



Manuscript completed in May 2022

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2022

PDF ISBN            978-92-9487-696-6            doi: 10.2847/67940            BZ-05-22-147-EN-N

Print ISBN           978-92-9487-694-2           doi: 10.2847/020395           BZ-05-22-147-EN-C

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# 1. General information



## Language

In Norway, the common official language is Norwegian. Norway has two official languages – Norwegian and Sami. Norwegian is by far the language spoken by most people. Sami language is mostly used by the indigenous Sami people in Troms and Finnmark – two regions in Northern Norway.

Information on language training and the introduction programme is available on a dedicate page of the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi): <https://www.imdi.no/en/information-to-refugees-from-the-ukraine/>



## Administrative settings

Norway is a monarchy in which the power is divided between three branches. These are the legislative branch known as the Storting, which is also responsible for expenditure; the Government as the executive branch; and the courts of law as the judicial branch.

Norway has a two tier-system of local government: the municipalities and the county authorities. As of 2021, there are 356 municipalities and 11 county authorities. The capital, Oslo, is formally a municipality, but in addition has the same tasks as the county authorities.

The municipalities and the county authorities have the same administrative status, whereas central government has the overriding authority and supervision of municipal and county municipal administration. The main representative of the central government supervising local authorities is the County Governor.





## Population

Norway has 5.3 million inhabitants. By 1 January 2021, the largest municipality is Oslo with 697 028 inhabitants and the smallest is Utsira with 190 inhabitants.



## Emergency contacts

- ◆ Fire **110**
- ◆ Police **112**
- ◆ Ambulance **113**
- ◆ Accident and emergency department **116 117**
- ◆ European emergency number **112**
- ◆ Human trafficking / prostitution Assistance **+47 22331160**
- ◆ Child protection **116 111**



## Driving licence

More information on the validity of Ukrainian driver licences in Norway is available here:

<https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/17e27564539e4a32bd22f73b74006936/ukrainske-forerkort-220422-ukrainsk.pdf>



## Ukrainian diaspora

Ukrainians live in 308 of the 365 municipalities in the country. The largest Ukrainian populations are settled in Oslo. As of 1 January 2022, 16 % of all Ukrainian immigrants lived in Oslo.



## Ukrainian embassy in Norway

The address of the Ukrainian Embassy is Arbins gate 4, 0253 Oslo, Norway.

Email : [emb\\_no@mfa.gov.ua](mailto:emb_no@mfa.gov.ua)  
[embassy@ukremb.no](mailto:embassy@ukremb.no)  
[consul@ukremb.no](mailto:consul@ukremb.no)

Phone: +47 22835560  
 +47 22835558





## 2. Entry to Norway

Holders of a biometric passport can enter the country visa-free for a total of 90 days. In the absence of a biometric passport, displaced persons from Ukraine who request protection will be allowed to enter without documentation.

Norway does not issue humanitarian visas. All ordinary visa procedures are still in place. Security screening is performed at all stages by whichever authority oversees the case but primarily by the police in the registration phase or the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI). Extra measures are implemented where ID documents are lacking or in cases where there may be exclusion or security issues.

In the case of children, it is necessary to present a birth certificate, certificate that proves the family relationship or relationship with the guardians or people accompanying the child and are responsible for them. All arrivals are registered in: UTSYS (police database); the database of foreign nationals (DUF); and Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).



### Mandatory check-up with a veterinarian

To ensure that pets do not pose a serious risk to human or animal health in Norway, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority controls all pets entering Norway from Ukraine. Pet dogs, cats and ferrets can be carriers of the rabies virus. Animals that are not vaccinated against rabies will be placed in a temporary quarantine facility for up to 4 months.

Displaced persons from Ukraine will not be charged for registration, control, basic treatment, or any inflicted quarantine of their pets. Costs of additional veterinary services must be paid by the pet owner.

