



List of Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Temporary protection and derived rights

Subject field	TEMPORARY PROTECTION
Sub-subjects	1) Temporary protection regime

1.1 What is temporary protection?

Reply

Temporary protection is an **emergency mechanism** that provides immediate protection for people who are entitled to it.

1.2 Can I get temporary protection?

Reply

In Spain, temporary protection may be granted to:

- 1.** Ukrainian nationals and members of their families who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- 2.** Ukrainian nationals who were staying in Spain, legally or illegally, before 24 February 2022 and who cannot return to Ukraine.
- 3.** Third-country nationals or stateless persons who:
 - were entitled to international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and members of their families;
 - were legally residing in Ukraine with a valid legal residence permit and cannot safely and permanently return to their country or region.

1.3 Is temporary protection applied in the same way in other EU Member States?

Reply

Related information

Directive 2001/55/EC establishes a protective framework that all Member States must ensure. Spain agreed to extend the scope of application of the directive to include not only people of other nationalities or stateless persons who were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February, but also Ukrainian citizens in Spain.

Links

- [Temporary protection \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)

1.4 Is it possible for temporary protection to be refused?

Reply

Yes, if the applicant has committed any crimes considered to be serious, their temporary protection could be refused.

1.5 Is it possible to appeal against a temporary protection refusal?

Reply

Yes, you can challenge a temporary protection refusal through an appeal for reconsideration and through an appeal before the administrative court.

1.6 Where can I apply for temporary protection?

Reply

You can register in person with the national police at the Reception, Assistance and Referral Centres (Centros de Recepción, Atención y Derivación – CREADE) in Madrid (Pozuelo de Alarcón) and Malaga.

You can make an appointment by ringing **+34 666 800 194** for Madrid and **+34 628 216 478** for Malaga.

It is also possible to apply for temporary protection at any of the designated police stations: <https://ucraniaurgente.inclusion.gob.es/web/ucrania-urgente/listado-de-comisarias>.



1.7 How do I apply?

Reply

By providing documents that prove your nationality (passport, ID, etc.) or your legal status in Ukraine or your family relationships.

1.8 What is the application procedure?

Reply

Once you have provided your documents, you will receive a certificate of your temporary protection application with your essential details, your foreigner's identification number (*Número de Identificación de Extranjero* – NIE), your photograph and your fingerprint. This document allows you to legally stay in Spain and receive the corresponding reception services.

Once your application has been resolved, you will be able to download the document that contains the final decision within 24-48 hours by visiting the Ministry of the Interior website: https://servicio.mir.es/nfrontal/asi_desc_res.html.

This document will include your Spanish residence permit and work permit (the latter for people aged 16 and over).

Once you have received your temporary protection decision, you can apply for your foreigner's identity card (*Tarjeta de Identidad de Extranjero* – TIE). The TIE identifies you and proves your right to remain in Spain.

1.9 If I am an applicant for temporary protection, can I apply for international protection?

Reply

Related information

Yes, but you will not be entitled to the benefits of the international protection application and of temporary protection at the same time.

Links

- [Asylum and refuge. Website of the Spanish National Police \(policia.es\)](#)

1.10 Can I apply for temporary protection in another country?

Reply

Yes, you are entitled to this right in any of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

To be entitled to the rights derived from temporary protection, you must register and apply for it in one of these countries.

Sub-subjects

2) Duration of temporary protection

2.1 How long does temporary protection last?

Reply

Temporary protection was initially guaranteed for 1 year and then extended until 4 March 2024.

On 19 October 2023, the Council of the EU adopted a decision to extend temporary protection until 4 March 2025.

2.2 What do I need to do to renew my temporary protection?

Reply

Nothing. If renewal is applicable, it happens automatically. However, if your foreigner's identity card (TIE) expires, you will need to make an appointment to renew it.



2.3 What will happen when my temporary protection ends?

Reply

At the end of temporary protection, if the person does not intend to return to Ukraine and instead wishes to continue residing in Spain, they can apply for another form of protection or residence permit in accordance with Spanish immigration regulations.

Sub-subjects **3) Foreigner’s identity card (TIE)**

3.1 What is the TIE and what is it for?

Reply

The TIE is an exclusive and personal document that proves a person’s identity and their right to remain in Spain. According to the information published by the Spanish Asylum and Refuge Office, anyone who has been granted temporary protection must make an appointment at their provincial or local national police station to get their TIE.

3.2 How do I apply for a TIE?

Reply	Related information
-------	---------------------

To get your TIE, you must make an appointment online. A guide in Ukrainian on how to apply is available here: https://www.policia.es/miscelanea/destacados/ucrania/guia_solicitud_tie_ucraniano.pdf

- | Links |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://icp.administracionelectronica.gob.es/icpplus/index.html |

3.3 Is it mandatory to apply for a TIE?

Reply	Related information
-------	---------------------

Yes, getting your TIE is not only a right but also an obligation for foreign people who have been granted permission to stay in Spain for more than 6 months. There is a maximum time limit of 1 month to apply for this document in person, counting from when your residence permit is granted.
However, Foreigner’s Identity Cards with an expiry date of 04/03/2024 are extended until 04/03/2025, so it will not be necessary to obtain a new TIE to comply with the obligation above-mentioned.

- | Links |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of the Interior Foreigner’s Identity Card (TIE) ▪ BOE-A-2024-3767 Orden INT/169/2024, de 26 de febrero, por la que se prorroga la validez de las tarjetas de identidad de extranjero expedidas a las personas afectadas por el conflicto en Ucrania beneficiarias de protección temporal. |

Sub-subjects **4) Waiver**

4.1 If I want to apply for temporary protection in another EU country, do I have to give up my temporary protection in Spain first?

