



Funded by the
European Union



Ad-Hoc Query on 2022.15 Registration and Documentation

Requested by the Commission on 28 March 2022

Responses from Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Norway (20 in Total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This ad hoc query collects information as part of a rapid information collection exercise. The questions in this Ad hoc query relate to registration of persons fleeing the conflict in Ukraine arriving in your Member State. Questions 1 – 6 relate to initial registration, including at the border. Questions 7 – 12 relate to registration for residence as beneficiaries of temporary protection in your Member State (residence permits). Please provide your response by Monday 4 April at 12h CET.

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Seeing the length of the questions (12 questions) and the short deadline for the collection of information this ad-hoc query will be counted as **three ad-hoc queries**.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Where are the persons registered (at the border; in other centres)?
2. In what type of systems are they registered?
3. What kind of data is registered at the EU external border (if applicable for your Member State) for children who travel without their parent(s)? (E.g. identity of the children, identity of the known adults with whom they travel) In what type of system is the data for children registered (same as for adults, or different)?
4. What kind of data is registered for children who travel without their parents onwards from an EU border country to your Member State (if applicable) (e.g. identity of the children and of the adults taking them in charge until a decision on their guardianship and care is taken by the child protection authorities)? In what type of system is the data for children registered (same as for adults, or different)?
5. What type of document is issued on initial registration? What features does it have? What type of data is recorded in the document? What does it give access to?
6. To whom are these documents issued (all displaced persons including those with a biometric passport or certain groups of persons only i.e. non-documented Ukrainians/Non-Ukrainians, children, etc)?
7. Which authority issues the residence permit to beneficiaries of temporary protection?
8. In what type of systems are beneficiaries of temporary protection registered when receiving their permit?

Disclaimer:


The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

9. What kind of data is registered for children who are present in your territory without their parent(s) when receiving a permit as a beneficiary temporary protection? (E.g. identity of the children, identity of the known adults with whom they travel) In what type of system is the data for children registered (same as for adults, or different)?
10. Do you issue any kind of registration certificate for children? If so, what are the features and which data is recorded?
11. Could you please provide the model of the residence permit issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection in your Member State
12. Do you use the territorial distribution on your territory of beneficiaries of temporary protection in order to facilitate registration? If yes, could you please explain how?

We would very much appreciate your responses by 4 April 2022.

2. RESPONSES

1

		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. <u>Until 14/03/2022</u> Persons wishing to apply for temporary protection had to report to the registration centre Bordet at Boulevard de Waterloo

