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Milan

Rome

Naples



1. General information



Language

In Italy, the common official language is Italian. Linguistic minorities exist in a few regions: Valle d'Aosta (French-speaking), Trentino–Alto Adige (German and Ladino (Rhaetian dialect) speaking), province of Trieste (Slovenian-speaking) and Sardinia.



Administrative settings

The country is divided into regions (*regioni*), provinces (*province*), and municipalities (*comuni*). There are 15 ordinary regions and an additional 5 regions that enjoy special autonomy. The municipalities are responsible to collect local taxes and to administer the local police.



Population

The resident population on 1 January 2022 was 58.983 million.



Emergency contacts

- ◆ Ambulance **118**
- ◆ Fire-brigade **115**
- ◆ *Polizia* (Police) **113**
- ◆ *Carabinieri* (military police) **112**
- ◆ Finance Guard **117**
- ◆ Call centre for health emergencies managed by the ministry of Health. It gives information to the population in case of health emergencies, notably information about SARS, flu syndromes, bioterrorist threats or risks connected with excessively warm weather. The service is active only in some periods of the year. **1500**
- ◆ European emergency number **112**
- ◆ To report child abuse **19696**
- ◆ Free line for children, childhood emergency or paedo-pornography online **114**
- ◆ Missing children **116000**
- ◆ To report abuse on women **1522**
- ◆ Human trafficking / prostitution **800290290**





Ukrainian diaspora

The Ukrainian community is the 4th largest non-EU population in Italy. More than half of the Ukrainian citizens living in Italy are in the northern part of the country (especially in Lombardia and Emilia Romagna). About 20 % live in central Italy and another 25 % in the south (especially in Campania).

The Ukrainian community in Italy is the largest in Europe, followed by the Czech Republic, Germany and Spain.

For further information see <https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/politiche-di-integrazione-sociale/Documents/Ucraina-Rapporto-2021.pdf>



Ukrainian embassy in Italy

- ◆ Address of the Ukrainian Embassy: Via Guido d'Arezzo, 9 – 00198 – Roma
- ◆ Phone number: +39 068412630, +39 0682003641
- ◆ E-mail: emb_it@mfa.gov.ua

2. Entry to Italy

Holders of a biometric passport can enter Italy visa-free and can stay in the country for a total of 90 days, after which it will be necessary to get a residence permit.

The Embassy of Ukraine in Italy has informed that Ukrainian citizens fleeing the war without identity documents will be referred to the consulates upon arrival, and be provided with an alternative identification document. Moreover, the validity of Ukrainian passports is extended up to 5 years and the data of minors under the age of 16 can be included in the passports of their parents who have fled the war or who reside in Italy.

Ukrainian nationals entering Italy without a visa are required to file the “declaration of presence” within 8 days of entering the country. This obligation is lifted in case a stamp on the passport is made at arrival (Italy as first country of arrival in the EU). If you arrive in Italy from another Schengen area country, you need to inform the police, the *Carabinieri* or the municipal police within 8 days from arrival.



Ukrainian nationals who do not have a stamp in their passport or have a stamp from another EU country must submit the declaration of presence.

In the case of children, it is necessary to present their birth certificate and a certificate proving the family relationship or the relationship with the guardian(s) or person(s) who accompany the child and are responsible of them. The immigration office will verify if the accompanying persons have parental authority. If the required documents are missing, they will inform the Juvenile Court and contact the Ukrainian diplomatic representations.

3. Temporary protection

In Italy, temporary protection applies to you in the following cases.

- a) If you are a Ukrainian citizen and you were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- b) If you are a stateless person or a national of a third country other than Ukraine and you benefited from international protection or an equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- c) If you are a stateless person or a national of third country other than Ukraine and you can prove that you were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and you are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to your country or region of origin.
- d) If you are a family member of persons falling under the letters a) and b).

The following categories of persons qualify as family members if they were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, hold a residence permit valid in Ukraine and are in possession of documentation certifying the family relationship:

- ◆ spouse or partner having a stable relationship with the person concerned;
- ◆ unmarried minor children of the person concerned or their spouse, regardless of whether they are legitimate, natural or adopted;
- ◆ dependent adult children or dependent parents, if cohabiting and belonging to the same family unit and totally or partially dependent on the person concerned during the period of interest.



