

# Overview of national measures regarding employment and social security of displaced persons coming from Ukraine

***Country Fiche – Greece***  
**July 2022**

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# 1.0 Legal and institutional framework

## 1.1 Legal framework

### 1.1.1 List of the legal framework

- I. Legislation implementing the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD or the Directive)<sup>1</sup> and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382<sup>2</sup>

- ▶ [Presidential Decree \(P.D.\) No. 80 of 13 April 2006](#) ‘Provision of temporary protection in case of massive affluence of displaced persons’ transposes the TPD Directive. P.D. No. 80/2006 entered into force on 30 December 2002 and was subsequently amended by Article 32 of [P.D. 113/2013](#).
- ▶ [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#) ‘Application of temporary protection under Presidential Decree 80/2006 due to the mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine’ of the Minister of Migration and Asylum. P.D. No. 80/2006 was activated for the very first time in March 2022 through Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022 in line with Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.
- ▶ [Decision No. 172172/24.3.2022](#) ‘Process of temporary protection residence permit to persons enjoying temporary protection’ of the Minister of Migration and Asylum regulates the procedural issues.

- II. Legislation having an impact on the (access to) (self-)employment and social security/welfare for the displaced persons coming from Ukraine

- ▶ [P.D. No. 80/2006](#). There is no specific national legal instrument related to the access to (self-)employment and social security/welfare (as defined in Articles 12-13 of the Directive). Relevant provisions are to be found in Articles 12-13 of P.D. No. 80/2006.
- ▶ [Law No. 4387/2016](#) and [Law No. 4670/2020](#) contain general rules for social security.
- ▶ [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#) and [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) contain general rules for social welfare.
- ▶ [Decision No. 1920.1.6.2022 \(ΥΠΟΥΡΓΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ 1920 / ΦΕΚ Β 2731\)](#) of 2 June 2022 established a specific housing Programme ‘ESTIA 2022’ that covers both applicants of international protection and applicants of temporary protection under Presidential Decree 80/2006 due to the mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine.

<sup>1</sup> Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof, OJ L 212, 7 August 2001, p. 12-23, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0055>.

<sup>2</sup> Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection, OJ L 71, 4 March 2022, p. 1-6, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32022D0382>.

### 1.1.2 Beneficiaries (persons covered by temporary protection)

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
Ukrainian nationals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Residing in Ukraine</li> <li>▶ displaced from 24 February 2022</li> </ul>	Yes
Family members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ of a Ukrainian national present or residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022</li> <li>▶ of third-country nationals and stateless persons, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and were displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022</li> </ul>	Yes.  According to Article 1(2) of <a href="#">Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022</a> 'The following persons shall be considered part of the family, provided that the family already existed and resided in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022:  <i>a. the spouse of a Ukrainian national who was residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022, or the person with whom he/she lives in a free union within the framework of a duly proven, stable relationship,</i>  <i>b. the minor unmarried children of a Ukrainian national who was residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022, or the children of his/her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born within or outside marriage, or adopted;</i>  <i>d. other close relatives who were living together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx and who were wholly or mainly dependent on a Ukrainian national who was residing in Ukraine on or before the 24th of February 2022 at that time'.</i>
Third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine until 24 February 2022	Yes
Stateless persons and nationals of third countries, legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent resident permit and unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin	No.  Article 1(3) of <a href="#">Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022</a> states that: 'Nationals of third countries, other than Ukraine, or stateless persons who were legally residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022 by holding a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who cannot return in safe and sustainable conditions to their country or region of origin, <b>may apply for</b>

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
	<i>international protection</i> in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 4636/2019'.
Other persons who are displaced for the same reasons and from the same country of region of origin (Article 7(1) of TPD), including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ stateless persons and</li> <li>▶ nationals of third countries other than Ukraine,</li> </ul> who are residing legally in Ukraine and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin (Article 2(3) Council Decision).	No
Any additional category of beneficiaries (i.e. persons who arrived from UA before 24 February 2022)	No

## 1.2 Institutional framework

- a) National competent authority(ies) providing assistance to the persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