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>121,1000 Brussels. The Immigration Office registered the identity data. As of 10/03/2022 the persons concerned received an 'attestation pre-registration'. Depending on the case, the Immigration Office has given further instructions to finalize these registrations, either with the Immigration Office in Brussels or with the municipality.</p> <p><u>As of 14/03/2022</u></p> <p>Persons who wish to apply for temporary protection must report to the new registration centre in Palais 8 at Heysel. The registration center is currently open 7 days a week from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm.</p> <p>As of 21/03/2022 it is possible to reserve a timeslot to apply for temporary protection at the registration centre using a reservation form. This requires a Belgian IP address. After making the reservation, the persons concerned receive a QR code. With this QR-code and their identity documents, they can check in at the registration centre. The Immigration Office provides a separate queue for them.</p> <p>2. With the temporary protection attestation or the e-mail invitation, the person can apply to his local authority of residence. After a positive residence check, the municipality will then register the person in the Aliens Register. The municipality will issue an electronic A card. The Temporary Protection Attestation will also be included in the database of the Immigration Office and the Civil registry.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. See answer Q9</p> <p>5. If the conditions are fulfilled, each person (children included) receives a certificate of temporary protection on initial registration.</p> <p>The certificate of temporary protection includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identity details of the beneficiary • The Immigration Office file number • A passport photograph • An embossing press of the Immigration Office. <p>On the basis of this attestation, the municipality first issues an annex 15 and then an A card that is valid until 4 March 2023 (renewable). In addition to the issuance of the A card, the parents or guardian can obtain an identity certificate for foreign children under 12 years of age if they request it. This certificate has the same duration as the A card.</p> <p>+SPECIMEN</p>
--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>6. All displaced persons eligible for temporary protection.</p> <p>7. The municipalities. Persons who have received a certificate, attesting that they fulfill the conditions for granting temporary protection must present themselves with the certificate at the municipality where you are residing. The municipality will give the holder of the certificate a residence permit issued to nationals of third countries admitted or authorized for temporary stay for more than 3 months ("Temporary A" card).</p> <p>8. See answer Q2.</p> <p>9. If the minor is not in possession of identity documents, the minor will be registered at first instance on the basis of statements. They will be asked to apply for a 'certificate of nationality' through the Ukrainian Embassy to prove their nationality. Each UAM (or accompanied minor who is accompanied by family friends who are not the legal guardians) arriving in Belgium is reported to the Guardianship Service through a minors file (short description of identity data, vulnerabilities, data of nuclear family, data of family in Belgium or Europe, travel route, ...). The Guardianship Service will then appoint a guardian who will guide them in the procedure. Data are gathered in the system of the Immigration Office. UAMs also get a certificate of temporary protection on initial registration (see Q5).</p> <p>10. See answer Q5.</p> <p>11. See annex. specimen_btp.png</p> <p>12. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. A request for temporary protection for a period of 1 year may be submitted at the initial reception points at the border, as well as at the registration points within the territory of the country (department / sectors / groups "Bulgarian identity documents" and Migration Directorate, the regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior, in the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), in the checkpoint, located at the Central Station in Sofia, as well as in the newly opened Registration Center for Temporary Protection with address: Sofia, 91 Knyaginya Maria Luiza Blvd.</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>2. Automated Refugee Information System</p> <p>3. Names, date of entry, place of birth, address of residence, date of birth, number of identity document, citizenship, sex, validity of the identity document, names. The same system as for adults</p> <p>4. Names, date of entry, place of birth, address of residence, date of birth, number of identity document, citizenship, sex, validity of the identity document, names. The same system as for adults</p> <p>5. Registration card of a third country national with temporary protection. Names, address of residence, date of birth, citizenship, sex, picture and ID number. The person who is granted temporary protection has the following rights: to remain on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, the right to work and vocational training, the right to appropriate accommodation or means of accommodation if necessary, the right to social assistance, the right to emergency medical care, as well as the right to return freely to their country of origin.</p> <p>6. The Bulgarian Government adopted Decision №144 / 10.03.2022 on granting temporary protection to displaced persons from Ukraine in accordance with the Decision of the Council of the EU on establishing the existence of mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Art. 5 of the Temporary Protection Directive.</p> <p>7. State Agency for Refugees</p> <p>8. Automated Refugee Information System</p> <p>9. Names, date of entry, place of birth, address of residence, date of birth, number of identity document, citizenship, sex, validity of the identity document, names. The same system as for adults</p> <p>10. Children under the age of 14 are recorded in their parents' registration certificate. When children under the age of 14 are unaccompanied or are accompanied by their relatives (not their parents), they are registered separately and receive the same certificate as the adults. Minors over the age of 14 receive the same certificate as the adults. Please see also the answers of questions No 3, 4, and 9.</p>
--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>11. At the attachment you will find the approved registration card to a foreigner who is granted temporary protection. Please note that this permit is issued by the State Agency for Refugees. However, due to the complicated situation with the Ukrainian nationals and the limited administrative capacity, the State Agency for Refugees is assisted by the Ministry of Interior. For this reason, the residence permit for temporary protection is issued without stamp and signature. Despite this fact, the residence permit is valid. temporary_protection_bg.pdf</p> <p>12. Yes Please see the answer of question No 1.</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. During the border control at the border crossing point, personal data and the address of residence in the Republic of Croatia are collected.</p> <p>2. They are registered in NBMIS National Information System for Border Management.</p> <p>3. For minors who are accompanied by adults and travel without their parents and do not have an identification document with a picture; fingerprints are taken as well as photograph of the face. For children under 12, no fingerprints are taken, only a face photo. Personal data are collected through the border control in NBMIS and also residence address. All police administrations in the Republic of Croatia have been informed that upon entry of unaccompanied minors, it is necessary to record it, collect personal data, contact the competent Centre for Social Welfare, which will take further action and care, and inform the National Coordination Center about this without delay. In the case of minors accompanied by adults with whom they are not related, it is necessary to determine the status of the person with whom they are traveling, their relationship, intention to travel, destination, or actions in accordance with Schengen Borders Code. Special attention is paid to minors traveling accompanied by persons who are found to be unrelated during border control with the aim of detecting possible abuses, including trafficking in human beings. Minors are treated with special care and all measures and actions shall be taken to provide them in a timely manner assistance and to keep waiting times for their care to a minimum.</p> <p>4. Please see answer to Q.3.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>5. Through NBMIS, an Entry Permission Decision (paper form) is issued with personal data and the reason for entry (humanitarian reasons). This is not considered to be application for temporary protection.</p> <p>6. Only to those persons who do not have a valid document for crossing the border.</p> <p>7. Police stations/police administrations (migration services) of MoI, competent according to the place of stay.</p> <p>8. They are registered in Information System of MoI, under national system that registration of foreigners.</p> <p>9. They are registered in Information System of MoI, same as for adults. If the child applies for temporary protection, and it is established that the child is without parents, migration authorities competent for temporary protection will treat child as an UAM and will inform competent Centre for Social Welfare, which will take further action and care, namely on appointing guardian and ensuring protection.</p> <p>10. Please see answer to Q.9.</p> <p>11. In attachment you can see the model of the residence permit issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection in Croatia. tpd_id.jpg</p> <p>12. No. Persons that are eligible for temporary protection can submit application online or in person in police stations/police administration depending on their place of stay. In larger accommodation facilities; i.e. collective accommodation, mobile teams are functioning that are taking applications on the spot and providing help with filing out the application form.</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Displaced persons from Ukraine can register and apply for temporary protection after they arrive in Cyprus, given that their departure from Ukraine has taken place on or after 24 February 2022. Applications and registrations for temporary protection can be submitted either online through the website of the Asylum Service, or at the Cypriot Asylum Service in Nicosia, or in one of the District Units of the Aliens and Immigration Unit of the Cyprus Police in all other districts.</p> <p>2. Applications for temporary protection are registered within the Cyprus Asylum Service System, the IT national database for</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>all asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection. Moreover, all Ukrainians arriving on the island are registered in the national EntryExit System</p> <p>3. When a child arrives at the (EU external) border, the personal data (Name, passport number, date of birth, nationality, address to stay in Cyprus) are registered within the EntryExit system (the same as with adults). In addition, if the minor is not accompanied by his/her parents, but another family member or a friend of the family, border police notifies the Social Welfare Services (by law the guardian of all unaccompanied minors) about the case.</p> <p>4. Same as Q3.</p> <p>5. In Cyprus, after the initial registration, the Asylum Service immediately examines the application of temporary protection and decides upon it. So, right after the application, the person concerned receives a letter by the Asylum Service, stating has he/she has been granted temporary protection. The letter in a simple A4 page contains the personal data of the person (name, nationality, file number, alien registration number, address, family members) and states the fact that the person has been granted temporary protection. Withh this letter the preson concerned has access to all his/her rights.</p> <p>6. All dispaced persons</p> <p>7. Civil Registry and Migration Department of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cyprus</p> <p>8. Aliens Registration System, the Civil Registry and Migration Department's IT database for all non-Cypriot citizens.</p> <p>9. All Personal Identifiable Information of the children is registered in the ARS, along with the details of their accompanying adult/guardian/relative (where applicable).</p> <p>10. All residence permits issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection are per the new uniform format adopted by the EU with the latest amendment [(EU) 2017/1954] of Regulation EC 1030/2002 (eRP). With the above EU Regulation, uniformity of the residence documents/ permits for all Member States is achieved, as regards their design and the basic information included in the personalization in the documents/ permits.</p> <p>11. see attached file</p>
