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Analytical Note

“Support for Ukrainians Abroad Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine”

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List of Abbreviations

FRG - Federal Republic of Germany

EU - European Union

MFA — Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

UN- United Nations

RF — Russian Federation

USA - United States of America

Introduction

The large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, which continues the armed aggression initiated in February 2024, has triggered a new wave of internal displacement and mass exodus from the country. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees¹, **over 6.021 million Ukrainians** were outside Ukraine as of mid-July 2024. According to the European Commission², by the end of 2023, 4.31 million citizens from non-EU countries who were forcibly displaced due to the large-scale Russian invasion on February 24, 2022, had temporary protection status in the EU.

Most countries have shown their willingness to accept Ukrainians who were forced to flee from hostilities, defining separate grounds for their stay and providing various support measures in different volumes.

This analysis was conducted to assess the state of support for Ukrainians residing in EU member states, the Schengen area, and the OSCE. The situation in 54 countries was analyzed.

The tasks formulated in preparing the analytical report were:

- To determine the current grounds for stay;
- To assess changes in the number of those staying;
- To identify main trends across countries;
- To evaluate the state and volume of support for Ukrainians, particularly in areas such as housing, medical support, employment, and access to education;
- To identify additional support measures provided to Ukrainians abroad aimed at their integration.

The analysis was based on information provided by Ukraine's foreign diplomatic missions and information obtained from public resources.

This document contains seven substantive sections that provide summarized information on the main areas, as well as conclusions and recommendations.

The presented results are a step in determining the adequacy of the conditions and support for Ukrainians who are forcibly staying abroad. The data may be considered when forming state policy and can become a focus of the work of foreign diplomatic missions. Specific support practices can be used at the national level to address issues arising for internally displaced persons and asylum seekers in Ukraine.

¹ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

² <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20240208-1>

Chapter 1. Grounds for the Stay of Ukrainians in Foreign Countries

The EU decided to grant temporary protection status to Ukrainians. The EU Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 04.03.2022³ activated temporary protection for the first time, aimed at immediately providing temporary asylum in the EU. Subsequently, the EU Council Decision of 28.09.2023 approved the European Commission's proposal to extend the temporary protection mechanism for Ukrainian citizens until 04.03.2025. The EU Council Decision⁴ of 25.06.2024 extended the temporary protection until 04.03.2026. It should be noted that according to EU Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20.01.2001⁵ on minimum standards for granting temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and measures to promote a balance of efforts between member states regarding the reception of such persons and bearing the consequences, the term of temporary protection for third-country nationals can be a maximum of three years. Each EU member state can adopt its own decisions and introduce more favorable additional rights and guarantees.

Most EU member states are expected to decide on extending temporary protection until March 2026. The term has been extended in **Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, and Finland.**

As of May 2024, most EU countries have extended temporary protection until 04.03.2025. In **Italy and Portugal**, temporary protection was extended only until the end of the year, i.e., until 31.12.2024. The temporary protection term for Ukrainian citizens in Poland was extended until 30.09.2025. According to information as of May 2024, a decision on such an extension was expected since the term of stay was previously set only until 30.06.2024. It was noted that the changed term is longer than proposed by the EU Directive, as it takes into account the academic year terms, allowing to avoid overloading the Polish system in case of a surge in applications for changing the stay status.

Simultaneously, uncertainty regarding the duration of stay or delays in timely decision-making at the level of an individual country can cause uncertainty for Ukrainians and affect long-term planning, their employment, and continuation of education.

Countries outside the EU have various decisions regarding the grounds for the stay of Ukrainians on their territory. These include specific programs (e.g., the United Kingdom, Canada, the USA) and statuses (e.g., Liechtenstein, Switzerland, the Republic of Turkey), which provide simplified registration procedures and opportunities for employment, education, etc., as well as the absence of the need to

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32022D0382>

⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/06/25/ukrainian-refugees-council-extends-temporary-protection-until-march-2026/>

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2001/55/oj>

issue separate documents (e.g., the Republic of Albania) or extending the duration of stay (e.g., Georgia).

Since March 18, 2022, in **the United Kingdom** the government program "Homes for Ukraine" has been in effect, which provides a simplified procedure for Ukrainian citizens to enter the United Kingdom and obtain a residence permit for three years. On February 19, 2024, the stay of Ukrainians was extended for another 18 months. The Government of **Canada** has implemented the CUAET program, which allows for a stay in the country for up to three years, as well as free application for a study permit and an open work permit. Currently, the program is gradually being phased out. In the **USA**, the "Uniting for Ukraine" (U4U) program was introduced for Ukrainians, which provides a simplified procedure for obtaining a permit to enter and stay in the USA for two years with the right to work and receive certain social benefits, with the possibility of extension for another two years. It is also possible to obtain a residence permit with the right to work under Temporary Protected Status (TPS). For Ukrainians, it is valid until April 19, 2025, and is granted to those who were on the territory of the USA on non-immigrant visas or humanitarian parole as of August 16, 2023. In **Andorra**, it is possible to obtain temporary protection status. As in EU member states, it was granted until March 4, 2024, and was extended for only six months, i.e., until September 4, 2024. It should be noted that Andorra has set a limit on the maximum number of Ukrainian citizens who can receive temporary protection. Initially, this number was 250 people, and in January 2024, it was increased to 300 people.