Reply

You can apply for temporary protection in another country, but the rights of residence, access to health care, education, etc. cannot be enjoyed in more than one country at the same time. It is important to waive temporary protection in Spain before applying for it in another country because the authorities of the other country may ask to see the waiver to be able to register you there.



4.2 What is the procedure for waiving temporary protection in Spain?

Reply	Related information
<p>You have to fill in and sign a document containing the waiver declaration so your registration office can forward it to the Asylum and Refuge Office (Oficina de Asilo y Refugio, C. de Pradillo, 40, 28002 Madrid, Spain) --> Office Finder – Citizen Services – Home (administracion.gob.es). As an alternative to sending it via a registration office, you can ask at the relevant police station to see if they can take responsibility for sending the waiver declaration to the Asylum and Refuge Office.</p> <p>To get this document, contact a police station --> https://ucraniaurgente.inclusion.gob.es/web/ucrania-urgente/listado-de-comisarias. Also, at some CREADE, you can do an in-person waiver procedure in the police department.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://administracion.gob.es/pagFront/atencionCiudadana/oficinas/encuentraOficina.htm

4.3 How long do I have to wait after formalising my waiver in Spain before I can travel to another EU country where I want to apply for temporary protection, and/or how can I prove to the authorities at destination that the waiver has taken place?

Reply

For the time being, the Asylum and Refuge Office is not expected to respond to the waiver notices it receives. Therefore, the person who has formalised the waiver can travel to the destination country without having to wait for a response from the Spanish authorities. To prove to the authorities of the destination country that the waiver has taken place, you will have to show the supporting document given to you by the registration office or police station where you formalised the waiver.



Sub-subjects

5) Possibility of travelling to other EU countries and Ukraine

5.1 Can I travel to other Member States of the European Union if I have registered as a beneficiary of temporary protection in Spain?

Reply

Related information

Once you have registered as a beneficiary of temporary protection in Spain and have received your Spanish residence permit, you have the right to move freely within the other EU countries for 90 days in a period of 180 days as long as you meet the travel requirements. Remember that Spain is part of the Schengen Area (area without internal border control). Please note that the residence permit issued by the Spanish authorities to beneficiaries of temporary protection in Spain is not a travel document and does not replace your passport.

Links

- ec.europa.eu

5.2 If I want to travel to Ukraine and return to Spain, what might happen if I do not have a foreigner's identity card (TIE)?

Reply

If you do not have a TIE and you want to travel to Ukraine, you should contact the Immigration Office (Oficina de Extranjería) or a police station in the province where you reside to request information about the possibility/necessity of applying for a return permit or carrying out another specific procedure. However, it is possible to proceed with an official English translation of your temporary protection decision, which includes the residence permit. If you are planning to transit through other countries, it is a good idea to notify the embassy/consulate of that country before you travel.

Sub-subjects

6) Derived rights

6.1 What rights does temporary protection give me?

Reply

The rights of beneficiaries of temporary protection are the following: freedom of movement and residence in Spain;
information on the content of temporary protection;
travel document (for beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or travel document and need to travel);
residence and work permits;
social welfare assistance (when the beneficiaries do not have sufficient resources);
medical care;
adequate accommodation;
access to education for children under 18;
family reunification (at the request of the person concerned, temporary protection will be granted to members of their family as long as this family already existed in the country of origin and has been separated due to the armed conflict in Ukraine).



Subject field	DERIVED RIGHTS: EDUCATION
Sub-subjects	1) Schooling

1.1 Is schooling compulsory? Do you have to pay? Where do you go for schooling?

Reply	Related information
Links	Links
<p>Ukrainian children have access to schooling at the educational stage that corresponds to them: early childhood education, primary education or mandatory secondary education. If required, places in special education will also be available.</p> <p>Education in Spain is mandatory and free of charge from the age of 6 to 16. Parents must send their children to school.</p> <p>To enrol children of school age in school, go to your local council offices or to the school itself, where the enrolment process will be explained to you.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 3.3 of the Organic Law on Education 2/2006

1.2 Am I entitled to any help with school-related costs? How do I apply for it?

Reply
<p>Yes, each local council establishes the different assistance available, which may include assistance to pay for school materials, food and transport.</p> <p>Apply for this assistance at the local council offices in the place where you have registered as a resident. For learners with special needs, grants to support schooling will also be awarded to pupils enrolled in special education centres.</p>

Sub-subjects	2) University studies and qualification approval
---------------------	---

2.1 Can I validate/obtain approval of my academic qualifications to look for a job?

Reply	Related information
Links	Links
<p>The Ministry of Universities has set up the email address titulos.protecciontemporalucrania@universidades.gob.es to automatically review all applications received.</p> <p>The following people, among others, will be eligible for this expedited process: citizens who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and those who were living in Spain before that date and who cannot return to Ukraine because of the war or who were in an illegal situation in Spain before 24 February and who cannot return.</p> <p>2.1.1 How do you start the qualification approval or validation procedure?</p> <p>To start the qualification approval or validation procedure, you must send an application and a self-declaration to a registration office.</p> <p>This will make it possible to open the file and, usually, obtain a conditional registration certificate that will allow you to enrol in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education and work information for Ukrainians and EU countries ETF (europa.eu) ▪ https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/ucrania-urgente/w/convalidar-estudios-ucrania ▪ https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/mc/convalidacion-homologacion/convalidacion-no-universitaria/homologar-convalidar.html ▪ https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/gl/servicio-s-al-ciudadano/catalogo/general/05/051270/ficha/051270.html



Spanish centres and continue your academic training without delay. Once you have your academic documentation from Ukraine, you should submit it.