Where can you register for temporary protection in Italy?

You can go to the police headquarters '*Questura*' of the place where you are staying and submit a free application to receive a residence permit for temporary protection.

Useful information for refugees arriving in Italy due to the war in Ukraine, including on the management of reception, can be found at <https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/en-gb>

What documents do you need to register for temporary protection?

To prove that you are a Ukrainian national, you can present the following documents at the time of applying:

- ◆ a valid passport or a passport that has expired for less than 2 years,
- ◆ a valid national ID card or a national ID card that has expired for less than 2 years,
- ◆ a Ukrainian consular certificate.

To prove your civil state, you can present the following documents:

- ◆ national identity card,
- ◆ passport,
- ◆ any document proving civil state (family record book, for example).

In the case of minors under the age of 18 years who are accompanied by an adult responsible for them, the request will be made on their behalf by the person in charge of the child.

What is the procedure to access temporary protection in Italy?

The Immigration office of the police is in charge of the procedure for temporary protection.

The registration is made in person.

When you arrive at the police station, your fingerprints will be taken and you will be asked for your personal data, passport or other identity documents. You will be given a receipt to prove that you have registered



for temporary protection. You can use this receipt to access the labour market. You will need to always carry it with you, until you are issued the residence permit for temporary protection. When your residence permit is ready, you will be called by the police for its delivery. You can check the progress of the issuance of your residence permit here by clicking on 'your residence permit'.

You do not need to pay anything. The procedure is free of charge.

If you or your family members have special needs (due to the age, health condition, family situation or experiences of violence or exploitation), this will be taken into consideration in order to provide assistance.

What documents do you receive as a beneficiary of temporary protection?

The immigration office will issue a residence permit once the examination of your application is complete. The permit will be in electronic format and be valid for 1 year as of 4 March 2022. It is renewable every 6 months for a maximum of 1 year, unless temporary protection is terminated by the Council of the EU. A travel document can be issued to the beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or other travel document.

Temporary protection status entails a residence permit as well as a work permit for people older than 16 years old.

Duration of temporary protection

Temporary protection (including the residence and work permit) is initially issued for 1 year starting from 4 March 2022. The permit, bearing the mention 'beneficiary of temporary protection', can be renewed after 6 months for another 6 months, if the situation remains the same.

Your rights as beneficiary of temporary protection in Italy

As a beneficiary of temporary protection in Italy, you enjoy the following rights:

- ◆ freedom of movement in EU and residence in Italy;
- ◆ accommodation;
- ◆ education (also at university level);
- ◆ right to receive information about temporary protection;
- ◆ travel document: the beneficiaries of temporary protection who do



not have a valid passport or a travel document and need to travel, will receive a special travel document that will allow them to move within the EU;

- ◆ residence and work authorisation;
- ◆ social assistance: beneficiaries who do not have sufficient resources can benefit from social and health services;
- ◆ family reunification: upon your request, temporary protection will be granted to your family members who belonged to your family unit in the country of origin, if you were separated because of the armed conflict in Ukraine.
- ◆ The following are considered family members:
 - spouse or unmarried partner;
 - unmarried minor children of the beneficiary or of the spouse/partner, born in or out of wedlock or adopted;
 - other close relatives, totally or partially dependent on the beneficiary, who lived with them and belonged to the same family unit at the beginning of the armed conflict.

More information about these rights



Accommodation

If you have accommodation in a private home, the person hosting you will need to file a 'declaration of hospitality' to the police headquarters - Immigration Office of the province where you are staying, within 48 hours of taking you in.

If you do not have accommodation, you can contact the municipality or prefecture of the province where you are and represent your situation. The prefecture of the province where you are staying will examine your case and you will be able to access the network of extraordinary reception centres (CAS), the Reception and Integration System (SAI) or other forms of reception.



Initial reception

A National Reception Plan for the emergency in Ukraine is in place. You can find more information at <https://emergenze.protezionecivile.gov.it/en/pagina-base/system-reception-and-assistance-ukrainian-population>.

Access to the reception system is ensured to Ukrainians who have registered for temporary protection.





