

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

Country Fiche – Ireland
July 2022

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Information provided in this fiche considers legal and policy developments up to 8 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)¹ and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382²

Ireland opted-in to the Temporary Protection Directive in 2003 via the [2003/690/EC Commission Decision](#) of 2 October 2003. Section 60 of the [International Protection Act 2015](#) governs the temporary protection regime arising from the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive (hereinafter, TPD). The International Protection Act entered into force on 30 December 2016 and reformed the system for determining protection applications, repealing the Refugee Act 1996 and amending the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000 and the Immigration Acts 1999, 2003 and 2004, among other measures.

Section 60 of the International Protection Act applies where permission to enter and remain in the State for temporary protection as part of a group of persons has been given by the Government or the Minister, following a Council Decision in accordance with Article 5 of the TPD (Article 60(1)).

Section 60(6) of the International Protection Act stipulates that the Minister grants those eligible for temporary protection an Irish visa or an Irish transit visa free of charge, if required; or permission to remain in the State. The permission is valid for one year and may be renewed for up to three years (subsection (7)).

Section 60 of the International Protection Act contains other provisions relating to grounds for exclusion (subsections (3)-(5); grounds for withdrawal (subsection (8); entering another Member State without authorisation during the validity of the temporary protection permit in Ireland (subsection (9)); rights granted to beneficiaries of temporary protection (subsection 10); family reunification for family members of the beneficiary of temporary protection (subsection 11 (c)); and transfers to another Member State (subsections 11(a); and 13).

The [International Protection Act 2015](#) regulates access to employment. It provides that beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to seek and enter employment, engage in any business, trade or profession, and have access to education and training in the State on the same basis as Irish citizens (Section 60(10)(a)). It also regulates access to medical care and social welfare benefits. It provides that beneficiaries of temporary protection may also receive, upon and subject to the same conditions applicable to Irish citizens, the same medical care and the same social welfare benefits as those to which Irish citizens are entitled (Section 60(10)(b) International Protection Act). The Act entered into force on 30 December 2016.

On 25 February 2022, the [Immigration Act 2004 \(Visas\) \(Amendment\) Order 2022](#) (S.I. No. 86 of 2022) removed the visa requirement for Ukrainian nationals, with immediate effect. Article 2 stipulates that the 2004 Immigration Act is amended to insert 'Ukraine' in its Schedule 1. Schedule 1 provides a list of countries for which third country nationals are exempt from visa requirements, as set out in Article 3(a) of the Immigration Act. Since 25

¹ 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>.

² 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>.

February 2022, nationals of Ukraine (a) are not required to be in possession of a valid Irish visa when landing in the State, and (b) are not required to be in possession of a valid Irish transit visa when arriving at a port in the State for the purposes of passing through the port in order to travel to another state.

As indicated on the [website](#) of the Irish Government, a permission letter from the Department of Justice confirming the granting of Temporary Protection status under the EU Directive is the proof needed to be able to immediately access employment, income support, accommodation (if needed) and other State support in Ireland.

This measure applies as an emergency measure to all Ukrainians travelling to Ireland. Those who travel to Ireland from Ukraine without a visa during this period will have 90 days after arrival to regularise their position (as beneficiaries of temporary protection under Section 60 of the 2015 Act or applying for international protection or leave to remain on humanitarian grounds under section 49 of the 2015 Act). The Minister from the Department of Justice (Department of Foreign Affairs) indicated in a [press release](#) that this position will be kept under ongoing review with the impact monitored closely.

The Department of Justice mentions on its [website](#) that the visa waiver only applies to Ukrainians and does not apply to:

- ▶ Visa required nationals currently resident in Ukraine who are not Ukrainian citizens, but who have a Ukrainian family member. According to the [online guidance](#) from the Department of Justice, while non-EEA family members of Ukrainian citizens need to apply for a visa if they are a visa required national, an application submitted from a neighbouring country will be accepted for consideration;
- ▶ Visa required nationals currently resident in Ukraine, who are not Ukrainian citizen;
- ▶ Non-EEA family members of Ukrainian citizens, if they are a visa required national.

Regarding non-Ukrainian nationals displaced from Ukraine, the Irish Refugee Council, a non-governmental organisation protecting the rights of displaced persons in Ireland, provides guidance on its information [webpage](#) for Ukrainian refugees stating that they may need to apply for a visa online through the Department of Justice. Coming to Ireland without a visa might also be possible and could be double-checked with the Border Management Unit at 0873961599 or bmu@justice.ie. Ukrainian refugees could also try coming to Ireland by presenting their Ukrainian residency card at the airport, however the likelihood of success is unclear.

