



Rights and Support for Ukrainian Refugees in Receiving Countries

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Note by Turkey

The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

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Rights and support for Ukrainian refugees in receiving countries

Introduction

The unprovoked aggression of Russia against Ukraine on 24 February 2022 has generated a historical mass outflow of people fleeing the conflict, unseen in Europe since World War II. While it took two years to reach 3 million Syrian refugees, this number was hit in less than three weeks for Ukraine. By end-April, there were more than 5 million refugees registered outside Ukraine and an additional estimated 8 million internally displaced in Ukraine.

More generally, this humanitarian crisis cannot be compared to previous ones, notably to the 2015/16 humanitarian crisis in Europe, for multiple reasons. Among the multiple reasons for this difference are the large pre-conflict Ukrainian diaspora and its key role in the immediate reception of Ukrainian refugees; the pre-existing visa facilitations for Ukrainian nationals in Europe which greatly facilitate orderly cross border movements; the specific socio-demographic composition of the refugee population which currently excludes working-age men and is relatively highly educated; and the exceptional and unanimous mobilisation of institutions and host communities in OECD countries. In many respects, the policy response in European and OECD countries has also been unique.

Going forward, the uncertainty about the development of the war and its implications for the scale and duration of the refugee situation raise a number of questions. First and above all it remains difficult at this stage to evaluate the full social and economic impact of the crisis, on public finance, on the labour market or on education and health systems. A continuous monitoring of the situation and of its repercussions is therefore needed.

What is more, initially, many of those who had to flee Ukraine found shelter in private accommodation, but these are often only temporary solutions and the transition towards more durable accommodation is a looming challenge. Likewise, the need for language training in host countries and more generally the need of moving from reception and temporary solutions to longer-term integration measures will depend on the duration of the displacement and prospects for return. Consequently there is a need for innovative “dual intent” solutions that make sure that the skills of displaced Ukrainians are not left idle and continue to be built, while at the same time not hampering possible return to Ukraine once the situation allows for that.

This report presents the latest information on the nature and scope of the refugee crisis as well as the policy response in OECD countries. The latter covers information on the entry and stay conditions for Ukrainian nationals as well as information on the reception support available in terms of housing, subsistence means, and access to social services and to integration measures.

Key findings

- The unprovoked aggression of Russia against Ukraine on 24 February has generated a historical mass outflow of people fleeing the conflict. By 27 April 2022, according to data from the UNHCR, more than 5.3 million people had moved to neighbouring countries, including more than 4.6 million to the EU.
- By 27 April 2022, Poland alone had already received almost 3 million refugees from Ukraine. Hungary has received more than 507 000 people and the Slovak Republic 364 000. These figures are initial registrations, however, and an unknown but growing number has moved onwards to other OECD countries.
- Daily flows at the EU-Ukraine border have fallen substantially since their peak in early March, stabilising at around 50 000 before declining further in recent days.
- The vast majority of EU/OECD countries apply a specific protection scheme to those fleeing the war in Ukraine, with varying scope of eligibility (mainly regarding coverage of family members and legal residents from third countries unable to return to their country of origin). Non-eligible persons may still benefit from specific arrangements in numerous countries and the right to apply for asylum remains.
- While temporary protection status in the European Union is granted immediately to eligible applicants, the initial registration process in many Member States may involve more than one step and often the issuance of a provisional certificate before a residence permit is requested or issued.
- The duration of residence permit/protection schemes varies across countries. Bound by the EU Directive, most EU Member States offer an initial protection of minimum one year (renewable) to beneficiaries. Most other OECD countries grant a longer initial protection to Ukrainian citizens and/or their family members (ranging from 18 months to 3 years).
- Those benefitting from temporary protection in the EU are entitled to harmonised rights, including the possibility to engage in employment or self-employment. In most EU/OECD countries, holders of a protection status do not need to apply for a separate work permit to access the labour market.
- To mitigate the risk of social and economic exclusion of refugees from Ukraine, many countries have provided reception support. While the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) provides for a set of harmonised rights, EU Member States are not bound to offer identical support. There have thus been variations across countries. Other OECD countries – including EU countries not covered by the TPD – have also adopted provisions to facilitate the reception of Ukrainians.
- Regarding access to housing, most EU countries supplement reception centres or other emergency solutions with programmes supporting reception by private households, while others rely primarily on private households. In non-EU countries, the level of support typically depends on whether Ukrainians enter as refugees or under a sponsorship scheme.
- Financial support for accommodation is provided either to local authorities offering housing, private accommodation providers (e.g. hotels), or to Ukrainians directly. In some countries, households hosting Ukrainian refugees are eligible for financial compensation.
- All OECD and EU Member States offer some degree of access to health care. Some countries offer access only to urgent primary health care while others open their social security system to Ukrainians.
- To assist Ukrainian refugees in meeting basic needs, most EU and OECD countries provide financial support, but levels and mechanisms vary widely across countries.
- Access to public education for minor children is available in all OECD and EU countries. While the Ukrainian curriculum is offered online by Ukraine, Ukrainian children can attend reception classes in most countries, where they receive some language support. Some countries also provide special support for those who seek to pursue tertiary education.

- Regarding integration measures, the majority of countries have identified specific measures to assist Ukrainians with their immediate needs, considering that their duration of stay is temporary in nature. Thus, most EU countries offer employment support to Ukrainians through the Public Employment Service or by removing qualification requirements. In addition, access to vocational training and language courses are available in several EU and OECD countries.

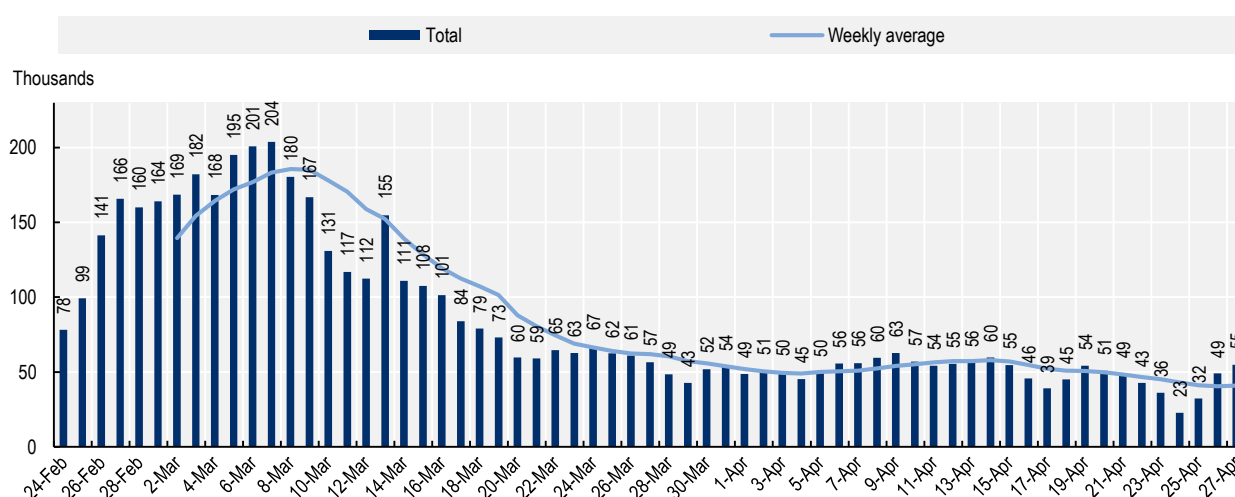
Recent migration trends from Ukraine to the EU and other OECD countries

An humanitarian crisis unique in its scope

By 27 April 2022, according to UNHCR data, more than 5.3 million people had fled Ukraine, including more than 4.5 million to the European Union. Close to 3 million Ukrainians crossed into Poland, 507 000 into Hungary and 364 000 into the Slovak Republic.

