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EMN European Migration Network

Ad-Hoc Query

2024.41 National status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine

European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2024.41 NATIONAL STATUS FOR PERSONS FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP CROATIA ON 9 JULY 2024

Responses from: EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(23 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

By the recent Council's decision, temporary protection was extended until 4th of March 2026 for more than 4 million Ukrainians fleeing from Russia's war of aggression. Temporary protection has provided immediate assistance to those persons but uncertainties still remain.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia, through the Ministry of Interior, is currently preparing amendments to the Aliens Act, which will soon be in parliamentary procedure. The Ministry of the Interior is interested to know whether there are provisions in other Member States' legislations, which provide persons fleeing the war in Ukraine alternative national statuses, other than temporary protection.

Since the amendments to the Act are soon expected to be in government and parliament procedures we would appreciate if the information can be provided within three-week deadline.

EMN Croatia would like to thank you for your cooperation.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **30 July 2024**.

1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO.

2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe?

3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

RESPONSES

		Wider Dissemination?	
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. No, but Ukrainian citizens (like other foreign nationals) can also apply for another type of residence as provided by national legislation. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? N/A 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection.

			YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Ukrainian citizens can obtain the right of residence if they meet one of the grounds specified in Article 24 and Article 25 of the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. No 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? N/A 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. At the moment the HR government is making the necessary amendments to address this.

	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? All interested individuals can follow the standard procedures for obtaining a residence permit of a category other than temporary protection, provided that they fulfill the criteria for such a permit. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? In addition to temporary protection, the Czech Republic enables family reunification with the person with temporary protection, in which case that person has very similar rights to the person with temporary protection. Also, if an applicant does not meet the conditions for temporary protection, he or she has the option to apply for a Visa for a Stay Longer than 90 Days for the Purpose of Leave to Remain. This status, however, does offer only basic rights. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more

			permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. For the year 2025, there are planned the following changes. In connection with the amendment to the Lex Ukraine VII law, it will be possible to move from temporary protection to long-term residence only under precisely defined conditions that any foreigner must normally meet in order to obtain residence in the Czech Republic. The main ones are clean record, economic self-sufficiency, independence from the benefit system and a minimum length of stay in the temporary protection system in the Czech Republic of more than two years. Families will register together so that family members do not remain in the territory under different residence regimes. Thus, the conditions for conversion to long-term residence will always have to be met by the family as a whole. The process of registration for long-term residence will be similar to the process of electronic registration for the extension of temporary protection. Most of the conditions will be verified directly by the Ministry of the Interior using data obtained from state administration information systems. Applicants will be able to check online in advance whether they meet the conditions for long-term residence registration. Those who do not meet the conditions or do not take the opportunity to obtain long-term residence will be able to remain under temporary protection.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? There are three options for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine: Applying for temporary protection - Ukrainian citizens and their family members who have arrived in Estonia since 24 February and people of other nationalities who were beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine and their family members who have arrived in Estonia since 24 February can apply for temporary protection. Applying for international protection – people who left Ukraine earlier but cannot return because of the war can stay in Estonia without a visa. They can also apply for international protection. Ukrainian citizens and their family members who resided in Estonia before 24 of February and cannot return because of the war can apply for

