The decision of the Berlin Senate distinguishes between four case groups:

→ Case group 1: Persons covered by the scope of application of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 will receive a residence permit pursuant to section 24 of the Residence Act.

→ Case group 2: Persons who claim that they cannot return to their country of origin safely and permanently for understandable reasons, so that LEA involves BAMF in the examination procedure, will receive a provisional residence document pursuant to section 24 of the Residence Act for an initial period of 12 months.

→ Case group 3: Persons who meet all the requirements for a residence title other than Section 24 of the Residence Act can obtain this residence permit on application.



The decision of the Berlin Senate distinguishes between four case groups:

→ <u>Case group 4:</u> Third-country nationals who have studied in Ukraine can in any case obtain a provisional residence document for a one-time period of 6 months with an employment permit on the basis of section 24 of the Residence Act.

- They have at least 6 months to learn German, work, e.g. look for a place at university or study preparation courses or a vocational training place and fulfil the other requirements to subsequently receive a residence permit in Germany. They have access to social benefits.
- If you have already arrived in Germany before 01.06.2022, you must have submitted the online application to the State Office for Immigration (LEA) by 31.8.2022! Otherwise, you have 90 days from the day of your entry to submit this application.



Who does this regulation apply to?

- You fled Ukraine after 24.2.2022.
- You were studying in Ukraine when the war began.
- You do not have Ukrainian citizenship.
- You meet the requirements for distribution to Berlin (see next image).



- You must report to the Ukraine Arrival Centre TXL at the State Office for Refugee Affairs (LAF).
- There you must prove that you were studying in Ukraine at the beginning of the war (24.2.2022). (Proof in copy or digitally is sufficient).
- Then it will be checked whether you meet the requirements for remaining in Berlin:
  - You have family members living in Berlin: parents, children, partners, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents.
  - You have a permanent place of residence in Berlin.
  - You have a job, training place or place of study.
  - You are in the status of maternity protection due to pregnant or after having recently given birth.
  - You are not able to travel for medical reasons.
  - You belong to the LGBTQI- community and there are special circumstances/ Berlin connection in your case
  - Transgender people will receive a Berlin allocation in any case.

If you meet one of these criteria, you will be allocated to Berlin.



- Now you submit an online application to the State Office for Immigration (LEA): https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/330875/
- If you have already submitted the online application to LEA without having registered in advance at the Ukraine Arrival Centre, you should still do the registration and submit the Berlin allocation to LEA later.
- You can also submit the online application to LEA before you have registered/ been allocated to Berlin at the arrival centre. Enter the option number 'BE1234567' instead of the registration number in the online application form.
- It is therefore possible until 31.8.2022 to complete both procedures, registration/Berlin allocation and online application, at the same time.
- LEA will finally give you an appointment. After your application has been examined, LEA will issue you a provisional residence document for a one-time period of 6 months including an employment permit.



### The decision of the Berlin Senate distinguishes between four case groups:

- > Case group 1: Persons covered by the scope of application of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 will receive a residence permit pursuant to section 24 of the Residence Act.
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- Case group 4: Third-country nationals who have studied in Ukraine can in any case obtain a provisional residence document for a one-time period of 6 months with an employment permit on the basis of section 24 of the Residence Act.
  - They have at least 6 months to learn German, work, e.g. look for a place at university or study preparation courses or a vocational training place and fulfil the other requirements to subsequently receive a residence permit in Germany. They have access to social benefits.
  - If you have already arrived in Germany before 01.06.2022, you must have submitted the online application to the State Office for Immigration (LEA) by 31.8.2022! Otherwise, you have 90 days from the day of your entry to submit this application.

#### Who does this regulation apply to?

- You fled Ukraine after 24.2.2022.
- You were studying in Ukraine when the war began.
- You do not have Ukrainian citizenship.
- You meet the requirements for distribution to Berlin (see below).

Willkommenszentrum

Die Beauftragte des Senats für Integration und Migration

Senatsverwaltung für Integration, Arbeit und Soziales





### What do you have to do?

- You must report to the Ukraine Arrival Centre TXL at the State Office for Refugee Affairs (LAF).
- There you must prove that you were studying in Ukraine at the beginning of the war (24.2.2022). (Proof in copy or digitally is sufficient).
- Then it will be checked whether you meet the requirements for remaining in Berlin:
  - o You have family members living in Berlin: parents, children, partners, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents.
  - o You have a permanent place of residence in Berlin.
  - o You have a job, training place or place of study.
  - o You are in the status of maternity protection due to pregnant or after having recently given birth.
  - O You are not able to travel for medical reasons.
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