Scope of work	Name of the authority (in EN)	Name of the authority (in national language)	Hyperlink
General (including status change in question 2)	Ministry of Migration and Asylum	Υπουργείο Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου	<a href="https://migration.gov.gr/">https://migration.gov.gr/</a>
Employment rights	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Υπουργείο Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων	<a href="https://ypergasias.gov.gr/">https://ypergasias.gov.gr/</a>
Social welfare and social security rights	1. Ministry of Migration and Asylum (access to social welfare and housing)	1. Υπουργείο Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου	<a href="https://migration.gov.gr/">https://migration.gov.gr/</a>

Scope of work	Name of the authority (in EN)	Name of the authority (in national language)	Hyperlink
	2. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (access to social insurance)	2. Υπουργείο Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων	<a href="https://ypergasias.gov.gr/">https://ypergasias.gov.gr/</a>
	3. Ministry of Health (access to health care)	3. Υπουργείο Υγείας	<a href="https://www.moh.gov.gr/">https://www.moh.gov.gr/</a>

- b) Existence of a mechanism in place to coordinate the work of these national authorities with respect to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

No cooperation mechanism in place.

## 2.0 Possibility of changing the status

- a) Difference between temporary protection status and other forms of adequate protection<sup>3</sup> under national law, in respect of third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine.

Other forms of adequate protection do not exist in Greek law. Displaced persons from Ukraine can either apply for temporary protection or international protection as asylum seekers.

Art. 1(3) of [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#) stipulates that '*Nationals of third countries, other than Ukraine, or stateless persons who were legally residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022 by holding a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who cannot return in safe and sustainable conditions to their country or region of origin, may apply for international protection in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 4636/2019*'. In this regard, the above-mentioned groups (third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine) are not entitled temporary protection status but they are entitled to apply for international protection as asylum seekers, subject to the conditions of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) '*International protection and other provisions*'.

### (a) The residence permit

Individuals recognised as refugees are granted a three-year residence permit ('ADET'), which can be renewed after a decision of the Head of the Regional Asylum Office. However, following the entry into force of the IPA Act (January 2020), beneficiaries of subsidiary protection no longer have the right to receive a three-year permit. They obtain a 1-year residence permit, renewable for a period of two years.

In addition, according to Article 89 of the Law No. 4251/2014 '*Immigration Code*', third-country nationals are eligible for long-term residence if they have resided in Greece lawfully for five consecutive years before the application is filed. For beneficiaries of international protection, the calculation of the five-year residence period

<sup>3</sup> 'Adequate protection' under national law is referred to in Article 2(2) of the Council Decision as a possible alternative that may be offered by Member States to temporary protection and therefore does not have to entail benefits identical to those attached to temporary protection as provided for in Directive 2001/55/EC. Nevertheless, when implementing the Council Decision, Member States must respect the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union and the spirit of Directive 2001/55/EC. The respect for human dignity and therefore a dignified standard of living (such as residency rights, access to means of subsistence and accommodation, emergency care and adequate care for minors) has to be ensured in respect of everyone.

includes half of the period between the lodging of the asylum application and the grant of protection, or the full period if the asylum procedure exceeded 18 months. Absence periods are not taken into account for the determination of the five-year period, provided that they do not exceed 6 consecutive months and 10 months in total, within the five-year period.

To be granted long-term resident status, beneficiaries of international protection must also fulfil the following conditions (Article 89(1) of the *Immigration Code*):

- ▶ Sufficient income to cover their needs and the needs of their family and is earned without recourse to the country's social assistance system. This income cannot be lower than the annual income of an employee on minimum wage, pursuant to national laws, increased by 10% for all the sponsored family members, also taking into account any amounts from regular unemployment benefits. The contributions of family members are also taken into account for the calculation of the income;
- ▶ Full health insurance, providing all the benefits provided for the equivalent category of insured nationals, which also covers their family members;
- ▶ Fulfilment of the conditions indicating integration into Greek society, *inter alia* 'good knowledge of the Greek language, knowledge of elements of Greek history and Greek civilisation'.

#### **(b) Access to the labour market**

Article 27(1) of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) provides for full and automatic access to the labour market for recognised refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries under the same conditions as nationals, without any obligation to obtain a work permit. However, both asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection face obstacles in the issuance of Tax Registration Number (AFM), which hinder their access to the labour market and registration with the Unemployment Office of the Public Employment Service (DYPA).