			international protection. Legal basis for entry into and temporary stay in Estonia – in order to provide a quick response to the start of the aggression in Ukraine and foresee necessary exemptions for legal entry and stay for those fleeing the war as well as for those already in Estonia who were now unable to return, exceptions for Ukrainian citizens and their family members to enter into and stay in Estonia were made based on the order of the Director General of the Police and Border Guard Board. The order was in force from 24th of February until 30th of June and provided legal basis for entry into and temporary stay in Estonia to persons eligible for temporary protection and Ukrainian citizens who stayed in Estonia prior to 24th of February 2022 who do not have a biometric passport or whose basis for stay in Estonia should otherwise have expired. This order was replaced by amendments in the Aliens Act in May 2022 (§30914 of the Aliens Act). Since March 2023, the right for temporary stay in Estonia can also be formalized as a long-term visa. Need for this possibility arose regarding Ukrainian citizens with a right for temporary stay in Estonia who encountered problems whilst travelling within the EU and Schengen area, for example for business or personal reasons. Problems also occurred whilst visiting Ukraine, as there is no air transportation and land transportation is required. When travelling to other Member States or via another Member state to Ukraine, Ukrainian citizens need to prove that they are legally staying in Estonia. With the amendment, the temporary stay in Estonia can be formalized as a long-term visa if justified enabling them to travel. The maximum validity period is 12 months or until the application of the TPD. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. Currently, temporary protection applications submitted from 10th of September 2023 onwards will be extended until March 2025. As the European Commission proposed the extension of the TPD until March 2026, acknowledging the continued instability in Ukraine, no specific steps have been taken in Estonia to apply more permanent solution for current beneficiaries of TPD. There have been some discussions regarding the possibility of implementing the temporary residence permit to settle permanently in Estonia, but no specific steps have been taken. (A temporary residence permit for settling permanently is issued to enable an alien, who has settled into Estonia on the basis of a temporary residence permit and whose residence in Estonia is in accordance with public interests, to settle in

			Estonia).
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. Persons fleeing the war in Ukraine have the possibility to apply for other types of residence permits. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? In Finland, beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for other legal statuses. They can apply for residence permits e.g. on the basis of employment, studies or family ties. However, the number of applications for other legal statuses has remained relatively low so far. By the end of June 2024, 2 645 Ukrainian beneficiaries of temporary protection had been granted a residence permit on some other grounds, mainly on the basis of work or family ties. The temporary protection status remains valid in parallel with other granted residence permits. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. So far, there are no plans regarding this matter, but discussions are being initiated.
	EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. NO French ordinary law applies to displaced persons from Ukraine, who may apply for any residence permit for which they meet the criteria for issue: economic, family, student migration/application for international protection, etc. France has not created any specific status apart from temporary protection. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe?

			n/a 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. NO
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? In principle, a person who has fled from Ukraine can also be granted a residence permit for any of the purposes of residence under national residence law, provided that the person meets the requirements for a specific residence permit (e.g. a residence permit to pursue gainful employment as a skilled worker). In such a case, the validity of the residence permit may also extend beyond that of temporary protection. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. The current Residence Act provides a sufficient legal basis for residence before or after the expiry of temporary protection, also with regard to a later transition to permanent residence.
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO.

			- 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? According to the current legal framework in our country, beneficiaries of temporary protection may submit either a request for asylum (Articles 133–135 of Law 4939/2022, Vol. A', Issue No. 111), or a request for a residence permit relating to one of the residence permit categories set out in the Greek Migration Code (Article 194 of Law 5078/23, Vol. A', Issue No. 211). With regard to the granting of asylum, beneficiaries of temporary protection may submit the request for asylum in accordance with the relevant provisions. During the examination of the asylum application, the benefits provided by temporary protection remain independent of those provided for asylum seekers. Where, following the examination of the application for asylum, the refugee status or another form of protection is not granted to a person who has been found eligible for, or has already been enjoying, temporary protection, that person shall enjoy or continue to enjoy temporary protection for the remaining period of the temporary protection. In addition, the recent regulation of Article 194 of Law 5078/2023 provides that beneficiaries of temporary protection who hold a valid residence permit may apply for one of the residence permit types listed in the Greek Migration Code (Law 5038/2023), for example relating to employment, family reunification, humanitarian reasons, studies, etc., in accordance with the conditions of the law which are applicable for each case, with the exception of that of holding a national or uniform entry visa. The application shall be submitted electronically until 4 March 2025, while there is provision for the possibility of extending the application deadline by decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum. The submission of an application for a residence permit in accordance with the provisions of the Greek Migration Code constitutes a waiver of the temporary protection status, which is conditional on the issuance of the requested residence permit, while, in case of rejection of the application, the applicant continues to enjoy temporary protection for the remaining period of the temporary protection. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. -