Due to the impossibility of Ukraine complying with the obligations of the Hague Convention, your [Ukrainian academic documents](#) will have to be legalised only by the Ukrainian Embassy in Madrid and by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation.

To be able to receive the qualification you have enrolled for, the validation must be approved following presentation of the documentation. Before the procedure can be resolved, it will be necessary to [pay fee 079](#).

Further to the Spanish central government, three autonomous communities have set up online spaces to provide information on the applicable procedures in their regions:

- study in [Catalonia](#);
- Regional Ministry of Culture, Education and University of [Galicia](#);
- Department of Education of the [Basque Government](#).

2.2 In my home country, I was doing a work placement at university, can I continue in Spain?

Reply	Related information
To take part in a work placement, you have to sign a work placement agreement or work placement employment contract. These programmes are designed for students who have obtained a higher-education qualification in the two years prior to the application date or who are pursuing studies that lead to obtaining a higher-education qualification.	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residence permit for work placement (HI 107) – Migration – Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (inclusion.gob.es)

2.3 Am I able to enrol at university/for vocational training? What do I have to do to study at university?

Reply	Related information
To be able to study at university it is necessary to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain qualification approval for your secondary education from the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (Ministerio de Educación y Formación Profesional) to show equivalency to the Spanish baccalaureate; • pass the specific competency test (<i>Prueba de Competencias Específicas</i> – PCE) offered by UNED and obtain the corresponding certificate. 	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon arrival from Ukraine to Spain – Educational assistance for displaced persons from Ukraine Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (educationyfp.gob.es)



2.4 Which qualifications can be approved? Where can I obtain approval/validation for my qualifications?

Reply	Related information
<p>Official qualifications or studies from the Ukraine education system that are fully completed and passed.</p> <p>Foreign qualifications or studies must meet the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. they must be official in the education system of their corresponding country; 2. foreign studies must be fully passed; 3. you must have successfully passed all lower years of study; 4. there must be sufficient equivalence with the Spanish qualification or studies in terms of academic level, duration and content; 5. if the studies were carried out in a foreign centre in Spain, in addition to complying with the regulations on qualification approval, the centre must be authorised to teach the studies; 6. students from the Spanish education system who apply for approval of their compulsory secondary education or baccalaureate or for the validation of their baccalaureate studies must have passed all the corresponding full-length courses they had left to complete their compulsory secondary education or baccalaureate in Spain, respectively. 	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ucrania.pdf (educacionyfp.gob.es)

2.5 What Spanish qualifications can my foreign studies be approved for?

Reply	Related information
<p>To continue studying at infant, primary and secondary level, it is not necessary to carry out any validation or qualification approval procedures. The student can join a school immediately. It is necessary only to obtain approval for studies taken after having passed the 4th year of compulsory secondary education (<i>Educación Secundaria Obligatoria</i> – ESO), which is the equivalent of grade 10 in Ukraine. Once you have passed ESO, the graduation certificate is issued free of charge and the student can move on to the baccalaureate, which is non-compulsory education that is taught from the age of 16. It consists of 2 years of study and prepares the student for university entrance (it is compulsory for this).</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OR VALIDATION OF FOREIGN NON-UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS OR STUDIES (educacionyfp.gob.es) ▪ https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/dam/jcr:472a3d23-1380-46a0-9ec3-62a81da56529/cumplimentar-solicitud.pdf ▪ Approval and validation of foreign non-university qualifications and studies (Access) Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sport (educacionyfp.gob.es)

Alternatively, you can move on to an intermediate-level training cycle, which is optional vocational training that consists of two full years of study and that is aimed at developing technical skills to carry out a profession.

The website of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training contains complete information on validation and approval of non-university studies.

2.6 How do I start the qualification approval or validation procedure? What documents do I need to validate my studies?

Reply	Related information
<p>To start the qualification approval or validation procedure, please do the following: 1. file an application at a registry office;</p> <p>2. provide your academic documentation;</p> <p>3. pay fee 079 for the amount that corresponds to your application (approval of your graduation certificate from compulsory secondary education is free of charge).</p> <p>The required documents are listed below.</p> <p>In all cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• certified/verified copy of the official qualification proving that the corresponding final studies (and exams) have been fully passed;• certified/verified copy of the official certificate showing the years passed, the subjects studied, the grades obtained and the academic years when the studies took place. <p>For qualification approval of graduation from ESO: the previous four years. • For qualification approval of a baccalaureate: the previous three years. • For qualification approval of the first year of baccalaureate: the previous three years.</p> <h3>2.6.1 Do I have to get my documents translated?</h3> <p>If the documents you submit are not in Spanish, they must be accompanied by an official translation into Spanish. The official translation can be produced by one of the following people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a sworn translator duly authorised or registered in Spain;• any Spanish diplomatic or consular representation abroad;	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OR VALIDATION OF FOREIGN NON-UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS OR STUDIES (educacionyfp.gob.es)▪ Welcome to the website of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (educacionyfp.gob.es)▪ https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/g/dam/jcr:7862606d-5908-4d9e-b147-ec65ac682deb/ayuda-solicitud-hom.pdf▪ Triptico Homologación.indd (educacionyfp.gob.es)▪ Approval and validation of foreign non-university qualifications and studies (Access) Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sport (educacionyfp.gob.es)



- the Spanish diplomatic or consular representation of the country where the applicant is a citizen or, where appropriate, of the country of origin of the document;
- an official translator abroad with their signature having been duly legalised.