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

Beneficiaries of temporary protection or international protection are entitled to the same range of statutory employment protection as Irish employees, and therefore fall under the [employment laws in Ireland](#). Legislation providing this protection include, *inter alia*:

- ▶ [Terms of Employment \(Information\) Acts 1994–2014](#) (Entered into force on 16 May 1994).
- ▶ The [National Minimum Wage Act 2000](#) (Entered into force on 1 April 2000).
- ▶ The [Organisation of Working Time Act 1997](#) covers a number of employment conditions, including [maximum working hours](#), night work, [annual leave](#) and [public holiday leave](#).
- ▶ The [Maternity Protection Act 1994](#) (Entered into force on 19 October 1994).

- ▶ [Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 \(as amended\)](#) replaced the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1989 (Entered into force on 1 September 2005).
- ▶ The [Employment Equality Acts 1998–2015](#) bans discrimination, including gender, civil status, family status, age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and membership of the Traveller community (Entered into force in October 1999).
- ▶ The [Redundancy Payments Acts 1967–2014](#) provide for minimum entitlements to a redundancy payment for employees who have a set period of service.

1.1.2 Beneficiaries (persons covered by temporary protection)

| Type of beneficiary | National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine |
|---|--|
| <p>Ukrainian nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Residing in Ukraine ▶ displaced from 24 February 2022 | <p>Yes</p> <p>Section 60(3) of the International Protection Act provides that the temporary protection regime applies to a displaced person for whom, following a Council Decision (under Article 5 of the Council Directive) establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons, permission to enter and remain in the State for temporary protection as part of a group of persons has been given by the Government or the Minister.</p> <p>On its website, the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes Ukrainian nationals who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p> |
| <p>Family members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ of a Ukrainian national present or residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 ▶ 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 | <p>Yes</p> <p>On its website, the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ukrainian nationals who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; ▶ Nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) or a stateless person who would have benefited from international protection (for example: Refugee status) or an equivalent national protection status in Ukraine and were residing there before 24 February 2022; |

| Type of beneficiary | National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Family members of persons covered by the first two categories, where their family already existed in Ukraine, prior to 24 February. <p>Family members include: a spouse or partner, unmarried minor children of either of them, and their other close dependent family relatives who have been living with them as part of the family unit before 24 February 2022.</p> |
| <p>Third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine until 24 February 2022</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>On its website, the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) or a stateless person who would have benefited from international protection (for example: Refugee status) or an equivalent national protection status in Ukraine and were residing there before 24 February 2022. |
| <p>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</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>On its website, the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ‘nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) and stateless people who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 with a permanent Ukrainian residence permit, who cannot safely return to their country of origin’. |
| <p>Other persons who are displaced for the same reasons and from the same country of region of origin (Article 7(1) of TPD), including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ stateless persons and ▶ nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, <p>who are residing legally in Ukraine and who are unable to return in safe and durable</p> | <p>No</p> <p>On its website, the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ‘nationals of a third country (other than Ukraine) and stateless people who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 with a permanent Ukrainian residence permit, who cannot safely return to their country of origin’. |

| Type of beneficiary | National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine |
|---|--|
| conditions to their country or region of origin (Article 2(3) Council Decision). | NB: The website also indicates that people who arrive in Ireland who had been legally residing in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 with a temporary or short-term residence permit issued by the Ukrainian authorities, will be assisted to return to their country of origin, with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), if it is safe for them to do so. |
| Any additional category of beneficiaries (i.e. persons who arrived from UA before 24 February 2022) | Yes On its website , the Department of Justice specifies the groups of people eligible for temporary protection in Ireland, among those who have had to flee Ukraine due to the invasion by Russia. This group includes Ukrainian nationals who arrived in Ireland before 24 February 2022 on a short stay 'C' type visa. |

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) | Ukraine Support Centres (Dublin, Cork and Limerick cities) | Ukraine Support Centres (Dublin, Cork and Limerick cities) | e.g. gov.ie - Ukraine Support Centre Limerick City (www.gov.ie) |
| | The Department of Justice | The Department of Justice | Immigration/Protection/Citizenship - The Department of Justice |
| Employment rights | Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) | Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) | Home - Workplace Relations Commission |
| | Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment | Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment | gov.ie - Employment rights in Ireland: Information for Ukrainian nationals (www.gov.ie) |
| | Intreo – the public employment service | Intreo – the public employment service | gov.ie - Intreo (www.gov.ie) |

| Scope of work | Name of the authority (in EN) | Name of the authority (in national language) | Hyperlink |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Social welfare and social security rights | Department of Social protection | Department of Social protection | gov.ie - Department of Social Protection (www.gov.ie) |
| | Health Service Executive (HSE) | Health Service Executive (HSE) | Home - HSE.ie |

- 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.