Daily outflows from Ukraine increased rapidly in the first days of the conflict, peaking at over 200 000 on 6 March 2022, and have declined progressively since then. As illustrated in Figure 1, according to UNHCR data daily outflows from Ukraine have stabilised at around 50 000 before declining further in recent days.

Figure 1. Daily inflows of refugees from Ukraine to neighbouring countries



Source UNHCR: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>.

The above figures report registered border crossing from Ukraine to neighbouring countries. A growing number of Ukrainians are moving onwards to other OECD countries. In total, the OECD estimates that as of 22 April 2022 more than 1.6 million people moved on to another OECD country. In particular, Germany registered more than 366 000 Ukrainians, the Czech Republic 299 000, Spain 134 000, Italy 93 000, Austria about 60 000 and Lithuania and France more than 45 000 each. In the meantime, about 25 000 Ukrainians arrived in Israel, 19 500 in Canada and more than 10 000 Ukrainians have applied for asylum at the southern border of the United States.

These secondary movements will continue and probably accelerate. Large numbers of people have already applied for the Canada-Ukraine Emergency Travel programme (as of 24 April 2022, 163 000 applications of which 57 000 had been approved) and for the special sponsorship scheme put in place in the United Kingdom (as of 20 April 2022, there were 107 000 applications received and 62 000 visas issued).

Once they reach their final destination in Europe, Ukrainian refugees may receive temporary protection status. According to provisional estimates by the EU Asylum Agency, about 2.3 million persons fleeing Ukraine registered for temporary protection in the EU+ from the beginning of the war through 24 April 2022. The final distribution of Ukrainian refugees is likely to be shaped, at least in part, by the relative importance of the Ukrainian diaspora before the conflict started (Box 1).

Box 1. Ukrainian diaspora in OECD countries before the start of the war

At the end of 2020, according to Eurostat, 1.35 million Ukrainian citizens held a valid residence permit in an EU country, representing the third-largest group of third-country nationals in the EU after those from Morocco and Turkey. Among these, just over 1 million held a residence permit with a duration longer than or equal to 12 months. More than 500 000 Ukrainians were in Poland, 223 000 in Italy, 165 000 in the Czech Republic, 95 000 in Spain, 80 000 in Germany, 58 000 in Hungary, 40 000 in the Slovak Republic, 31 000 in Lithuania, 29 000 in Portugal, 19 000 in Greece and 15 000 in France. This figure does not include Ukrainians naturalised in EU countries – about 100 000 over the past decade, according to OECD statistics.

Outside Europe, the largest migrant communities from Ukraine were registered in the United States and Israel. A large community of Ukrainian descent is also present in Canada.

In 2015/2016, more than 1.7 million people born in Ukraine were living in OECD countries – about 4.3% of the population borne in Ukraine. 45% of these were holding a tertiary degree, 26% had upper secondary education and 19% a lower education level. About 3.3 million Ukrainian-born people also lived in non-OECD countries – mainly Russia – but this latter group is partly a result of the breakup of the Soviet Union rather than a proper diaspora.

Mostly (highly educated) women and children

The general mobilisation in Ukraine prevents most men aged 18 to 60 from leaving the country. As a result, mostly women with children, some elderly people but very few working age man have left the country so far. Available data clearly corroborate this. In Poland for example, according to the Office of foreigners, out of the 1 million registrations by 22 April 2022, 48% were minor children and 92% of the adults were women. In Lithuania, about 42% of all Ukrainian refugees are minor children and 83% of the adults are women. Similarly in Moldova, according to the UNHCR, out of the more than 100 000 people who have decided to stay in the country by mid-April, minor children accounted for 50% and women for 80% of all Ukrainian adults.

Countries further away from Ukrainian borders have apparently a slightly lower share of children, ranging between 32% (e.g. France and Greece) and 40% (e.g. Czech Republic and Belgium). In Spain for example, 37% of all Ukrainian refugees registered by 22 April were below 18 years old and 77% of all adults were women (9% of adults are over 65). Similarly, about 35-36% of Ukrainian refugees in Italy, Portugal as well as Estonia and Latvia are minors.

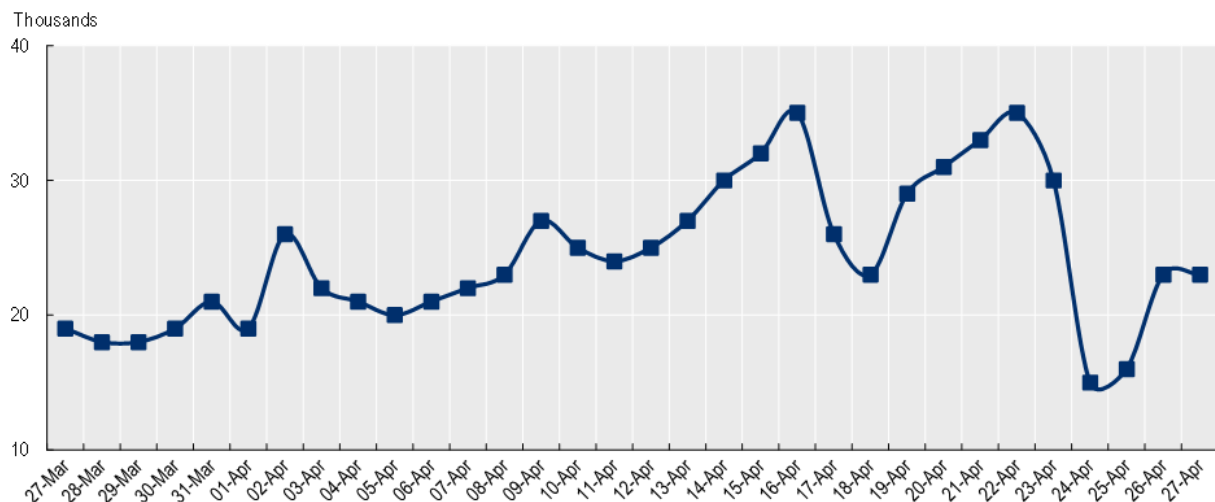
Data on unaccompanied minors are very limited and do not allow to assess the full scope of the phenomenon. Information on separated children (i.e. children who are accompanied by an adult who is not their legal guardian) is also missing, but anecdotal evidence suggests that the phenomenon could be sizeable, leading to important and quite unique protection needs for this very vulnerable group.

The limited information currently available on the level of education of Ukrainian refugees suggests not only that a higher share of them are tertiary educated than among other refugee groups, but that they are also more highly educated than the general Ukrainian active population (among which 34% were tertiary educated in 2019). While there are no systematic figures on the socio-economic characteristics, notably from EU countries neighbouring Ukraine, there is some information available for individual host countries.¹ A survey of 2000 Ukrainians refugees carried out in Germany by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community in the third week of March found that among all adults surveyed, 73% had tertiary education, 19% upper secondary education and 7% were low-educated. In Spain, 61% of all registered adults have a tertiary diploma, 11% have upper secondary schooling and 25% have a professional qualification while less than 1% without any education.

Towards increasing returns to Ukraine?

At this stage, many uncertainties remain regarding the duration of the conflict and future refugee flows. By 22 April 2022, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine reported that more than 1.1 million Ukrainians have “returned” to the country since the start of the war. Around 30 000 people are reportedly crossing back into Ukraine on a daily basis (Figure 2), although some recent fluctuations are observed probably due to the Orthodox Easter period. “Returns” includes an uncertain share of short-term cross-border movements and pendular migration. It therefore does not necessarily indicate sustainable returns, as the security situation in Ukraine remains unpredictable.