--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>temporary_permit_16-mar-2022_11-52-46.pdf</p> <p>12. Yes, all displaced persons from Ukraine must apply for temporary protection and then for a residence permit in a service office mentioned in question 1, depending on their district of residence.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. In the Czech Republic, the persons fleeing the armed conflict in Ukraine shall primarily register at the Regional Assistance Centres for Help and Assistance to Ukraine (KACPU). These centres were established in all regions and serve as a one stop shop, i.e. providing complete initial assistance. Moreover, it is possible to submit the registration (temporary protection application) at the offices of Department of Foreign Police or at the offices of Department for Asylum and Migration of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>2. They are registered in the Foreigner Information System. Foreigner Information System is a national database.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. Ukrainian minors who are accompanied by persons other than their legal guardian (i.e. especially parents), often come with a power of attorney from their parents, which is accepted by Czech authorities. If the child does not have any prove of identity (birth certificate, travel document), the identification of the child is based on the information received by the child itself and the responsible adult person. For the registration of children, unaccompanied by their parents, to gain temporary protection Czech authorities require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, Family name, other names (if applicable) • Date, place and country of birth • Nationality, sex • Copy of birth certificate <p>The registration system (Foreigner Information System) is the same as for adults.</p> <p>5. Ukrainians and other third-country nationals who register themselves in KACPU are in most cases eligible for temporary protection. If the person is eligible, the temporary protection is issued on the spot and allows them to access all rights immediately. The temporary protection is issued in a form of a visa sticker placed in the passport. In case that further assessment of the temporary protection application is needed, written confirmation of application, personal data of the concerned person are recorded, as well as the date of submitting an application. The applicant is</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>provided with a confirmation of the submitted application.</p> <p>6. The temporary protection is issued in a form of a visa sticker placed in the passport. Written confirmation of application for temporary protection is issued to all applicants who did not obtain temporary protection on the spot.</p> <p>7. Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic or Foreign Police.</p> <p>8. They are registered in the Foreigner Information System. Foreigner Information System is a national database.</p> <p>9. For the registration of children, unaccompanied by their parents, to be gained temporary protection Czech authorities require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, Family name, other names (if applicable) • Date, place and country of birth • Nationality, sex • Copy of birth certificate <p>If an unaccompanied minor appears in the territory of the Czech Republic, Social and Legal Child Protection Authority is informed by the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>Data of the accompanying person and resolution on guardianship for the proceedings is saved in personal file in the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>10. The registration certificates are same as for adults. Children who do not have their own travel document will have "without Travel Document" listed in the Foreigner Information System and their temporary residence in a form of visa sticker will be affixed to the departure part of the State Border Crossing Report.</p> <p>11. YES specimeny_do.docx</p> <p>12. The distribution on the territory is not used for the purpose of registration, it is used for purpose of accommodation for those who need it.</p>
--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. The Police is responsible for registration and therefore, registration takes place at the police station. It is possible to register as soon as you enter the country. The Police has a stand at the port where people can register. The Police also registers people at the airport. People who have already arrived Finland, but were not reached at the port or airport are directed to the police station for registration.</p> <p>2. Applicants are registered to the electronic case management system UMA. If it's clear that the applicant is a Ukraine citizen and has fled Ukraine, they will be registered only to UMA. If something is unclear and some criteria are not met (e.g. the applicant doesn't have any documents), a notice is made to PATJA (a data system for Police matters) and fingerprints will be taken for Eurodac. This is also the case for TCN's who have fled Ukraine, but this cannot be verified (e.g. the applicant doesn't have a Ukrainian residence permit card).</p> <p>3. There no known cases of this. The registered data will most likely be the same as in Q4</p> <p>4. The data is registered in the same manner as with other unaccompanied minors who seek protection. The aim is to register the child's data as comprehensively as possible. Especially if the child is with someone other than their parent. If the child arrives with someone other than their parent or if it's unclear if the adults are really the child's parents, he/she will be placed to a reception center for unaccompanied minors (until it can be verified that the adults are really his/her parents).</p> <p>5. A certificate of a pending application for temporary protection. A4 print. No picture of the applicant is included. The certificate includes the applicant's personal information; name, date of birth, UMA number. The document has a barcode. The certificate states that the person has a pending application. It gives the applicant the right to stay in Finland until the application has been processed. For most applicants the certificate is not of much use, because they already have the proper documents (biometric passport) giving them the right to stay in Finland for 3 months visa-free. The processing of the application takes less than this.</p> <p>6. For everyone who have submitted an application and have been registered to the system. The certificate of a pending application for temporary protection is similar to the one given for a pending asylum application. The same certificate is given to both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian citizens who have fled from Ukraine due to the war. If it is obvious that the person is not from Ukraine and his/her entry to the country is in no way related to the war in Ukraine, he/she will be treated as "regular" asylum seeker. All applications have been taken in so far. After registration, the application is transferred to the Finnish Immigration Service to be processed.</p>
---	--------------------	-----	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>7. The Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>8. When a person applies for temporary protection, they are registered to the electronic case management system UMA. Beneficiaries of temporary protection are, in principle, also registered in the population information system when a residence permit is issued. They receive a personal identity code, which is also written on their residence permit card.</p> <p>9. When they apply for a residence permit, their identity information (name, date and place of birth, nationality, place of residence), identity documents, family ties and departure date from Ukraine are registered to the electronic case management system UMA. Once they receive a residence permit, their data will be registered – when reliably known – in the population information system in accordance with Section 13 (1) of the Act on the Population Information System and the certificate services of the Digital and Population Data Services Agency. The full list of data includes full name, personal identity code, technical identification data and an electronic Unique Identification Number, municipality of residence and place of residence there, temporary place of residence and such information about the property, building and apartment that makes it possible to identify the person's home and place of residence there; the full names and personal identification codes of the child's parents; marital status; information on the custody of the child; information on whether the child has been taken into care; municipality or place of birth; nationality; the mother tongue and language of contact, the postal address and contact details provided by the person; profession.</p> <p>10. Nothing specifically for children.</p> <p>11. Yes. A model of the residence permit can be found attached. tilapainen_suojelu_paatospohja_myonteinen_lyhyt.docx</p> <p>12. No. Registration can be done immediately upon arrival at the port or airport. There's no center where everybody would be taken to be registered. Even though registration is made possible for everyone at the port, some may say that they have to go to their arranged accommodation and don't have time to register straight away. Some may also arrive in the late night and don't want to wait (if the registration would take a long time, e.g. 3 hours). If they decide to travel onwards within Finland, they have to register at the police station. When people without any accommodation arrive to the port or airport, the Finnish Immigration Service arranges transportation for them.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1. The persons are registered by the competent authorities where they report as refugees from Ukraine seeking protection.