For more information in English and Ukrainian:

[https://www.mattilsynet.no/language/english/animals/travelling\\_with\\_pets/pets\\_from\\_ukraine.46421](https://www.mattilsynet.no/language/english/animals/travelling_with_pets/pets_from_ukraine.46421)



## 3. Temporary collective protection

In Norway, temporary collective protection applies to you if you are:

- ◆ Ukrainian national and lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- ◆ Ukrainian national who had legal residence in Norway before 24 February 2022, and whose previous basis for being in Norway has lapsed, or will lapse less than two months after applying for protection.
- ◆ Non-European nationals who were granted protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
- ◆ Close family member of someone granted temporary collective protection regardless of nationality. Close family members means spouses, cohabitants, children under the age of 18 and other family members who were part of the household of the person granted protection before 24 February 2022.

Asylum seekers who are not covered by this scheme will be reviewed individually according to the normal international protection procedure. In the case of a rejection of an application for protection the person will be expected to return to their country of origin. At present, no one will be returned to Ukraine.

Those who have a residence permit in Ukraine but are not citizens of Ukraine must contact their own authorities for travel documents unless there is fear of persecution.

### Where can you register for temporary protection in Norway?

Ukrainian citizens can make an application for international protection at borders or at designated police stations in Norway to be granted temporary collective protection. Ukrainian citizens applying for protection can register in several places in Norway.

In most places, you must contact the police to schedule an appointment for registration, information is available here: <https://www.politiet.no/en/services/residence-permits-and-protection/the-war-in-ukraine/applying-for-collective-protection-as-a-ukrainian-national/>



You can contact the police for help with transportation to the nearest place for registration.

This applies regardless of whether you have a biometric passport or other ID documents. The police are responsible for registering everyone who applies for asylum or temporary protection in Norway. Fingerprints will be taken.

Both asylum seekers and persons subject to temporary collective protection procedures are exempt from paying fees.

## **What documents do you need for registration?**

Ukrainian applicants must provide proof of identity:

- ◆ passport (biometric or non-biometric passport);
- ◆ Ukraine national ID card; or
- ◆ other documents, such as birth certificate or expired passport.

If applicants do not possess such documents, the police will carry out additional investigations to determine the identity.

Applicants must submit all ID documents to the police. In the case of minors under the age of 18 who are accompanied by an adult responsible for them, the request will be formalised on their behalf by the responsible adult.

## **What is the procedure to access temporary collective protection in Norway?**

The UDI is the competent authority to process applications. You will receive a letter with information about the granted permission as well as rights and obligations. UDI processes most applications quickly. In some cases, the UDI may need to do some additional examinations, or may need to have a conversation with you.

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

After being granted temporary collective protection, you will be issued a Schengen uniform residence card to document your temporary residence permit in Norway.

## **Duration of temporary collective protection**

The permit for temporary collective protection is granted for 1 year at a time and can be renewed or extended for a total of 3 years. The scheme



of collective protection may be discontinued if Ukraine becomes a safe country again. The residence permit you have received is valid until it expires, even if the scheme is discontinued.

## **Your rights as a beneficiary of temporary collective protection in Norway**

The rights as a beneficiary of temporary collective protection are:

- ◆ Freedom of movement and residence in Norway.
- ◆ You have the right to travel in and out of Norway, but you must have a travel document. You are also allowed to travel to Ukraine. You must however reside in Norway for an overall of at least 6 of the year's 12 months.
- ◆ You keep your Ukrainian passport while staying in Norway. If you need a new passport, please contact the Ukrainian Embassy in Norway.
- ◆ Residence and work authorisations.
- ◆ Social assistance. When beneficiaries do not have sufficient resources, they may benefit from social and health services.
- ◆ Family reunification. Upon your request, temporary protection will be granted to your family members as long as the family had already existed in the country of origin, and you were separated because of the military aggression in Ukraine.
- ◆ You are entitled to healthcare through public health services, information available here: <https://www.helsenorge.no/en/foreigners-in-norway/asylum-seekers/>
- ◆ Your children have the right to attend school and kindergarten.
- ◆ If you are between 18 and 55, you may participate in an introduction programme, information available here: <https://www.imdi.no/en/the-introduction-programme/the-introduction-programme/> This includes training in Norwegian and social studies. If you are over the age of 55, you may still have the right to participate in an introduction programme.
- ◆ Your family members who are not covered by the scheme for temporary collective protection may apply for family immigration to Norway according to the usual rules.
- ◆ For the first 3 years, collective protection does not form the basis for permanent residence. After those 3 years you may obtain a temporary residence permit that forms the basis for permanent residency. After 5 years with a temporary permit that forms the basis for permanent residency, you can apply for a permanent residence permit if you meet the other requirements. This means a total of 8 years before you can apply for a permanent residence permit.