Figure 2. Daily returns of Ukrainians a the Ukrainian border since March 2022, thousands



Source: Ukrainian Governmental Portal (<https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en>).

¹ Bundesministerium des Innern und für Heimat (2022), *Geflüchtete aus der Ukraine*, Bundesministerium des Innern und für Heimat [Germany], available at www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/veroeffentlichungen/nachrichten/2022/umfrage-ukraine-fluechtlinge.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2; Ministerio de inclusión, seguridad social y migraciones (2022), *Cifras de los dispositivos creados para Ucrania* [Spain], available at https://public.tableau.com/views/ucrania_16490687789290/ucrania_cifras?%3AshowVizHome=no&%3Aembed=true#1.

Immigration/permits granted in OECD and EU countries

When the armed conflict erupted in Ukraine, many EU and OECD countries quickly granted immigration concessions to Ukrainian nationals, such as visa exemptions, extended stays or prioritisation of immigration applications. On 4 March 2022, the Council of the European Union enacted by means of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382, for the first time ever, the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), for those fleeing Ukraine and arriving in the EU from 24 February 2022 onwards. Although there is a certain margin of discretion, EU Member States are bound by this legal framework and cannot offer a lower set of rights than those foreseen by the Directive to the beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs).

Other OECD countries (and Denmark, which is not bound by the TPD) responded nationally to the Ukraine crisis and took, to varying degrees, measures to facilitate the entry and stay of displaced people. The United States opened a humanitarian parole option from 25 April 2022. Ukrainian citizens – resident in Ukraine as of 11 February 2022 – can be sponsored for humanitarian parole by a US sponsor. Applications are filed online under a new process. Approved applicants are eligible for parole into the United States and receive work authorisation for up to two years.

Israel admits as immigrants Ukrainians approved to enter under the Law of Return. Those who are eligible but have not been approved may enter provisionally and complete their immigration process after arrival. Israel has a visa-free regime for Ukrainians but since 14 April 2022 non-immigrants must be invited by “family or friends” who are citizens of Israel – Israeli citizens who must sign a declaration for the invitee (that they do not intend to remain and will not request asylum) on the website of the Population and Immigration Authority.

Entry and visa requirements

Since 2017, Ukrainian nationals have been authorised to travel to the Schengen area for up to 90 days without a visa. The visa requirement for Ukrainian nationals travelling to Ireland was lifted as an emergency measure on 25 February 2022. They can also enter other OECD countries, like Israel, Turkey, Colombia or Costa Rica, for up to 3 months visa-free. For countries where a visa is required, further concessions may now apply. These include the possibility to apply from safe (neighbouring) countries, e.g. to enter the United Kingdom or Japan, or priority processing for urgent visa applications, as in Australia or New Zealand. Canada has established a special pathway for Ukrainians (CUAET), temporarily eliminating many of the usual visa requirements. Visa waivers and other facilitations do generally not exclude border checks carried out by national authorities for identity control or registration purposes (see below). At the EU level, the European Commission issued operational guidelines on easing external border controls and providing immediate support to border countries of Ukraine.

Protection status: Scope and eligibility

While national variations may apply (e.g. scope extended to other categories, varying application processes, longer permit validity, wider rights and benefits), in the EU the TPD sets out minimum standards for giving temporary protection.

European Member States are bound to grant TPD status to both Ukrainian nationals who resided in Ukraine before or on 24 February 2022, and stateless people and foreign citizens who benefited from international (or equivalent national) protection in Ukraine before that date. Denmark and Switzerland, while not bound by the Directive, offer a similar protection scheme to these categories (respectively through the Temporary residence permit under the Special Act and the Special Permit “S”).

Holders of a permanent residence permit in Ukraine, unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin, are also protected in most EU Member States, either under the TPD regime or under an “adequate” form of protection under national law. In Austria, Greece and Estonia, adequate protection mainly consists of the possibility for these individuals to lodge an application for international protection as prescribed in national law. Croatia, Finland, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands grant temporary protection to stateless people or to third-country nationals who legally resided in Ukraine before or on 24 February 2022 on a temporary permit.

Unlike other EU Member States, Poland and Hungary distinguish beneficiaries of protection arriving from Ukraine according to their nationality under national law. In both countries, the national temporary protection regime (provided in Poland by the Special Law adopted on 7 March 2022 and by the Gov. Decree 86/2022 in Hungary) only applies to Ukrainian nationals and their family members, while third-country nationals or permanent residents in Ukraine are subject to a distinct protection scheme, with different status or registration process.

Non-EU protection schemes and temporary pathways primarily target Ukrainian citizens and their family members. Whereas the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) or the Australian temporary humanitarian visa are available to any Ukrainian fleeing the conflict, New Zealand and the United Kingdom opted for Sponsorship Schemes that allow Ukrainian nationals or their family members to come to the country only if they have a named sponsor who can provide support and accommodation. In the United Kingdom, eligible sponsors for individual Ukrainians lacking family ties in the host country include community organisations, British firms and British citizens.

Most EU Member States have put in place specific measures and arrangements for Ukrainian nationals already present in the EU territory prior to the invasion of Ukraine. Usually, an extension of stay is granted, either upon request (e.g. in Austria, France, Latvia or Spain) or automatically (in Poland and Estonia). In the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, Poland and Lithuania, Ukrainian nationals who left the country not long before 24 February 2022 and who found themselves in EU territory are also eligible for temporary protection. Other countries offer temporary protection to Ukrainian nationals who left their country long before the Russian invasion (Netherlands) or even regardless of their date of departure from Ukraine (Slovak Republic).

Outside the EU, a similar approach is followed by Australia (where an automatic 6-months extension of visas is granted to already present Ukrainians), Canada, Korea, New Zealand (12 months extended stay for Ukrainian nationals whose visas expire before the end of 2022) and the United Kingdom (3 years permission under the forthcoming Ukraine Extension Scheme). Ukrainians (and individuals without nationality who last resided in Ukraine) present in the United States as of 11 April 2022 now benefit from the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 18 months, allowing them to stay and apply for employment authorisation in the United States. Israel allows Ukrainian non-immigrants to remain as tourists.

Removal of Ukrainian nationals in an irregular situation in EU/OECD countries is either suspended or postponed. In Spain, the temporary protection is extended to any person affected by the conflict, including Ukrainian nationals in an irregular situation on the Spanish territory. In several other EU Member States, lodging an application for international protection (Lithuania, Bulgaria, Malta, Poland, Italy), temporary protection (Belgium), or both (Finland, Latvia), remains an option for these people.

Registration and application processes

Registration or application processes vary across OECD countries. Whereas the TPD offers swift protection and rights to mass arrivals of people in need, waiving the need for the examination of individual applications, it does not preclude from applying for international protection or another legal migration status. Temporary protection is, however, not automatic. In the vast majority of EU Member States, initial registration takes place upon arrival, either at national borders or in the country (in dedicated centres,

municipalities or local police stations), but a separate procedure is required for obtaining the temporary protection permit. In nearly half of the EU Member States, authorities issue a temporary certificate, confirming the registration for temporary protection, before a residence permit is requested or issued. By contrast, in Ireland, a temporary protection letter issued at the border amounts to a genuine residence permit.

Special registration processes may apply to migrants without proper documentation or for unaccompanied minors, involving the use of separate databases and/or the co-operation of specialised authorities (e.g. in Belgium, Croatia, and Romania), such as protection services or social assistance. Unaccompanied minors are in principle immediately assigned a Special guardian to ensure legal representation and carry out further actions or proceedings in their interest.

