidiary protection, or</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are a family member of someone who falls into one of the two categories described above.</li> </ul> <p>To be covered by the Temporary Protection Directive, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have left Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022, and</li> <li>present a valid passport or other identity document (children under 18 years of age may be granted a residence permit even if they do not have a valid passport or identity document).</li> </ul>
<b>Application Details</b>	<p>Upon arrival in Sweden, eligible refugees will identify themselves, register, have their biometrics taken, and can then apply for a Residence Permit in Accordance with the Mass Refugee Directive. Applications for temporary protection can be submitted online for eligible applicants or in-person at the Migration Agency.</p> <p>Once the Migration Agency has made a decision, they will send a letter to the address the applicant provided in their application. If the applicant has received help with housing from the Swedish Migration Agency, a decision will be sent to the address the Migration Agency has sent to them.</p>
<b>Status Validity*</b>	One (1) year
<b>Government Links</b>	<p><a href="#"><u>Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Temporary Protection Directive Overview</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Online Application for Temporary Protection</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Overview of Rights under Temporary Protection</u></a></p>
<b>Additional Notes</b>	<p>Temporary Protection Status holders will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to Work</li> <li>Accommodation Assistance</li> <li>Financial Support</li> <li>Healthcare</li> <li>School for Children</li> </ul>

\* Unless otherwise stated, renewal will be subject to future extension of EU TPD.

### **Miscellaneous Notes**

- Sweden has temporarily halted deportations to Ukraine.

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## **Switzerland**

Switzerland will allow Ukrainian citizens to enter the country, even those who do not have possession of their passport.

As of 11 March 2022, Switzerland’s Federal Council has unanimously approved the decision to provide Ukrainian refugees with Protection “S” status. S status “... makes it possible to grant collective protection to a specific group for the duration of a serious threat, particularly in the event of war. The right of residence in Switzerland is limited to one year but can be extended. The S status allows family reunification and corresponds to a large extent to the solution adopted by the Member States of the EU.”

This new status will be available for the following individuals as of 12 March 2022:

- Ukrainian citizens seeking protection and their family members who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Note that family members include married spouses, partners, minor children, and other close relatives whom they fully or partially supported at the time of being displaced from Ukraine.
- Third-country citizens and stateless persons and their family members who held national or international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. These individuals must be able to prove that they have a right to valid stay in Ukraine and cannot return to their country of origin in a safe and sustainable manner.

Note that S status will not be granted to persons who have already obtained a protection status in another EU Member State.

S status will confer the following rights:

- Holders will be able to exit and return to Switzerland without needing prior authorization.
- S Status holders are allowed to work as follows:
  - If working on employed or self-employed basis for an employer/client in Switzerland they will need to obtain work authorization. This process takes approximately between 1-4 weeks, depending on location of work. There are no quotas applicable to work permits for S Status holders.
  - Working from home exclusively for a foreign employer (e.g. for the current employer in the home country) or the continuation of an existing self-employed activity with no influence on the Swiss labour market are not considered gainful employment subject to a work permit. Therefore, no work permit is required for this situation.

Applications for S status must be made in-person at the Swiss Federal Asylum Center (FAC) in the following cities: Altstätten SG, Basel, Bern, Boudry, Chiasso, and Zürich. A full list of FACs and application details can be found [here](#).

Finally note that if, after five (5) years, the Federal Council has not been able to lift the provisional protection for these displaced persons, S status holders may be provided a B Residence Permit.

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## Taiwan

Taiwan will allow Ukrainian visa holders already in Taiwan to extend their visas indefinitely as the strife continues.

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## United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has announced the following immigration support for Ukrainian citizens:

- Increased visa processing capacity in strategic regional locations for Ukrainian refugees.
- Removal of English language requirements and salary thresholds for Ukrainian citizens to come to the UK to be with their family members.