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	Germany		<p>This may be at the border, where the German Federal Police carry out the registration. However, due to the general permission for refugees to enter and subsequently stay in Germany without the required residence permit (currently until 23 May 2022), in the vast majority of cases this is done domestically at the local foreigners' authorities and, in support of these, also at initial reception facilities (which are set up to receive asylum applicants) or by local police stations of the respective state police.</p> <p>2. The registration is done with mobile devices that can also record biometric data (PIK: Personalisierungsinfrastrukturkomponente (in EN: personalisation infrastructure component) - PIK or Fast-ID) or by means of the technical equipment in the local foreigners' authorities, which have the same functions. So far, the data entries are registered in the distribution system for asylum seekers; a separate distribution system is being developed. In addition, the data entries are also registered in the Central Register of Foreigners.</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>4. The same data (including photo and fingerprints) are registered for unaccompanied minors and stored in the same registers as for adults. The youth welfare office responsible for the temporary taking into custody is also stored.</p> <p>5. A proof of arrival (also called a certificate of arrival, intended for issuing to asylum seekers) is issued after registration as a person seeking protection for forwarding to the assigned place of residence and the competent local foreigners' authority there. A template can be found here: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/aknv/anlage_4.html. After applying for a residence permit for temporary protection pursuant to Section 24 Residence Act (AufenthG), a fictitious certificate is issued for the transitional period until the residence permit is issued, which also allows the person to take up gainful employment. A template of the fictitious certificate can be found here: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/de/DEU-HO-17001/index.html or here: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/de/DEU-HO-12001/index.html. For capacity reasons, a simple letter from the authorities can be issued instead of the fictitious certificate, which serves the same purpose.</p> <p>6. The issuance is made to all refugees from Ukraine who have registered as protection seekers and, in the case of residence permits, to those of them who fulfil the reception conditions according to the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 04 March 2022 and its national implementation.</p> <p>7. The competent local foreigner's authority issues residence permits to protection seekers.</p>
--	---------	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>8. Each residence permit is registered in the general data stock of the Central Register of Foreigners, as is the case with all foreigners who are granted a residence permit. In addition, another register for beneficiaries of temporary protection is soon to be implemented.</p> <p>9. In the case of unaccompanied minors, the same personal data are registered in the Central Register of Foreigners as adults. In addition, the youth welfare office of the temporary taking into custody and the youth welfare office with final responsibility are registered.</p> <p>10. No. Minors receive in the context of registration the same documents as adults.</p> <p>11. The general residence permit is used. A template for a residence permit can be found here: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/de/DEU-HO-22005/index.html. The national legal basis for temporary protection - Section 24 Residence Act (AufenthG) - is indicated in the residence permit.</p> <p>12. In principle, registration takes place locally at the competent authorities where the refugees from Ukraine go and register as protection seekers. However, in order to relieve the local competent authorities, the protection seekers can be registered at central points of arrival (hubs). Chartered trains or busses may bring protection seekers from Ukraine directly to those hubs. From there, the protection seekers can - on a voluntary basis - make use of chartered busses to the designated receiving municipalities.</p> <p>On the basis of the registration, the German Federal Government then distributes the protection seekers individually to the federal states (according to fixed federal states quotas of the so-called "Königssteiner" Key) and the federal states in turn allocate them to the municipalities.</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. At the borders</p> <p>The Hellenic Police officers stamp with the date of entry: a) passports of Ukrainian citizens who hold a biometric passport and enter the country through all entry points (land and air) with a maximum stay of 90 days, b) non- biometric passports (old type) with a transit visa, of Ukrainian citizens who enter the country from all entry points, with a maximum stay of 90 days. Ukrainian citizens who do not have travel documents (including those with expired passport) may enter only from the Passport Control Department in Promahon, where they are issued a document by the staff of the Ukrainian Embassy in Greece. This procedure allows them to stay for a maximum of 90 days.</p> <p>In case of minors with no travel documents, a certificate of marital status or a birth certificate must be shown to the</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>authorities and if neither of these documents is available, a solemn declaration must be completed and submitted, stating the number of children, their first name, surname, gender and date of birth. The Hellenic Police officers note down the number of minor children under the entry stamp in the passport of the person who accompany the children.</p> <p>Electronic Pre-registration</p> <p>On 28.03.2022, a digital pre-registration platform was launched so that persons interested in acquiring the temporary Protection Status can schedule an appointment. These persons fill in pre-defined fields [complete demographic data, type and number of Identification Document, skills (educational level and professional activity), address and communication data, housing / hospitality data] and submit the pre-registration form electronically on the official website of the Ministry (https://migration.gov.gr/Ukraine).</p> <p>In case of families, there is the option to add each family member and accordingly fill in his/her data, as mentioned above. After completing the above personal data on the digital platform, it is possible to be selected one of the four registration points (in Attiki, Thessaloniki, Patra or Crete).</p> <p>2. The pre-registration application procedure is implemented with the use of a public web application. As mentioned in answer 1, beneficiaries are required to provide all necessary personal details, including family status. On successful application submission, an appointment is automatically booked for all family members included in the application. All data is stored in the Ministry's central database.</p> <p>3. If this question concerns countries with EU external borders with Ukraine, it is N/A for Greece.</p> <p>4. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum has established the National Emergency Response Mechanism (NERM) together with UNHCR and implementing partners for the protection of unaccompanied minors, which created a safety net for children residing in precarious conditions by providing support to children's registration before the competent authorities, such as Hellenic Police and Asylum Service, providing safe accommodation, access to psycho-social, and legal and medical support.</p> <p>The NERM has been already activated to serve the needs of the Ukrainian emergency situation and has already provided support to separated children (accompanied by family members – not parents), who arrived in Greece from Ukraine. The NERM through its 24/7 tracing line, which is supported by interpretation, is providing information concerning the procedures that need to be followed for unaccompanied and separated minors arriving from Ukraine. More specifically, the cases of</p>
--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>separated minors identified through the NERM are referred to legal support for the assessment of the case and assistance concerning the official appointment of the accompanying adult as the caretaker or representative of the accompanied minor.</p> <p>More specifically, the initial registration and identification of the unaccompanied and separated Ukrainian minors who arrive in Greece is conducted by the Passport Control Department of the Hellenic Police at the border locations, in cooperation with the Ukrainian consular office. Apart from the standard procedures followed by the Hellenic Police and the consular office, in case a separated or unaccompanied minor is identified at entry points, the Hellenic Police fills in the Notification Form which is afterwards immediately communicated to the National Emergency Response Mechanism, in order for the implementing partners of NERM who work on the site to identify the minors and support them in their next steps if this is needed. The data which is collected with the Notification Form include the personal information of the child, whether she/he is unaccompanied or accompanied by an adult, the personal information of the adult accompanying the minor, their relation, type of documents they possess, if the adult has already address in Greece, if the adult is willing to take over the care of the minor. The children who are in need of accommodation are transferred to appropriate accommodation facilities for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>5. At the submission of the above-mentioned e-form, a date and place for the appointment is automatically set and all the potential beneficiaries of temporary protection also receive on their e-mail boxes a document which includes a) a copy of their e-application, b) the address of the registration center, c) the date for the registration appointment, d) the number of the appointment. Until they receive a temporary protection status, these persons will be accepted into public hospitals, treatment centers and clinics in Greece, provided they are being admitted on an emergency basis for hospitalization or childbirth.</p> <p>6. 1. For the issuance of residence permits of temporary protection, beneficiaries of temporary protection is necessary to fill in and submit the above mentioned e-form during the initial registration. According to article 1 of the ministerial decision nr.172172/22 (GG B'1462), as beneficiaries of temporary protection are considered the following persons:</p> <p>a) Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022,</p> <p>b) stateless or third-country nationals, except Ukraine, who legally resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 as beneficiaries of international protection or equivalent national protection,</p> <p>c) family members of the persons referred to in the above cases.</p> <p>For the purposes of point c), the following persons shall be considered to be part of the family, if the family already existed and resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022:</p> <p>a) the spouse of a person who falls under points a) or b) or the person with whom he/she cohabits with, in a free union within the framework of a stable relationship duly proven,</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>b) the unmarried minor children of a person falling under points a) or b) or the children of his / her spouse, without distinction, as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or if they were adopted;</p> <p>c) other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances related to the mass influx and who are completely or mainly dependent on a person referred to in points a) or b) at that time.</p> <p>7. According to Decision of Minister of Migration and Asylum, nr. 172172(B'1462), the Asylum Service is the competent authority for the issuance of residence permits to the beneficiaries of Temporary Protection.</p> <p>8. Full registration procedure is implemented by the competent authorities on appointment day with the use of a web-enabled application through an encrypted, secure connection. During the full registration procedure, tax registration and social security numbers are issued and beneficiaries are provided with a temporary protection residence permit. All data is stored in the Ministry's central database.</p> <p>9. The registration for unaccompanied and/or separated minors is being conducted in the same system, on behalf of the minor or by the guardian or a representative thereof by filling in the minor's data on the same fields that appear in the pre-registration form (see answer 4).</p> <p>Moreover, the competent for the registration and the provision of temporary protection authority Asylum Service of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, informs the Public Prosecutor for Minors, who, according to Greek law, acts as the temporary guardian and is the competent authority that decides on the best interest of the child. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors is also notified by the Asylum Service.</p> <p>10. According to Ministerial Decision 172172(B'1462), a residence permit of temporary protection is issued to all beneficiaries (see answer 6).</p> <p>11. According to Ministerial Decision 172172(B'1462) the type and form of the Temporary Protection Residence Permit, as well as the data contained are the following:</p> <p>I. The front side of the Residence Permit shows the Coat of Arms on the upper left with Greek writing "HELLENIC REPUBLIC Ministry of Migration and Asylum". The following elements are sorted in order of entry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surname: In Latin characters. 2. Name: In Latin characters.
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>3. Father's name: In Latin characters.</p> <p>4. Gender: A / M for males, F / F for females.</p> <p>5. Citizenship: the three-letter international country code.</p> <p>6. Date of birth.</p> <p>7. Card Number.</p> <p>8. Registration Number.</p> <p>9. Tax Registration Number.</p> <p>10. Social Security Registration Number (A.M.K.A.).</p> <p>11. Issuing Authority.</p> <p>12. Date of issue.</p> <p>13. Expiration Date.</p> <p>14. Face photo.</p> <p>15. Serial number of the card.</p> <p>The title "ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ" translated into English "TEMPORARY PROTECTION".</p> <p>II. On the back of the Temporary Protection Residence Permit the following elements are inscribed:</p> <p>a) in the center of the permit, the coat of arms and in Latin characters the phrase "HELLENIC REPUBLIC Ministry of Migration & Asylum".</p> <p>b) The website of the Ministry www.migration.gov.gr, logo of the social networking site facebook: migrationgovgr.info, logos of the applications Google Play Store and App Store: Migration Greece Info</p> <p>In the Annex of the Ministerial Decision there is the following specimen of the residence permit.</p> <p>residence_permit-temporary_protection.docx</p> <p>12. The territorial distribution may take place at the pre-registration stage, when there is the possibility to choose one of the four registration centers (in Attiki, Thessaloniki, Patra and Crete)</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	iti_adatlap_rendrsegi.doc