Coordination between the Department of Justice and Department of Social Protection:

To simplify the process for persons displaced from Ukraine, the **Department of Social Protection has developed a single joint form with the Department of Justice**, to collect minimum set of data for issuing both the Temporary Protection certificate and a PPS Number (national insurance number) to access social welfare support.

Ukraine Support Centres have been set up in Cork, Limerick and Dublin. These centres provide information and support concerning **social welfare, immigration and housing**. Representatives from both aforementioned Departments, as well as organisations that give information and advice, including the Citizens Information Service, are available to support (opening hours and addresses of the centres are provided on the Department of Social Protection [website](#)).

As reported on the [website](#) of the RTE newspaper, a dedicated inter-departmental committee has been established to oversee the management of the plan for housing displaced persons from Ukraine.

2.0 Possibility of changing the status

- a) Difference between temporary protection status and other forms of adequate protection³ under national law, in respect of third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine.

No such other forms of adequate protection exist in Ireland. Displaced persons from Ukraine can either apply for international protection or for temporary protection.

- 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

³ '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.

(e.g. single permit for work, EU Blue Card for highly-qualified workers, seasonal workers, family reunification).

There is no possibility to file status change regarding the examples mentioned.

- ▶ Ireland is not bound by Directive 2011/98/EU on the single permit for work.
- ▶ The Blue Card Directive does not apply in Ireland.
- ▶ Directive 2014/36/EU on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers does not apply in Ireland.
- ▶ Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification does not apply in Ireland.

However, beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for international protection, at the end of temporary protection. However, as mentioned on the Citizens Information [website](#), it is not possible to be resident in Ireland with temporary protection and be an international protection applicant at the same time. An international protection applicant must withdraw their application for international protection to benefit from temporary protection. A beneficiary of temporary protection who makes an application for international protection will no longer have the benefits of temporary protection.

Beneficiaries of **international protection** (refugee status and subsidiary protection status) are granted the right to reside in Ireland of not less than three years, renewable (Section 53 of the International Protection Act). Concerning access to employment, asylum seekers may access after six months if they have not received a decision in that time on their application for international protection. If they are granted refugee or subsidiary protection status, the same rights as a beneficiary of temporary protection to seek and enter employment, engage in any business, trade or profession (to the same extent as an Irish citizen) apply. As for social welfare and social security rights, asylum seekers may be provided in the 'direct provision accommodation centre'. While they are eligible for weekly social welfare payments, they are not eligible for other social welfare payments. If granted refugee or subsidiary protection status, they are entitled to the same rights as a beneficiary of temporary protection.

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

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

- 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).

Section 60(8) of the International Protection Act states that the permission to reside in the State given under subsection (6) may be revoked—(b) upon the transfer of residence of the holder of the permission to another Member State.

Section 60(9) provides that, where, during the validity of their permission to reside with the temporary protection status, a displaced person seeks to enter another Member State or has entered it without authorisation, the Minister shall, in co-operation with the competent authority of that Member State, make arrangements for the return of the person to the State.

Section 60(11) further stipulates that the Minister shall co-operate with the competent authorities of another Member State in relation to transfers to and from Member States of the beneficiary of temporary protection. Section 60(13) also provides that for the purpose of the latter subsection (11), the Minister may provide information to another Member State, insofar as they are available, inter alia:

- (a) personal data relating to a displaced person (that is to say, name, nationality, date and place of birth, marital status and family relationship);
- (b) travel documents relating to the person concerned;
- (c) documents concerning evidence of family ties relating to the person concerned (such as marriage certificates, birth certificates and certificates of adoption);
- (d) other information required to establish the identity of the person concerned or his or her family relationships;
- (e) residence permits and decisions concerning the giving or refusal of visas or residence permissions to the person concerned by the Minister, and documents forming the basis of those decisions;
- (f) applications for visas or entry or residence permissions submitted by the person concerned and pending in the State, and the stage reached in the processing of these.

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.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection or international protection are entitled to the same range of statutory employment protection as Irish employees.

- 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

As mentioned on the Government's [website](#), persons displaced from Ukraine can access the labour market once they have received their letter confirming they have been granted Temporary Protection. A work permit/work authorisation is not required.