In **Liechtenstein and Switzerland**, protection status is provided during the period of hostilities in Ukraine for one year and can be extended each time for one year. It differs from the usual asylum procedure in that individuals with protection status can immediately receive a work permit, and school-age children can attend educational institutions. Collective protection until March 4, 2026, is provided by **Iceland** as part of a joint policy with the EU. **Norway** has extended the stay of Ukrainians for another year.

In **Moldova**, a program for managing migration flows, granting asylum, and integrating foreigners for 2022-2025 is provided. The status of temporary protection for temporarily displaced persons was approved on January 18, 2023. On February 28, 2024, its term was extended until March 1, 2025.

In the **Republic of Albania**, Ukrainian citizens have the right to enter and stay without obtaining a residence permit. According to the Decision of the Council of Ministers of the RA No. 173 of March 18, 2022 (with amendments), Ukrainian citizens are under temporary protection status until September 17, 2024.

In **North Macedonia**, temporary stay status for humanitarian reasons or temporary protection status is provided, and the relevant temporary residence permits are issued for up to one year with the possibility of extension for another year. Temporary

protection status is granted by **Montenegro**, where the right to protection is extended until March 11, 2025, provided that no more than two calendar years have passed since the temporary protection was obtained by a Ukrainian citizen. Temporary protection can also be obtained in **Serbia**. In the **Republic of Turkey**, international protection status can be obtained, which is provided free of charge for one year. The Government of **Georgia** has extended the visa-free stay for Ukrainian citizens from one to three years.

In **Kazakhstan**, temporary protection is provided. Meanwhile, according to the national statistics bureau of Kazakhstan, starting from 2022, 1307 Ukrainians arrived in Kazakhstan, while 2800 left.

Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina do not provide any special conditions for the stay of Ukrainians on their territory. It is possible to obtain asylum seeker or refugee status. The authorities of Turkmenistan noted that such a decision was not made due to the constitutionally established permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan. It should be noted that the **overall dynamics** of the number of Ukrainians as of early 2024 compared to the start of the large-scale armed aggression **is decreasing** in most analyzed countries (35 out of 47 countries). An increase is recorded in several EU member states, particularly the competent authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany note the continuing high trend of new asylum seekers arriving from Ukraine. The reasons for such trends require additional research.

Chapter 2. Financial Support

Most EU member states provide financial support in various formats (one-time, monthly, appointed on the same level as residents) and in different amounts. **One-time assistance is provided in countries such as** the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary. In the **Czech Republic**, material humanitarian aid is provided for the first five months of stay. Its amount is about 200 euros for adults, about 300 euros for people with disabilities, and 140 euros for children. One-time financial assistance for those staying in **Cyprus** is 340 euros, and for family members over 14 years old who are dependents (spouse or child) - 170 euros, for children under 14 years old - 100 euros. In **Latvia**, one-time crisis assistance is paid in the amount of 343 euros per adult and 240 euros per child. In **Lithuania**, assistance is provided in the amount of about 300 euros. The final amount depends on the municipality. In **Poland**, such assistance is provided until June 30, 2024, in the amount of about 69 euros. In **Hungary**, assistance is paid once to adults in the amount of about 60 euros, and to children - 35 euros. For specific groups, such as pensioners, people with disabilities, women with children under 3 years old, assistance in the amount of about 60 euros is paid monthly. For children under 18 years old - about 35 euros. Payment is currently provided until March 4, 2025.

The approach of providing one-time financial assistance was also applied in **Canada**. Currently, the provision of this type of assistance has been discontinued. **Monthly cash assistance is provided in** Belgium, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Germany, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Finland, France, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Denmark, and the previously mentioned Hungary. In **Belgium**, the amount of financial aid depends on the family composition and other factors (living with a foster family or separately, having children, employment, etc.) and ranges from 726 euros to 1,478 euros. In **Luxembourg**, this type of assistance is also provided depending on the family composition and needs, including housing from the social sector. In both countries, payments cease upon employment. **Malta** provides financial support of 111 euros per person if there is no official income (work, receiving a pension, etc.). In the **Netherlands**, assistance is provided to vulnerable categories who are not employed. In **FRG**, Ukrainians with temporary protection status (residence permit) are entitled to receive financial assistance based on their income, family composition, and other circumstances. Parents living separately receive 502 euros per month, adults living together receive 451 euros per person per month, unemployed adults under 25 living with parents receive 402 euros, youth aged 14 to 17 receive 420 euros, children aged 6 to 13 receive 348 euros, and children up to 5 years receive 318 euros. Social payments cease upon official employment. In **Romania**, financial assistance will be provided until June 30, 2024. The amount is about 400 euros per month per family

and about 150 euros per month for a single person. In the **Slovak Republic**, state financial assistance is provided in the amount of 74.00 euros per month for one person, 140.70 euros per month for a person with one child (up to four children), 128.60 euros per month for a couple without children, 192.40 euros per month for a couple with a child (up to four children), 205.50 euros per month for a person with more than four children, and 259.40 euros per month for a couple with more than four children. In **Slovenia**, assistance is provided to those who do not live in a shelter and have no income based on a minimum living standard of 465 euros. For the first adult or applicant – 100%, for each subsequent adult in the family – 70%, for a child under 18 – 30%, for an unaccompanied minor – 100%. Assistance is provided until April 4, 2025. In **Finland**, monthly social financial assistance is provided in the amount of 102 euros to 350 euros, depending on the family size and living conditions. Payments are scheduled until March 4, 2026. In **Estonia**, assistance is also calculated based on the number of family members: 150 euros for the first adult family member, 120 euros for the second adult, and 180 euros for minor children. In the **Czech Republic**, assistance is provided from the 6th month of stay and for adults amounts to about 150 euros, for people with disabilities – 295 euros, for children – 140 euros. Vulnerable groups eligible for assistance include children under 18, students aged 19-26, persons with a child under 6 years old, pregnant women, persons aged 65 and older, and persons caring for a person with a disability. In **Sweden**, the amount of financial assistance depends on the person's placement, including receiving housing in a social hostel. Assistance is automatically terminated if the person is employed and receives a salary. Payments are scheduled until March 4, 2025. In **France**, assistance is 204 euros per person if they have their own housing or is provided by the French side, and 426 euros if the housing is rented independently. In case of employment, financial assistance is discontinued.

