



Germany



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1. General information



Language

In Germany, the common official language is German.



Administrative settings

Germany is territorially organised in 16 regions, called 'federated states' (Länder in German).



Population

The population of Germany is 83.2 million.



Emergency contacts

- ◆ Emergency number: **112**
- ◆ Police number: **110**
- ◆ Helpline: **08000 - 116 016**
- ◆ Parent Hotline: **0800 7771877** (<https://elternhotline.de/de>)
- ◆ Number dedicated to gender-based violence victims:
08000 116 016



Driving licence

Your Ukrainian driver's licence is valid to drive in Germany for the first 6 months from your arrival. Currently, you do not need to have a translation of your driver's license. After the first 6 months, you will need a driving license issued in Germany.

More information is available at:

<https://handbookgermany.de/de/ukraine-info/en/alltag.html>

<https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua>





Ukrainian embassy in Germany

- ◆ Embassy of Ukraine in Berlin: Albrechtstrasse 26, 10117 Berlin
Contact number: +49 3028887128
- ◆ Consulate General of Ukraine in Frankfurt: Vilbeler Strasse 29,
60313 Frankfurt am Main Contact number: +49 6929720920
- ◆ Consulate General of Ukraine in Düsseldorf:
Immermannstraße 50, 40210 Düsseldorf
Contact number: +49 21193654218

2. Entry to Germany

If you are a Ukrainian citizen and have a biometric passport, you can generally enter and stay in Germany for 90 days within a 180-day period. If you are in Germany due to the war in Ukraine and decide to obtain a long-term right of residence in Germany, to receive social support or to work in the short term, you can submit an application for a residence permit. This application can be submitted quickly and conveniently to the Foreigners' Authority via Germany4Ukraine: <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en>

If you do not have a biometric passport, the below applies.

Since air traffic between Ukraine and Germany is suspended, Ukrainian nationals are currently unable to enter Germany directly. If you do not have a biometric passport or other travel documents, kindly check the travel conditions applying in the Member State of the European Union where you are going to enter the EU.

If you are in Germany due to the war in Ukraine, you are temporarily exempted from the requirement to hold a residence permit until 31 August 2022. If you are willing to stay in Germany, you must apply for a residence permit before the 31 August 2022.



3. Temporary protection

Temporary protection applies to you in the following cases.

- ◆ If you are a Ukrainian national and you were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- ◆ If you are a third-country national or a stateless person recognised as a refugee in Ukraine or if you have another international or national protection status and you left Ukraine as of 24 February 2022

If you have the right to temporary protection, the same applies to your family members. The following are considered family members:

- ◆ spouse or unmarried long term partner;
- ◆ unmarried minor children;
- ◆ on certain conditions, other close relatives even if they are not Ukrainian nationals.

Furthermore, temporary protection in Germany will be granted in the following cases.

If you are a third-country national or stateless persons and:

- ◆ you can prove that you had obtained a permanent residence permit in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022 and
- ◆ you cannot return safely and permanently to your country or region of origin

In this case, temporary protection will also apply to your family members.

If you are a third-country national and:

- ◆ you can prove that you were legally residing in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 and
- ◆ you cannot return safely and permanently to your country or region of origin and
- ◆ you were residing in Ukraine not only for a short temporary stay.

This applies in particular to students and persons who were residing in Ukraine for more than a visit or temporary employment.

In addition, Germany will grant you protection in the following cases.



- ◆ If you are a Ukrainian national and you were already residing in Germany on the basis of a residence title that will expire soon.
- ◆ If you fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February 2022 or were staying in an EU country shortly before that date (for example on vacation or for business) and you are unable to return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict.

Temporary protection will not be granted to persons who cannot prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or who were in Ukraine as tourists or business travellers.

Where can you register for temporary protection in Germany?

You should register with the immigration authority Ausländerbehörde (ABH): <https://bamf-navi.bamf.de/en/> (follow the link “Authorities” and enter the postal code or city).

You can also contact the police (https://www.polizei.de/Polizei/DE/Home/home_node.html), including at any major train station.

Detailed information about registration in general can be found at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua>.

Regardless of whether you have registered or not for temporary protection, you can apply online for a residence permit at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-de/service/aufenthaltserlaubnis#/>

Please note that not all local administrations are available yet.