Sub-subjects

3) Spanish language courses

3.1 How can I learn Spanish?

Reply	Related information
<p>The Official Language School (Escuela Oficial de Idiomas) offers Spanish courses for foreigners throughout Spain. Other organisations and language schools also offer free language courses. To find out more, contact your local council.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More information ▪ https://www.educacionyfp.gob.es/mc/redele/estudiar-espa-ol-como-lengua-extranjera-en-espa-a.html ▪ Centres (educacion.gob.es)



Subject field	DERIVED RIGHTS: HEALTH
Sub-subjects	1) Health card (<i>tarjeta sanitaria</i>)

1.1 What is the health card?

Reply

The health card is the card that proves you are a user of the public health system in both your autonomous community and in the rest of Spain. It is necessary to have a health card to be able to request medical care.

1.2 How can I apply for a health card?

Reply

Related information

You can apply for a health card at a health care centre. The documents required to obtain your health card are as follows:

1. Your passport or identity document.
2. A certificate of registration as a local resident (*empadronamiento*) is usually required.

3. Social Security affiliation document, which can be obtained from any office of the Treasury of Social Security (Tesorería de la Seguridad Social). To find out which office is closest to you, call +34 901 50 20 50.

Once the procedure has been completed, your health card will be sent by post to your home address. Until then, you can use the certificate or sheet you will be given when you apply. On both the card and the sheet, there is a sticker showing your doctor's name and the telephone number of your health care centre.

Links

- [Health card by autonomous community – Other documents – Citizenship and rights – Procedures – Home \(administracion.gob.es\)](#)

1.3 What do you need your health card for?

Reply

Your health card is mainly used for the following:

- receiving any kind of health care provision or service;
- having a family doctor assigned to you;
- going to a specialist consultation;
- being admitted to hospital;
- enabling access to your clinical history in certain events;
- enabling the doctor to prescribe medicines and you being able to buy them at the pharmacy.

Everyone entitled to public health care in Spain must have the health card of the autonomous community where they reside.

However, if you do not have a health card, you can receive emergency care in the event of an emergency.

1.4 Is my health card valid throughout Spain?

Reply

You can use your health card only in the corresponding autonomous community, but you will not have any problems obtaining emergency care if you are outside your own region. However, if you are outside Spain, this card will not be any use.



Sub-subjects

2) Appointments

2.1 Do I need an appointment to see a doctor?

Reply	Related information
<p>Yes, if you have a health problem, you can ask for an appointment at your health care centre.</p> <p>To schedule and book your appointment, you must have your health card. Your card will tell you the identification data you need to use to identify yourself in the system. If booking online, once you have logged in, choose the day and time for your appointment.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Link

Subject field

DERIVED RIGHTS: EMPLOYMENT

Sub-subjects

1) Starting your own business

1.1 I have my own business and I would like to continue with my profession here. What should I do and where should I go?

Reply	Related information
<p>The procedure to become self-employed (<i>autónomo</i>), i.e. to have your own business, can be summarised as follows (although it is essential to obtain information from the corresponding authorities to find out which procedures are compulsory):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration in the Register of Business Owners at the National Agency for Tax Administration (Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria – AEAT). AEAT: Office finder. • Social Security affiliation and number in the Regional Treasury of Social Security. Social Security: Social Security Offices (seg-social.es). • Registration in the Social Security Regime at the Regional Treasury of Social Security. <p>It is also important to bear in mind that, as of 01/10/2018, all self-employed workers must communicate with the administration using electronic means, to which end they must obtain a digital certificate (IDEELECTRONICA-44-2 (seg-social.es)) or another electronic identification means.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Becoming self-employed – Procedures – Home (administracion.gob.es) ▪ Pages – Home (ipyme.org) ▪ Who can advise me? (ipyme.org) ▪ Entrepreneurship service point (PAE) finder (paeelectronico.es)

1.2 Can I have more than one job at the same time?

Reply	Related information
<p>Yes, it is possible to have more than one job at the same time.</p> <p>If you have more than one different employer (so, you are an employee), this situation is known as multiple job holding (<i>pluriempleo</i>), while if you have one job where you are an employee and another where you are self-employed (so, you are the business owner), this situation is known as having multiple activities (<i>pluriactividad</i>).</p> <p>In both events, the best thing to do is to consult the Social Security authorities about your contributions under both regimes, to ensure you are fully aware of your obligations and have all the information you need. Citizens (seg-social.gob.es)</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security: Social Security Offices (seg-social.es).



Sub-subjects

2) Having an employment contract

2.1 Can I be permanently employed or can I work only on a temporary basis?

Reply	Related information
<p>If you are approved for temporary protection, you will also have a work permit as long as you are over 16 years old. This will allow you to open your own business and to have an employment contract as an employee in any type of contract.</p> <p>You can get more information on this from the State Public Employment Service (Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal – SEPE): Telephone service State Public Employment Service (sepe.es)</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://www.sepe.es/HomeSepe/contacto/atencion-telefonica.html

2.2 Where can I ask for help if I cannot find a job?

Reply	Related information
<p>SEPE can provide you with general information on the job market and vocational training measures for employment, but your main point of contact is your regional public employment service (<i>Servicio Público de Empleo Autónomo</i> in Spanish).</p> <p>These services are in charge of registering your job demand and supporting you in your job search, as well as informing you about vocational training courses and entrepreneurial activity if you want to start your own business or company.</p> <p>The CREADE currently have information points on this topic.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://www.empleate.gob.es/empleo/#/

Subject field

DERIVED RIGHTS: RECEPTION

Sub-subjects

1) Joining the reception system

1.1 How do I join the reception system?

Reply	Related information
<p>In the event of lack of economic resources, people entitled to temporary protection and their family members may ask to join the reception system. The assistance provided will cover basic needs, accommodation, food and transport. The NGOs in the State Reception Network operate 24 hours a day throughout Spain to immediately respond to any information needs of displaced people from Ukraine. Following an assessment of the situation of each individual person or family, a place</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Microsoft PowerPoint – Final RECEPTION PLAN (lamoncloa.gob.es) ▪ Reception of refugees from Ukraine – La Caixa



will be allocated in the reception centre that best suits their personal situation and depending on availability at the time of application. The reception facilities are located in different parts of Spain. People who are going to be accommodated in these facilities will be given an information session about their reception accommodation. It is not possible to choose the reception destination.