	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Persons fleeing the war in Ukraine who do not apply or who are not entitled to temporary protection may receive a tolerated status. This status is a humanitarian residence permit provided for persons in case they are not entitled to temporary or international protection, but the principle of non-refoulement has to be applied. As it is a supplementary status, it is less favorable than the EU-harmonised protection statuses. The beneficiary of tolerated status is entitled to the same rights as the person with a resident permit. This means that the beneficiary of tolerated status do not have a right for a travel document, or wide scaled integration measures. Beneficiaries of tolerated status however entitled to stay in Hungary, and also entitled to access to labour market without work permit. Fleeing persons may also apply for other legal statuses. Ukrainian nationals may be granted a national card, which is a special residence permit for employees or business owners with more favourable conditions than the general provisions. More favourable conditions include: No special or high qualifications are required Valid for 2 years, may be extended for another 3 year Family unification available Permanent residency available after at least 3 years 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

			No additional statuses are planned.
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. No, but Ukrainian citizens can apply for existing immigration permissions on the same basis as other third country nationals providing they meet the qualifying conditions. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? N/A 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. Ireland supports a harmonised, EU-wide solution to the end of temporary protection.
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? In case that a Ukrainian citizen fleeing the war in Ukraine applies for international protection the Territorial Commission can: - recognize the status of subsidiary protection (as a form of international protection) - not recognize international protection, but provide for the issuance of a residence permit for medical treatment

			- not recognize international protection, but grant "special protection." Within the scope of national protection, recognition is carried out: - Always through the Territorial Commission, as a result of the application for international protection, renewable and convertible into a residence permit for work purposes, except in some cases - alternatively, by the police headquarters (Questura), by submitting a specific application, with a renewable but non-convertible residence permit. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. Yes, according to the Budget Law (Legge di Bilancio) No. 213 of December 30, 2023, paragraph 396, the residence permits mentioned in paragraph 395 may be converted, upon request of the interested party, into residence permits for work purposes based on the activities carried out. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2-ter, of the Immigration Act (Testo Unico sull'Immigrazione - T.U.I.), as stated in Legislative Decree No. 286 of July 25, 1998, are applicable. The Budget Law No. 213/23 has provided for the possibility of converting residence permits issued for temporary protection into residence permits for work. The application for conversion must be submitted to the police headquarters (Questura) through a special form to be completed at Italian Post offices (Uffici di Poste Italiane). The residence permit for work purposes in Italy has a maximum duration of two years, extended to three years after the first renewal. After 5 years of regular residence in Italy, it is possible to apply for a long-term residence permit. The residence permit for temporary protection allows, in any case, even without needing to be converted, to carry out subordinate (including seasonal) or self-employed work, attend a vocational training course, do an internship, and access other active labour market measures, under the same conditions as Italian citizens.
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes. Persons fleeing the war in Ukraine can apply for any type of residence permit for which they fulfill conditions,

			however there are no specific rights related to these statuses. The same rights and obligations apply as to any other foreigners with the residence permit. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Standard procedure as for any other TCN applying for residence permit applies. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. At the moment we are looking into possible solutions to offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, by the end of temporary protection at the EU level.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Ukrainians fleeing the war can apply for a temporary residence permit in Lithuania on the grounds of humanitarian protection, as outlined in Article 130^1 of the Lithuanian Law, which permits residence based on humanitarian reasons. A temporary residence permit valid for no longer than one year is issued, during the validity period of which the foreigner has the right to work. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No, not at this point in time. Given Council's decision to extend the temporary protection until 4 March 2026, this