- Concession allowing Ukrainian citizens with British family members to enter and stay temporarily for a 12 month period. Note that these applicants must not meet the other usual eligibility criteria and must also pass all security checks.
- Permission for Ukrainian citizens already in the UK to switch visa categories – free of charge – to a points-based immigration route or a family visa route.
- Extension of visas for Ukrainian temporary workers in eligible sectors until 31 December 2022.
- Waiver of most visa fees for Ukrainian citizens affected by the current strife.
- A two-phase Humanitarian Support Package has also been announced, which will provide a visa and entry pathway for Ukrainians with and without family members in the UK. More details can be found [here](#).

Note that the UK authorities are not planning on introducing visa waivers for Ukrainian citizens at this time, citing security concerns.

Please see the following Newland Chase full immigration alerts on the UK concessions:

- 17 March 2022: [‘Homes for Ukraine’ Scheme – Update](#)
- 16 March 2022: [Processing for Entry Clearance Applications](#)
- 14 March 2022: [‘Homes for Ukraine’ Scheme](#)
- 10 March 2022: [Eligible Ukrainians with Passports Can Apply for Digital Visas to Come to the UK](#)
- 4 March 2022: [Further Guidance on Ukraine Family Scheme Visa](#)
- 2 March 2022: [Relaxed Visa Rules for Ukrainian Nationals to Come to the UK via ‘Humanitarian Support Package’](#)
- 25 February 2022: [Visa Concessions for Ukrainians in the UK](#)
- 23 February 2022: [Visa Concession for Family Members of British Citizens in Ukraine](#)

### **Government Links**

- [Main Government Website for Ukrainian Refugees](#)
- [Full Guidance: Apply for Ukraine Family Scheme Visa](#)

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### **United States**

- Uniting for Ukraine, a new streamlined immigration program for Ukrainians outside the U.S fleeing Russian’s invasion, was launched on April 25, 2022. Uniting for Ukraine will be administered by the Department of Homeland Security. See [here](#) for eligibility requirements and process details.
- Ukrainian citizens who are present in the United States may be eligible for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 18 months. Individuals eligible for TPS under this designation must have continuously resided in the United States since 1 March 2022. Sources anticipate that this designation could benefit 75,100 Ukrainian citizens currently in the United States on a variety of visa categories. See [here](#) full DHS details about how to register for TPS.
- Exemption to their COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain travelers entering from Ukraine until at least 1 April 2022. Full details can be found [here](#).

- The State Department announced consular routing plans for Ukrainian citizens wishing to file U.S. visa applications, available [here](#).
- The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has published an overview of services available to individuals affected by extreme situations, including the crisis in Ukraine. Full overview can be found [here](#).

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### **United Arab Emirates\***

On an opposite note, the **United Arab Emirates** suspended its visa-free regime for Ukrainian citizens beginning 1 March 2022. From this date, Ukrainian citizens will be required to obtain a visa prior to entering the UAE.

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### **Special Note on Remote Work from Abroad**

Although the safety and wellbeing of employees has been the primary concern for employers in Ukraine, companies are looking into the possibility of remote work for their employees when they do exit the country. At this time, remote work has not been specifically addressed in most countries' current concessions for Ukrainian citizens and third-country nationals fleeing Ukraine.

Newland Chase continues to monitor new and updated concessions closely and will provide any updates as they are made available from the authorities.

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### **Special Note on Ukrainian Citizens Entering Russia**

Russia and Ukraine have ceased diplomatic ties with each other.

**At this time, Russia has not issued any official legal guidelines on Ukrainian citizens attempting to enter Russia.** However, it should be anticipated that entering Russia from Ukraine will be very difficult and travelers may face long in-person interviews about the reasons for their travel, possible denial of entry, and possible cancellation of any current Russian visas. Russian border officers reserve the ability to deny anyone entry into Russia.

At this time, Newland Chase and our Russian Network Partners do not recommend that Ukrainian citizens attempt to enter Russia due to the current heightened risks and the ongoing political/military crisis.

It remains unknown if Ukrainian nationals who are currently legal residents in Russia will be allowed to re-enter Russia if they depart.

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## **CHANGES FOR RUSSIAN AND BELARUSIAN CITIZENS**

In addition to visa and immigration concessions for individuals fleeing Ukraine, many countries have implemented temporary measures against Russian and Belarussian nationals.