A specific example is **Denmark**, where the decision on the amount of assistance is made by the respective municipality (kommune). The approximate amount of payments can range from 10-45 euros per day, depending on the circumstances of each case and the number of family members.

In **Austria**, a basic needs program is in place for insolvent citizens who have received temporary protection status. The assistance program consists of three components: medical insurance (the cost of insurance premiums for each person is covered by the government through a transfer to the state insurance company), payment for food (260 euros per month for one adult and 145 euros per month for one minor), and housing reimbursement (up to 165 euros per month for one individual adult, as well as for one unaccompanied minor, and up to 330 euros per month for a family (regardless of the number of members), provided there is a rental agreement with the indicated rent amount). Funds are paid to the oldest woman in

the family for the first time in cash, and subsequently transferred to a bank account. The payment amounts are the same in all federal states.

Monthly assistance is also provided by some non-EU countries. In **Georgia**, such assistance is provided for three months in the amount of about 100 euros per family and an additional 15 euros for each family member. These payments are not provided to men aged 18 to 60. In **Iceland**, for those who have received collective protection, monthly social financial assistance is provided in the amount of 85 euros to 250 euros, depending on the family size and living conditions. Assistance is provided until March 4, 2026. In **Norway**, the amount of financial assistance also depends on the family composition. It is noted that persons aged 18 to 55 are required to attend an integration program for which they receive a monthly salary of about 1,500 euros. The duration of such an integration program is one year. Social assistance for those who do not attend the integration program and are not employed is about 550 euros, while housing and electricity costs are covered by Norway. In **Ireland**, assistance is provided to Ukrainians living in state housing. Payments are made weekly in the amount of 38.8 euros per adult and 29.8 euros per child. The same amount of payments is received by people in Ireland with refugee status.

The approach of providing support similar to other asylum seekers is also applied by Liechtenstein and Armenia. In **Liechtenstein**, assistance is provided to socially vulnerable persons in the form of pocket money, housing compensation, and medical insurance. In **Armenia**, support is provided for the entire period of consideration of the asylum application (three months, with the possibility of extension for another three months). Asylum seekers are accommodated in a temporary accommodation center where basic living conditions are provided. If such places are not available, one-time assistance of about 50 euros is provided to the applicant and 37 euros for each family member.

Other forms of support are available in certain countries. In **Italy**, Ukrainians receive pocket money in the amount of 2.5 euros per person per day. In **Austria**, pocket money is paid to those living in social housing in the amount of 40 euros per month per person, regardless of age. Funds are paid in advance to the oldest woman in the family in cash. In **the United Kingdom**, financial assistance (universal credit for people aged 18 to 65, pension credit for people aged 66 and over, child benefit, disability benefit) is paid monthly to all citizens who have arrived in the UK under the "Homes for Ukraine" program and are residing in the country. The amount of assistance depends on many factors, including the person's age, the presence of minor children, etc. In **the USA**, support is provided to Ukrainians with humanitarian parole status. There is a temporary assistance program for needy families with at least one minor child (both parents are unemployed or work part-time and have low income). The amount of financial assistance varies by state (average value - 400 US dollars per family). There is also a Supplemental Security

Income (SSI) program, which is provided to people without sources of income and means of subsistence, as well as people with disabilities and elderly people (aged 65 and over). The amount of monthly payments depends on the applicant's living situation, their property, and income level.

In **Switzerland**, there is no general program for providing financial assistance to Ukrainians. Financial assistance is provided by individual cantons based on the general principles of local social benefits. **The approach of providing other types of assistance on general terms is applied** in Latvia, Poland, Portugal, and Norway.

In **Latvia**, Ukrainians who have received a temporary residence permit are entitled to receive all other types of social assistance available to all Latvian citizens, including a one-time birth allowance (421.17 euros), emergency guardianship allowance (171 euros per month for a child under 1.5 years old, 42.69 euros per month for a child aged 1.5 to 2 years), etc. In **Poland**, Ukrainians can obtain a PESEL number with the UKR mark, which entitles them to all social services on an equal basis with Polish citizens. In **Portugal**, Ukrainians benefit and receive, depending on employment/number of employed/unemployed family members, and dependents, on an equal basis with Portuguese citizens and other foreigners residing in the country. In **Norway**, working Ukrainians who lack funds for housing and utilities can receive social assistance like any other resident of Norway.

Providing financial assistance has already been discontinued in Spain. The program adopted on August 1, 2022, to provide financial assistance for six months (400 euros per adult and 100 euros per child) to Ukrainians without sufficient financial resources, was valid until the end of 2023.

No financial support measures for Ukrainians have been foreseen in countries such as Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, Mongolia, Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Montenegro, and San Marino.