Specific information for Berlin, Hamburg or Munich, Rhineland-Palatinate, North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony can be found here:

- ◆ <https://berlin-hilft.com/2022/03/04/ukraine-infos-zu-registrierung-und-leistungsbeantragung-in-berlin/>
- ◆ <https://www.hamburg.de/faq-fluechtlinge-ukrainisch/>
- ◆ <https://stadt.muenchen.de/infos/ukraine.html>
- ◆ <https://iq-rlp.de/ihr-iq-netzwerk-rlp/standwithukraine-iq-rlp>
- ◆ <https://www.iq-netzwerk-nrw.de/ukraine>
- ◆ <https://www.nds-fluerat.org/infomaterial/ukraine-aktuelle-informationen/>

In some cities, all procedures are completed in one single place. In other cities, you may need to visit another authority after registration, in order to receive accommodation or financial assistance and to apply for a residence permit.

More information can be found at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/basic-information>



What documents do you need for registration?

A passport or a recognised passport substitute (the Ukrainian ID card is accepted as a passport substitute until 23 February 2023.)

If you cannot provide an ID document, it is possible to obtain a substitute ID card from the immigration office. This ID card is only valid within Germany. You cannot use it to travel to other countries. In order to obtain this replacement ID, you must prove that you have previously resided in Ukraine or that you had your residence there. To prove this, you can provide a rental contract, an employment contract or a student ID.

Which documents will you receive as a beneficiary of temporary protection?

Once the process is completed, you will receive a residence permit. If it is not possible to issue a residence permit quickly, the foreigners' authority that handles your case may first issue a facsimile, called "Fiktionsbescheinigung". This document legalises your stay until the process is completed and you receive the actual residence permit.

Duration of temporary protection

Temporary protection and therefore the residence and work permit will last until the 4 March 2024.

Your rights as a beneficiary of temporary protection in Germany

- ◆ Residence and work permit
- ◆ Access to social welfare and means of subsistence, such as accommodation
- ◆ Medical care
- ◆ Social and medical assistance in case of special needs
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Family reunification: family members (spouses and minor children) of displaced persons who have been separated and reside in another Member State or third country can also receive temporary protection in Germany (if they do not fulfil the above-mentioned criteria on their own)
The German Red Cross has tracing support centres: see <https://www.drk-suchdienst.de/ozbrojenii-konflikt-v-ukrajini/>). They can respond to questions from families with urgent tracing needs and support with family reunification.
- ◆ Information about the rights granted by temporary protection



More information about these rights



Accommodation

Refugees arriving from Ukraine are referred by border officials to the nearest state-run initial reception centre.

To receive accommodation under the reception programme, you have to apply for a residence permit for temporary protection.

Displaced persons cannot normally choose their place of residence. They are assigned to a certain federal state and then to a certain municipality. However, there are exceptions in place, such as accepting a job offer in another federal state.



Initial reception

The border authorities will initially direct refugees to the nearest state-run initial reception centre. There, refugees will receive a place to sleep, food and other support services until longer-term housing is found. More information can be found at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua/%D0%B6%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BB%D0%BE>



Long-term accommodation

To obtain accommodation, displaced persons from Ukraine can contact the immigration authority Ausländerbehörde (ABH) at <https://bamf-navi.bamf.de/en/> (follow the link “Authorities” and enter the postal code or city). You can also contact the police (https://www.polizei.de/Polizei/DE/Home/home_node.html), the reception centres of the federal states or established contact points available in many cities.



Other facilities

To obtain accommodation, displaced persons from Ukraine can contact Private temporary housing possibilities. Many private individuals are offering housing on private platforms such as Warmes Bett (<https://warmes-bett.de/>) or Unterkunft Ukraine (<https://unterkunft-ukraine.de/?lang=uk>).



Access to labour market

You are allowed to work if you have a residence permit in Germany. Therefore, the residence permit you obtain when you receive temporary protection will allow you to work as well.

You can receive support with finding a job from an employment agency (Agentur für Arbeit). You will find the responsible agency at <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/>. More information can be found at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/labour-and-social-affairs>

Prior recognition is needed to practise certain “regulated professions” such as doctors, lawyers, nurses or engineers. More information in Russian language on the recognition of qualifications is available in the handbook at <https://handbookgermany.de/ru/work/recognition.html> and on the information portal of the German government for the recognition of foreign professional qualifications, <https://www.erkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/ru/specialist.php>.