- [Foundation \(foundationlacaixa.org\)](https://www.foundationlacaixa.org/)
- [State Association of Foster Care | ASEAF](#)

1.2 What are the criteria for determining a lack of financial means?

Reply

A lack of financial means is the situation where the recipient has a monthly income that does not exceed the individual monthly amount of the guaranteed income established in Spanish law. The person must sign a sworn self-declaration certifying their lack of financial means.

1.3 What are the general requirements to be entitled to join the temporary protection reception system?

Reply

The general requirements to be entitled to join the temporary protection reception system are as follows: not to be a national of a Member State; not to have caused mandatory withdrawal of reception activities; not to be an unaccompanied minor; not to have temporary protection in another Member State; not to have submitted previous applications for temporary protection that have been declared inadmissible or refused; not to be a recipient of basic guaranteed income (*Renta Mínima de Inserción*) or other similar benefits; not to have abandoned/waived the reception pathway.

1.4 What criteria can lead your reception conditions to being reduced or lost?

Reply

The criteria for reception conditions being reduced or lost are as follows: inadmissibility, refusal, waiver or closure of the temporary protection application; access to sufficient economic resources; the use of benefits for other purposes; abandonment of a place in the reception system; the end of the maximum benefits.

Sub-subjects

2) Initial reception and long-term accommodation

2.1 How do you join the reception system?

Reply

You can join the reception system at the Reception, Assistance and Referral Centres (CREADE). The centres are located in Madrid, Barcelona, Alicante and Malaga, where the following services are provided: admission and provision of initial information, and case-by-case assessment, including an in-depth interview and referral of people with special needs to the most appropriate places.

To join the reception system in other provinces, call the 24-hour telephone numbers of the organisations that manage it: [24-Hour phone numbers by province – Ukraine Emergency – Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration \(inclusion.gob.es\)](https://www.inclusion.gob.es/)

Related information

Links

- <https://ucraniaurgente.inclusion.gob.es/telefonos-24-horas-por-provincias>



2.2 What are the options for long-term accommodation?

Reply

After their initial reception, people entitled to temporary protection can obtain accommodation in reception centres such as the following:

- **Refugee Reception Centres** (Centros de Acogida a Refugiados – CAR), which are publicly managed centres for receiving applicants for international protection;
- **NGO-run centres** funded by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.

These centres are located in different places in Spain. People who are going to be accommodated in these facilities will be given an information session about their reception accommodation.

Other accommodation options include the following:

- **Reception families:** *Welcome Ukraine* is a programme to coordinate the network of reception households for people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.
- **Private homes:** Individual people can provide accommodation for people entitled to temporary protection through the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.

After a first phase in reception accommodation, it is possible to receive further support in the form of financial assistance for rent and basic needs, depending on each individual case.

2.3 What are the rules on renting in Spain?

Reply

Related information

The duration of rental contracts is freely agreed between owner and tenant.

When signing a rental contract, the owner will ask for 1 month's rent as a deposit. They may also want to set up additional guarantees equivalent to a maximum of 2 months' rent. These may be deposits or another type of guarantee (personal or bank guarantee, payment protection insurance, etc.).

With regard to the advance notice both parties have to give if they do not want to renew the contract, the latest regulations stipulate that, after the first 5 years of the contract (seven, if the lessor is a legal person), **the owner/lessor must give at least 4 months' notice of their intention not to renew the contract. The tenant, however, must give at least 2 months' notice.**

The owner, if they are a natural person, will be able to recover the housing when one year has elapsed after the contract was signed only if they need it for themselves or for a first-degree family member (parents, children or spouse), by giving **2 months' notice. Furthermore, this possibility must be expressly set out in the contract.**

Links

- [Rented housing](#)



Subject field	DERIVED RIGHTS: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE
Sub-subjects	1) Direct economic assistance for people with temporary protection (EUR 400)

1.1 What does this assistance consist of?

Reply	Related information		
<p>This is direct economic assistance for beneficiaries of temporary protection who lack economic resources. This assistance will be managed by the autonomous communities and the relevant local councils. Recipients must meet the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) they must have obtained temporary protection; b) they must be officially registered as residents of a municipality in the autonomous community. c) they must certify, by means of a self-declaration, their lack of economic means; d) they must not be occupying a place in emergency units of the Secretariat of State for Migration or in any of the reception system programmes. <p>This economic support consists of an allowance of EUR 400 per adult and EUR 100 per child paid monthly for up to a maximum of 6 months.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Links</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government approves assistance for vulnerable families from Ukraine of EUR 400 plus EUR 100 per child per month – Ministry (inclusion.gob.es) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government approves assistance for vulnerable families from Ukraine of EUR 400 plus EUR 100 per child per month – Ministry (inclusion.gob.es)
Links			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government approves assistance for vulnerable families from Ukraine of EUR 400 plus EUR 100 per child per month – Ministry (inclusion.gob.es) 			