## Visa and Travel Restrictions

At the time of this writing, the following countries have announced temporary restrictions on the travel of Russian and/or Belarusian citizens.

<a href="#">European Union</a>	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>
<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	<a href="#">Spain</a>	<a href="#">United States</a>
<a href="#">Estonia</a>	<a href="#">Japan</a>	<a href="#">Norway</a>	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	<a href="#">Additional Notes</a>
<a href="#">Greece</a>	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	<a href="#">Poland</a>		

Restrictions may include temporary suspension of visa processing for either nationality, restrictions placed on specific visa types, and/or banning Russian/Belarusian aircraft from a country's airspace. More countries are expected to make similar declarations as the situation in Ukraine continues.

## Immigration Applications

Whilst a number of countries have implemented travel restrictions for short term visits, many are still processing long term immigration permits and visas to Russian nationals wanting to relocate from Russia. Due to increased demand and potential additional requirements imposed by individual countries, such applications could see longer processing times, and practical, logistical hurdles in preparing the application, including, but not limited to, the legalisation of a Russian document such as a degree certificate.

### European Union

Although not a mandate, on 28 March 2022 the European Commission recommended that Member States "... immediately repeal any existing investor citizenship schemes and to ensure strong checks are in place to address the risks posed by investor residence schemes." Furthermore:

*the Commission is also recommending today that Member States assess whether citizenship granted under a 'golden passport' scheme to Russian or Belarusian nationals on an EU sanctions list in connection to the war in Ukraine should be withdrawn. Residence permits granted under an investor residence scheme to Russian or Belarusian nationals subject to sanctions should be immediately withdrawn, following an individual assessment and in accordance with the principle of proportionality, fundamental rights and Member States' national law.*

Full details of the Commission's recommendation can be found [here](#).

The European Union has suspended the facilitation of the issuance of short-stay visas for Russian business travelers, as well as Russian government officials and diplomatic passport holders. Kindly note that applicable Russian citizens can still apply for visas into the EU; however, the streamlined processing agreements have been temporarily suspended and processing times are anticipated to be delayed. Full text of the suspension can be found [here](#).

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## The Czech Republic

1. The Czech government has adopted the Civil Society Program for citizens of Belarus and Russia. Please see more details below:



- The Civil Society Program is a government-approved program for citizens of Russia and Belarus who are at risk due to political persecution in their country of origin. Russian/Belarusian nationals will be given the opportunity to stay in the Czech Republic on the basis of a long-term visa or residence permit.
  - The program has been implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the non-governmental sector. People who meet the criteria for participation in the program will be guaranteed the opportunity to apply for a residence permit at the embassy of the Czech Republic abroad, even with their immediate family members. Czech authorities have indicated that they will allow expedited processing of the application for a residence permit. The program is implemented on the basis of the Czech Republic's Foreign Policy Concept, Human Rights Support and Transformation Cooperation Concept and in accordance with important human rights treaties of the UN system and regional instruments (especially the Council of Europe, OSCE and EU), including the European Convention on Human Rights bound.
  - The program is in line with sanctions against Russia and Belarus with a backdated implementation date of May 20, 2022 for a period of one year with the possibility of extension. The annual quota is 500 applicants.
  - An applicant who meets the following criteria may be included in the program:
    - citizens of Russia or Belarus
    - proof that he/she is a freedom fighter, a defender of human rights, a representative of civil society, independent media or academia, or that he/she is a person who is subjected to persecution by the State and who is forced to leave his/her country of origin for security reasons, for the active defence of democratic principles, and in particular freedom of expression, for the impossibility of pursuing one's profession freely and with impunity, or for other reasons worthy of special consideration linked to the restriction or threat to human rights and freedoms.
  - Close family members may also be included in the program: spouse, minor or dependent children, partners living in the same household, including LGBT partners. No other applicants or persons traveling to the Czech Republic on a short-term basis will be included in the program.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs have closed many, if not all, of their consulates in Russia and evacuated staff.
- New applications made by Russian nationals for work permits and visas are not being accepted by the Czech immigration authorities.
  - The Czech government have adopted a resolution removing the temporary suspension of visa processing that were already in progress prior to the war for Russian citizens as of April 1, 2022. Citizens of Russia and Belarus whose applications have been successful with obtaining a Transfer visa may arrive in the Czech Republic or complete the necessary immigration procedures (i.e., in particular, providing their biometric data, obtaining a confirmation on fulfillment of the conditions for issuance of the employee card or a Blue Card and start working).