Social welfare

You can receive benefits for subsistence and medical care if you are registered. To register, contact the immigration authority Ausländerbehörde (ABH) at <https://bamf-navi.bamf.de/en/> (follow the link “Authorities” and enter the postal code or city). You can also contact the police at https://www.polizei.de/Polizei/DE/Home/home_node.html. Following the registration, a certificate is issued, which can be presented to the competent benefit authority.

If you have a residence permit in Germany, you can also receive child or parental benefits. However, as a prerequisite to receive such benefits, you need to have a job, receive unemployment benefits or be on parental leave.



Means of subsistence in the reception system

Subsistence includes accommodation, money for food, clothing, etc. and also a small amount of pocket money.



Public health

You can receive assistance and medical assistance if you have a residence permit in Germany or if you are registered. To register, contact the immigration authority Ausländerbehörde (ABH) at <https://bamf-navi.bamf.de/en/> (follow the link “Authorities” and enter the postal code or city). You can also contact the police at https://www.polizei.de/Polizei/DE/Home/home_node.html.





Following your registration, you will be issued a certificate (arrival certificate or certificate indicating the nearest reception centre) that you can present at the agency responsible for giving assistance. There you can get a treatment certificate or an electronic health card. It covers the medical treatment of acute illnesses and pain conditions, including medicinal products and necessary vaccinations, e.g. COVID-19 vaccination and testing.

War-wounded and severely ill citizens in Ukraine will be transferred from Ukraine to German hospitals.

Further information about medical care can be found at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/medical-care>



Medical care/medical prescriptions

If you have special needs because you have a disability or need care, you can apply for additional assistance.



Psychosocial support

Free psychological support from Ukrainian-speaking doctors, psychologists or advisers to displaced persons from Ukraine can be obtained at Ipso-Care (<https://ipso-care.com/home-177.html>) and Medflex (<https://www.medflex.de/help-ukraine>).



Pets

Pets from Ukraine are currently allowed to enter Germany. When you arrive in Germany, you should report to the local veterinary office to examine your animal. More information can be found at <https://www.bmel.de/DE/themen/tiere/haus-und-zootiere/einreise-heimtiere-ukraine.html> and <https://handbookgermany.de/ru/live/pets.html>. Information on veterinarians available to treat pets from Ukraine free of charge can be found at <https://pet-info-ukraine.de/ua/>.



Access to education

In Germany, all children are required to attend school from the age of 6 or 7. Education in Germany is regulated at the federal state level. Regulations regarding schooling and registration may vary from federal state to federal state. Information about registration and schooling for each federal state is available at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/education-and-research>.

Children arriving to Germany with no German language skills may initially attend special courses in which they learn the language and get familiar with the German culture.

For advice or support, you can contact the Youth Migration Service (Jugendmigrationsdienste) at <https://www.jugendmigrationsdienste.de/aktuell/detail/jmd-beratung-ukraine>.



Nursery school

Information is available at <https://handbookgermany.de/de/ukraine-info/en/kinder.html> and <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/family-and-child>



University

General information is available at <https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-en/education-and-research>. You can ask for information directly at local colleges and universities or visit <https://hr-integrate.com/index.php?lang=en> where you can find mentors who will help you to enrol at university.



4. International protection


You can also apply for asylum (international protection) at any time. However, if temporary protection applies to you, it does not make sense that you apply for asylum.

Annex I – Repository of sources

General information		
Service	Website	QR
Ukrainian embassy/consulates	Embassy of Ukraine, Berlin: https://germany.mfa.gov.ua/	
	Consulate General of Ukraine in Frankfurt: https://www.embassypages.com/ukraine-consulategeneral-frankfurtammain-germany	
	Consulate General of Ukraine in Düsseldorf: https://duesseldorf.mfa.gov.ua/	
Accommodation		
Information on accommodation	https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua/%D0%B6%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BB%D0%BE	
Private housing/registration	https://unterkunft-ukraine.de/?lang=uk https://warmes-bett.de/	



		
Public health		
Psychosocial support	https://ipso-care.com/home-177.html https://www.medflex.de/help-ukraine	 
Information about pets	https://pet-info-ukraine.de/ua/	
Access to education		
University	https://hr-integrate.com/index.php?lang=en	
Recognition of education titles recognition	https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/ru/specialisty.php	

Additional support		
Legal aid	https://www.fluechtlingsrat.de/	
Main information platform (website)		
Temporary protection of displaced persons from Ukraine	https://www.germany4ukraine.de/hilfeportal-ua/%D0%B6%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BB%D0%BE	