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>1. At the Italian border, if there is a garrison, the entry of people from Ukraine entering the territory is monitored (both by air and by land). If the person comes from a country in the Schengen area his/her passport has already been stamped (e.g. Romania, Poland), otherwise it is stamped by the Italian authorities, in order to allow the person to stay on the territory for 90 days without the need for an entry visa.</p> <p>Daily data on the number of entries monitored are sent to the Ministry of the Interior (with a division between: women, men, minors, unaccompanied minors). In this way, the Italian Ministry of the Interior monitors the number of entries. As of 30 March, a total of 76,847 people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine have so far arrived in Italy, 73,814 of whom at the border and 3,033 checked by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Railway Police Department. In detail, there are 39,617 women, 7,435 men and 29,795 minors.</p> <p>It should be noted that displaced persons coming from Ukraine are not registered at the border. In fact, registration takes place locally at the territorial police or municipal authorities where the person has established residence.</p> <p>From the moment of entry into Italy, the person must, within 8 days, present the declaration of presence at the Questura - Immigration Office. From 11 March, it is possible to apply for a residence permit for temporary protection, whose regulations and procedure are currently being defined.</p> <p>The Italian authorities have prepared a form to help Ukrainian people, translated into various languages: https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-03/benvenuto_eng.pdf</p> <p>2. There is no registration system at the border, only the monitoring of incoming numbers. The declaration of presence takes place at the Police Headquarters on a territorial basis. For the application for a temporary protection permit - which must always be submitted at the Questura - applications are uploaded in the ordinary digital system Stranieri Web.</p> <p>3. By Order of the Head of the Department of Civil Protection no. 876 of 13 March 2022, a Deputy Commissioner for unaccompanied foreign minors was appointed in Italy and a specific Operational Plan on this target was adopted on 25 March.</p> <p>Registration at the external border is carried out by the bodies of the State Police, while for the identification and census procedure reference is made to the procedure already provided for under Law 47/2017. In particular, identity is ascertained by the public security authorities, assisted by cultural mediators, in the presence of the guardian or provisional guardian if already appointed. In the absence of identity documents, identification is carried out, as for all unaccompanied foreign minors, by the public security authorities on the basis of the statements made and with the cooperation, except in cases where the same is excluded, of the diplomatic-consular authority. In the event of reasonable doubt as to the minor's age, the</p>
---	---------------	-----	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>Public Prosecutor's Office at the Juvenile Court may order age assessment through socio-medical examinations as part of a multidisciplinary procedure of a progressive and incremental nature, respecting the person's gender, age and psycho-physical integrity; the relevant age-assignment measure is adopted by the Juvenile Court by decree.</p> <p>In the presence of minors accompanied by adults who declare their parental authority, if it is impossible to verify with certainty the truthfulness of the document attesting to parental authority, without prejudice to the need to inform the Juvenile Court, the Ukrainian diplomatic representation in Italy must be contacted for the appropriate checks on the documentation submitted attesting to the family relationship.</p> <p>In the event that the minors are accompanied by adults other than those exercising parental authority (relatives, acquaintances, operators or private social bodies), they must be considered as UAMs and it will be necessary to activate the procedures provided for in Article 19 bis of Legislative Decree no. 142/17, referred to in question no. 3, with immediate notification to the Juvenile Court for the appointment of a guardian. (Source: https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/it-it/Ricerca-news/Dettaglio-news/id/2373/Protezione-temporanea-emergenza-Ucraina-domande-in-Questura).</p> <p>The report to the Juvenile Court includes the recording of the following data: personal details of the minors and their parents; identity of any accompanying persons; presence of relatives in Italy; place and method of reception.</p> <p>4. See Question n. 3</p> <p>5. Upon arrival at the border, no documents are issued, no initial registration is carried out and only entry is monitored. Displaced Ukrainians go spontaneously to the Police Headquarters or other police or municipal authorities to declare their presence. Here the declaration of presence is signed and issued to the person with a stamp of the Police Headquarters. The data collected are: name, surname, sex, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship, identification document, state of origin, address in Italy, date of entry into Italy, duration of stay.</p> <p>From Friday 11 March 2022, it is possible to apply for a residence permit for temporary protection. A receipt is issued following the application. The authorisation and the electronic residence permit will then be issued.</p> <p>Applications for residence permits for temporary protection will be registered, as for other foreigners who apply for them, in the Stranieri Web digital platform. Personal data are collected (name, surname, date and place of birth, citizenship, gender, marital status) and other information on the subject (e.g. passport data or other identification document, domicile in Italy, telephone contacts, etc.).</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>6. No initial registration document is issued at the border. If the person comes from a Schengen area country his passport has already been stamped (e.g. Romania, Poland), otherwise it is stamped by the Italian authorities in order to allow the person to stay on the territory for 90 days without the need for an entry visa. Subsequently, within 8 days of entering Italy, Ukrainian displaced persons must go to the Questura to sign a declaration of presence which is then left with them. From Friday 11 March 2022, it is possible to apply for a residence permit for temporary protection at the Questura. The receipt for the application for a residence permit for temporary protection is issued to those who are entitled to it, i.e:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; • stateless persons and citizens of third countries other than Ukraine who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; • family members of such persons. In particular, family members are: spouse, partner in a stable relationship, minor children, close relatives living together as part of the household; • stateless persons and citizens of third countries other than Ukraine who can prove that they were residing in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and who cannot safely and stably return to their country or region of origin. <p>The Ukrainian Embassy in Rome has issued notes containing information and guidance for Ukrainian citizens arriving in Italy regarding their identity documents. More specifically, for Ukrainian citizens who have arrived in Italy without documents, identification at the Consulate is envisaged with the issue of a provisional certificate of identity. The validity of Ukrainian citizens' passports is extended for 5 years and, in addition, the passports of parents can be used to enter the data of children under 16 years of age.</p> <p>7.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The authority issuing the permit is the Questura - Immigration Office of the territory in which the person is domiciled; the permit in electronic format is issued free of charge and has a duration of one year. <p>In order to apply for the temporary protection permit, the following are required: 2 passport photos, a declaration of hospitality, a passport with an entry stamp to Italy, a declaration of presence if the passport does not have an entry stamp at the Italian border, and any certificates attesting to family relationships. 20220311-nota-con-vademecum-permessore-temporaneo-ucraina.pdf (poliziadistato.it)</p>
--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>8. Not yet available.</p> <p>9. See question n. 3</p> <p>10. -</p> <p>11. Not yet available.</p> <p>12. Registration (declaration of presence and application for a residency permit) is carried out on a territorial basis at the Police Headquarters – Immigration Office of the territory in which the person has established his/her domicile (see questions 1 and 2).</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. People who are in need of accommodation, catering, social benefits or essential goods are registered by the Civil Protection Commissions of the cooperation area in different municipalities. Ukrainian civilians who are already in the territory of Latvia and wish to receive temporary protection should come and register (or send registration form by post) at the support centre for the people of Ukraine. (This the case for Q7-10)</p> <p>2. Ministry of the Interior is developing a system where all Ukrainian citizens will be registered. The municipality, i.e. the civil protection commission of the area of cooperation, must establish and maintain a list of Ukrainian civilians for whom an accommodation and catering service was provided in the administrative or cooperation area of the municipality.</p> <p>3. Third country nationals entering from the territory of the Russian Federation or Belarus are registered in the Electronic information system of the State Border Guard. In the case of UAM, additional to data of his/her identity and personal identification document, in the notes it is possible to add supportive additional information about people who are travelling together with UAM. The system is the same as for adults.</p> <p>4. Registered are only those UAMs to whom Orphan`s Court of the municipality has appointed a an extraordinary guardian*. There is a separate system for children travelling without parents where information on the identity and emergency guardian</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>of the child is recorded. The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights has established and maintains a single register of unaccompanied children and their records in order to ensure the provision of the necessary information for the reunification of an unaccompanied child and his or her family, as well as to ensure the standardised retrieval of information and to develop statistical analysis.</p> <p>*An extraordinary guardian may become a person to whom an unaccompanied child arrives, as well as a person who has been granted the status of a guardian or adopter in Latvia, the status of a foster family or guest family, or a person with whom an unaccompanied child has arrived in Latvia.</p> <p>5. There is no document issued.</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. For beneficiaries of temporary protection, a visa is issued in case if they are in possession of valid travel document. If not – a temporary residence permit is issued. The temporary residence permits are issued by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. Visas are issued by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, State Border Guard and Diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Latvia.</p> <p>8. All persons are registered in the Register of Natural Persons and then – depending on the type of temporary protection document (visa or residence permit) they are registered in the National Visa Information System and in the Register of residence permits.</p> <p>9. UAMs are registered in the same systems as adults: Register of Natural Persons, National Visa Information System or the Register of residence permits. In the systems there is information on identity and personal identification document of the UAM, and the person who is his/her legal guardian. The State Children's Rights Protection Inspectorate shall establish and maintain a single register of unaccompanied children and their records in order to ensure the provision of the necessary information for the reunification of the unaccompanied child and his or her family, as well as to ensure the standardised retrieval of information and to develop statistical analysis.</p> <p>10. No, we do not issue any specific registration certificate for children. If they wish to receive the status of temporary protection, their legal guardian contacts the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs to fill out the registration form for a long term visa, if the UAM has a biometric passport. If the UAM has no travel document, the UAM applies for a temporary</p>
--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>residence permit.</p> <p>11. Temporary residence permit (issued for persons without a travel document) for holders of temporary protection is issued according to the Council Regulation No.1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals. https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/uzturesanas-atlauja Field of remarks contains a text in Latvian "PAGaidu AIZSARDZĪBA LATVIJĀ" (ENG - Temporary protection in Latvia) Please find attached a spiceman of a long term visa for temporary protection.</p> <p>12. No. visa-latvia.pdf</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Six special registration centers have been opened in the largest cities for the people fleeing the war in Ukraine who have arrived on their own and have no place to stay in Lithuania: Vilnius (Vilnius, Minties st. 3); Kaunas (Vytauto Av. 79); Klaipėda (Paryžiaus Komunos St. 16A); Šiauliai (Jablonskio St. 16); Panevėžys (Vienybės Sq. 38); Alytus (Pramonės St. 1B). The registration centers are conveniently located, easily accessible by public transportation, and open around the clock. Ukrainian nationals and other persons covered by the temporary protection who have a place to stay after coming to Lithuania can register at any branch of the Migration Department during working hours in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Alytus, Marijampolė, Utena, Telšiai, Tauragė, Šalčininkai, Visaginas, and Elektrėnai. In this case, it is not necessary to go to the registration center. More information: https://bit.ly/36NUE7H</p> <p>2. Persons are registered in the Migration Information System (MIGRIS). MIGRIS is a state information system.</p> <p>3. N/A. The registration takes place on the territory of Lithuania in the places indicated in the answer to Q1.</p> <p>4. Children are registered in the same system as adults - MIGRIS. It contains the child's personal details as well as the identity of the known adult with whom they travel. If during the registration it is determined that a person is an unaccompanied minor, representatives of the Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor are immediately invited, who henceforth take care of accommodating and providing all the required services to the child. Children receive health services (basic emergency and healthcare services, vaccines, preventive checkups, etc.), emotional and psychological support, and have the right to study.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>5. Upon registration, the Migration Department issues a document (certificate) confirming the registration, which indicates the person's name (s), surname (s), date of birth, number (code) of the foreigner with interests in Lithuania ("<i>interesy Lietuvoje turinčio užsieniečio kodas</i>" (ILTU)), electronic health history (ESI) number, QR code. This is a printable A4 document. Registration gives access to the labor market and healthcare services.</p> <p>6. Registration documents (certificates) are issued to all registrants.</p> <p>7. Residence permits are issued by the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>8. Beneficiaries of temporary protection are registered in the Lithuanian Migration Information System (MIGRIS). The information is also transferred from MIGRIS to the Register of Foreigners and the Population Register (state registers).</p> <p>9. After registration, the child has a personal file created in MIGRIS, which also contains data on the decision made and the permit issued. Information on who has been appointed as the child's guardian is also uploaded to MIGRIS. A copy of the order of the director of the municipal administration regarding the establishment of temporary custody of a child and the appointment of a temporary custodian of a child must be submitted upon receiving the TRP.</p> <p>10. Registration documents (certificates) are issued to all registrants regardless of their age.</p> <p>11. A temporary residence permit is issued, indicating that it was issued on the basis of Article 40.1(10) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners (i.e., that it was issued on the grounds of temporary protection). Examples of TRP can be found here: https://adic.lrv.lt/lt/asmens-dokumentai/leidimai-gyventi-lietuvos-respu...it_2020_aversas.jpg</p> <p>12. Yes. As mentioned in the answer to Q1, six registration centers have been established on the territory of Lithuania in the largest cities, distributed throughout the territory of Lithuania. Persons may also register in the territorial subdivisions of the Migration Department (13 in total).</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1. N/A. Luxembourg does not have any external border beside the Luxembourg International Airport so in case a Ukrainian