Documents required

Under the EU Council Decision, applicants are only required to demonstrate their nationality, their Ukraine-issued protection status or their residence rights in Ukraine, as well as their family link(s) as appropriate. Yet when assessing documentary evidence, Member States are encouraged to ensure a rapid process with reduced formalities. In the European Union and beyond, national authorities are quite lenient when (travel) documents are unavailable or no longer valid. In the United States, in early March, USCIS clarified that the invasion of Ukraine was considered an “extreme situation” justifying procedural flexibility in a variety of immigration applications. In Israel, the requirement to have apostilles and criminal record certificates was temporary suspended for potential immigrants from Ukraine (and Russia).

Authorities in charge

In most OECD countries, authorities tasked with registering seekers of temporary protection and/or processing certificates or permits are asylum or migration authorities. Immigration services or Departments of Home Affairs in non-EU countries process the applications, submitted online (when available) or in-person, and issue permits to eligible applicants. These might take the form of existing visa/permits (e.g. visitor visa or temporary protection visa in Australia) or of a new status available for Ukrainian nationals and their family members (e.g. “Ukraine family/sponsorship scheme visa” in the United Kingdom, the CUAET in Canada or the temporary humanitarian visa (subclass 786) in Australia).

In EU countries, several authorities may be involved (including municipalities or local police or foreigners offices of the place of residence), especially in processes where a declaration of presence/arrival precedes the residence permit application or issuance. Online tools and ticketing for registration and/or applications have been put in place notably in Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus,² Hungary, Poland, and Sweden, in addition to localities in Germany. Depending on the country, BTPs receive either a temporary residence permit/card, a permission letter or a temporary certificate confirming the protection status and granting the corresponding rights to the holder. The average processing time for granting TPD permits vary across the EU (e.g. from 3 to 4 weeks in Austria and Finland; up to 5 weeks in Belgium or 45 calendar days in Hungary). Most EU countries refuse to grant TPD status when there are serious reasons to believe that the person has committed a serious crime or may be a threat to national security and/or public order, or when temporary protection has been granted by another MS.

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Rights granted to beneficiaries

Persons benefitting from temporary protection under the EU Directive receive a residence permit (or equivalent) for the entire duration of the protection (which can last from one year to three years, but in this case expires on 4 March 2023 as an initial matter, subject to provisions regarding Council Decision). All EU Member States aligned the validity of residence permits (as well as the possible renewals) with the Council Decision, while a few countries grant national status valid for an initial period of two or three years (e.g. Germany and Poland). The set of rights foreseen by the Directive includes access to the labour market and housing, medical assistance, and access to education for children (see next section for a discussion). Anyone residing legally in the EU also has a right to open a basic bank account. In France, the temporary residence permit (APS) granted to beneficiaries is to be acknowledged by banks to open bank accounts and a sworn statement is sufficient to prove the person's residence.

In non-EU OECD countries, the duration of the permit/protection scheme also varies from one year to three years: the Special "S permit" in Switzerland allows Ukrainian citizens to reside and work in the country for at least one year. In Canada, applicants eligible for the CUAET benefit from an extended 3-year stay, with the possibility to work or study. Ukrainian nationals (as well as stateless people who last regularly lived in Ukraine) present in the United States as of 11 April 2022 qualify for TPS for 18 months, renewable. In Denmark, permits granted under the Special Act are valid for an initial period of two years with a possible extension decided by the Danish Immigration and Integration Minister, until 17 March 2025.

In most OECD countries, a change of status remains possible. In Australia and Canada, an application for another permit (including for permanent residence) can be lodged after a certain time from the expiration of the previous status. In several EU countries, shifting from temporary protection to employment-based or family status is permitted, subject to eligibility criteria.

In most EU Member States, those granted temporary protection have the right to work without any restrictions or delay as soon as they have been issued a residence permit or, in some countries, a provisional certificate. On 1 April 2022, France adopted a Decree allowing BTPs to work without requesting a work permit. Italy also derogated from its annual immigration quotas to grant TP permits holders an immediate access to its labour market. Access to the labour market is subject to a work permit in Austria (facilitated by removal of the typical labour-market test) and in Hungary (except for certain shortage occupations).

In other OECD countries, Ukrainian citizens are entitled to work immediately in Australia (after receiving a notification letter), in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom (for those eligible for sponsorship schemes). Special protection status granted in Canada, United States or Switzerland do not include a right to work and a distinct permit or authorisation needs to be applied for (either to the immigration services or the competent local authority).

Reception support for Ukrainians in OECD and EU countries

To mitigate the risk of social and economic exclusion of refugees from Ukraine, many countries have provided reception support, including extending eligibility for social assistance, to this group. The EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) provides for a set of harmonised rights. While all of the EU Member States covered by the TPD have transposed the directive into national legislation, they are not bound to offer identical support provided the specified rights are recognised, and thus there have been variations across the countries.

Non-EU OECD countries as well as Denmark have extended similar support, but the level is often dependent on the type of visa granted. Those who have been sponsored typically do not receive the same benefits as other refugees from Ukraine. In addition, the treatment of Ukrainians who were present on a country's territory prior to 24 February 2022 has varied widely, in both EU countries and those without a

guiding directive. In most cases, these individuals are eligible for full reception support only if they seek asylum or other protection. Information on reception and integration measures is provided by a dedicated platform or website in many countries (France, for example, a platform for displaced persons, translated in Ukrainian, has been set up by the interministerial delegation for the reception and integration of refugees (DIAIR) in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior).

Material reception and access to housing support

Access to housing in reception centres

Access to housing is a central pillar of the EU TPD. In the EU, some countries rely primarily on private households for accommodation for Ukrainians (Belgium, Croatia, and Malta for example), though most countries do supplement reception centre housing with private households. In Belgium, municipalities supervise and manage the accommodation programme in private households for safety reasons. Slovenia, like a number of other EU countries, provides reception-centre accommodation, but this can be replaced with financial assistance for private housing. Cyprus also offers public assistance if no hotel-based housing is available.

In Bulgaria, hotels that accommodate and feed Ukrainians will receive BGN 40 (EUR 20) per day for a person for a period of three months. Where other options are unavailable (see below), Latvia finances stays in hotels for 90 days (not to exceed EUR 15 per person per day).

In Denmark, all applicants for a residence permit under the Special Act may be housed in an asylum centre. When granted, the Immigration Service will assign them to a municipality. Similarly, in Switzerland, those in need of accommodation first reside in federal asylum centres where they are assigned to a canton. The housing situation then depends on the organisation of each canton and may be collective or private.

In other non-EU countries, the level of support typically depends on whether Ukrainians enter as refugees (where they are housed or receive income support that can be used for housing) or under a sponsorship scheme. Australia also provides housing to arriving Ukrainians.

Support for housing after reception

Financial support for accommodation is provided either to local authorities or other accommodation providers offering housing or to persons fleeing Ukraine directly. Some EU Member States also have schemes in place that provide financial support directly to private individuals who house persons fleeing Ukraine.

In Finland, France, and Germany, housing can be covered by the standard asylum-seeker allowance, though the amount will vary. Prefectures in France have also signed 3-month renewable agreements with associations to organise housing, with an agreed daily cost. In Austria, where BTPs enter individual accommodation, they receive monthly rent support of EUR 150 (individual) or EUR 300 (families). Spain offers rental assistance, determined based on family size, for BTPs not residing in reception centres (i.e. only for those in second phase of the reception, living in apartments). There is also a complementary allowance for the deposit and real estate agent services. In Ireland, in circumstances where arrivals transition from hotels to rentals on the private market, BTPs may be eligible for the same housing allowance available to nationals (but would have to fulfil the same eligibility criteria as nationals).