Appendix 1 provides information on financial support across different countries.

Chapter 3. Accommodation and Housing Provision

Some countries have opted to accommodate Ukrainians in camps or other forms of accommodation for asylum seekers as both a temporary and permanent measure. In **Greece**, accommodation is offered in camps for forcibly displaced persons from Ukraine, known as "Hospitality Centers." In **Denmark**, living in special refugee camps is possible during the processing of cases if there are no relatives or acquaintances in the country who could provide temporary shelter. In **Poland**, collective living centers operate. In **Norway**, Ukrainians applying for temporary collective protection are distributed to specific municipalities (this search can take up to six months), where they are provided with housing. During this period, individuals stay in a refugee camp where all their needs are met. In **Serbia**, Ukrainians with temporary protection can reside in a Refugee Center until the end of their temporary protection period if they wish.

Accommodation in hotels was also planned. This mainly concerns countries that are traditionally considered resort destinations. In the **Republic of Bulgaria**, hoteliers receive about 8 euros per day for each Ukrainian under temporary protection. This program is extended quarterly. In **Cyprus**, the hotel program has been terminated, and a subsidy is provided to those who were using the hotel program until the end of the Temporary Protection (TP) period. The government of **Montenegro** provides free accommodation and meals at the "Sato" hotel (Bar Municipality, Sutomore village) until March 11, 2025. The decision on granting the right to accommodation and meals is made by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Montenegro. A Ukrainian citizen seeking accommodation must confirm the absence of real estate, vehicles, and employment.

Some countries provide housing or compensation for housing for a certain period. In **Ireland**, from March 14, 2024, Ukrainians arriving in Ireland and applying for temporary protection are provided with government accommodation for up to 90 days. During these 90 days, citizens are assisted in finding alternative housing. In **Latvia**, Ukrainians under temporary protection are entitled to receive free accommodation for a period of 60 or 120 days (depending on the municipality). Free accommodation is provided indefinitely to persons with disabilities, caregivers of persons with disabilities, those who have reached retirement age, those receiving full-time education at all levels, women on maternity leave, one parent during child care, and caregivers of preschool children if the child does not have access to education in preschool or school institutions. In **Spain**, housing compensation (300-350 euros) is provided for six months, which has been transitioned to the temporary protection phase, allowing greater independence in meeting basic needs (full or part-

time employment, temporary jobs, etc.). In **Andorra**, all Ukrainians with temporary protection are provided with free accommodation for the duration of their status.

A common form of housing support is the provision of rented housing with various forms of cost coverage. In **Germany**, private accommodation is provided with subsequent compensation. It is noted that on the online platform "Helfende Wände," such accommodation is easily found by those in need and helps relieve the burden on receiving communities, allowing landlords to quickly and without bureaucratic hassle offer private housing. In **Croatia**, compensation payments are made to Croatian resident homeowners. In **Finland**, 226 euros is paid for independent rental accommodation. In **Moldova**, rental expenses up to 275 euros are covered. In **Ireland**, the "Accommodation Recognition Payment" program provides a monthly reimbursement to landlords for accommodation up to 800 euros. In **Luxembourg**, monetary payments for housing rent (monthly, depending on family composition) are provided in the absence of other funding sources. In **Estonia**, a one-time financial aid of 1200 euros is provided for the deposit payment to the landlord. In **Norway**, as part of the integration program, after transitioning to self-support, including paying for housing, the Norwegian side provides financial assistance if the expenses exceed the earnings. In **Greece**, rental subsidies are provided under the integration program of the Ministry of Migration and IOM "HELIOS" for the first 12 months of stay, funded by the budget with subsequent involvement of alternative sources.

A significant number of countries offer accommodation in social housing. Social housing is provided in **Finland**, **Sweden**, and **Iceland**. In **Austria**, it is provided if private housing cannot be found or paid for independently. Accommodation is arranged in dormitories, apartments, hotel-type buildings, and houses with separate rooms for each family. Kitchen and sanitary facilities are provided for shared use. At least two people are accommodated in one room without separating families. There is an exception for individuals undergoing chemotherapy who may be accommodated alone. Importantly, social housing also includes medical insurance, meals (varying formats depending on the type of social housing, such as three meals a day or reimbursement of expenses), pocket money, vouchers for shopping at clothing and footwear stores issued twice a year, and the possibility to receive a Kultur Pass for visiting cultural institutions. Social housing is also available in **Belgium**, but availability depends on local capacity due to a crisis in social housing provision. In **Denmark**, accommodation in social housing is arranged after referral to the relevant municipality, which already provides social housing/dormitory. The cost of housing is effectively deducted from social benefits and amounts to around 350 euros. It is important to note that individuals assigned to a particular

municipality cannot change it while receiving social assistance and social housing. In **Luxembourg**, the search for social housing is carried out at the municipal level. Social housing is also provided in **Italy** if there is no residence, and in **Switzerland** if there is no possibility to rent housing (provided on general terms). In **Malta**, it is provided on the condition of no income (after verification by Maltese competent authorities).

It is determined that housing provision **is the responsibility of municipalities and depends on their capabilities**. In **France**, the housing provision program is general and based on the principle of providing a residence depending on the region and city's capabilities. It can be either a separate apartment or a room in a hotel or collective living centers. In **Germany**, asylum seekers from Ukraine may be allocated housing from municipal funds. In **Poland**, compensation programs are implemented at the local level, with support from international organizations (HABITAT, Red Cross).