Access to the labour market

After applying for temporary protection, you can work as an employee (seasonal work too) or a self-employed person. You can also attend professional training courses, do an internship or access other active employment measures, at the same conditions as Italian citizens.

For recruitment and other procedures, you can use the residence permit for temporary protection or the receipt of the application (if you are still waiting for the residence permit). You will also need the Italian tax number (*codice fiscale*) assigned to you when you applied for the permit. You can search for work in Italy by contacting Employment Centres, Employment Agencies and other public and private entities accredited to employment services.



Social welfare

Ukrainians may access the social services offered by the municipality of residence.



Means of subsistence in the reception system

While in the reception system, basic financial aid and specific support might be available depending on the reception phase of the person. You can benefit from customised housing assistance. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who procure accommodation autonomously will receive a monthly allowance for a maximum of 3 months from entering the Italian territory (the date of the application for temporary protection will apply). The allowance is paid per each dependent child under the age of 18. To receive the allowance, you will need your identity document and the receipt of the registration for temporary protection issued by the Immigration office of the police. For further details, see <https://contributo-emergenzaucraina.protezionecivile.gov.it/#/>



Medical care/medical prescriptions

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can access medical care under the same conditions as Italian citizens. The procedure is similar to what happens for international protection.

When you apply for temporary protection, the Immigration office will issue your tax number (*codice fiscale*). This allows you to access the national health system. The health authority will then issue a health card (*tessera sanitaria*). This allows you to benefit from free services such as medical prescriptions and visits.





Health services are organised at regional level and may vary depending on the Health District of your area. Some regions have activated special centres to provide relevant health services to Ukrainians fleeing the war. General information on the health services provided to the people displaced from Ukraine can be found at

<https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/assistenzaSanitaria/dettaglioContenutiAssistenzaSanitaria.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=5849&area=Assistenza%20sanitaria&menu=vuoto>

National rules specify that, upon entry into the national territory or in any case within 5 days, the following medical provisions should be guaranteed:

- ◆ COVID-19, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio vaccines;
- ◆ optional administration of measles, mumps, rubella vaccines;
- ◆ TBC screening test, as well as other vaccinations following evaluation from the health authorities and depending on the age of the person concerned.

Access to vaccinations is ensured to both adults and children in line with the 'National Immunisation Schedule' available at <https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/vaccinazioni/dettaglioContenutiVaccinazioni.jsp?lingua=english&id=5501&area=vaccinazioni&menu=vuoto>.

In particular, 10 vaccines are mandatory in Italy for children under 16 years of age (it may vary depending on the year of birth).

The health authorities will also ensure HIV screening and appropriate treatment when needed.



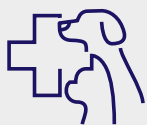
Disabilities

In case of a disability or loss of autonomy due to age, you should contact the prefecture indicating the specific needs for adaptation of accommodation or support.



COVID-19

In accordance with national rules, the COVID-19 vaccine should be administered upon entry into the national territory or in any case within 5 days. The age and vaccination status of the person concerned (based on relevant available documentation) will be taken into account.



Pets

Ukrainians can bring their pets to Italy. In case of border controls, the authorities may ask the owner of the pet to send the following data by email to the Ministry of Health (UA-pets@sanita.it):



- ◆ species and number of animals (maximum 5 pets allowed);
- ◆ identification information of the animals (if possible);
- ◆ name of the owner and the destination address in Italy.

Information on rabies prevention and control measures recommended by the ministry of Health is available at https://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_opuscoli-Poster_522_0_alleg.pdf.

If an animal shows symptoms associated with rabies, specific measures will apply (e.g. isolation, identification, and notification).

Access to education

Access to education must be guaranteed to every child staying in Italy.

Nursery school, primary and secondary school

The Italian immigration law guarantees the right to study. Specific provisions apply to:

- ◆ foreign minors staying on the Italian territory,
- ◆ minors seeking international protection,
- ◆ children of applicants for international protection,
- ◆ unaccompanied foreign minors.

The schools and the regional education offices are responsible for the educational integration of Ukrainians students fleeing the war. It is their duty to ensure that the students can attend a school as close as possible to their place of accommodation. The school must ensure that the child can be enrolled, even in absence of a residence permit or if the civil documentation is not complete. School principals and regional education offices will take into account the particular vulnerability of each student. For this reason, an effort is made to promote the preservation of small groups of origin. Multiple peer education and peer tutoring methodologies will be adopted when receiving children and young people from Ukraine at school.