The Workplace Relations Commission (WRC), the State body responsible for employment rights, provides information on employment law in [Ukrainian \(pdf\)](#) and [Russian \(pdf\)](#), including basic employment rights which apply to workers in Ireland; detailed information on employment law and workers' rights.

Persons taking up a job in Ireland must have a Personal Public Service Number (PPSN) (see section 4 below). The employer will then register the contract with the Revenue agency, as specified on the Revenue [website](#). Persons intending to start their own business (self-employed) must register with the Revenue for Income Tax and will also need a Personal Public Service Number (PPSN) to register.

II. Recognition of qualifications/diplomas

The Department of Education coordinates the recognition of professional qualifications in Ireland and keeps a database of [competent authorities \(pdf\)](#) who can validate professional qualifications received outside Ireland. The Citizens Information [website](#) informs that the competent authority may accept the qualification, reject it or apply a compensation measure (e.g. a request to obtain additional professional experience to complete the person's training).

Quality and Qualifications Ireland, the national agency responsible for qualifications in Ireland, provide information (in Ukrainian) about their [academic qualifications recognition service \(pdf\)](#) (NARIC).

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

[Intreo](#) is a single point of contact for all employment and income support, which offers tailored employment services and support for jobseekers and employers, including training, support with applications/interview coaching; access to work experience programmes and various apprentice schemes. This is a general service available to all jobseekers which extends to beneficiaries of temporary protection. Beneficiaries of temporary protection can call the [local Intreo Centre](#) to speak with an employment services officer.

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

See point III above, Intreo provides support with training opportunities and work experience programmes.

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

None identified.

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

► Access to healthcare:

Health services in Ireland are delivered by Ireland's public healthcare service - the [Health Service Executive \(HSE\)](#). Beneficiaries of temporary protection are eligible to receive the same public healthcare services as Irish nationals, as stated on the Citizens Information [website](#).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to a medical card with a simplified application process. They should apply for a medical card using a special [medical card application form \(pdf\)](#) (also available in [Ukrainian \(pdf\)](#) and [Russian \(pdf\)](#)) for people displaced from Ukraine. The completed form can be emailed to PCRS.Applications@HSE.ie or by post to the address on the form. Information to be provided on the form: personal details (name, current address and date of birth); Personal Public Service (PPS) number (see below); doctor's (General Practitioner – GP) address, stamp and signature (if they do not know any GPs, one will be assigned to them and family members).

The Citizens Information [website](#) also indicated that a medical card allows free visits to the doctor, access to other health services and medicines at a reduced price. Children aged over 16 must apply for a medical card separately.

The HSE has prepared guidance on the [Irish health system in Ukrainian \(pdf\)](#) and in [Russian \(pdf\)](#).

► **Other social security benefits:**

Persons displaced by the war in Ukraine satisfy the [habitual residence condition](#) required for accessing social security/social welfare benefits.

Child benefits

Beneficiaries of temporary protection who have children are eligible for child benefits. This is a monthly payment paid to the parents or guardians of children aged under 16. It is also paid for children aged 16 and 17 in full-time education, as mentioned on Citizens Information [website](#). There is no need to prove that the 16 and 17 year old children are in full-time education for the first 2 months of arriving in Ireland. The Government's [website](#) indicates that the Child Benefit is EUR140 a month for each child.

The Social Welfare section of the Government's [website](#) mentions that a range of social security payments are available to beneficiaries of temporary protection, including **unemployment benefits** (subject to means testing and contributions to social insurance), **disability benefits** and **benefits for the elderly**. Ukrainians who have come to Ireland because of the war satisfy the [habitual residence condition](#) for these social welfare payments, as mentioned of the Government's [website](#).

The following social benefits are also provided to displaced persons from Ukraine:

► **Personal income support:**

The [website](#) of the Government states that a beneficiary of temporary protection can apply to the Department of Social Protection for income support. This is a weekly payment for the person and their dependents (for example, children). Ukraine Support Centre can provide help for applying for this income support. This personal income support is paid weekly in the local Post Office (or bank account).

If they find a job, Beneficiaries of temporary protection who are receiving income support must inform the local [Ukraine Support Centre](#) (located in Dublin, Cork and Limerick cities) or [local Intreo Centre or Branch Office](#).

► **Supplementary Welfare Allowance scheme:**

Beneficiaries of temporary protection may also be eligible for Exceptional Needs Payments under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance scheme. As can be read on the Government's [website](#), these are single payments to meet 'essential, once-off, exceptional costs, which a person could not reasonably be expected to meet out of their weekly income' (e.g. for bedding, cooking utensils, clothing). The individual

circumstances of each person is assessed by the Community Welfare Service, including their ability to meet that need from their own resources.

