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|  <b>UKRAINE<br/>HELPDESK</b>  |   |
| <b>Country</b>  | <b>SWITZERLAND</b>   |
| <b>Rules regarding entering the country with biometric passport</b>   | By entering the Schengen area, which includes Switzerland, Ukrainian nationals can stay there legally for 90 days. It is also legal to transit through other Schengen states to reach Switzerland, as well as to transit through Switzerland.  |
| <b>Rules regarding entering the country with passport other than biometric</b>  | Since end of February 2022 same procedures as above with biometric passport.   |
| <b>Rules regarding entering the country without passport/with ID</b>  | Same rules as the Schengen area. If the nationality may be proved otherwise entry is possible.   |
| <b>Are applications for asylum being accepted?</b>  | If the person is of the opinion that he or she cannot return to Ukraine before the end of these 90 days for security reasons, he or she can apply for asylum in Switzerland at one of the Federal Asylum Centres (BAZ). An application for asylum is possible at any time, even before the expiry of the 90 days. When an asylum application is filed, the applicable rules on the asylum procedure come into effect (including accommodation in a BAZ, support through asylum social assistance, health insurance cover, basic schooling). There is no Dublin procedure, Switzerland acts on the asylum application (see Art. 14 of the Regulation). It is not possible to apply for asylum at a Swiss embassy abroad. It is possible to apply for a humanitarian visa, but the chances of this being granted are generally very small. |
| <b>Is any registration for refugees from UA organized?</b>  | Directly at customs, airport or in one of the federal headquarters.  |
| <b>Is any accommodation offered for refugees from UA?</b>   | Ukrainian nationals may legally stay with relatives, friends, etc. in Switzerland for the 90 days. Persons who take them in are not liable to prosecution. During the 90-day stay, there is in principle no entitlement to social welfare support and health insurance cover.  |
| <b>Is there healthcare for refugees from UA offered?</b>  | Once Switzerland takes over protection status S, the refugees are taken into the mandatory healthcare insurance, all will be paid by the federal authority.  |



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| <b>Is there any central contact point where to ask for help?</b>                                  | every canton has a migrations authority which take over:<br><a href="https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/kontakt/kantonale_behoerden/adressen_kantone_und.htm">https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/sem/kontakt/kantonale_behoerden/adressen_kantone_und.htm</a><br>I for Canton of Zurich: <a href="https://www.zh.ch/de/migration-integration/ukrainehilfe.html">https://www.zh.ch/de/migration-integration/ukrainehilfe.html</a> |
| <b>May Ukrainian refugees work without a permit?</b>  | no, but after 3 months waiting period, when approved.  |
| <b>Are there any restrictions connected with Covid at the border and after arrival?</b>           | No.  |
| <b>Can non-Ukrainians use on the ground border crossings coming from Ukraine? (if Applicable)</b> |  |
| <b>What is the situation at border crossing points with Ukraine? (if applicable)</b>              |  |
| <b>Other information</b>  |  |
| <b>Whom to contact for assistance:</b>  | <b>Caminanda Zurich</b><br><a href="mailto:michel.vonlanthen@caminada.ch">michel.vonlanthen@caminada.ch</a><br>+41 44 386 99 00  |