## More information about these rights



### Accommodation

Upon arrival, you will be accommodated at National Arrival Centre. After registration procedures, you will be offered accommodation in regular reception centres across Norway until you are settled in a municipality.



### Means of subsistence as a beneficiary of temporary protection

Beneficiaries of temporary protection obtain allowance while accommodated in a reception centre. If you choose private accommodation you may apply for allowance and access to services to the municipality where you are accommodated.



### Access to labour market

A person who is granted temporary collective protection has the right to work in Norway under the same conditions as beneficiaries of international protection / nationals.

Information on employment is available on a dedicated page of the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) here:

<https://www.imdi.no/en/information-to-refugees-from-the-ukraine/>



### Public health

#### Medical care/medical prescription

After arriving in Norway, you are entitled to healthcare when required. If you are ill or pregnant, and/or need medication, you should receive healthcare as early as possible.

You are also entitled to healthcare if you have experienced war, conflict, torture, violence or abuse, and are suffering problems as a result of this. More information is available here:

<https://www.helsenorge.no/en/foreigners-in-norway/asylum-seekers/>





## Psychosocial support

If you are experiencing mental or psychological issues and need help, you can get healthcare for mental health. You can access help if you have suffered torture, violence or abuse, for example, and need to talk to someone about what you have been through.



## Disabilities

Children and youths with disabilities who are refugees or asylum seekers have the same right to health and care services as other children in Norway.



## COVID-19

Medical screening is done upon arrival at the National Arrivals Centre. Restrictions due to COVID-19 measures no longer apply when entering the country.

Norway offers COVID-19 vaccinations to displaced persons who arrive in the country.



## Vaccination for children

All children and youths have the right to free of charge vaccination against a number of illnesses, including COVID-19.

Young children should be offered vaccinations as soon as possible. Older children and adolescents should be offered vaccinations within the first couple of months of arriving in Norway.

Talk to the health services if you have questions about vaccinations for your child. Vaccination of children is optional and your decision.



## Access to education

Information on education for children and adults is available on a dedicate page of the Directorate of Education and Vocational Training here <https://www.udir.no/laring-og-trivsel/minoritetsspraklige/informasjon-til-nyankomne/information-for-newly-arrived/#a176786>

## Childcare/nursery and primary and secondary school

Children are entitled to a kindergarten place and schooling.



### Kindergarten

Most children in Norway attend kindergarten, until they start school at the age of 6. In kindergarten, children are cared for by qualified personnel who facilitate learning, play and various social and cultural activities. The children spend time both indoors and outdoors. Kindergarten is important for children's language, social and physical development.

### Primary and lower secondary education

Children and youth ages 6–16 have the right and obligation to attend primary and lower secondary education. The municipality provides free, public primary and lower secondary education available for all children. Private schools usually charge a fee.

### Upper secondary education

Youths who have completed lower secondary school in Norway or a comparable education in another country, have the right to upper secondary education. This also applies to those who have completed upper secondary education in another country that is not recognised as general university and college admissions certification or a vocational qualification in Norway.