At the same time, **Portugal has a nationwide housing support program "Porta de Entrada"** for families with financial difficulties/young families, which Ukrainians can use under general conditions. In the **Slovak Republic**, assistance can be claimed under the procedures defined for asylum seekers under certain conditions. In **Liechtenstein**, housing expense compensation applies on the same basis as for asylum seekers.

A separate program has been introduced in the **United Kingdom** - "Homes for Ukraine." In **Canada**, a family settlement program is available to all temporarily displaced Ukrainians in Canada until March 31, 2025.

There are no programs aimed at providing or compensating for housing costs in countries such as Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, Mongolia, North Macedonia, San Marino, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Chapter 4. Medical Support

In all countries, Ukrainians have access to medical services, but the conditions for receiving them vary. **Free medical provision for Ukrainians** who have received protection is available in countries such as Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Germany, Romania, Hungary, Albania, Andorra, Moldova, North Macedonia, Montenegro (the list of services is not officially defined), Austria (insurance contributions for Ukrainians are transferred from special government funds to the state insurance company), and Denmark (as defined by special law). Full access to healthcare is also guaranteed for Ukrainians in Finland, Iceland, as well as Poland and Greece, where access to medical facilities, including mental health and physical rehabilitation institutions, is guaranteed. In Georgia, free medical services are provided to those who entered the territory from February 1, 2022, to November 1, 2023, and have continuously stayed in Georgia with the appropriate status.

Free primary medical care is provided to Ukrainians in Bulgaria, and emergency medical care is provided in Slovakia, Croatia, Georgia, Estonia, Armenia, and Serbia. All other types of medical care are provided based on an existing insurance policy and/or with the assistance of local charitable foundations, organizations, companies, etc.

Specific services are provided free of charge in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including preparation and support during childbirth.

It is common to provide medical insurance and cover its cost, as well as payment benefits. Medical insurance is provided in Ireland, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia (except for dental services), as well as Luxembourg and Belgium (basic insurance), and France (for six months with the possibility of extension).

For all Ukrainians in Canada, free medical insurance is provided under the "CUAET" program, and in the USA under the "Medicaid" program (for Ukrainians with humanitarian parole). In the Czech Republic, free state medical insurance is provided to adults for the first five months, after which the costs are covered by the employer or by the citizen at their own expense.

At the same time, in Liechtenstein and Switzerland, Ukrainians are required to take out a health insurance policy with one of the recognized private insurance companies under the conditions applicable to all country residents. Social assistance covers medical insurance for the socially disadvantaged.

Ukrainians have access to medical services under general conditions in Portugal, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom. In the Netherlands, medical services are provided under general conditions without reimbursement of monthly insurance contributions.

Additional measures in the field of medical provision are provided in Sweden, where medical services, including dental services, are provided free of charge to individuals up to 18 years old, and on preferential terms with a one-time payment

after 18 years old. Free dental services are available to children up to 18 years old in Latvia. In Estonia, a one-time general health check-up is provided.

In Cyprus and Luxembourg, costs related to purchasing medicines are covered or reimbursed.

Medical services are provided on a paid basis or through an insurance system in Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkey, the Principality of Monaco, and San Marino.

Chapter 5. Employment

Access to the labor market is open based on obtaining temporary protection in EU member states. Employment is allowed without additional permits and without changing status. Access to the labor market in most countries is provided on the same conditions as for their citizens. Access is mostly available to all sectors of work according to the profession, qualifications, and language skills. Specific conditions apply to professions with restrictions. Ukrainians can also be self-employed. Meanwhile, in Hungary, until March 4, 2025, Ukrainians are offered a list of vacancies for employment, usually unskilled work on construction sites, factories, etc.

The situation with access to the labor market in non-EU countries varies. In Moldova and Georgia, Ukrainians have access to work on the same level as citizens of those states.

In Armenia, this opportunity is guaranteed to those who have obtained refugee status.

In Iceland, those under collective protection automatically receive permission to work in Iceland without needing additional permits.

In Serbia, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, Ukrainians must obtain a work permit to access the labor market under general conditions.

In the United Kingdom, the possibility of employment is provided to participants of the "Homes for Ukraine" program, and in the USA, to those with humanitarian parole or TPS (who have the right to obtain an employment permit within the validity period of their legal status).

In Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, the employment of Ukrainians is carried out on general terms after obtaining a work permit and the appropriate visa category. In Turkmenistan, in addition to the requirement to obtain a permit, there are also restrictions on the employment of foreigners.

In some countries, registration with employment agencies is required. For example, Ukrainians who wish to work in Estonia must register with the National Employment Center and enroll in the National Unemployment Fund. Being registered at the employment exchange is a prerequisite for further receiving social assistance, such as in Austria.

Separate support measures and additional programs are provided. Ukrainians, if vacancies are available, have preferences when obtaining jobs in Estonia. Latvia has relaxed the requirements for knowledge of the Latvian language when employing Ukrainians (the employer must organize a coworker to help with translation). Lithuania provides simplified employment conditions for Ukrainians, allowing them to find work immediately upon arrival in Lithuania with a biometric passport.

In Liechtenstein, there is a program encouraging the employment of individuals with protected status through additional cash payments for each working day. In Greece, employment assistance is provided under the "HELIOS" integration program, funded by the state until July 2024, with a transition to alternative funding sources thereafter. In Germany, a special program for simplified employment of Ukrainians called "JobTurbo" has been introduced. The program is aimed at gaining new experience within temporary integration into the German labor market, with the aim of using this experience in the reconstruction of Ukraine upon return home. In Norway, after the integration program ends, additional courses (accounting, security guard courses, etc.) may be provided.