School staff will be supported by language and cultural mediators, to facilitate interpersonal interaction and communication.

University

Special initiatives have been launched by Italian universities, higher education institutions and research centres for:



- ◆ Ukrainian students already enrolled in Italy, including under the Erasmus programme;
- ◆ Ukrainian doctoral students, researchers and professors who participate to the activities of the said institutions;
- ◆ applicants for international protection and people fleeing from Ukraine;
- ◆ people benefiting from international or temporary protection because of the Ukrainian war.

The measures include scholarships and specific schemes allowing the beneficiaries to continue/start their studies or professional activities. The list of such initiatives is available at <https://www.mur.gov.it/it/emergenza-ucraina/iniziativa>.



Recognition of education titles

The procedures for the recognition of academic, non-academic and professional qualifications held by foreign nationals (refugees included) are available on the CIMEA (Academic Equivalence Mobility Information Centre) website <https://www.cimea.it/EN/pagina-procedure-riconoscimento-titoli>.

CIMEA has released a 'Focus Ukraine' (<https://www.cimea.it/EN/pagina-fo-cus-ucraina>) with useful documents and information on the Ukrainian higher education system. Italian higher education institutions can access these documents to support the recognition of Ukrainian secondary school and higher education qualifications.



4. International protection

Temporary protection is an exceptional and temporary form of protection applying to the displaced people from Ukraine. Temporary protection will be granted to you upon registration, if you are eligible for it.

Instead, international protection is an individual right recognised following a complex screening process. You need to apply for international protection, as it is not granted by simply registering for it.

You have the right to apply for international protection even if you benefit from temporary protection. In this case, your temporary protection residence permit will remain valid. Your application for international protection will be registered in accordance with the usual procedure but will be examined and decided upon only when temporary protection ceases. It will not be prioritised.

If you receive international protection, your entitlements linked to temporary protection status will be withdrawn.



Annex I – Repository of sources

General information		
Service	Website	QR
General information about Italy	https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/country-profiles/italy_en Available in the 24 EU official languages	
UA embassy/consulate	https://italy.mfa.gov.ua/it Available in Italian, Ukrainian and English	
Emergency contacts for COVID-19	https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=english&id=5371&area=nuovoCoronavirus&menu=vuoto Available in Italian and English	
Entry requirements	https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-03/benvenuto_ucr.pdf Available in Ukrainian	



Temporary protection		
Requirements	https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-03/benvenuto_ucr.pdf	
Entry requirements		
Procedure/registration		
Procedure/Registration	Only available in Ukrainian	
Eligibility criteria		
Registrations		
Public health		
General information on the Italian health system	https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/assistenzaSanitaria/dettaglioContenutiAssistenzaSanitaria.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=5848&area=Assistenza%20sanitaria&menu=vuoto Available in Italian and Ukrainian	
Access to education		
Recognition of education titles	https://www.cimea.it/EN/pagina-focus-ucraina Available in Italian and Ukrainian	
International protection		
Information on how to apply for international protection	https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/la_guida_in_inglese.pdf Available in English	

Free travel options		
Transports	People fleeing from Ukraine can use the following transport services free of charge Flixbus transportation: https://corporate.flixbus.com/flixbus-supports-ukraine/ Available in English	
	Trenord trains: https://www.trenord.it/news/trenord-informa/comunicati-stampa/ucraina-i-cittadini-in-fuga-dalla-guerra-possono-viaggiare-gratuitamente-sui-treni-trenord/ Only available in Italian	
	ATAC public transport: https://www.atac.roma.it/en/media/news/2022/03/24/atac-free-transport-for-ukrainian-refugees Available in English	
	Trenitalia Free-of-charge train travel with Trenitalia within maximum of 5 days from entering Italy: https://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/it/comunicati-stampa/emergenza-ucraina-firmata-lordinanza-sulla-gratuita-dei-trasporti-i-cittadini-ucraini-italia-0 Available in Italian	

Temporary protection in the EU		
Country-specific information on temporary protection	https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu Available in English	