In Luxembourg, BTPs transition from reception centres to hotels or hostels. In Italy and Lithuania, municipalities are charged with finding accommodation beyond initial registration centres. BTPs receive the same housing allowance as nationals; this is also the case in Israel. The Netherlands is developing a framework to compensate municipalities for accommodation a broad compensation to local authorities – covering also other expenses – is also foreseen in Germany.

Financial support to defray hosting households' costs

The level of support may differ when an individual is residing with a host family. Some governments provide these households with financial support. The Czech Republic pays CZK 3 000 (EUR 122) per person per month, not to exceed CZK 12 000 (EUR 490). Danish municipalities can grant up to DKK 500 (EUR 67) per day per Ukrainian refugee to the household. In Lithuania, households may receive support beginning in the second month of hosting, for up to three months. Apartment owners can claim EUR 150 per month for the first person and EUR 50 per month for each additional person. In Poland, hosts may request a cash benefit of up to PLN 40 (EUR 8.60) per person per day for up to 60 days. In the Slovak Republic, hosts receive EUR 7 per person per night (EUR 3.50 for minors under the age of 15). The United Kingdom provides a payment of GBP 350 (EUR 420) per month to sponsoring households. As of 29 April 2022, Latvia announced compensation for host households of up to EUR 300 per month (at the request of the household). As an alternative, where necessary, Latvia will assist Ukrainians in housing rentals not to exceed EUR 400 per month (including utilities).

Austria, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands have chosen to provide a contribution to the BTP family that can be used to defray household costs. In Belgium, households are allowed to enter into modest rental agreements once the BTP is working or has integration income. If the BTP finds permanent personal accommodation, public Centres for Social Welfare will help with an installation allowance. If multiple persons are staying with one host family, the allowance per person is reduced. In Switzerland, the cantons have various systems to defray hosting households, covered with the lump sum that the cantons receive from the federal government.

Access to health care

Ukrainians fleeing violence face particular health risks, which makes access to health care a priority.

All OECD and EU Member States provide access to health care to some degree. In Australia, recipients of the temporary humanitarian visa are entitled to access Medicare. Province-level differences exist in Canada. Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta are offering health care services upon landing. New arrivals generally have access to urgent primary health care through the Interim Federal Health Program, which is offered as a last resort in extraordinary circumstances. In New Zealand, the national Accident Compensation Scheme covers everyone, regardless of status. Ukrainians are entitled to free hospital-level care and access to primary health care and pharmaceuticals.

The German Asylum Seekers' Benefit act allows coverage of medical care responding to vulnerabilities, but Ukrainians do not yet have access to statutory health care. Beginning 1 June 2022, Ukrainian refugees in Germany will have access to the social security system under the same conditions as refugees. The Slovak Republic provides access to emergency and necessary care.

The level of support often depends on status. In Bulgaria, BTPs have access only to emergency care, though vulnerable persons have access under the same conditions as Bulgarian citizens. In Sweden, children have full access to health care, but adults may access emergency health and dental care that cannot wait (i.e. due to maternity). Switzerland retroactively registers individuals for health insurance based on the date of submission of an application for protection status and registration with a federal asylum centre. In the United States, refugees are eligible for Medicaid or refugee medical assistance for up to 12 months, but holders of other status (including Temporary Protected Status) would not be covered.

Income support and other subsistence measures

The majority of countries provide financial support to BTPs to cover basic needs, but levels and mechanisms vary widely across countries. Figure 3 below presents monthly allocation for single refugees in accommodation as an indication of cross country differences.

In Italy and Poland, cash benefits are available for BTPs in independent accommodation. In Italy, BTPs may receive EUR 300 per month per person (EUR 150 per child) for a period of three months. In Poland, BTPs receive daily support graduated by family size. Polish municipalities also provide a one-time support of PLN 300 (EUR 65) per person to cover basic needs including food, clothing and shoes, hygiene products, and housing fees. In Austria, Finland, and France, BTPs are entitled to an allowance for individuals seeking international protection that is scaled based on family situation and level of accommodation support. In the Netherlands, the financial allowance is EUR 260 per person per month, regardless of family size. In Sweden, BTPs receive the same allowances as applicants for international protection, which is scaled based on whether food is included with accommodation. Only BTPs who are employed in Sweden are eligible for social security.

In Hungary, adults must be complying with job-seeker requirements to receive a subsidy. Spain has a two-phase system, designed to help BTPs gain autonomy. In phase one, maintenance aid (EUR 170/month for an individual) and pocket money are provided, separately from a rental allowance. The second phase covers an allowance for basic needs. Additional financial support also exists for a variety of special situations, including childbirth.

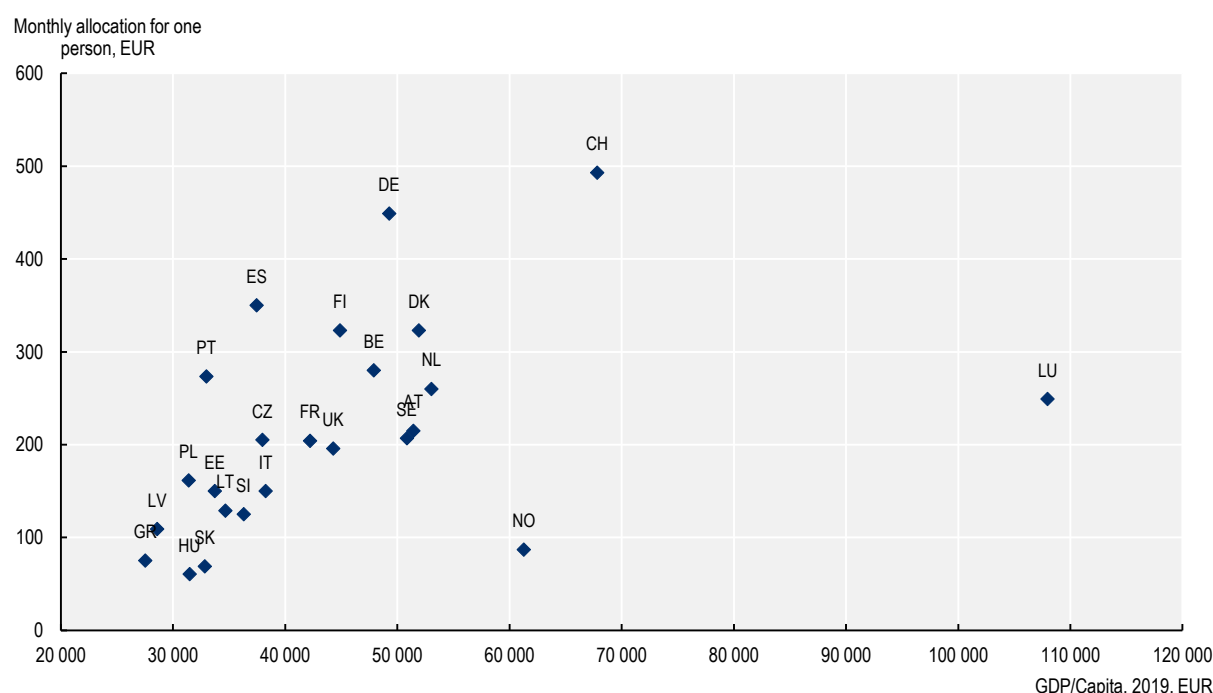
In the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, and Malta, BTPs access the same core social services as residents. The Czech Republic also approved a benefit of CZK 5 000 (EUR 200) per month per person. BTPs in reception centres in Luxembourg receive a monthly allowance for needs. In Bulgaria, BTPs may access social assistance and can receive a one-time benefit of BGN 375 (EUR 192) to meet urgent needs. In Ireland, BTPs may also access certain social assistance. In Greece, legislation provides for the possibility of financial assistance, which will be made available to beneficiaries as soon as EU funding is approved for the expenditure.