Additionally, in Poland, additional information resources were created to inform Ukrainians about employment opportunities.

Chapter 6. Access to Education

Ukrainians who have received temporary protection in EU member states have access to free preschool and school education in public and municipal institutions. Education in such institutions is conducted exclusively within the framework of the local education system.

In Lithuania, with the agreement and support of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Sports of the Republic of Lithuania, three private Ukrainian schools have been opened, and many state schools have established Ukrainian-language classes.

As of 2024, more than 11.7 thousand Ukrainian children attend Lithuanian educational institutions, with over 3.3 thousand receiving education in their native language in Ukrainian schools, with corresponding certification from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

Attendance at classes is mandatory. There is no information on special admission conditions. In Vienna, Austria, obtaining places in preschool and school education institutions is done through the email addresses of the educational institution directors. In Greece, Ukrainian children living in refugee camps have the opportunity to organize an individual educational plan-schedule.

The situation is similar in non-EU countries. In most countries, Ukrainians can attend public and municipal kindergartens and schools for free under general conditions. In Liechtenstein and Switzerland, school-age children are required to attend educational institutions until they receive mandatory secondary education. Meanwhile, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the possibility of education for school-age children in state schools is ensured with the support of such programs by international organizations (UNCHR, USAID).

In Georgia, the Ukrainian Sector of School No. 41 named after Mykhailo Hrushevsky in Tbilisi, the Ukrainian Sector of School No. 220 in Tbilisi, the Ukrainian Sector of School No. 13 in Batumi, the Ukrainian Sector of School No. 20 in Batumi, the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of Tbilisi State University named after I. Javakhishvili, the Saturday school "Veselka" at the Union of Journalists, and the "House of Georgian-Ukrainian Press and Books" in Tbilisi, as well as several Ukrainian kindergartens, continue to operate.

Ukrainians have benefits regarding access to higher education in certain countries. In Belgium, a discount on education can be obtained. Preferential places are offered to Ukrainians in Romania, Latvia, and Cyprus. Such a decision was also

made by the Bulgarian Parliament on April 25, 2024. In Croatia, a quota for higher education is provided for Ukrainian citizens under temporary protection.

In Spain, Ukrainians study at the same cost as Spanish citizens (education for all is paid, and a different, usually higher, fee is set for foreigners). In Greece, if they know the language and recognize Ukrainian high school diplomas, higher education in state institutions is free.

Bachelor's and master's students from Ukraine study for free (at Tallinn University and Tartu University) with funds allocated for the period 2022-2024 by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Estonia. Ukrainians who crossed the border with the EU starting from February 24, 2022, can be admitted to Polish universities. Education in state institutions in full-time form in Polish is free for such students. Several places for free education for Ukrainian students were provided by private universities in Albania.

In Slovakia, higher education is provided for free only in the first year of study.

According to the current legislation of the Republic of Poland, Ukrainian citizens can be employed as school teachers if their qualification level is confirmed.

University lecturers from Ukrainian universities who were employed in Ukraine as of February 24, 2022, can be employed in Polish universities. Ukrainian lecturers can be employed without competition in Polish higher education institutions if they have an academic degree and the appropriate qualifications to occupy the relevant position.

Chapter 7. Integration Measures

In EU member states, measures are being taken to support the learning of the language of the host country, primarily through language courses. For example, in Austria, to obtain a referral for free attendance, one must apply to the Austrian Integration Fund. In Denmark, free language courses are mostly mandatory. In Belgium, French or Dutch language courses are available for free or at a significant discount. In Italy, free language courses are held in each regional capital.

In the Czech Republic, free Czech language courses are provided by educational institutions, NGOs under specialized programs of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Czech Republic, and the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic.

In Germany, in addition to language courses, integration courses are provided, which combine a language and an orientation course.

In some non-EU countries, support is also provided for learning languages. In Moldova, language courses are free. In the UK, there is the "STEP Ukraine" English language learning program. Local authorities (employment centers) can refer individuals to language courses operating in the respective community. In the USA, free English language courses are organized by the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the US Administration for Children and Families. In Iceland, courses are organized by social support agencies in each municipality. In Liechtenstein, language certificate preparation courses can be attended after six months of residence in the country. Although there are no general federal language learning programs in Switzerland, this opportunity may be provided by municipalities.

Language learning can be part of an integration program. In Norway, persons aged 18 to 55 who have been granted temporary collective protection are required to learn the language. Persons over 55 who do not attend an integration program can still attend Norwegian language courses for free.

Some countries do not have state language learning programs. In Bulgaria, language learning is carried out by the Bulgarian Red Cross and Caritas Sofia through a specially developed language learning program for refugees, as well as by private language schools. In Slovakia and Croatia, courses are implemented within specific NGO programs and by cultural and educational societies of Ukrainians. In Hungary, they are conducted by representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora on a volunteer basis.

Language courses can be provided by various entities. In Estonia, they are organized by Temporary Protection Centers; in Portugal, by the Employment Center and municipalities; and in Finland, by social support agencies in each municipality. In Greece, language courses are part of the integration program of the Ministry of Migration and the IOM "HELIOS". They are also offered by NGOs. In Latvia,

courses are conducted by both state and private structures, volunteer organizations, and centers of Ukrainians in the state. In North Macedonia, free ongoing language courses are organized by the Red Cross representation, and in Montenegro by the NGO "Caritas Montenegro".

