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Brief guideline to Ukrainian citizens entering Romania

STOICA & ASOCIAȚII | OPERA CENTER II | 2 DR. NICOLAE STAICOVICI STREET, 2ND FLOOR,
BUCHAREST | PHONE: +40(0)21.40.20.930 | FAX: +40(0)21.40.20.931 | WEB: WWW.STOICA-
ASOCIATII.RO

What documents do I need to enter into Romania?

New regulations!

Following the temporary protection measures currently in force, any Ukrainian citizen or anyone that shows proof of residence for having stayed in Ukraine before 24th of February, may receive a **permit to stay, work and study in Romania**.

As this protection is a temporary one, any citizen **can still seek asylum in Romania**.

However, it is also useful to know the general conditions for crossing the border in Romania, **as these are applicable for those who do not fall under the temporary protection**. In this case, the following details become relevant:

- **Crossing the border with passport and visa**

Foreign citizens are allowed to stay in Romania following the validity and the right of residence established by their visa. It is worth mentioning that there is a list of states whose nationals do not need to show a visa in order to cross the border of an EU member state. Thus, depending on the citizenship, in some cases, a biometric passport will be sufficient in order to someone to stay in Romania for 90 days.

- **Crossing the border as asylum seeker**

For asylum seekers in Romania, crossing the border can be allowed on the basis of another type of identity document or on the basis of the declared identity, without identification papers, for humanitarian reasons.

Persons who apply for asylum can remain in Romania all along the asylum procedure and, if they are not granted protection, they can stay 15 days more, after the asylum procedure is completed.

How can I apply for asylum?

A person who declares in front of a competent authority that is seeking the protection of the Romanian state, is considered, immediately, an asylum seeker who has the rights provided by law.

An asylum application can be filled with one of the competent authorities:

- a) Romanian Immigration Office;
- b) Romanian Border Police.



The procedure for solving the asylum application can be prolonged for a period of 9 months.

The application can be refused and, in this case, the applicant has the right to file a complaint, or it can be approved. In this scenario, the protection can be granted under the recognized refugee status regime or under the subsidiary protection regime.

The refugee status is recognized for foreign citizens or stateless persons who, due to a well-established concern of being persecuted on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or membership of a particular social group, leave their countries and are not able or, because of the above mentioned concerns, do not want to obtain the protection of their origin state.

The subsidiary protection is granted for foreign citizens or stateless persons who do not meet the conditions required for the refugee status, but there are well-grounded reasons to believe that, if they return to their countries, they will be exposed to serious risks.

Do I have any housing rights?

Asylum seekers have the right to receive accommodation at any General Inspectorate for Immigration (GII) Center. However, if the asylum seeker finds any other place, a request can be forwarded towards the GII.

When the GII accommodation units have their capacity overfilled, it is possible to request a material aid consisting of:

- **808 lei / person / month** in order to rent a space and
- **185 lei / person / month** for cold-weather support.

In the case of families with 2 members, the sum per person decreases by 30% and in the case of families with 3 or more members the sum decreases by 40%.

Accommodation spaces have been assured throughout the territory of Romania for all the foreign citizens that come from Ukraine. Equally, accommodation is also offered by particulars and NGO's. In some locations, there are NGO volunteers that verify the conditions and the safety of the place where the refugees are about to be located.

What material aids are granted?

Regardless if they demand asylum or not, anyone that passes the frontier will have their basic needs assured. Therefore, even those that are not asylum seekers will benefit from:

- food, clothing;
- medical aid (primary aid, emergency aid, aid in case of serious illnesses that endangers the life of a person);



- measures to prevent diseases.

In addition, for those that benefit from the temporary protection, as well as for the asylum seekers, the Romanian state can offer, at their request:

- food within the sum of **20 lei / person / day**;
- clothing within the sum of **135 lei / person / summer period** and **200 lei / person / winter period**;
- any other expenses within the limit of **12 lei / person / day**, representing expenses for local transport, cultural services, reparation services and maintenance, expenses of personal hygiene products.

How can I be employed in Romania?

Foreigners that possess a long-term stay visa for the purpose of working can have an available working contract for the maximum of 9 months each year, without the need of a visa from the GII.

New regulations!

Ukrainian citizens entering Romania and not requesting asylum can be freely be employed without any necessity of obtaining a long term visa. If they do not have proofs pertaining to their professional qualification, they can work for a 12 month period with another 1 year maximum extension based solely on a self-assumed declaration.

In the case of asylum seekers that have their request pending, they may work only if 3 months had passed without having received the answer.

In addition, those that had been granted a form of protection (refugee status/subsidiary protection) can be employed in the same conditions as any Romanian citizen. They may demand to be included in the GII programs, case in which, within 30 days from the date of formulating the request, they need to be registered as persons seeking for employment at the National Agency for Employment.

Can the Ukrainian lawyers practice in Romania?

Foreign lawyers from non-EU countries (e.g. Ukraine) may practice in Romania according to the provisions of the Law no. 51/1995. In this respect, they have to file a request before the Bar they intend to be registered in.

Also, they have to attach among others a passport and a certificate from the bar or the professional association of lawyers in the country of origin regarding their right to practice.



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Ukrainian lawyers may only offer legal advice concerning Ukrainian law.

To provide legal counsel on Romanian law, the foreign lawyer must pass an examination on Romanian law and Romanian language, organized by the UNBR (National Association of Romanian Bars).

The foreign lawyer cannot submit oral or written conclusions to courts and other jurisdictional and legal authorities, except for the international arbitration ones.

Can I study in Romania?

Foreign citizens - both children and adults - that fled Ukraine may continue their studies in Romania and, in this respect, they have access to schools, high schools and universities.

Even without documents about on-going or completed studies in Ukraine, the Romanian Universities may freely establish the criteria to recognize the finished educational programs and transfer credits. Proof of on-going studies need to be shown until the end of the studies in Romania.

Useful links

[Romanian National Council for Refugees](#) provides guidance for the asylum seekers or for those who already benefit from protection (refugee status/subsidiary protection): +40 721 206 926.

Centralization of the accommodation, meals and transport options that citizens offer [Accommodation, food and news - Romanian solidarity for Ukraine \(refugees.ro\)](#).

[LOGS Timișoara NGO](#) – call-center (WhatsApp) for useful information, including asylum procedure: +40 765.861.888.

[Association of Romanian Social Workers \(ASproAS\)](#) – call-center for social and psychological counseling for Ukrainian: +40 745.139.747.

Procedures and accommodation of GII centers

GII - Bucharest

Address: 15 Vasile Stolnicul Street, bl.13, Bucharest, 2nd district

Phone: +40 21 240 8774

Email: c.bucuresti.igi.@mai.gov.ro



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GII – Timișoara

Address: 33 Armoniei Street, Timișoara, Timiș County

Phone number: +40 256 421 240

Email: c.timisoara.igi.@mai.gov.ro

GII – Giurgiu

Address: 1907 Boulevard, Giurgiu, Giurgiu County

Phone: +40 246 215 056

Email: c.giugiu.igi.@mai.gov.ro

GII – Maramureș

Address: 1A Cetății Street, Șomcuța Mare, Maramureș County

Phone: +40 262 280 005

Email: c.maramures.igi.@mai.gov.ro

GII – Rădăuți

Address: 2 Perilor Street, Rădăuți, Suceava County

Phone: +40 230 564 462, +40 230 564 463

Email: c.radauti.igi.@mai.gov.ro

GII – Galați

Address: 2 Săvinești Street, Galați, Galați County

Phone: +40 236 323 878

Email: c.galati.igi.@mai.gov.ro