In Canada, some provinces provide income support. Ukrainians with a temporary humanitarian visa in Australia are eligible for a Special Benefit. In Korea and the United States, migrants designated as refugees have access to financial support. In New Zealand, sponsoring family must commit to covering expenses for arriving Ukrainians. In the United Kingdom, beneficiaries of the various schemes for Ukrainians have the right to access public funds, but income support is only available to those who have made a protection claim.

In Germany, BTP initially receive only allocations for asylum seekers but this will change after 1 June 2022 when they become eligible for social protection under the same conditions as recognised refugees.

Israel provides additional support to new immigrants from Ukraine, who are considered refugees. They receive more than the usual new immigrant support package (e.g. arrival grant of NIS 6 000 instead of 3 300; 11 000 for a couple and 15 000 for a family) to reflect the fact they arrive unprepared.

Figure 3. Monthly allocation for a single Ukrainian refugee in accommodation and GDP/capita, selected European countries



Note: Data for Norway and Italy are for people in centres where meals are provided.

Access to education

Public education is widely available for minor children

All OECD and EU countries provide Ukrainian children with access to education, although classroom capacity is strained in countries of first reception. Some children continue to follow a Ukrainian curriculum online. In many countries, notably Germany and Greece, children attend reception classes where they receive some language support. Estonia has announced a short- and a long-term plan. Under the short-term plan, there is an expectation that children will eventually resume education outside Estonia, whereas the long-term plan will integrate the child into regular education system of Estonia. The Czech Republic, Germany, and Luxembourg have implemented “fast track” measures to speed employment of Ukrainian teachers, which facilitates the education of large numbers of Ukrainian children, many of whom do not speak the host country language. Spain has announced 200 vacancies for Ukrainian language assistants to support the school integration of children displaced from Ukraine during the year 2022. In France, children up to the age of three have access to public daycare, free of charge until 2022. Information for minor children who fled the conflict is centralised on the website of the Ministry of Education.

Individuals pursuing tertiary education receive some support

For adults, access to education is less common. Several countries (notably Austria, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Malta, and Sweden) specify that general access to education is limited to minors. However, some countries also have made financial support available for those who seek to pursue tertiary education. Austria has waived tuition fees for Ukrainian university students currently enrolled in Austrian institutions, and Latvia will provide a study grant for completion of courses. Lithuania has provided for sponsoring of studies, subject to institutional capacity. While the new temporary permit does not give access to higher

education, Denmark is offering financial aid to families. Bulgaria is reducing tuition fees for those currently studying in Bulgaria.

France has set up a scheme where African students who fled Ukraine can enter the same course of study in a French university. Hungary is allowing all international students to continue their studies at Hungarian universities regardless of nationality. Romanian universities are encouraged to supplement their budgeted places up to 20% of their capacity (as established by the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education). In Canada, Ukrainians already in Canada may seek a new study permit. Individuals traveling to Canada may also study. However, international student fees may apply in some provinces.

Some countries have also offered financial support to the education sector, as in the case of France. Austria, Italy, and Sweden offer support to institutions to hire Ukrainian university professors.

Access to integration measures

To date, expansion of eligibility for a full range of integration measures – including language and civics education – to Ukrainians remains the exception to the rule, though access is gradually expanding. Canada announced the expansion of the federal Settlement Program to Ukrainians on 30 March 2022, for an initial duration of one year. Arrivals in Australia similarly have access to the Humanitarian Settlement Program. Recipients of temporary collective protection in Norway have both a right and in some cases an obligation (where settled by the government) to participate in a municipal introduction programme, which contemplates an individualised integration plan. BTPs in Germany will have access to the full range of integration support. Ukrainian refugees in Israel who are recognised as immigrants benefit from the full package offered to new immigrants; those admitted temporarily as tourists do not have access to any measures. At the same time, the majority of countries have rather identified specific measures to assist Ukrainians with their immediate needs, considering that their duration of stay is deemed temporary in nature.

Job search support

While access to the right to work is covered by the EU Directive and possible in other countries, this right remains subject to applicable professional rules and national labour-market policies. In the EU, most countries offer support to Ukrainians in finding a job. Typically, this is through the Public Employment Service (PES). Countries such as Denmark have begun collecting lists of jobs that employers believe Ukrainians could perform with little training or language knowledge. In France and Sweden, BTPs can register as jobseekers and receive advice and support from the PES (including a skills assessment and orientation in the case of France). This is also the case in most other OECD countries, although the degree of support varies. Spain offers financial support for pre-training, training and re-training to help reconcile working with family life. Outside the EU, Canada has set up a dedicated job bank for Ukrainians. Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States all offer some support through public employment services. In some countries, a specific unit is dedicated to BTPs. The Luxembourg Employment Agency has such a unit, and Portugal's Institute of Employment and Vocational Training has mobilised a task force to co-ordinate skills matching between Ukrainian arrivals and Portuguese businesses. France has created an online portal to connect BTPs to companies, which can list positions they intend to offer to BTPs. BTPs may benefit from other employment programmes set up by the Ministry of Interior and of Labour (such as HOPE, focussed on shortage occupations). No specific measures have been announced in Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Malta, Poland, or Slovenia.

Another form of support for employment is the removal of qualification requirements or the expedition of evaluations. Lithuania will exempt Ukrainians granted temporary protection from the language requirements for certain employment (including teaching) for a period of two years. Individual qualification determinations will be at the discretion of employers. Poland has shortened the timeline for recognition of medical qualifications for this group, and the Slovak Republic has arranged to facilitate access by medical

personnel to the labour market. Spain is also undertaking fast-track assessment of medical degrees and other qualifications. BTPs in France also benefit from accelerated assessment procedures and experimental support programmes designed for foreigners.

Job training and adult education

The majority of EU countries offer access to vocational training, though this is not part of the offering in Finland, or Slovenia. In Latvia, this is offered through the Public Employment Service, and in Cyprus, Ukrainians may access adult education courses. BTPs who register as jobseekers in France have access to the full range of support services and vocational training offered by the PES. In Sweden, Ukrainians have access to higher vocational education if they fulfil language requirements (a few courses are available in English) but not to adult education. Under Denmark's special law, the government extended eligibility for the IGU programme to Ukrainians. This Basic Integration Training Programme is a two-year course in which study (vocational or language) is complemented with work experience and wage-subsidised work. After the programme is completed, the participant receives a training certificate. In Spain, adult education is being strengthened, especially Spanish language education for foreigners, to encourage Ukrainian citizens to access accreditation processes for professional skills.

Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) is proposing to fund foundational/transferable skills training and wrap-around support to newcomer Ukrainian women with temporary resident status in Canada. Ukrainians have access to vocational training through the expansion of the Settlement Program. Australia and Switzerland also offer vocational training. In the United States, adults have access to the adult education system regardless of status, though a fee may be required.