1.2 Where can I apply for this assistance?

Reply
<p>The application procedure is currently closed. For more information on economic or social assistance, go to the citizen service office in your municipality or autonomous community.</p>

Subject field	DERIVED RIGHTS: FAMILY REUNIFICATION
Sub-subjects	1) General information

1.1 What is family reunification?

Reply	Related information		
<p>Family reunification is the procedure where a non-European citizen with a Spanish residence permit can bring their family members to the country. Upon application by the beneficiary of temporary protection in Spain, the benefits of temporary protection will be granted to the members of their family as long as the family already existed in the country of origin and its members have been separated owing to the circumstances that gave rise to the temporary protection declaration.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Links</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMMIGRATION PORTAL. Family reunification (inclusion.gob.es) ▪ MININT Prot Temp UCR 07 INGLÉS (interior.gob.es) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMMIGRATION PORTAL. Family reunification (inclusion.gob.es) ▪ MININT Prot Temp UCR 07 INGLÉS (interior.gob.es)
Links			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMMIGRATION PORTAL. Family reunification (inclusion.gob.es) ▪ MININT Prot Temp UCR 07 INGLÉS (interior.gob.es) 			



1.2 Who is considered a family member?

Reply

The following people are considered family members: spouse or cohabiting partner; the minor unmarried children of the person or their partner, born in or out of wedlock or adopted; other close relatives who were living with the person as part of the family unit at the beginning of the armed conflict and who were entirely or primarily dependent on them.

1.3 What if several members of my family have temporary protection in Spain or in other Member States of the European Union?

Reply

In this case, reunification can take place. The Asylum and Refuge Office of the Ministry of the Interior can help you with the necessary actions involving the institutions of other Member States and, where appropriate, in cooperation with relevant international organisations. Information is available at the authorised police offices at the CREADE in Madrid and Malaga. You can make an appointment by calling +34 666 800 194 for Madrid and +34 628 216 478 for Malaga. If you cannot reach these centres, contact any of the designated police stations.

Related information

Links

- [List of police stations – Ukraine Emergency – Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration \(inclusion.gob.es\)](#)

Subject field

CONDITIONS AND ENTITLEMENT TO DERIVED RIGHTS

Sub-subjects

1) Registering as an official resident (*empadronamiento*)

1.1 How do I register as an official resident?

Reply

Registering as an official resident (*empadronamiento*) involves registering in the municipal register (*Padrón municipal*), which is the government register where all the people who usually live or reside in a municipality are listed.

If you live in more than one municipality, you should register in the municipality where you live for the longest period of the year.

To register as a municipal resident, go to the town hall or to the authorised district offices in each neighbourhood.

Related information

Links

- [Certificate and record of official residence – Other documents – Citizenship and rights – Procedures – Home \(administracion.gob.es\)](#)

1.2 What documents do I need to register as an official resident?

Reply

- Individual or group registration form for the municipal register of your current place of residence. Hand this form in free of charge at the town hall or submit it online.
- Original and copy of the identification document of each of the applicants (Spanish ID card, passport, foreigner's ID card or EU ID card), including minors.
- Photocopy and original of the rental contract or the authorisation signed by the owner of the place where you are staying. Another person living at the address, even if they are not the owner, can authorise you as long as they are also registered there.

Related information

Links

- [Certificate and record of official residence – Address change and residence registration – Procedures – Home \(administracion.gob.es\)](#)



1.3 What happens if I change my address?

Reply	Related information
You will have to make an appointment with the new local council to update your residence address.	Links
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address change

Sub-subjects

2) Social Security

2.1 What is the purpose of the Social Security number and how do I get one?

Reply	Related information
<p>This is a number that identifies the person in their interactions with Social Security, which can be very varied. You will need to have your Social Security number (NUSS) when you ask to register with Social Security as a worker of any type and to benefit from any assistance, pension, allowance or benefit. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you will need your Social Security number to register for the first time with Social Security when you start work and to obtain your pensions, allowances and benefits; • the health care system of your autonomous community will use it to register your health card and recognise your entitlement to receive health care. <p>If you do not have a Social Security number, you cannot identify yourself by text message on the Social Security website. If you do not have a Cl@ve or a digital certificate, send in an application to get your Social Security number. To do this, choose the category <i>Citizen/Worker</i> (Ciudadano/Trabajador) and select the procedure <i>Obtaining your affiliation number</i> (Obtención del Número de Afiliación).</p> <p><u>Features of CREADE:</u> In some CREADE, it is possible to ask in person for your Social Security number from staff members who are representing the Social Security Treasury there.</p>	Links
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Categories (seg-social.gob.es)

2.2 I have lost my job. Can I apply for unemployment benefit?

Reply
<p>People who have worked in Spain and who are unemployed after losing their job may be eligible, subject to certain conditions, for an unemployment benefit or subsidy depending on the number of months of Social Security contributions that were paid through their previous job.</p> <p>If you have worked for less than 1 year, the allowance is called unemployment assistance (<i>subsídio por desempleo</i>): I have worked for less than a year State Public Employment Service (sepe.es). More information on the requirements, duration and amount of unemployment assistance can be found at this link.</p> <p>If you have worked for a year or more, you may be eligible for unemployment benefit (<i>prestación por desempleo</i>): I have worked for more than a year State Public Employment Service (sepe.es). More information on the requirements, duration and amount of unemployment benefit can be found at this link.</p> <p>Go to one of the offices responsible for benefits (Appointment [sepe.gob.es]) to get further information and apply for these benefits, or apply through the virtual office: benefit application (sepe.gob.es).</p>



2.3 Am I entitled to a retirement pension even if I have not worked in Spain?

Reply

There are two forms of this type of benefit: contributory, available to people who have paid retirement contributions in Spain for their work, and non-contributory. However, even the non-contributory pension requires the person to have been resident in Spain for at least 10 years. Information on this can be found at the following links:

- [Imserso. Institute for the Elderly and Social Services: regulations and requirements](#)
- [Social Security: Benefits / Workers' Pensions \(seg-social.es\)](#)

However, it is best to ask at a Social Security office, where they will give you information about benefits. You can make an appointment through this link: [Citizens \(seg-social.gob.es\)](#). They also have two telephone numbers where they can answer queries: +34 901166565 and +34 915421176.