► **Housing:**

The Government's [website](#) indicates that persons who require accommodation should inform immigration officials who will refer them to the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS), responsible for the provision of accommodation and related services to people in the International Protection ('asylum') process. As mentioned on the Citizens Information [website](#), IPAS accommodation is free of charge and includes various types of accommodation, hotel, guest house or another type of State-owned or private accommodation.

According to an [update](#) on the provision of accommodation for people fleeing Ukraine since 24 February 2022:

- IPAS has contracted over 2.500 hotel rooms, with additional capacity also being pursued through:
 - Hotels, guest houses and B&Bs
 - Accommodation pledged by the general public;
 - State-owned or private properties which may be suitable for short-term accommodation;
 - Religious properties; and
 - Local authority facilities.
- To date, almost 20.000 pledges for accommodation and other supports have been registered with the Irish Red Cross (IRC). IPAS intends to draw from the pledged accommodation following a thorough vetting process.

► **Rental supplements:**

The beneficiary of temporary protection can [apply for Rent Supplement](#) if they find private rented accommodation. The Citizens Information [website](#) mentions that this support is a means-tested payment for certain people living in private rented accommodation who cannot cover the cost of their accommodation from their own resources. The Department of Social Protection is competent to decide on eligibility for Rent Supplement and calculate the amount.

► **Support for unaccompanied minors:**

Unaccompanied children under age 18 years seeking temporary protection are referred to the Child and Family Agency (TUSLA), who can provide them with the relevant support, including a social work assessment and a care plan, as mentioned on the TUSLA [website](#).

► **Education:**

The [Tusla Education Support Service](#) can help find a school for the children of persons displaced from Ukraine. The Citizens Information [website](#) states that school transport services are also available to Ukrainian students on the same basis as children in Ireland.

II. Eligibility conditions

For **access to health care**: see directly above.

The information for **access to social welfare supports** can be found on the Government's [website](#). In order to have access to social welfare supports (such as child benefits, housing support and personal income support): beneficiaries of temporary protection must apply for an Irish Personal Public Services (PPS) number, which is like a national insurance number. All adults and children need their own number. When applying for the PPSN, they will also be able to apply for an income support payment if it is needed. A special (faster) process is in place for Ukrainians who will need to attend a local INTREO Office in person, instead of the usual online process.

Most Ukrainians arrive in Ireland through the Dublin Airport. An application for the PPSN can be made there. Those who do not arrive through the airport or who are already in Ireland, must go to a local INTREO Office. Documents required are: a form of identification such as a Ukrainian National Identity Card, a Ukrainian Passport, or another form of identification.

- 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

None identified.

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.

► Ukraine Support Centres:

Ukraine Support Centres have been set up in Cork, Limerick and Dublin. These centres provide information and support concerning social welfare, immigration and housing. Representatives from organisations that give information and advice, including the Citizens Information Service, are available (opening hours and addresses of the centres are provided on the Department of Social Protection [website](#)).

► Information:

- The Irish immigration authorities have published a note on their website with [frequently asked questions for Ukrainians in Ireland](#).
- Comprehensive information is also provided on [Citizensinformation.ie](#), a website developed by the Irish government. It has a dedicated webpage with guidance for persons displaced from Ukraine - [Coming to Ireland from Ukraine \(citizensinformation.ie\)](#) (immigration procedures, access to rights, etc.).
- On 28 June 2022, the police published [informational posters](#) for people who have arrived in Ireland from Ukraine under EU Temporary Protection Directive with a QR code to access information on welfare support, employment, education, healthcare and English language training.
- Other (sectoral) government information provided for persons displaced from Ukraine includes, inter alia:
- The Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) has developed guidance on employment law in [Ukrainian \(pdf\)](#) and [Russian \(pdf\)](#).

- The **Revenue Commissioners** (the **Revenue**), the Irish Government agency responsible for customs, excise, taxation and related matters, has published [guidance](#) for Ukrainians working in Ireland, including advice for Ukrainian Nationals starting a job in Ireland or starting a business in Ireland, and tax treatment of Ukrainian citizens working remotely in Ireland for Ukrainian employers.
- The HSE has prepared guidance on the [Irish health system in Ukrainian \(pdf\)](#) and in [Russian \(pdf\)](#).
- ▶ Recognition of qualifications:

The Teaching Council (the professional standards body for the teaching professionals) is developing a [process](#) for qualified Ukrainian teachers to be admitted to the register of teachers in Ireland.