Host-country language

While access to language training remains limited, this is gradually changing. For example, Ukrainians in Switzerland are eligible for publicly funded language courses. This is also the case in Austria and Germany as well as in Norway, where refugees from Ukraine are eligible for the standard introduction activities for new arrivals among which language training is a key component. In Luxembourg, BTPs are given vouchers for language courses. In Latvia, language is one of the offerings from the Public Employment Service to which Ukrainians have access. Similarly, the Czech Republic offers free language courses for jobseekers through the Labour offices. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) implemented a specific programme, in addition to the existing training mainly available on their Carif-Oref platform, including a language assessment, training courses of 100 to 200 hours to reach CEFR level A1, 100 hours to reach level A2, and 100 hours to reach level B1. Training may be adapted to individuals with different levels of education, and they are available in person or online. The Slovak Republic has emphasised online courses and language for students, but are planning a more systematic approach. There is no access to publicly funded language courses in Cyprus, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Malta, or Poland. In Sweden, temporary protection holders do not have access to "Swedish for Immigrants" (which is free of charge and otherwise available to all immigrants), though some civil society organisations offer basic language training.

Table 1. Rights and benefits of dedicated protection schemes by host country

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Australia	3 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (access to Medicare)	Eligibility to the Special Benefit (paid at the same rate as JobSeeker Payment – for refugees over 22 years – and Youth Allowance payment – for refugees under 22 years)	Access to the Humanitarian Settlement Program (language courses, vocational trainings, job assistance)
Austria	1 year (renewable twice for 6 months periods)	Yes	Yes (tuition fees waived for higher education)	Yes (arrival centres for short-term accommodation) Where BTPs access private housing, they receive rent support of EUR 150/month (individual) or EUR 300/month (family)	Yes (health insurance)	Yes (EUR 150 for the rent and EUR 215 for meals for 1 single adult)	Language courses, vocational training
Belgium	1 year (renewable twice for 6 months periods)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary, higher education in the case of recognised diplomas)	Yes (primarily private housing, though accommodation is offered by municipalities as necessary)	Yes	Yes (in asylum centres, EUR 280 for 1 single adult/month to meet material needs. If all reception structures are completely saturated, the BTPs has the right to social welfare allowance of EUR 1093.80 per month/single adult).	Language courses, vocational training
Bulgaria	1 year (renewable)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary, higher education in the case of recognised diplomas)	Yes (temporary accommodation options – primarily hotels, volunteers)	Yes (emergency only)	Yes (support of BGN 40 (EUR 20) per person per night for up to three months and one-time social assistance in the amount of BGN 375 (EUR 192).	Vocational training

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Canada	3 years	Yes	Yes (student permit for higher education)	Yes (sponsorship programme)	Yes (urgent primary health care)	No	Access to Settlement Program (language, job training, and wrap-around support)
Chile	Refugee applicants initially receive protection for 8 months, renewable until the application is resolved.	Yes	Yes	No. Rental assistance in cases of high vulnerability.	Yes (access to public health care)	No	Psychological assistance, language integration assistance in cases of high vulnerability.
Croatia	1 year (renewable twice for 6 months periods)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (BTP-specific reception centre for first 48 hours if necessary, then collective accommodation or private housing)	Yes	Yes (BTPs have the same rights as Croatian nationals under the Social Welfare Act and may receive one-off annual assistance of up to HRK 2 500 (EUR 330) for an individual, or HRK 3 500 (EUR 460) per family)	Language courses, vocational training, job assistance
Cyprus	1 year (renewable)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (hotels, private housing. EUR 100 of allowance for the rent, as for all asylum seekers)	Yes (access to public hospitals for free)	Yes (a detailed breakdown per age group, spending, family structure and housing type. For 1 single adult in an accommodation provided by the State, monthly allowance of approx. EUR 361.)	Vocational training
Czech Republic	1 year (renewable, starting from 31 March 2022)	Yes	Yes	Yes (temporary shelter for 30 days and hotels for up to 90 days, followed by a housing allowance)	Yes (access to the public health insurance system)	Yes (provision of a humanitarian benefit of CZK 5 000 (approx. EUR 205) per month per person. Amount received by households hosting refugees: CZK 3 000 (EUR 122) per person accommodated in a given month for more than 16 consecutive days. Maximum of CZK 12 000 (EUR 490) for 4 or more accommodated persons)	Free language courses for jobseekers, vocational training, job assistance, counselling, childcare

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Denmark	2 years (with a possible extension for an additional year)	Yes	Yes (all levels of education)	Yes (asylum centre or private housing)	Yes (all health care services)	Yes (payment of refugees and others for stays in temporary accommodation is DKK 2 402 = EUR 323 for 1 single adult per month, for a couple without children the allowance is DKK 4 401 = EUR 591 per month, for a couple with 1, 2 or 3 children the financial support amounts to DKK 4 802 = EUR 645 approx. per month. Possibility for the municipalities to grant hosting household a support of DKK 500 (EUR 67).	Language courses, vocational training, skills assessment
Estonia	1 year (renewable each 6 months up to 2 years)	Yes	Yes (fee waivers for higher education)	Yes (reception centres or private homes, then one-time cash payment to cover housing costs)	Yes (urgent medical aid)	Subsistence allowance that is 6 times the national subsistence level for a family (currently EUR 150 per month for the first member of the family and EUR 120 for each subsequent member)	Language courses, vocational training, job assistance
Finland	1 year (renewable each 6 months up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (reception centres or private accommodation)	Yes	Yes (in reception centres, where meals are not provided, monthly financial allowance of EUR 323.21 for 1 single adult, EUR 273.06 for the other family members over 18 years and EUR 206.19 for a child.)	Language courses
France	6 months (initial period renewable, possibly up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary, financial support for higher education)	Yes: Step 1: emergency accommodation (1-2 nights) Step 2: transitory accommodation (hostels, gymnasium) Step 3: access to social housing	Yes (access to universal care)	Yes (BTPs are entitled to the Asylum Seekers' Allowance. The amount of the allowance depends on the family composition. Amount of EUR 14.2/day for a single adult who does not receive accommodation from the State and EUR 6.8/day for a single adult in catered accommodation)	Language courses, job assistance, vocational training and streamlined assessment of qualifications
Germany	2 years (renewable each 6 months up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (residence permit for higher education)	Yes (after short-term accommodation in a centre, migrants may find private housing or be accommodated by the federal states)	Yes	Asylum-seeker benefits until 1 June 2022, then the same support as refugees (approx. EUR 360 per individual per month)	Language courses, vocational training

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Greece	1 year (renewable twice for 6 months periods)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (short-term and long-term accommodation available)	Yes (health care insurance)	Relevant Ministerial Decision provides for the possibility to provide financial assistance. It will be available to beneficiaries, as soon use of EU funding is approved.	Vocational training
Hungary	As long as the situation persists	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (reception centres and private housing)	Yes (primary health care and medical care including mental health care and psychological support for children)	Yes (support subsidy for job seekers of HUF 22 800 = EUR 61 per month and support subsidy for minors is HUF 13 700 = EUR 37 per month per minor)	Language courses, vocational training
Iceland	1 year (renewable for up to 3 years)	Yes (conditionally, then subject to application by employer)	Yes (for children)	Yes (emergency housing is being arranged)	Yes (health insurance)	Yes (collective protection permit provides access to social services and maintenance. Allowance paid weekly after a four-week stay. Adults receive ISK 2 700 = EUR 19.42 per week, children receive ISK 1 000 = EUR 7.20 per week)	Work directorate advertises targeted job offers
Ireland	1 year (renewable)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (hotels/guest houses. BTPs renting on the private market may be eligible for Housing Assistance Payments (HAP))	Yes (access to public health care services)	Yes (social welfare payments where appropriate)	Vocational training, job assistance
Israel	Non-immigrants: Initially 3 months for new arrivals Immigrants: indefinite (naturalisation)	No (non-immigrants) Yes (immigrants)	No (non-immigrants) Yes (immigrants)	No (non-immigrants) Yes (immigrants)	Yes (non-immigrants may receive free urgent medical care. Immigrants may access all services)	No (non-immigrants) Yes (immigrants) Initial cash subsidy (NIS 6-15 000 (EUR 1 705 – 4 263) depending on family size), standard immigrant package of monthly support for six months	No (non-immigrants) Yes (immigrants may access language courses, training vouchers)

