



Bundesamt
für Migration
und Flüchtlinge



Six months into applying the Temporary Protection Directive

Experiences of Germany

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Ukrainian refugees in Germany

Facts & Figures



- 1,001,867 (as of October 4th), according to central register of foreign nationals,
- Of these, about 35% are children and adolescents,
- Among the adults, around 64% are women,
- 8% are people over 64 years of age,
- 97% of the refugees are Ukrainian nationals.

Of these refugees registered in Germany, however, a considerable number may have travelled on to other EU states and also returned to Ukraine.

Help for people from Ukraine

Every day, thousands of people fleeing Ukraine arrive in the Germany. Refugees from Ukraine can enter Germany without a visa and receive a wide range of assistance, including housing, medical services and access to education.

Central support portal „Germany4Ukraine“

Verified information in German, Ukrainian, English and Russian and assistance from the government and civil society organisations.



Entry of Ukrainian refugees to Germany



- Anyone entering Germany from Ukraine currently does not need a visa or residence permit.
- Refugees from Ukraine are allowed to stay in Germany for up to 90 days.
- Those who wish to stay longer in Germany must apply for a residence permit.

Registration and distribution of Ukrainian refugees within Germany

- Biometric registration (photo/fingerprints) required to apply for social benefits, housing assistance and family reunification.
- To receive social support or to work, an application for a residence permit is required. This application can be submitted to the local Foreigners' Authority via the portal Germany4Ukraine.
- BAMF then distributes the refugees individually to the Länder/federal states and the Länder in turn allocate them to the municipalities. The distribution according to fixed quotas is based on the population size and the tax revenues of the Länder.
- Accommodation in private housing with families, friends and private initiatives at local level is quite commonly used.

Residence permit on temporary protection



- Section 24 of the German Residence Law pursuant to Directive 2001/55/EC.
- These residence permits are initially valid until 4 March 2024.

What rights are granted to refugees from Ukraine with a residence title in Germany according to section 24 of the Residence Act?

- Work permit: As a self-employed person or with an employer. Special admission requirements apply for certain professions, e.g. as a doctor,
- Social benefits and medical care in accordance with the Social Security Law,
- Family reunification of the nuclear family,
- Welcome services and language support: Courses for initial orientation in everyday life, courses especially for women and language courses.

100,000 Ukrainians are currently in integration courses.



Voluntary return to Ukraine



- The state-run return programmes such as Starthilfe Plus or REAG/GARP are suspended for voluntary return to Ukraine because of the war. There is no financial support for voluntary return.
- Thousands of refugees from Ukraine have returned home - despite the precarious security situation.
- Many refugees want to return, for example to be with their families or because they are worried about losing their jobs in Ukraine.
- For some, it is also a kind of return on probation, who may also leave Ukraine again if circumstances require it.