#### **(c) Access to social insurance**

Article 27(3) of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) provides for full and automatic access of beneficiaries of international protection to the current social insurance scheme of EFKA under the same conditions as nationals.

#### **(d) Access to social welfare and housing**

According to Article 30 of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#), beneficiaries of international protection should enjoy the same rights as Greek citizens and receive the necessary social assistance, according to the terms applicable to Greek citizens. According to Article 33 of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#), beneficiaries of international protection have access to accommodation under the conditions and limitations applicable to third-country nationals residing legally in the country.

Table 1 summarizes the main differences between the temporary protection regime for *displaced persons from Ukraine* and the international protection regime for *third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine* in terms of access to labour market and social welfare and social security rights.

Domain	Displaced persons from Ukraine	Third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine
Residence permit	1 year residence permit	1-year residence permit (beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) 3-year residence permit (recognized refugees)



<b>Work permit</b>	The residence permit equals to a work permit	No obligation to obtain a work permit for recognised refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries
<b>Access to the labour market</b>	Restricted access (subject to the residence test) to the labour market, exercised if the positions are not covered by EU citizens or citizens of States bound by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as by legally residing third-country nationals who receive unemployment benefit	Full and automatic access to the labour market for recognised refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries under the same conditions as nationals
<b>Access to social insurance</b>	Full and automatic access to the current social insurance scheme of EFKA under the same conditions as nationals	Full and automatic access of beneficiaries of international protection to the current social insurance scheme of EFKA under the same conditions as nationals
<b>Access to social welfare and housing</b>	No regulation about access of persons to the social welfare schemes (beneficiaries of temporary protection receive food and clothing by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum) Beneficiaries of temporary protection reside in reception centres that operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum or are covered by accommodation programmes supervised by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.	Access of beneficiaries of international protection to the social welfare schemes under the same conditions as nationals Access of beneficiaries of international protection to the housing schemes under the same conditions for third-country nationals residing legally in the country

- b) Possibility to file status change inside the territory without the requirement for the person to first leave the country or return to Ukraine from temporary protection or other forms of adequate protection to employment-based residence permit during the temporary protection regime and at the end of this regime (e.g. single permit for work, EU Blue Card for highly-qualified workers, seasonal workers, family reunification).

Not applicable. The residence permit equals to a work permit until 24 March 2023.

- c) Relevant national legislation on changing the status (including the procedure to be followed).

Greek legislation does not provide any rules on how to change the status from temporary protection to employment-based residence.

According to Articles 23 and Article 24 of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#), family members of the beneficiary of international protection who do not individually qualify for such protection are entitled to a renewable residence permit, which must have the same duration as that of the beneficiary.

However, if the family has been formed after the entry into Greece, the law requires the spouse to hold a valid residence permit at the time of entry into marriage in order to obtain a family member residence permit. This

requirement is difficult to meet in practice and may undermine the right to family life, since one must already have a residence permit in order to qualify for a residence permit as a family member of a refugee. Moreover, after the implementation of the IPA Act, underage beneficiaries of international protection can no longer apply for the issuance of residence permit for their non-refugee parent.

- d) Measures aiming to preclude registration of displaced persons in more than one Member State/EEA-EFTA country (see Article 26 of the Temporary Protection Directive).

Article 25(4) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) stipulates that where a transfer of any person enjoying temporary protection according to Article 25(4) of the [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) is made from Greece to another EU Member State, the residence permit issued by the Greek authorities shall expire and the obligations towards the person concerned relating to temporary protection in Greece shall come to an end. In addition, Article 4(4) of [Decision No. 172172/24.3.2022](#) provides that: '*The Temporary Protection Residence Permit shall be cancelled in case the person concerned (a) is transferred to another EU Member State according to Article 25(4) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#), b) is transferred to the territory of another EU Member State for family reunification reasons according to Article 15(7) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#), and c) has acquired a residence permit from another EU Member State*'.

### 3.0 Access to labour market (Article 12 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

- a) Overview on how equal treatment on the labour market as regards working conditions is ensured for persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine.