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## Estonia

Estonia has suspended the following visa and residency programs:

- Effective 10 March 2022, the Estonian Embassy in Moscow and Consulates in Pskov and St. Petersburg will cease the issuance of Schengen C and National D visas for Russian and Belarusian citizens – this ban

will last until the crisis in Ukraine ends. Exceptions will include Russians with family members in Estonia and for humanitarian and medical reasons.

- In addition, the Estonian Consulate in Minsk, Belarus will suspend the issuance of visas for Russian citizens. Exceptions will include Belarusian citizens with family members in Estonia and for humanitarian and medical reasons.
- e-Residency scheme for Russian and Belarusian citizens has been suspended amid fears that the system could be used to avoid sanctions. The e-Residency program allows foreign nationals to open businesses and carry out financial transactions in Estonia.

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## Greece

Greece has suspended processing of initial or first applications for a Golden Visa (based on investment) for Russian citizens, but have resumed processing of renewals for permits based on this category. After a period of suspension, Greece has also resumed accepting and processing initial and renewal applications under the Business Executive category for Russian nationals.

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## Hungary

Russian nationals are able to enter Hungary if they hold a valid Schengen visa or work permit (D visa) however the Hungarian immigration authorities are not currently issuing tourist or business visas (C visa).

## Iceland

Iceland has suspended visa processing for Russian citizens.

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## Ireland

As of March 29, 2022, Ireland has suspended visa processing for Russian nationals applying to its Immigrant Investor Programme until further notice.

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## Japan

Japan has announced the suspension of visa issuance for the following individuals:

- Designated individuals related to Russia.
- Designated individuals related to Belarus.
- Individuals from the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic.

Please note that the exact definition of "designated individuals" has yet to be confirmed by Japanese officials.

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## Latvia

Latvia has suspended visa processing for Russian citizens (except in humanitarian cases).

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## Lithuania

Lithuania has suspended visa processing for Russian citizens.

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## The Netherlands

For short term stay:

Issuance of short term (Schengen C) visa issuance through diplomatic missions in Russia is currently fully suspended for any nationality.

For immigration:

For a short time no decisions were made on employment-related applications, because the consequences of the sanction policy against Russia and Belarus had to be analysed. All applications are now being assessed again.

The Dutch Immigration Authority (IND) has announced that where companies that are not listed on the EU's sanctions list, but still have a connection with a Bela(Russian) mother company noted on the list, those Dutch companies will also be impacted through the sanctions. The IND has reached out to recognized sponsors (companies that are considered as trustworthy partner of the IND) to request they complete a statement to confirm whether they have any connections with Bela(Russian) mother companies.

The IND has also updated the application forms with a statement in the application form that confirms if the company is a subsidiary from a Bela(Russian) company.

If the company is related to a Bela(Russian) company that is noted on the sanctions list, the IND will determine the consequences for the application; the individual circumstances of the foreign national (Highly Skilled Migrant, EU ICT permit holder, etc.) will be taken into account. The recognized sponsor will then be informed of the outcome. Furthermore, the consequences for the recognized sponsor will also be investigated.

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## Norway

The following VFS Application Centres in Russia reopened with limited capacity from Monday, 4 April 2022: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Kazan, Krasnodar, Yekaterinburg and Novosibirsk. Additional [information](#) can be found on the [website of the Norwegian Embassy in Russia](#)

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## Poland

Certain Polish consulates has limited visa processing for Russian citizens to the following categories:

- Family members of EU/Polish citizens
- Students

- Current Polish Card holders and their spouses
- Cargo Drivers
- Poland Business Harbour (PBH) Program Individual
- Medical Staff

Poland has suspended their consular processing of work visa applications for Russian citizens applying at Polish consulates in Russia.