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	Luxembourg		<p>national arrives at the Luxembourg International Airport, s/he will be referred to the Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in order to apply for temporary protection.</p> <p>All displaced persons arriving in Luxembourg from Ukraine are requested to contact the Directorate of immigration by submitting their personal details on a form (https://maee.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/services-aux-citoyens/ukraine/Fo...). With this information, the persons concerned will be contacted and invited to an appointment for the purpose of submitting an application for temporary protection.</p> <p>2. They are registered in the database of the Directorate of immigration, which is connected with the National Registry of Physical Persons.</p> <p>3. N/A. There is no registration at the border.</p> <p>4. N/A. See answer to Q.3.</p> <p>5. As explained above, displaced persons from Ukraine are requested to contact the Directorate of immigration, and will then be invited to an appointment in order to introduce their application for temporary protection. The whole process (screening, short interview, decision and notification of the decision) will be finalized in the same day (day of the appointment), provided that no unsolved issues are noted, so no intermediary document needs to be issued on initial registration.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p> <p>7. The Ministry in charge of Asylum and Immigration through the Directorate of Immigration issues the documents for beneficiaries for TP. They receive a certificate, attesting that they are beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>8. They are registered in the database of the Directorate of Immigration, which is connected to the National Registry of Physical Persons.</p> <p>9. The information that is registered is the same that will be collected for unaccompanied minors: 1) Family name; 2) Surname; 3) Gender; 4) Date of birth; 5) Place of birth; 6) Country of birth; 7) nationality; 8) marital status; 9) identity documents; 10) email & phone number; 11) current place of stay. However, information on the identity of the known adults with whom they travel, as well as information on the identity of the parents will be collected. In case the child travelled with</p>
--	------------	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>adults (other than his/her parents) who have taken responsibility for the child, relevant documentation needs to be provided. Article 76 of the amended law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection states that the representation and placement of unaccompanied minors who will benefit of temporary protection are guaranteed in the same terms that for the ones who apply for international protection. They are registered in the database of the Directorate of Immigration, the same as adults.</p> <p>10. Every individual who fulfils the conditions to be granted temporary protection will receive a temporary protection certificate. This certificate allows its holder to remain on Luxembourg territory but does not confer a right of residence in accordance with the legislation on the entry and residence of foreigners. This certificate applies for adults and unaccompanied minors. See attached copy of the temporary protection certificate.</p> <p>11. N/A. Luxembourg does not issue a residence permit but a temporary protection certificate.[1]</p> <p>[1] It has to be noted that this certificate is printed on special secured paper.</p> <p>Every individual who fulfils the conditions to be granted temporary protection will receive a temporary protection certificate. This certificate allows its holder to remain on Luxembourg territory but does not confer a right of residence in accordance with the legislation on the entry and residence of foreigners. This certificate applies for adults and unaccompanied minors. See attached copy of the temporary protection certificate. attestationspecimen.pdf</p> <p>12. No. In Luxembourg there is no internal displacement mechanism that allows the organisation of the territorial distribution in Luxembourg.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The above category of people is registered when crossing the border directly at border crossing points.</p> <p>2. The Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard keeps in the Border Guard's IT system a register of Ukrainian citizens who arrived on the territory of the Republic of Poland in connection with military operations conducted on the territory of Ukraine, their spouses and family members of Pole's Card holders.</p> <p>In case the entry into the territory of the Republic of Poland has not been registered by the Commanding Officer of the</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>Border Guard post during border control, the Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard shall register the stay of the citizen of Ukraine in the territory of the Republic of Poland, upon his application (while applying for a PESEL number, described as below – p. 7).</p> <p>3. The Border Guard IT register keeps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data (both for the child and the person having custody of the child), including: • first name(s), surname(s), date of birth, nationality(ies), gender, • type, series and number of document (if any) on the basis of which the border was crossed, as well as the information on the country in which the document was issued, • the unique number in the register, • the PESEL number, if any, • date of making and amending registration • information on the date of crossing the border and date of submission the application for PESEL number • information on the end date of the period of stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland considered as legal; • type of the document authorizing to stay - if available, • country of issue of the document authorizing to stay - if applicable • information on relationship with the child of the person having custody of the child - if such exists, and in the absence thereof - other relationship between that person and the child. <p>4. As above.</p> <p>5. A Border Guard officer inserts the stamp in the passport confirming initial registration. If such first registration did not take place, then user identifier for trusted profile (Profil Zaufany) and access to mObywatel (both explained as below) are granted automatically when obtaining a PESEL number. At that time, the data shall be transferred to the registers of the Border Guard.</p> <p>6. It is to explain that we've got two schemes for beneficiaries of temporary protection :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one is for UA citizens and their spouses as well as the immediate family members of the Ukrainian Pole's Card holders (under the special law i.e. the Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of this State)
--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and other is for beneficiaries of international protection and other forms of national protection in UA and their family members, as well as the permanent residents in UA who cannot come back to their countries of origin in safe and durable conditions (under the Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland). <p>These two acts altogether are implementing art. 2 (1) and (2) of the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022.</p> <p>In case of first category, their stay in Poland is considered as legal by virtue of law (basically no action to get or confirm temporary protection is required). Just to benefit of some rights they need to get a PESEL number and then activate mObywatel services (to get access to the digital certificate confirming his/her ID and status in Poland).</p> <p>In case of a second category, they need to turn to the Office for Foreigners to get a paper certificate confirming their status.</p> <p>7. The residence of UA citizens and their spouses, as well as family members of Pole's Card holders from UA entitled to temporary protection in Poland is considered <u>legal by virtue of law until 24 August 2023</u>. To benefit from a wide range of rights they need to register at any commune office (i.e. City of Hall, municipality office at given locality, massive special registration posts) by submitting a filled application form and a photograph. By doing so, they will be <u>assigned a Polish National Identification Number (PESEL – i.a. Generic Electronic Population System Register)</u>. If these persons were not subject to registration at the border, they should apply for a PESEL number as soon as possible, no later than within 60 days upon arrival.</p> <p>The procedure in details is described here.</p> <p>UA citizens over the 18 can create a trusted profile (Profil Zaufany) through which they may use a public administration services available online. Having the PESEL number and a trusted profile they also have the access to the services offered by the <u>mObywatel application (eng. mCitizen)</u>. <u>mObywatel is a digital wallet for documents with which they will confirm their identity with the same effect as with ID Card or Passport.</u></p> <p>8. In the above-mentioned systems</p> <p>9. A register of Ukrainian citizens who have been assigned a PESEL number, under the special law (as temporary protection beneficiaries), collects the following data and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> first name(s) and surname, unique registration number assigned by the Ukrainian authority nationality(ies),
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date, place and country of birth • gender • information on the date of crossing the Polish border • date of lodging the application • an indication of whether fingerprints were taken • PESEL number • biometric photography • fingerprints • reproduction of the handwritten signature of a person over 12 years of age, except for a person who is unable to sign. • information on person having actual custody of the child, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his/her PESEL number, • personal data (name, surname, nationality, date of birth, gender) • information on ID papers, if any (the series, number and validity date of a travel document or other valid document providing identity and citizenship or designation of the document on the basis of which the identity of the person was established) • indication of the relationship of kinship with the child, if any, and if there is no such relationship, any other relationship between the person and the child; <p>Moreover, based on the amendment to the Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of this State, the record of unaccompanied minors who came from the territory of Ukraine or who, prior to their arrival, were placed in foster care in the territory of Ukraine, was introduced. The records of minors are kept by the minister responsible for family affairs and powiat family assistance centres (powiatowe centra pomocy rodzinie) with the use of an IT system which allows for keeping these records, transferring data to it, deleting and sharing data from it.</p> <p>10. This question was not included in the updated AHQ which was sent out on 30 March 2022.</p> <p>11. Mobywatel : https://www.gov.pl/web/mobywatel/ua</p> <p>12. Registration for a PESEL number may be done at any commune office.</p>
--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. The persons are registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a dedicated website, created and managed by the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), which interoperates directly with the Portuguese Social Security, Tax and Public Health Systems, initiating the process of issuing those persons an ID number, so they can initiate their integration in Portugal. SEF's system will also book on-site appointments to complete the data request and issue the residence permit (only from March 14th 2022 onwards), just for adults (over 17 years old). Minors can only be registered family members of the applicant, and on-site validation of the minors situation at SEF's offices is mandatory. • At the border; • Locally (only until March 14th 2022), at SEF's facilities and SEF's cabinets inside CNAIMs (National Support Centres for Migrants, in Lisbon, Porto and Faro), and CLAIMs (Local Support Centres for Migrants, all across the country, in City Halls, Migrant Associations, NGOs, charities, etc.). <p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) (only through the dedicated website, sefforukraine@sef.pt • The Social Security System • The Tax System <p>The Public Health System</p> <p>3. Type of Data registered for children at the Border:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID of Children, • ID of adults accompanying the children <p>(OBS: so far, at least at the external border, there were no reports of unaccompanied children fleeing the conflict in Ukraine, arriving/detected at the external border, because, at the external border, to the date, they have been arriving accompanied by adults).</p> <p>4. The website system is the same for all, and family relationship is a mandatory field to fill. All situations including unaccompanied minors were foreseen, and data is entered through the backoffice system.</p>
---	---------------------	-----	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>6. The Portuguese government has applied the temporary protection regime to Ukrainian citizens and their relatives who cannot return to their country due to the war situation. The regime also covers citizens of other nationalities residing in Ukraine who cannot return to Ukraine for the same reason. Within this framework, the temporary protection regime applies to citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nationals of Ukraine and foreign nationals of other nationalities or stateless persons who are beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine, coming from that country and unable to return there as a result of the war situation; • foreign nationals of other nationalities or stateless persons who are in the circumstances described above and who can prove that they are family members, namely relatives, relations, spouse or unmarried partners of the citizens mentioned in the previous paragraph; • who are permanent residents in Ukraine, or have a temporary residence permit; • who are in possession of a long-stay visa for this type of permit and whose safe and durable return to their country of origin is not possible. <p>7. The Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF)</p> <p>8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) IT systems • The Social Security System • The Tax System • The Public Health System <p>9. The same as for adults, plus the accompanying adult data.</p> <p>10. The same as for adults. pt_temporary_protection_request_certificate.jpg</p> <p>11. Please find the Certificate of Issue of Residence Permut under the Temporary Regime template in attachment pt_temporary_protection_request_certificate.jpg</p> <p>12. The whole process is managed through the website back office; however, when presential validation is mandatory, SEF</p>
--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			has delegations all across the country and beneficiaries of temporary protection may use the nearer ones.