Article 12(2) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#), stipulates that the national legislation in force applicable to remuneration, access to social insurance systems and eligibility conditions to perform employed or self-employed activities and other conditions of employment shall apply to persons enjoying temporary protection. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the responsible agency for monitoring equal treatment on the labour market as regards working conditions for persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine. However, persons enjoying temporary protection are not subject to the protection by the EU non-discrimination Directives, given that third-country nationals who reside in Greece will enjoy a right to equal treatment in broadly the same areas covered by the non-discrimination directives only where they qualify as 'long-term residents' under the **Third-Country Nationals Directive** (which requires, among other conditions, a period of five years' lawful residence). In addition, the **Family Reunification Directive** allows for TCNs lawfully resident in a Member State to be joined by family members in certain conditions.

- b) Conditions applicable to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine, (including the procedure to be followed):

- I. The conditions regulating work permits/work authorisation, if required

Article 12(1) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) stipulates that the 'residence permit' (defined as any permit issued by the Greek competent authorities allowing a third country national to reside on the Greek territory) issued to persons enjoying temporary protection equals to a work permit, which shall be valid for the Prefecture (since 2010 the Region) where their residence was determined throughout the duration of the temporary protection. This work

permit gives the right to exercise employed or independent economic activity, in accordance with the national provisions in force, as well as the right to participate in adult educational programmes, vocational training or practical workplace experience programmes. The above rights are exercised if the positions are not covered by EU citizens or citizens of States bound by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as by legally residing third-country nationals who receive unemployment benefit.

The process of granting temporary protection is provided free of charge by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum in accordance with [Decision No. 172172/24.3.2022](#) which provides that: *'The Temporary Protection Residence Permit is an official certificate of the status of the holder as a beneficiary of temporary protection, is equivalent to a work permit and gives access to the rights of articles 12 to 15 of P.D. No. 80/2006'* (Article 1(3)).

## II. Recognition of qualifications/diplomas

No relevant conditions are included in [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) and [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#).

## III. Eligibility to receive assistance for job seekers (e.g., career counselling, skills assessment, locating appropriate job openings, etc.)

No relevant conditions are included in [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) and [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#). But in case assistance for job seekers could be assimilated to active labour market policies, then Article 12(1) of P.D. No. 80/2006 is applicable, which states that the above rights are exercised if the positions are not covered by EU citizens or citizens of States bound by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as by legally residing third-country nationals who receive unemployment benefit.

## IV. Availability of vocational training/educational opportunities for adults/practical workplace experience.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has not adopted any relevant specific initiative for persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine. Article 12(1) of [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) is applicable, which states that access to vocational training/educational opportunity programmes is exercised if the positions are not covered by EU citizens or citizens of States bound by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as by legally residing third-country nationals who receive unemployment benefit.

## V. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country applicable to remuneration and other conditions of (self-) employment

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

## 4.0 Social security, social welfare and means of subsistence assistance, as well as medical care (Article 13 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

### I. Types of benefits with description and coverage

#### Social security:

There are no specific benefits for persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine. Article 12(2) of P.D. No. 80/2006 stipulates that the national legislation in force related to access to the national social insurance regime of EFKA (as regulated particularly by [Law No. 4387/2016](#) and [Law No. 4670/2020](#)) shall apply to persons enjoying temporary protection.

General legislation is as follows. Article 1 of [Law No. 4387/2016](#) recognizes the general right to social benefits for Greek citizens and foreigners legally and permanently residing in Greece. Also, the *Code of Immigration and Integration* makes clear that legally residing non-EU immigrants have the same rights as nationals in social insurance, whereas single residence permit holders are entitled to equal treatment with nationals regarding their access to social security schemes.

Basic social insurance cash benefits aim at compensating loss of employment income due to pre-defined insurance risks and are, in principle, contributory and earnings-related. This includes unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefits, old age pension and invalidity pension, granted by the *Single Social Insurance Fund* (EFKA) and the *Public Employment Service*. Health benefits in kind (medical care, pharmaceutical products, hospitalization) for the insured, pensioners and their dependents are financed by contributions through a compulsory health insurance scheme managed by the *National Organisation for the Provision of Health Services* (EOPYY). Health care for non-insured Greek citizens and foreign residents is provided through a special scheme funded by the state budget ([Law No. 4387/2016](#)).