Additionally, an international agreement has been signed between Spain and Ukraine, in force since 1998, which recognises entitlement to certain benefits, including retirement benefits for *'Spaniards and Ukrainians who work or have worked in one or both countries and their beneficiary family members;*

people with refugee status and stateless persons residing in one of the two countries and their beneficiary family members.

It also applies to Spaniards and Ukrainians who are beneficiary family members of a worker, regardless of the worker's nationality, provided that the worker has been subject to the legislation of one or both countries.'

[Social Security: Useful Information \(seg-social.es\)](#). Further information can be found at this link (also available in English) but more complete information tailored to the particular case will be provided at a Social Security citizen service office.

Subject field	OTHER SERVICES AND OBLIGATIONS
Sub-subjects	1) Bank account

1.1 Can I open a bank account in Spain and what documentation do I need?

Reply

As a resident of Spain, you will be able to open a bank account. You will need an identity card and a document proving your residence and/or temporary protection status. Depending on the bank, you may also be asked to provide proof of income.

1.2 Are bank accounts free of charge?

Reply

As banks are private entities, it is best to go directly to the offices of the bank you are interested in to find out the specific conditions they apply.



Sub-subjects

2) Vehicle registration and driving licences

2.1 What documentation do I need to exchange my driving licence?

Reply	Related information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange application completed on an official form. - Valid foreign driving licence to be exchanged. - Applicant’s identification. - Proof of residence. - Proof of not being resident in Spain when the licence you wish to exchange was obtained. - Psychophysical aptitude report issued by an authorised driver recognition centre (<i>Centro de Reconocimiento de Conductores</i>). - Payment number or receipt (Fee 2.3 for exchanges not requiring additional evidence and Fee 2.1 for exchanges requiring additional evidence). - Current original photograph. 	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange for countries with an agreement (dgt.gob.es)link

2.2 Can I drive in Spain with my Ukrainian driving licence?

Reply	Related information
<p>Yes, valid driving licences issued by Ukraine will be recognised inside the European Union when their holders are entitled to temporary protection and until such time as the temporary protection ceases to apply. It will not be necessary to present the sworn translation of these licences or the international driving licence.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange for countries with an agreement (dgt.gob.es)

2.3 Can I exchange my driving licence for a Spanish one?

Reply	Related information
<p>If you want to exchange your Ukrainian driving licence for a Spanish one, make an exchange appointment (by calling 060 or visiting www.dgt.es and asking for an appointment to exchange your Ukrainian driving licence). Proof of residence must be provided through the certificate of application for temporary protection or the document issued when the application was approved, in addition to the foreigner’s identification card (TIE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you present a certificate of application for temporary protection or the approval, the exchange cannot take place until 6 months after the date of issue of that document or the proven date of entry into Spain. ▪ If you provide a residence permit, it is not necessary to wait for 6 months from its date of issue before the exchange can be processed. <p>The driver’s licence must be verified to be able to process the exchange.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange for countries with agreement (dgt.gob.es)How to validate the Ukrainian driving licence and how to register a personal vehicle – Ukraine Emergency – Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (inclusion.gob.es)



The same requirements will apply to Ukrainian driving licence holders with residence in Spain prior to 24 February 2022, except regarding the documentation to be presented to prove residence, which will be subject to the general guidelines for third-country driving licence exchanges.

2.4 What do I need to register my Ukrainian car in Spain?

Reply	Related information
<p>People entitled to temporary protection will have 213 days (183 + 30) to register any vehicles they own that have been transferred from Ukraine or another country to Spain. The time limit starts to run from the date of the decision to grant temporary protection. Furthermore, if any of these people apply to register a vehicle in their name or to change the ownership of a vehicle in their favour, the application must be processed provided that they are authorised to reside in Spain, have been assigned a NIE and can provide proof of address.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://sede.dgt.gob.es/es/vehiculos/matriculaciones-de-vehiculos/matriculacion-ordinaria/ ▪ How to validate a Ukrainian driving licence and how to register a personal vehicle – Ukraine Emergency – Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (inclusion.gob.es)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application must be completed on the official form. ▪ Roadworthiness test (<i>Inspección técnica de vehículos</i> – ITV) card (NIVE – vehicle identification number) with the purchase receipt or, failing that, invoice or letter of allotment if the vehicle was bought in an auction. ▪ Proof of payment of the corresponding registration fee to the Directorate-General for Traffic (Dirección General de Tráfico – DGT). ▪ Proof of having previously paid the necessary tax to carry out the procedure at the DGT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proof of payment of the municipal road tax in your place of residence, or proof of exemption from this tax; ○ proof of payment of/exemption from/not being subject to registration tax (form 576, 06 or 05 of the National Agency for Tax 	



Administration (AEAT)

or, in the case of the Basque Country and Navarre, the corresponding tax office), except for trailers.