Language course programs are absent in countries such as Albania, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, Serbia, Turkey, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Integration measures also focus on health improvement and participation in cultural and sports events. For example, in Belgium and Luxembourg, children can participate in summer camps (with significant discounts or free of charge) and attend sports sections of certain sports (by decision of the relevant sports federations of Belgium, participation can be free or at a discount). In the Czech Republic and Andorra, preferential transport conditions are provided: public transport, railways.

On June 11, 2022, a cultural and educational space "Ukrainian Center" was opened in Vilnius, EU countries. From June 2022 to April 2024, over 2,500 events were held for adults and children at the Center, with more than 30,000 guests. Daily events at the center include various activities: psychosocial (art therapy classes, group and individual psychological consultations, psychological support groups); informal education for children and adults (training courses, creative workshops, first aid training); cultural (concerts, exhibitions, film screenings, festivals, fairs, events dedicated to national and memorable Ukrainian holidays); sports and wellness.

Support centers aimed at integrating Ukrainians in new countries and maintaining connections with Ukraine have also been established in Cyprus (Association "Ukrainian-Cypriot Friendship Society", Ukrainian Social and Cultural Center "Obiimy Cyprus", Ukrainian House in Paphos) and the Netherlands at the initiative of the diaspora. In Luxembourg, the NGO l'Ukraine and the non-profit association "Glory to Ukraine" operate.

In other cases, such centers are absent, or there are registration and distribution centers, social institutions, or humanitarian initiatives implemented by a specific country. In some countries, support centers, such as in Spain, Slovakia, and Montenegro, operate in major autonomous regions or largest cities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Temporary protection for Ukrainians who were forced to relocate abroad due to the large-scale invasion by the Russian Federation has been granted by EU member states and extended until March 4, 2026. Considering this decision made in June 2024, not all states have provided for the extension of the stay period at the national level for the same period. Delays in addressing this issue could potentially affect the certainty for Ukrainians and their ability to plan long-term. Similarly, Schengen Zone countries have decided on protection status or collective protection, allowing Ukrainians to stay in these countries, receive appropriate support, and have the right to work. Separate programs were implemented by the UK, USA, and Canada, which are now subject to reductions. OSCE states that are also part of the Commonwealth of Independent States have not made separate decisions for Ukrainians. Staying in these countries is on general terms or through obtaining asylum seeker or refugee status.
- In EU member states, financial support is provided either as a one-time payment or monthly. The amount depends on the family composition, vulnerability, and may be determined at the municipal level. Monthly assistance is also provided by non-EU states like Georgia, Norway, Iceland, and Ireland. Support was also part of programs defined by the USA, UK, and Canada. There is a trend towards reducing or terminating financial support (as already happened in Spain). Most states link the continuation of aid payments to employment. Payments in most states cease after obtaining official sources of income. Employment facilitation is one of the key support areas for Ukrainians.
- Housing for Ukrainians is mainly provided through compensation or coverage of rental costs, social housing, and self-provision. Initially, accommodation was provided in camps, asylum seeker housing, and even hotels. However, some states report a significant housing shortage, with solutions depending on municipal capacities. There are experiences of designating Ukrainians as a target group for national programs. The issue of housing Ukrainians abroad requires further study to assess the number of those who received such support.
- In most states, Ukrainians have access to medical care, at least at the primary or emergency level. The practice of preferential medical insurance or full coverage of its cost is common.
- Ukrainians who have received temporary protection or another relevant status in the host country have work permits. In some non-EU states, obtaining an additional permit or visa is necessary. Ukrainians can use the services of employment agencies. Apart from language requirement relaxations in Latvia

and the creation of additional informational resources, there are no other specific benefits.

- Host countries provide access to preschool and school education. Education is conducted according to the host country's programs and is usually mandatory. In some states like Lithuania and Georgia, Ukrainian schools or Ukrainian educational programs are implemented. Although not a widespread practice, this ensures a connection for children with Ukraine and builds stable ties between countries. Higher education is generally available under standard conditions, with some examples of benefits, discounts, and quotas for Ukrainian applicants.
- Many states have integration measures that primarily involve learning the local language. Such courses are offered in various formats by different entities (state, municipal, NGOs, or private entities) and are not always free.

Thus, it can be stated that comprehensive support for Ukrainians is provided in EU member states (depending on each specific country), the Schengen area, as well as Moldova, the United Kingdom, the USA, and Canada, where specific programs operate. In OSCE countries outside this list, support is episodic (e.g., Georgia) or absent altogether. In light of the above, it seems necessary to:

- Appeal to EU member states, the Schengen area, and OSCE countries for timely decisions on extending the grounds for the stay of Ukrainians in their territories, ensuring their continued support according to their capacities and the needs of Ukrainians, considering a possible new wave of displacement;
- Strengthen the work of Ukrainian diplomatic missions, including by increasing personnel numbers, in host countries to ensure support for Ukrainians and prompt response;
- Take measures to create support centers for Ukrainians, joint programs, particularly educational ones, aimed at maintaining connections with Ukraine and building sustainable ties between countries.