#### Social welfare:

Reference to the access of beneficiaries of temporary protection to accommodation, social assistance and medical care services is to be found in Article 2 of [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#). Provisions on the social welfare are to be found in [P.D. No. 80/2006](#).

- ▶ Interested persons to receive **housing and welfare support** must either submit a relevant application using a [form](#) in the dedicated [portal](#) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum with practical information for Displaced Persons from Ukraine or contact the help-desk based in the offices of the Ministry at Athens, which provides contact / information services in person, via phone and through e-mail (in English, Ukrainian and Greek):
  - ▷ Tel: (0030) 213 162 9600, weekdays: 08.00 - 21.00, weekends & holidays: 10.00-17.00
  - ▷ E-mail: [ukraine@migration.gov.gr](mailto:ukraine@migration.gov.gr)
  - ▷ 196-198 Thivon Avenue, Ag. Ioannis Rentis, 182 33, Attiki
- ▶ Persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine have free **access to the services of the [National Health System \(ESY\)](#) and to medical and pharmaceutical treatment**, in accordance with Article 33 of [Law No. 4368/2016](#), which guarantees free access to the ESY services and to medical and pharmaceutical

treatment to a) uninsured parents and their children, b) insured parents who have lost their social insurance coverage due non-payment of contributions and are not entitled to sickness benefits and c) specific categories of vulnerable groups, including international or subsidiary protection beneficiaries and stateless persons, as well as their family members.

#### ► Access to social welfare benefits in cash

Persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine **are not entitled to any regular social welfare benefit in cash (GMI, rent subsidy, child benefit, etc.)**, given that they do not satisfy current residence tests:

- ▷ five years of *permanent, uninterrupted and legal stay* in Greece (EU citizens, refugees, stateless persons, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection);
- ▷ 12 years of *permanent stay* in Greece (third country nationals).

#### ► Access to housing

Access to temporary accommodation for persons enjoying temporary protection is provided free of charge by facilities of the Reception & Identification Service of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum or through accommodation programmes operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.

The emergency accommodation needs of asylum seekers and their families are addressed by Reception and Identification Centres, open Temporary Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers (*Δομές Προσωρινής Υποδοχής Αιτούντων Διεθνή Προστασία*), as well as open Temporary Accommodation Facilities (*Δομές Προσωρινής Φιλοξενίας*) for persons subject to return procedures or whose return has been suspended. Housing needs of persons outside camps are addressed by the Programme *ESTIA II*, an accommodation scheme for asylum seekers and their families. The scheme offers accommodation in houses and apartments, including meals and supportive services. The accommodation facilities are kept and maintained according to required standards of security and health. Facilities include furniture (e.g., beds, tables and electric devices, etc.). Beneficiaries are according to [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) adult applicants of international protection (including members of their families who are minors), taking into account the availability of accommodation positions in the Programme and giving priority to vulnerable individuals as well as applicants of international protection who reach adulthood during their stay in hospitality centers or temporary hospitality centers for unaccompanied minors.

Benefits of the Programme *ESTIA II* are terminated with the issuing of a positive decision with regards to international or subsidiary protection or with the issuing of a final decision that rejects the international protection application. In this challenging context, beneficiaries are required to leave the accommodation facilities within the period of thirty (30) days after the issuing of the above decisions. In order to protect family unity, the above deadline starts with the issuing of decisions on international protection for all members of the family.

In case of a positive decision, eligible persons may:

- ▷ apply for available housing benefits under the social welfare legislation;
- ▷ apply for entry in the available temporary accommodation centres for homeless people (under equivalent conditions as other third-country nationals legally resident in Greece).

#### ► Access to subsistence means

Persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine without sufficient means are entitled to receive food and clothing during their residence or support by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.

► **Access to health care**

Persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine are entitled to: Free and open access to primary and secondary public health care structures, mental health units, detoxification institutions and university hospitals; Complete nursing and diagnostic tests free of charge; Scheduled operations free of charge; Prevention and health promotion (vaccines) free of charge; Free of charge dental coverage; Free of charge obstetric care and childbirth planning services by public hospitals; Provision of medication by public and private pharmacies; Physiotherapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy and special education services; Provision of medical aids and consumables.

II. Eligibility conditions

**Social security:**

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question. Article 1 of [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#) recognizes the general right to social benefits for Greek citizens and foreigners legally and permanently residing in Greece.