			mechanism is deemed sufficient. It should be noted that the beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for a temporary residence permit on different grounds as well (e.g., employment). Moreover, according to Article 53 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, a permanent residence permit may be issued to a foreigner who has legally resided in Lithuania continuously for the past 5 years with a valid residence document
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. NO. National legislation does not have any provision that provides persons fleeing the war in Ukraine with other rights other than the ones foreseen by the temporary protection directive. Since 2023 beneficiaries of temporary protection valid until 4 March 2025 and who are employed in Luxembourg, as well as their family members, may apply for a residence permit for salaried workers. The aim of this opportunity offered to beneficiaries of temporary protection is to give them a more sustainable living situation in Luxembourg. They have of course also the possibility as third-country nationals to apply for a different residence permit in Luxembourg (e.g. highly qualified workers (EU blue card), self-employed person...etc.). 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? N/A. A residence permit for salaried workers can be requested by beneficiaries of temporary protection in Luxembourg who are: holding a certificate valid until 4 March 2025; and gainfully employed in the territory with a monthly salary equivalent to at least the monthly rate of the social minimum social wage for unskilled workers; A residence permit for a family member has simultaneously to be requested by beneficiaries of temporary protection in Luxembourg who are family members of a beneficiary of temporary protection in Luxembourg in order for him to be granted a residence permit as a salaried worker (the 'sponsor'). The definition of family member as specified in the amended law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration, which might benefit from this residence permit includes: the spouse or registered partner of the sponsor; the unmarried children under 18 of the sponsor and/or the spouse or registered partner:

			for whom they have custody and where the children are dependent on them; and in the case of shared custody, where the other party sharing custody has given their consent. Before applying for a residence permit, the beneficiary of temporary protection in Luxembourg must: have suitable accommodation in Luxembourg, outside the structures managed by the National Reception Office (ONA); and have a valid biometric passport. When applying for a residence permit, the beneficiary of temporary protection in Luxembourg must add the following to his application: the renunciation form of the temporary protection status, duly completed and signed. The renunciation will take effect, in case of a successful application, on the issuance day of the residence permit in exchange for the temporary protection certificate; if the spouse/registered partner and/or his/her children or the spouse/registered partner's children are also beneficiaries of temporary protection in Luxembourg, they have to live with him in a suitable accommodation in Luxembourg, outside the structures managed by the National Reception Office (ONA) and he must add an application for a residence permit for his/her family members; and the form for the renunciation to the status of temporary protection in Luxembourg filled out correctly and signed by the spouse/registered partner; if the ascendants (father/mother) or those of the spouse/registered partner are also beneficiaries of temporary protection in Luxembourg, the General Department of immigration will assess on a case-by-case basis, according to the information in the file, whether an application for a change of status should also be made for the ascendants, and will contact the applicant if necessary to request the necessary documents concerning his/her parents. As long as the conditions for obtaining it are met, the residence permit is renewable on request, for a maximum period of 3 years and, after renewal, gives the right to work in any sector and in any profession. The residence permit as a family member is valid for one year from the date of issue. As long as the initial conditions are met, the residence permit is renewable on application. The period of validity of the residence permit may not, however, exceed the expiry date of the sponsor's residence permit. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please

			explain your answer. Not at the moment. Luxembourg is closely following the discussions on further steps at EU level and will adapt its guidelines accordingly.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. Yes.[1] [1] Information provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) on 24 July 2024. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? If beneficiaries of temporary protection meet the requirements of a legal residence permit, like a permit for labour or study they can obtain this residence permit, while holding their temporary protection status.[1] [1] Information provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) on 24 July 2024. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. At this moment we do not have any plans in the Netherlands to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection. We do participate in, European, meetings concerning the future of displaced persons from Ukraine in the EU related to legal stay and return.[1] [1] Information provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) on 24 July 2024.

	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. YES 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Residence permits for citizens of Ukraine under temporary protection As of April 1, 2023, Ukrainian citizens who have a PESEL number with UKR status can apply for temporary residence permits for the purpose of taking up employment or business. The solution is optional and aimed at people who feel confident in the Polish labor market and want to give up the use of temporary protection. The amendment which came into force on July 1, 2024 expands this catalog and makes it possible to apply for a temporary residence permit: for a family member of a citizen of the Republic of Poland - for the spouse of a Polish citizen and for a minor child of the spouse of a Polish citizen (Article 158(1) of the Law on Foreigners); for the purpose of family reunification (Art. 159(1) of the Law on Foreigners). Residence card for temporary protection beneficiaries The law also introduces a new path for further legalization of residence for Ukrainian citizens under temporary protection. This will be the possibility to obtain a residence card (for temporary residence permit) valid for 3 years for those who meet the following conditions: had UKR status on March 4, 2024; had UKR status on the date of application for a residence card; had uninterrupted UKR status for at least 365 days. The application for a residence card will be submitted only electronically using the online service provided by the Head of the Office for Foreigners on a dedicated form (to be determined by a relevant regulation). The provisions stipulating this process will come into effect only with the launch of the online service. Detailed information on this procedure will be made available prior to the commissioning of the online service, which is planned for next year. Legal basis The described changes are introduced by the Law of May 15, 2024, amending the Law on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine in Connection with the Armed Conflict on the Territory of Ukraine and Certain Other Laws (Journal of Laws, item 854).