Appendix 1. Financial Support by Country

Austria	A three-component program to meet basic needs, which includes payments for food (€260/month for one adult and €145/month for one minor), housing reimbursement (€165/month for one separate adult and for one unaccompanied minor, €330/month for a family).
Belgium	€726 if living with a Belgian family; €1093 for an adult living separately; €1478 for a family with children, provided all family members live together.
Bulgaria	None
Greece	None
Denmark	Approximate payments range from 70 to 300 Danish kroner per day (10-45 USD) depending on circumstances and family size.
Estonia	Calculated based on family size: €150 for the first adult family member, €120 for the second adult, and €180 for minor children.
Ireland	Provided to Ukrainians in state housing. Weekly payment of €38.8 for an adult and €29.8 for a child.
Spain	Discontinued
Italy	Pocket money of €2.5 per person per day.
Cyprus	One-time financial assistance of €340, and €170 for dependents over 14 years old (spouse or child), €100 for children under 14.
Latvia	One-time crisis assistance of €343 per adult and €240 per child.
Lithuania	One-time assistance of approximately €300. The final amount depends on the municipality.
Luxembourg	Monthly financial assistance varies based on family composition and needs.
Malta	Financial support of €111 per person if there is no official income (employment, pension, etc.).
Netherlands	Assistance provided to vulnerable categories not employed.
Germany	Financial aid depends on existing income, family composition, and other circumstances. Parents living separately receive €502 per month, adults living together receive €451 per person per month, unemployed adults under 25 living with parents receive €402, youth aged 14-17 receive €420, children aged 6-13 receive €348, and children under 5 receive €318.

Poland	Targeted social assistance, such as child benefits, additional 500+ aid for people unable to live independently, etc.
Portugal	Eligible for benefits and receive aid depending on employment status, number of working/non-working family members, dependents, on par with Portuguese citizens and other foreign residents.
Romania	Monthly assistance of about €400 per month per family and about €150 per month for a single person. Payments were scheduled until June 30, 2024.
Slovak Republic	State financial assistance of €74 per month for one individual, €140.70 per month for an individual with one child (up to four children), €128.60 per month for a couple without children, €192.40 per month for a couple with one child (up to four children), €205.50 per month for a person with more than four children, and €259.40 per month for a couple with more than four children.
Slovenia	Provided to those not living in shelters and without income, based on the minimum living wage of €465. For the first adult or applicant - 100%, for each subsequent adult in the family - 70%, for a child under 18 years - 30%, for an unaccompanied minor - 100%. Aid provision is scheduled until April 4, 2025.
Hungary	One-time payment of about €60 for adults, €35 for children. Specific groups like pensioners, persons with disabilities, and women with children under 3 years old receive a monthly aid of about €60. Children under 18 years receive about €35. Payments are currently scheduled until March 4, 2025.
Finland	Monthly social financial assistance ranging from €102 to €350 depending on family size and living conditions. Payments are scheduled until March 4, 2026.
France	Assistance of €204 per person if they have their own housing or provided by the French side, and €426 if renting housing independently. In case of employment, financial assistance ceases.
Croatia	None
Czech Republic	Aid is provided from the 6th month of stay and for adults is about €150, for persons with disabilities - €295, for children - €140. Vulnerable groups include children under 18, students aged 19-26, persons with dependents under 6 years, pregnant women, persons aged 65 and over, and those with dependents with disabilities.
Sweden	Financial aid depends on the accommodation of the individual, considering receiving housing in a social hostel. Aid automatically

	ceases if the person is employed and receiving a salary. Payments are scheduled until March 4, 2025.
Azerbaijan	None
Republic of Albania	None
Principality of Andorra	None
Bosnia and Herzegovina	None
Vatican	None
United Kingdom	Monetary assistance (universal credit for individuals aged 18 to 65, pension credit for individuals aged 66 and over, child benefit, disability benefit) is paid monthly to all citizens arriving under the "Homes for Ukraine" program. The amount of aid depends on various factors, including the person's age, presence of minor children, etc.
Armenia	Support is provided throughout the period of asylum consideration (3 months, with the possibility of extension for another 3 months). Asylum seekers are placed in temporary accommodation centers with basic living conditions. If these places are unavailable, one-time assistance of about €50 is provided for the applicant and €37 for each family member.
Georgia	Monthly aid is provided for 3 months at about €100 per family and an additional €15 for each family member. Such payments are not provided for men aged 18 to 60.
Iceland	Monthly social financial assistance ranging from €85 to €250 depending on family size and living conditions. Aid provision is scheduled until March 4, 2026.
Kazakhstan	None
Canada	Discontinued
Kyrgyzstan	None
Liechtenstein	Provided to socially vulnerable individuals in the form of pocket expenses, housing compensation, and medical insurance.
Moldova	Provided. Requires clarification regarding the amount and format.
Monaco	None
Mongolia	None

Norway	Monthly financial aid depends on family composition. Individuals aged 18 to 55 must attend an integration program for which they receive a monthly salary of about €1500.
North Macedonia	None
San Marino	None
Serbia	None
USA	Provided to Ukrainians with humanitarian parole status. A temporary assistance program is available for low-income families with at least one minor child (both parents unemployed or working part-time with low income). The amount of financial assistance varies by state (average \$400 per family). The supplementary income program (SSI) is also available for individuals with no income and means of subsistence, as well as individuals with disabilities and elderly persons (aged 65 and over). Monthly payment amounts depend on the applicants' living situation, available property, and income level.
Tajikistan	None
Turkey	None
Turkmenistan	None
Uzbekistan	None
Montenegro	None
Switzerland	None. Financial aid is provided by individual cantons on a general basis for local social payments.