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. All persons entering the territory of the Slovak Republic through the external border are checked and registered in the information system of the Police Force. When registering temporary protection, persons are registered in large-capacity registration centers set up for this purpose, or in designated departments of the Foreign Police. Persons are registered in the information systems of the Police Force.</p> <p>2. CLC - central lustration console. The crossing of the external border of persons is recorded in the information system Central Lustration Console. The information system also scans persons in the SIS, Interpol's stolen and lost travel document databases (SLTD) and national databases containing information on stolen, misused, lost and invalid travel documents. It is not a registration in the true sense of the word - only a record of crossing the border is registered here. Fingerprints are scanned into the information system CLC for all persons over the age of 14 (UKR over the age of 18) who do not have a valid document but are able to prove their identity with another document or have no document due to the checking in SIS.</p> <p>IS MIGRA - national information system migration and international protection. Registered are third-country nationals (other than UKR) who do not have a valid travel document or no document under 10 years of age on the basis of the document and those over 10 years of age are are fingerprinted. In the case of Ukrainian nationals, only Ukrainians over the age of 18 who do not have a valid travel document or no document are registered. The personal data of the foreigner is registered.</p> <p>IS ECU – registration of foreigners (registration of temporary protection) – see question 8.</p> <p>3. See response to question 2.</p> <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. No document is issued at the border control.</p> <p>6. NA</p> <p>7. Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium (Foreign Police Departments/large-capacity registration</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>centres)</p> <p>8. Information systems of the Ministry of Interior: IS MIGRA - when applying for temporary protection, persons are registered in this information system. Personal data, a photo of the person, fingerprints are registered here if the person cannot prove his/her identity. IS ECU - registration of foreigners - registration of residence, personal data and photograph of a person are registered. Subsequently, a confirmation on temporary protection in the territory of the Slovak Republic is issued to these persons. The data are listed on the basis of a foreigner's declaration - see the annex. priloha_c_1_sk_ua.pdf</p> <p>9. Registration must take place with a designated guardian. Children are registered in the same system as adults. In the case of family ties, it is possible to record this relationship in the above-mentioned systems.</p> <p>11. Yes. See annex (sent by e-mail to ICF, impossible to upload here)</p> <p>12. Yes. There are currently 4 large-capacity registration centers in the Slovak Republic (2 in eastern Slovakia, 1 in capital city Bratislava and one about 100km eastwards from the capital in Nitra). If a person already knows when crossing the border that he/she is interested in a temporary protection, there is a system in place so that such a person can immediately apply for temporary protection in the registration centers located closest to the eastern border (Michalovce, Humenné). In these cases, transportation is provided free of charge from the borders to these large-capacity centres, where also all types of assistance are provided (e.g. accommodation, food, hygiene, health care, etc.. If a person is not interested in applying for temporary protection, he/she is immediately allowed to enter and can subsequently use any registration center that is closest to his/her place of residence. It is also possible to use respective departments of the Foreign Police that process applications for temporary protection. This was introduced mainly due to the easier access of these persons to the possibility to apply for temporary protection.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Upon entry into the country, the person has to request temporary protection with the authority responsible for border crossing control (police). The police then immediately submits the application and supporting documents to the administrative unit in the territory where the applicant is to stay. Applicants already present in the Republic of Slovenia shall, without delay, file the application and supporting documents with the police or administrative unit.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>2. Applications for temporary protection are registered in the (electronic) register, which is an integral part of the register of applicants for international protection. The Police make registration upon the initial contact and register their intention in central police database. Upon registration, they submit the applications to respective institution.</p> <p>3. The Police register their data, either claimed or proven with document, along with the persons accompanying them and possible vulnerability status. The database is the same.</p> <p>4. The Police register their personal data (name, place and date of birth, nationality, residence, possible vulnerability) along with the provision of their care and rights, including guardianship. The database remains the same.</p> <p>5. The authority receiving the application and supporting documents shall issue a certificate of receipt to the applicant. The certificate is issued on a paper form containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surname and first name - date of birth - citizenship - date of receipt of the application - date of issue of the certificate - signature of the official - the stamp of the authority that issued the certificate <p>The Government office responsible for migrant support shall organise the transfer of applicants to the nearest reception centre, where the identification, collection of information relevant to the granting of temporary protection and a medical examination shall take place. Applicants may be placed in accommodation centres pending the final decision on their application.</p> <p>6. Certificate of the application is issued to all persons who apply for temporary protection</p> <p>7. The residence permit to beneficiary of temporary protection is issued by the administrative unit in whose territory the applicant resides.</p> <p>8. Beneficiaries of temporary protection registered are registered in the (electronic) register, which is an integral part of the</p>
--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>register of applicants for international protection.</p> <p>9. The application form shall contain the following information which are registered in the electronic register:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. personal name, 2. maiden name, 3. date, place and country of birth, 4. citizenship, 5. sex, 6. personal name, date and place of birth and nationality of the legal representative, 7. personal name, date and place of birth and nationality of the guardian, 8. legal apartment, 9. address of last last or temporary residence abroad, 10. address of the intended stay in the Republic of Slovenia, 11. date of departure from the home country, 12. date of arrival in the Republic of Slovenia, 13. the type, number, issuer and validity of the identity documents, 14. type, direction and year of education (optional), 15. type of profession (optional), 16. personal name, sex, date of birth and nationality of the family members accompanying the applicant for temporary protection, indicating the relationship of kinship, 17. personal name and address of permanent or temporary residence of family members of the applicant for temporary protection who are already residing in the Republic of Slovenia, indicating the relationship of kinship, 18. health condition (optional), 19. statement of the applicant for temporary protection (optional), 20. contact details of the applicant for temporary protection (optional) <p>An integral part of the application for temporary protection is also a photograph of the face of the applicant for temporary protection in the size of 35 x 45 mm.</p> <p>The form of the card of a person with temporary protection on the front contains the title "TEMPORARY PROTECTION IDENTITY CARD", a photograph of 35 x 45 mm, personal name, citizenship, gender, date of birth and JMBG – unique citizens number of the person to whom the card is issued. The form of the card of a person with temporary protection on the back contains</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>information on the address of his / her temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia and the personal name and permanent or temporary residence of the legal representative of the person with temporary protection. The card on the back also contains the name of the body that issued the card, the date of its issuance and information on its validity. Children who are beneficiaries of temporary protection are registered in the same (electronic) register as adults, which is an integral part of the register of applicants for international protection.</p> <p>10. See answer on question 9.</p> <p>11. Link to the temporary protection card form: https://www.uradni-list.si/files/RS_-2022-043-00869-OB~P002-0000.PDF</p> <p>12. The application is processed by the administrative unit in the geographical area where the applicant for temporary protection is located. There is no planned accommodation of applicants in different parts of the country.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. They are registered at the centres for reception and referral opened by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations and operated together with National Police. Currently, there are three of them, operating in Madrid, Barcelona and Alicante. In addition, registrations can be made at 67 police stations designated by National Police throughout the territory. Registrations are not carried out at the border. The location of all places where registrations are done can be downloaded from http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/ucrania-proteccion-temporal</p> <p>2. National Police database for foreigners (ADEXTTRA) is used to register applications for temporary protection. Relevant data are automatically transferred to the Spanish Office of Asylum 's database (ASILO).</p> <p>3. Data related to minors at large are registered in the databases identified in the answer to question 2. Data concerning UAM specifically are recorded in a specific Section at the National Police database for foreigners (ADEXTTRA).</p> <p>4. We register the same data regardless of whether the child has come from Ukraine or from an EU border country.</p> <p>5. Our process has two stages: the first one is the application for temporary protection status and the second one is the decision granting or denying such status.</p> <p>At the points of registration, applicants are given a document attesting to the fact that they have applied for temporary</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>protection. It features identification data of its holder, nationality, date of birth, contact data, a fingerprint and a photograph and its validity period, one year. If the holder is a minor, identification data of the adult in charge of them is added as well as his or her fingerprint. This document gives them access to material conditions of reception, if they cannot afford for their ordinary expenses, and allows them to stay legally in Spain for its duration.</p> <p>The application receipt has been updated as of 01.04.2022 in order to including QR codes facilitating the access to information and appointments for further paperwork arrangements.</p> <p>After a positive decision is made, which should happen within 24 hours, and notified to them, they receive a decision that recognizes them as beneficiaries of temporary protection and grants them a residence permit and authorization to work. Decisions are provided in an A4 two-sided paper sheet, signed electronically with a barcode and Secure Verification Code and it contains the file number, Foreigner ID number (NIE), nationality and full name of the person.</p> <p>6. They are issued to all persons under the scope of Council implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and Council of Ministers Decision of 8th March, 2022 extending the scope of the former Decision according to Article 7 of Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001, on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>7. National Police.</p> <p>8. The same mentioned in the answer to question 2.</p> <p>9. Name and surname, name and surname of their parents, nationality, date of birth, last postal address in their country of residence, data of their identity documents, a fingerprint and a photograph, child protection organization or body taking care of them, date of issuance of their residence permit and expiration date thereof, as well as any other relevant data for their identification. The same mentioned in the answer to question 2.</p> <p>10. See previous answer</p> <p>11. Foreigner Identity Card (TIE). Within the first 24 hours they are issued a resolution granting the IP.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>modelo_res_favorable_pt.docx</p> <p>12. Yes. The government has set up three large reception and referral centres for registration and referral to the reception system in areas of concentration of Ukrainian former residents in Spain, where the newly arrived are likely to go. A fourth one in Malaga will be opened soon. Additionally, National Police has designated up to 67 police stations located throughout the Spanish territory to facilitate registrations to newcomers.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. At certain offices of the Swedish Migration Agency (SMA). The SMA has also launched an electronic service where Ukrainian citizens can register themselves. The e-service can only be used when the Ukrainian citizen is in Sweden. <u>Apply for protection under the Temporary Protection Directive - Swedish Migration Agency (migrationsverket.se)</u></p> <p>2. Regardless if a person has visited an office at the SMA or has registered via the e-service the SMA use the same system for registration and decisionmaking. It is the same system as for handling asylum cases.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied children shall not be registered via the e-service. They shall be registered at an office at the SMA. When they visit the SMA an interview will take place where the child can provide the agency with information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who the parent(s) and siblings are and where they are, • persons the child lived with before, • if the child is married or has own children, • who the child travelled with, • how the child travelled to Sweden, • if the child know anyone in Sweden, • health, • special needs, • place of birth, • place of residence, • <p>The registration is made in the same system as for adults.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>4. See answer to question 3.</p> <p>5. Document is issued after granting temporary protection. The document is a residence card with biometric information (fingerprints and photo). On the residence card, there is information about the right to work and belonging to reception system. Please see the attached example of a residence card. bild_pa_ut-kort_ats.jpg</p> <p>6. The document is issued to those who is granted temporary protection, regardless if the person has a biometric passport or not.</p> <p>7. The Swedish Migration Agency (SMA)</p> <p>8. The Swedish system for registration of aliens is managed by the Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>9. See answer to question 3.</p> <p>11. Please see attached files for pictures of residence card. bild_pa_ut-kort_ats.jpg</p> <p>12. No</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. Ukrainians arriving in Norway who wish to apply for Temporary collective protection in a mass flight situation, (Norwegian Immigration Act Section 34) will register at Nasjonalt ankomstsenter, Råde (National Arrival Centre) or at 8 different regional police district in different parts of Norway. The National Police Immigration Service is responsible for the registration.</p> <p>2. UDB National Registry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EURODAC • UTSYS • The datatbase of foreign nationals (DUF) • Automated Biometric Identification System ABIS