			3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No other plans
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. YES 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? The current Portuguese Aliens Act No. 23/2007, of July 4th, in its current wording foresees other legal statuses other than International protection or temporary protection that can be applied to citizens fleeing the war in Ukraine. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. PT follow a EU coordination approach on this matter. Therefore, we currently do not have any formal plan addressing the transfer of beneficiaries of temporary protection to other legal statuses. Beneficiaries of temporary protection enjoy full rights under Portuguese legislation and there are several programs in place aimed to facilitate integration into society and the labour market. This measures, coupled with the broad nature of the Portuguese Foreigners Law, which foresees the issuing of residence authorizations for study or labour, among others, allow for an easy transition to a more permanent status once the requirements outlined in the Foreigners Law are met.
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO.

			Yes. Based on the Act on Residence of Foreigners persons fleeing the war in Ukraine could apply for any type of residence for which they fulfill conditions, however there are no specific rights related to these statuses. The same rights and obligations apply as to any other foreigners with the residence permit. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Standard procedure as for any other foreigner applying for residence permit applies. See also question 3. 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. As of 15 July 2024 an amended Act on Residence of Foreigners will enter into force based on which, holders of temporary protection in Slovakia will be allowed to apply for temporary or permanent residence directly at the Foreign Police on the territory of the Slovak Republic. This is a significant change for non-Ukrainian nationals, who have been granted temporary protection due to their relationship to Ukrainian citizens fleeing war, or who had had international protection in Ukraine or who had had permanent residence in Ukraine before 24 February 2024, as these people are often nationals of former Soviet Republics (Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, etc.) who do not enjoy a visa-free travel to Slovakia, therefore they were generally unable to apply for residences at the Foreign Police on the territory of the Slovak Republic without a Slovak national visa and they had to apply for the residence at the accredited Slovak Embassy abroad. The same applies to Ukrainian temporary protection holders with non-biometric passports. Another change is that the amended Act on Residence of Foreigners: allows the temporary protection holders to do a businessthe application for temporary residence for the purpose of employment of temporary protection holders who have already been working in the same position for at least six months will be decided without assessing the situation on the labour market.Based on the ongoing discussion between the relevant authorities it is discussed that the length of the stay under temporary protection should be counted towards future (permanent/long-term residence).

	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. No. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? / 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No, there are no such plans foreseen before the expiration of temporary protection. Regardless, the new legislation, which is currently being prepared in the Republic of Slovenia, will facilitate the transition from temporary protection to temporary residence permit. Within eight days after the termination of temporary protection status, a person will be able to apply to the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia for a temporary residence permit for any purpose specified by law.
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. NO 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

			This issue is being discussed internally with other ministries involved in the matter.
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	1. Does your Member State provide other legal status for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (except international protection), within the national legislation, and which provides them certain rights, other than temporary protection. YES/NO. No. However, a person from Ukraine who doesn´t apply for protection or who isn´t covered by the EU Temporary Protection Directive, can, like other nationalities, apply for other types of residence permits as provided by national legislation. 2. If you answered YES to Q1, can you please shortly describe? Not applicable 3. Do you have any plans in you Member State to create and offer beneficiaries of temporary protection a more permanent status, other than international protection, before the expiration of temporary protection? YES/NO. Please explain your answer. No. However, a person from Ukraine, who have been granted a residence permit under the EU Temporary Protection Directive for two years, can get listed in the Swedish Population Register. A person who is listed in the Swedish Population Register will get a Swedish personal identity number and access to the resources of the Swedish social insurance system as long as their stay is legalized.

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