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As of 1 July 2022, the Polish Consular posts in Belarus adopted a new approach for the issuance of family dependent visas of Belarussians (except for dependent visas of Poland Business Harbour visa holders):

Family members will be able to apply for Polish visas only after the employee has started to work in Poland and has provided additional documents about their work and stay in Poland (statement from employer, notarized invitation for family members by employee, lease agreement). This new policy would apply regardless of the salary level of the foreigner: eg. it would also apply to employees with above-average salary, sufficient to support their entire family in Poland.

As of 9 July, it is possible to obtain a Residence Permit for a period of 3 years on simplified terms for holders of humanitarian visas from Belarus.

From 30 July 2022, it is also possible to apply for the Pole's Card (Karta Polaka) by foreigners from Ukraine, Belarus and Russia without leaving Poland. Polish cards are issued to those with special links to Poland and will confirm that the applicant belongs to the Polish nation and will be work permit exempt among other conferred rights. Previously, applicants had in most cases to leave Poland to submit an application for the “karta Polaka” to a Polish consulate abroad.

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## **Portugal**

Portugal has suspended Golden Visa/Passport (based on investment) processing for Russian and Belarusian citizens.

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## **Spain**

Spain has temporary suspended Golden Visa processing for Russian citizens and their dependents applying for Spanish residency based on investment, as an entrepreneur, and/or as a business project representative. Note

that traditional employment-based immigration routes like Intra-Company Transfers or Highly Qualified Professionals are not affected by this temporary ban.

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## Switzerland

Switzerland has partially suspended their visa facilitation agreement with Russia and has banned Russian aircraft from their airspace.

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## United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is considering bringing forward amendments to the visa penalty measure in the Nationality and Borders Bill to “slow down and effectively stop the processing of Russian visas or any state that poses a threat to our national security or the interests of our allies around the world.” The details of – or implementation timeframe for – such amendments have not been announced by the UK authorities at the time of this writing.

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## United States

The United States has taken the following consular steps in Russia and Belarus:

- The U.S. State Department issued a new travel advisory for Russia that includes notice for U.S. citizens currently residing or traveling in Russia to depart immediately. U.S. citizens are also discouraged from traveling to Russia at this time. Full text of the Advisory can be found [here](#).
- The U.S. Embassy in Minsk, Belarus, has suspended their operations, ordered the departure of their consular officers and their families, and is no longer offering routine or emergency consular services (see the Embassy’s [Travel Advisory](#) for full details). The State Department has advised U.S. citizens to depart Belarus immediately via commercial or private means.
- Note that, to facilitate the departure of certain groups from Russia and Belarus, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) will allow U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, and foreign nationals holding a valid U.S. immigrant visa leaving Russia and Belarus to enter the U.S. without a pre-departure COVID-19 test. See full update [here](#).
- The U.S. Department of State has authorized the voluntary departure of non-emergency personnel and family members of all personnel from the Embassy in Moscow, Russia. The State Department is advising that U.S. citizens depart Russia immediately via commercial or private means.

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## Additional Notes

- The following countries have closed their airspace to Russian aircraft: **all 27 EU member states, Albania, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States**. In response, Russia has banned aircraft from 36 countries.

- Booking international air travel out of Russia has become increasingly difficult for a variety of reasons: limited available flight routes and flight options, large volume of people trying to secure tickets, and sporadic technical issues with online booking platforms. Newland Chase will continue to monitor this situation closely and will report on any official announcements made from authorities.
- In response to the challenges of securing flights out of Russia, departures via land borders have increased significantly for both foreign and Russian citizens.
- Finally, it is worth noting that no countries have banned the entry of Russian or Belarusian citizens, suspended the renewal of Russian or Belarusian citizens' current permits or visas, or ordered the departure of Russian or Belarusian citizens at this time.

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