General information can be found here [https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/norway/early-childhood-education-and-care\\_en](https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/norway/early-childhood-education-and-care_en)

### Education for adults and University

Adults may be entitled to primary or secondary education specially organized for adults. Those who have completed upper secondary education in another country, but who do not get the education approved as study qualifications or vocational qualifications in Norway, may also be entitled to upper secondary education for adults. You can find more information here: <https://www.vilbli.no/en/en/no/rights-for-adults-statutory-rights-as-an-adult/a/032619>, and more general information is available here [https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/higher-education-54\\_en](https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/higher-education-54_en)

Public universities in Norway do not charge students tuition fees, regardless of the student's country of origin. For students from certain countries, an addition of at least one year of completed studies at the university level is required. Norwegian and English language requirements, as well as other academic requirements may also apply. More information is available here: <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/GSU-list/>

Students may apply for admission to a Norwegian bachelor programme through the Universities and Colleges Admission Service available here: <https://www.samordnaopptak.no/info/english/>





## Recognition of foreign education

- ◆ Automatic recognition – a quicker alternative <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/other-services/automatic-recognition-of-qualifications/>
- ◆ Recognition of foreign higher education <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/application-services--foreign-education/recognition-of-foreign-higher-education-bachelor-master-ph.d/>
- ◆ Recognition of foreign tertiary vocational education <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/application-services--foreign-education/recognition-of-foreign-tertiary-vocational-education/>
- ◆ Recognition of foreign vocational education and training <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/application-services--foreign-education/recognition-of-foreign-vocational-education-and-training/>
- ◆ Recognition of regulated professions (list of regulated professions and responsible authorities) <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/list-of-regulated-professions/>



## Want to know more about your rights?

The European Union Agency for Asylum has information leaflets available for both adults and children here: <https://euaa.europa.eu/euaa-response-war-ukraine-vidpovid-euaa-agentstvo-evropeyskogo-soyuzu-z-pitan-pritulkuna-viynu-v>

## Want to know more about temporary protection in specific countries?

The EUAA has a Who is Who webpage detailing information about temporary protection for each EU country, available at: <https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx>



# 4. International protection

Beneficiaries of temporary collective protection can request to have their application for protection assessed on an individual basis at any time. When an applicant receives collective protection, the individual application is put on hold. As long as collective protection is applicable, an individual application will not be processed.



# Annex I – Repository of sources

General information		
Service	Website	QR
General information about Norway	<a href="https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/norway_en">https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/norway_en</a>  Available in English	
Ukraine embassy/consulate	<a href="https://norway.mfa.gov.ua/">https://norway.mfa.gov.ua/</a>  Available in Ukrainian	
Driving licence	<a href="https://www.vegvesen.no/en/driving-licences/?lang=en">https://www.vegvesen.no/en/driving-licences/?lang=en</a>  Available in English and Norwegian	
Entry requirements	<a href="https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/">https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	

Temporary protection		
Eligibility criteria	<a href="https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/want-to-apply-rights-and-obligations/">https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/want-to-apply-rights-and-obligations/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
Registrations		
Requirements		
Procedure/Registration	<a href="https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/want-to-apply-rights-and-obligations/">https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/protection-asylum-in-norway/want-to-apply-rights-and-obligations/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
Accommodation		
Housing system	<a href="https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/apply-for-private-housing/">https://www.udi.no/uk/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/apply-for-private-housing/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
Private housing/registration	<a href="https://www.norge.no/en/electronic-id">https://www.norge.no/en/electronic-id</a>  Available in English and Norwegian	
Public health		
Healthcare for asylum seekers and refugees in Norway	<a href="https://www.helsenorge.no/en/foreigners-in-norway/asylum-seekers/">https://www.helsenorge.no/en/foreigners-in-norway/asylum-seekers/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, Russian, English, and Norwegian	



Access to education		
Education	<a href="https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/frequently-asked-questions-and-answers/">https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/frequently-asked-questions-and-answers/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
International protection		
Information on how to apply for international protection	<a href="https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/frequently-asked-questions-and-answers/">https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/stay-in-norway/frequently-asked-questions-and-answers/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
Free travel options		
Transport	<a href="https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/travel-to-norway/">https://www.udi.no/en/situation-in-ukraine/travel-to-norway/</a>  Available in Ukrainian, English and Norwegian	
Temporary Protection in a specific country(ies)	<a href="https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx">https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx</a>  Available in English	