**Social welfare:**

► **Access to subsistence means**

The single eligibility condition (lack of sufficient means) is not specified in the [P.D. No. 80/2006](#) and [Decision No. 131035/4.3.2022](#).

► **Access to health care**

In the case of persons enjoying temporary protection, the only administrative condition for applying the right to free access to the public healthcare services is that claimants must acquire a *Social Security Number* (AMKA). This condition is automatically fulfilled with the issue of the *Temporary Protection Residence Permit* that includes both the tax registration number (AFM) and the AMKA number (Article 1(1) of [Decision No. 172172/24.3.2022](#)).

In the case of persons enjoying adequate protection, those who are unable to produce the documents necessary to receive an AMKA are required to show a *Foreigner's Temporary Insurance and Health Coverage Number* (*Προσωρινός Αριθμός Ασφάλισης και Υγειονομικής Περίθαλψης Αλλοδαπού*, ΠΑΑΥΠΑ). Asylum-seeking families are entitled free access to public health services and pharmaceutical treatment (Article 17(2) of the Law No. 4540/2018 referring to art. 33 of [Law No. 4387/2016](#)) irrespective of their employment or financial situation. This is subject to the holding of the ΠΑΑΥΠΑ, as regulated by Article 55 of the [Law No. 4636/2019 \(IPA Act\)](#). ΠΑΑΥΠΑ is issued to asylum seekers together with their asylum seeker's card and is deactivated if the applicant loses the right to remain on the territory; with this number, asylum seekers are entitled free of charge access to necessary health, pharmaceutical and hospital care, including necessary psychiatric care where appropriate.

III. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country to access to social security systems or social welfare system relating to employed or self-employed activities

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

## 5.0 Public support instruments

Overview of other public support instruments facilitating labour market participation, information about and enforcement of rights and entitlements for displaced persons.

The Ministry of Migration and Asylum created a dedicated [portal](#) with practical information (legal status, registration process, access to accommodation and food, travel arrangements, enrolment to compulsory education) for Displaced Persons from Ukraine. It has also established a help-desk based in the offices of the Ministry at Athens, which provides contact / information services in person, via phone and through e-mail (in English, Ukrainian and Greek):

- ▶ Tel: (0030) 213 162 9600, weekdays: 08.00 - 21.00, weekends & holidays: 10.00-17.00
- ▶ E-mail: [ukraine@migration.gov.gr](mailto:ukraine@migration.gov.gr)
- ▶ 196-198 Thivon Avenue, Ag. Ioannis Rentis, 182 33, Attiki.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has not introduced yet any specific initiative that encourage/facilitate access to labour markets for persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine as an outcome of the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive. However, the Hellenic Public Employment Service ([DYPA](#) - former OAED) has adopted before the March 2022 crisis two important measures that might support labour market participation of interested persons.

- ▶ The registration of the unemployed is carried out online through the DYPA e-Services, access to which is made by using TAXISnet credentials. In-person attendance is not required at the local agencies. When submitting the online application for registration, filling in basic information regarding education and occupation is required. After registration, the refugees should participate in the individualised counselling approach and conclude an Individual Action Plan in cooperation with the counsellors. The channels available for the creation of the IAP are:
  - ▷ face to face meeting in the local agency using the platform of pre-defined appointments;
  - ▷ remote counselling, with interpretation available in 14 languages, including Ukrainian, using the platform '[myOAEDlive](#)';
  - ▷ phone interviews.
- ▶ DYPA has adopted on 13 December 2021 the ESCO European multilingual classification of Skills/Competences, Qualifications and Occupations, and has since been using it for all its services (registration, employment counselling, matching, etc.). The Ukrainian language is now included in the ESCO Tool by the European Commission, while persons enjoying temporary protection could be further supported by the EU Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals. This is intended for use by any services that may be offering assistance to citizens of non-EU countries and should be used in an interview situation to get to know the individual, their skills, qualifications and experiences.

The focus of the tool is to help individuals produce a profile of their skills and to help an adviser identify any recommendations or next steps. The information collected can be used to:

- ▷ support further assessment;
- ▷ form a basis for offering guidance;

- ▷ identify up-skilling needs;
- ▷ support job-searching and job-matching.