Sub-subjects

3) Economic assistance for public transport services

3.1 Is there any assistance for transport?

Reply	Related information
<p>Since 01/09/2022, discounts of 50% have been available on 42 intercity bus lines and this will be in force until 31/12/2024. These lines are listed on the Ministry of Transport website at the following link: Scheduled road passenger transport Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (mitma.gob.es). The duration of free passes and multi-trip tickets for state-owned bus lines has been extended to avoid inconsistencies across different types of inland transport. These free tickets for regular users will be valid throughout 2024 across three periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 1 February 2024 and 30 April 2024; • between 1 May 2024 and 31 August 2024; • between 1 September 2024 and 31 December 2024. <p>This is one of the measures taken to reduce the price of public transport. It includes some Avant and AVE train passes. Some forms of transport, such as commuter trains (<i>Cercanías and Rodalies</i>), and mid-distance trains (<i>Media Distancia</i>) also offer free tickets: Renfe passes.</p> <p>Furthermore, as part of this package of measures, some forms of regional and local public transport (metro, tram, urban or metropolitan bus, etc.) may also offer discounts. Please check the information published by each municipality and autonomous community.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discounts on public transport in 2024 Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (mitma.gob.es) ▪ Scheduled public road transport: Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (mitma.gob.es)

Sub-subjects

4) Taxation

4.1 Do I have to pay tax in Spain?

Reply	Related information
<p>If you are resident in Spain and you carry out any type of economic activity in the country or have any assets at your disposal, you will have to pay tax.</p> <p>All matters related to tax in Spain, both for residents and non-residents, are regulated by the Spanish Agency for Tax Administration (Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria – AEAT).</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AEAT: Home. ▪ AEAT: Travellers and displaced and border workers

4.2 What types of income might be subject to tax?

Reply	Related information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The salary you get if you work for a company or the income you receive through your invoices as a self-employed person. - Capital gains arising from dividends and interest. - Pension contributions and benefits. - Income received from renting out housing. - Gains from the sale of real estate. 	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AEAT: Travellers and displaced and border workers



4.3 How does the Spanish tax system work?

Reply	Related information
<p>The Spanish tax year runs from January to December and exactly coincides with a calendar year.</p> <p>This means that all tax liabilities arising from 1 January to 31 December are grouped together. They have to be declared and paid during the following year through an annual income tax return that is commonly known in Spain as the <i>declaración de la renta</i>. This tax return is filed between 1 May and 30 June of the following year. In other words, the previous year's income is filed during the current year.</p>	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AEAT: Start

4.4 How do I know if I have to pay tax?

Reply	Related information
<p>To know which taxes you have to pay in Spain as a foreigner and what their amount is, you first need to understand whether or not you are a tax resident.</p> <p>You will be considered a tax resident if you meet one of the following three conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - you live in Spain for more than 183 days per year (note that the days do not have to be consecutive to count towards this total); - you have economic interests in Spain, which means that you carry out your professional activity in Spain, whether you are employed or self-employed; - your spouse and/or children live in Spain. 	<p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AEAT: Non-residents ▪ AEAT: 17. Employment income received for work actually carried out abroad

4.5 Who is exempt from paying taxes? Do Spain and Ukraine have a double taxation treaty?

Reply
<p>If a natural person is a tax resident in Spain, they are subject to personal income tax (<i>Impuesto sobre la Renta de las Personas Físicas – IRPF</i>) and must pay tax in Spain on their worldwide income, i.e. they must declare in Spain the income they obtain anywhere in the world, without prejudice to the provisions of the international double taxation treaty signed between Spain and the country of origin of the income.</p> <p>If the foreign income comes from a country with which Spain has signed an international double taxation treaty, the provisions of the treaty must be obeyed. However, if you have any doubts regarding double taxation, please contact your local tax office for more information.</p> <p>In the case of Spain and Ukraine, there is a treaty to avoid double taxation in relation to income tax and the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion.</p> <p>3. The taxes that are currently encompassed by the treaty are listed below.</p> <p>(a) In Spain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) personal income tax; (ii) corporate income tax; (iii) non-resident income tax; (iv) local income tax hereinafter referred to as 'Spanish tax'); <p>(b) In Ukraine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) personal income tax; (ii) corporate income tax (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ukrainian tax').



Sub-subjects

5) Alerts

5.1 I am a victim of gender-based violence. What should I do?

Reply

Related information

The Ministry of Equality, through the Government Delegation against Gender-Based Violence, offers a telephone service for **information, legal advice and immediate psychosocial care** from dedicated staff for all forms of violence against women, through the following:

- short phone number **016**;
- **WhatsApp on the number +34 600 000 016**;
- **email: 016-online@igualdad.gob.es**.

Links

- [Government Delegation against Gender-Based Violence \(igualdad.gob.es\)](https://igualdad.gob.es)

5.2 Emergency telephone numbers

Reply

- The **emergency telephone number in Spain is 112**.
- The telephone number of the **police is 091**.
- The telephone number for victims of **gender-based violence is 016**.
- The contact details of the **Ukraine embassy in Spain** are Calle Ronda de Abubilla, 52, 28043 Madrid, Spain. Tel.: +34 917489360. Tel.: +34 913887178. Website: <https://spain.mfa.gov.ua/es>

5.3 I have problems with my reception family. Where can I go for help?

Reply

Related information

Reception families provide accommodation, meals and support **in solidarity and without personal gain**. They cannot ask you for any kind of payment nor can they ask you to work for them.

If you are experiencing any type of abuse, you can call the emergency number 112 or the police on 091. **You can also contact your reference person or the expert/ social educator assigned to your reception file.**

Links

- [Directorate-General of the Police – Virtual Complaints Office](#)