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. So far, unaccompanied minors have been registered in ordinary asylum procedure for UAMs with or without identity documents. The National Immigration Police Service (NPIS) is responsible for the registration procedure. Norway will continue to prioritize a manual registration of UAMs, while adult Ukrainians with identity documents will go through a digital registration. Identity documentation that will be accepted from UAMs are national identity card, birth certificate and also school documents. This kind of documents becomes a part of an overall assessment when identity is to be determined. The National Police Immigration Service carries out a short interview with all UAMs, and depending on the age of the minor NPIS register information about family relations, place of birth, residence, physically and mental health. Further, the NPIS also map why the minor had to flee and the flee route. NPIS takes biometrics such as photo, fingerprints from children above 12 years and EURODAC above 14 years old.</p> <p>5. When you apply for protection (asylum) in Norway you will get a card confirming that you are an asylum seeker, called Card for asylum seeker. This will apply to all displaced persons from Ukraine. The police will provide this card when they register the application for protection. The card is valid for six months and can be renewed if it expires before the asylum seeker has received an answer to the application. The card can only be used as a confirmation that the asylum seeker has applied for protection (asylum) in Norway and that he/she can legally stay in Norway while the application is being processed. The card cannot be used as an ID-document or as a travel document.</p> <p>6. See above The Card for asylum seekers will apply to all displaced persons from Ukraine, including children.</p> <p>7. Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will issue the residence permit to beneficiary of collective protection in a mass flight situation (Norwegian Immigration Act Section 34)</p> <p>8. UDB National Registry</p> <p>9. All children from Ukraine present in Norway without their parents or a legal guardian will be registered as a UAM. As of now, Norwegian immigration authorities register unaccompanied minors applying for collective protection (UAM) according to</p>
--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		<p>normal procedures i.e., ID-documents, family and travel routes/ dates of border crossing are registered. The name and address of the parents remaining in Ukraine is registered, as well as the names and relations of the adults accompanying the child and/ or name of relations already in Norway.</p> <p>10. Children will also receive Card for asylum seekers, see Q 5</p> <p>11. Permits pursuant to section 34 of the Immigration Act is granted for one year and may be renewed or extended for up to three years from the time the person first received a residence permit. After three years, a new temporarily permit which forms the basis for a permanent residence permit, may be granted after an individual assessment. After five years, a permanent residence permit shall be granted, provided that the conditions for holding the permit are still present and the other conditions are met, cf. the Immigration Act Section 62. People from Ukraine who receive temporary collective protection pursuant to Section 34 are entitled to work in Norway. They will be settled in a municipality, and will be given rights and obligations under the Integration Act - such as health services, education, child care and housing. These services are provided by the municipalities. Settlement of refugees is a voluntary municipal task and the municipalities that receive a request from Directorate of Integration and Diversity, IMDi, decide whether to settle refugees or not. The permit gives a right to family reunification.</p> <p>12. Yes, Norwegian settlement policy aims to settle refugees in all parts of the country, in both large and small municipalities. Settlement of refugees is a voluntary municipal task. Norway has set up 9 different localities (in regional police districts) for registration of Ukrainian who wish to apply for collective protection, distributed throughout the country.</p>
--	--	--