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Italy	1 year	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (reception centres or private households)	Yes	Yes (a subsistence allowance of EUR 300 per month per person over 18 off accommodation and EUR 150 per month per adult in accommodation)	Language courses, vocational training
Japan	1 year (renewable)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (YEN 2400/day (EUR 17.53) for living expenses for 1 single adult)	Language courses, vocational training, job assistance.
Korea	Until the situation in UA improves/90 days for those who come for the first time in KOR	Yes (refugees only)	Yes (refugees only)	No	Yes	No	No
Latvia	1 year	Yes	Yes (all levels of education)	Yes (reception centre/private household. Transition from emergency housing is responsibility of the municipality)	Yes	Yes (Monthly allowance of EUR 109 for the first person of the family and EUR 76 for each subsequent person in a Ukrainian household. A 'last resort' lump-sum benefit in the case of a crisis (EUR 272 to an adult and EUR 190 per child) Other state benefits are available based on family situation.	Language courses, vocational training

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Lithuania	1 year, (renewable for an additional year)	Yes	Yes (for minors only)	Yes (reception centre/private household. Transition from emergency housing is responsibility of the municipality. A housing allowance is offered on same basis as Lithuanian nationals.)	Yes	Monthly financial assistance for one single adult: EUR 129 if average income per person < EUR 141, 9/month	Language courses, vocational training, job assistance
Luxembourg	1 year (renewable each 6 months up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (for children only)	Yes (reception centre for the first couple of days, then private housing)	Yes	In centres, if food is not provided, the amount is EUR 249 per individual; otherwise, the amount is EUR 28, 29. For minors, an amount of EUR 207 if food is not provided; otherwise, the amount is EUR 14, 14.	Language vouchers provided; vocational training and a dedicated job unit at employment agency
Malta	1 year (renewable for another two consecutive periods of 6 months each if the situation persists)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (private housing, with family members)	Yes	Weekly rate of the Social Assistance for the Year 2022 is EUR 111,18 per individual, additional payment of EUR 8.15 weekly for each additional member	Vocational training
Netherlands	1 year (renewable, up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary, higher professional education and university)	Yes (reception centre/private household. BTPs receive a monthly housing allowance of EUR 215/adult, EUR 55/child) in case of private reception	Yes	Amount of the living allowance is approximately EUR 260 per person per month. For BTPs in private reception, additional financial support specifically for housing EUR 215/month/person, EUR 55 for minors/person	Language courses, vocational training
New Zealand	2 years	Yes	Yes (under 18)	Yes (sponsorship programme)	Yes (access to primary health care and medicine)	No (sponsors cover expenses)	No further public or settlement support

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Norway	1 year (temporary collective protection regime, renewable for up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary, universities are creating additional places)	Yes	Yes (access to health care for physical ailments and illness, mental issues, addiction problems, and dental care)	In reception centres, BTPs are paid a sum of NOK 859 (EUR 87)/month/adult. Additional amount for single parents up to NOK 456 (EUR 46) and NOK 939 (EUR 95) for children aged 0-17 with parent or companion.	Between 18 and 55: right and obligation to follow an introduction programme, including training in Norwegian and social studies
Poland	18 months (starting from the 24 February 2022)	Yes	Yes (all levels of education, fee waivers for higher education)	Yes (reception centre/private home, then one-time lump sum housing allowance)	Yes	One-time support of PLN 300 (EUR 65) to cover basic needs. PLN 25 (EUR 5.40) per day for a single person, PLN 20/day – for a family of two, PLN 15/day – for a family of three, PLN 12.50 (EUR 2.70) per person per day for a family of four or more	Language courses, vocational training
Portugal	1 year (renewable each 6 months up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (all levels of education)	Yes	Yes	EUR 273 per month for one single adult	Language courses, vocational training, job assistance
Romania	1 year (automatically expanded by a maximum of two sixth-month periods if the conflict persists)	Yes (same condition as nationals)	Yes (primary and secondary; universities are creating additional places)	Yes (schools housing Ukrainians receive a subsidy)	Yes (primary health care and emergency medical assistance)	Yes	Language courses; skills recognition
Slovak Republic	1 year (renewable)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary) Some universities have made arrangements	Yes	Yes (emergency and necessary care)	Material needs (EUR 68.80/month for an individual in reception centre) and a protective allowance are provided on a sliding scale based on household size and identification of special needs and any other allowances based on family situation.	Language courses, job assistance

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Slovenia	1 year (renewable twice for 6 months period)	Yes	Yes (all levels of education)	Yes (the majority of BTPs are accommodated in private accommodations, the rest of the beneficiaries are accommodated in receptions centres)	Yes (minors are entitled to the same health care services as Slovenian minors. In justified cases, the health commission may approve wider range of emergency services to BTPs)	BTPs accommodated in reception centres receive allowance. Those without income and who are accommodated in private housing may apply for general financial assistance and for financial assistance for private accommodation.	180 hours of Slovenian language courses
Spain	1 year (renewable every year, up to 3 years)	Yes	Yes (all levels of education)	Rental assistance: EUR 376/month, for one individual EUR 489/month, for a family of 2; Up to EUR 780 per month, for a family of 8 or more; Plus allowance for a deposit, real estate agency services	Yes	Yes (two-tiered financial assistance, first to meet initial needs and second to encourage autonomy. In second phase, allowance for basic needs is EUR 350/individual/month and additional allowance of EUR 376/individual/month for housing)	Language courses, vocational training and, guidance for employment, financial support
Sweden	1 year	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (free housing provided)	Yes (emergency only, except for children, who access regular care)	Asylum-seeker allowance is scaled based on whether food is included with accommodation or food is not included in accommodation (24SEK/day (EUR 2.30) versus 71SEK/day (EUR 6.90) for a single adult, 19SEK/day (versus 61SEK/day per person a couple; 12SEK/day versus 37SEK/day for children)	Limited benefits, including vocational training if the BTP speaks the language). No access to SFI "Swedish for Immigrants", registration on PES available to find a job

	Duration of Temporary Protection	Work Rights	Education	Housing	Health	Financial support	Other integration measures
Switzerland	1 year (renewable)	Yes, with work permit	Yes (all levels of education)	Yes (federal asylum centres, then BTPs are assigned to a canton where authorities are responsible for the accommodation; private housing possible)	Yes	Yes (the same financial support system as available for asylum seekers and provisionally admitted persons. Amounts per BTP vary across cantons and depending on size of the household)	Language courses, professional trainings, and child care
United Kingdom	up to 3 years	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	Yes (sponsorship programme)	Yes (access to NHS – National Health Services)	Yes (access to public funds based on individual or family needs. GBP 350 (420 EUR) are granted to families hosting Ukrainians during one year. Otherwise, asylum financial support is GBP 40.85 (EUR 49) per week)	No further integration support
United States	18 months (renewable)	Yes	Yes (primary and secondary)	No (TPS) Yes (refugees)	No (refugees only, though TPS holders may access insurance)	No (TPS) Yes (refugees are entitled to 8 months of Refugee Cash Assistance, if criteria of eligibility are met)	Adult education and vocational system eligibility is not status-based

Source: National data from reporting countries.