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Country context (optional)

Please use this field to provide any relevant contextual or background information about the country's law, policy, and practice, or the stateless population, to help contextualise the information in the survey (optional question).

Ukraine is an Eastern Europe country, one of the former Soviet republics. Most undocumented residents at risk of statelessness are Former USSR nationals, who due to different reasons were not able to confirm the possession of the nationality of the newly independent countries, and their descendants. Ukrainian legislation provides the legal procedure to confirm the possession of Ukrainian nationality for such persons, but it requires the applicant to provide documentary proof of registered residence in Ukraine as of 1991 (August 24 or November 13) or establishing the fact of residence as of mentioned dates in court. Thus, the procedure is not available to all affected and has several gaps, e.g. lack of the identity confirmation.

A Statelessness Determination Procedure (SDP) became available for applicants in Ukraine in May 2021. By September 2023, the State Migration Service of Ukraine had registered more than 1,200 applications. Despite several applicants being granted statelessness status to date, the recognition level is still unclear. There are administrative obstacles to access the SDP, such as the need to provide certificates proving absence of nationality from the consulates of the countries where the applicant was born or previously lived. SDP applicants lack access to basic rights, such as healthcare, education and employment. Recognised stateless persons will obtain a temporary residence permit for two years, and will then be able to acquire a permanent residence permit. Naturalisation will be available for recognised stateless persons too.

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian military started in February 2022 and led to additional challenges in nationality confirmation and statelessness determination. Stateless people and people at risk of statelessness, authorities and civil society face additional challenges, including the large-scale internal displacement, obstacles in fleeing Ukraine and returning to Ukraine, limited access of undocumented persons to humanitarian assistance, lack of access to the government archives in the Temporarily Occupied Territories, and limited access to the Statelessness Determination Procedure.

International and Regional Instruments

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
IOB.1.a	1954 Convention	Is your country party to the 1954 Statelessness Convention?	UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954	Yes.	Law of Ukraine № 23-VII of 11.01.2013 On Ukraine's Accession to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/23-18 (Ukrainian (UK))
IOB.1.b		If yes, when was ratification/accession?		11 January 2013, but the Convention entered into force on 23 June 2013.	Law of Ukraine № 23-VII of 11.01.2013 On Ukraine's Accession to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/23-18 (UK) Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_232 (UK)
IOB.1.c		Are there reservations in place? Please list them.	Best practice is no reservations. If there are, they should have little or no impact on the rights of stateless people.	No, there are no reservations.	Law of Ukraine № 23-VII of 11.01.2013 On Ukraine's Accession to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/23-18 (UK) Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_232 (UK)
IOB.1.d		Does the Convention have direct effect?	Best practice is that the Convention has direct effect, though this may depend on the legal regime.	Yes.	The Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 9: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80 (UK) Law of Ukraine № 1906-IV of 29.06.2004 On International Agreements of Ukraine, Art. 19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1906-15/parao77#o77 (UK)
IOB.2.a	1961 Convention	Is your country party to the 1961 Statelessness Convention?	UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961	Yes.	Law of Ukraine № 22-VII of 11.01.2013 On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/22-18 (UK)
IOB.2.b		If yes, when was ratification/accession?		11 January 2013, but the Convention entered into force on 23 June 2013.	Law of Ukraine № 22-VII of 11.01.2013 On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/22-18 (UK) Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_240 (UK)
IOB.2.c		Are there reservations in place? Please list them.	As above	No, there are no reservations.	Law of Ukraine № 22-VII of 11.01.2013 On Accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/22-18 (UK) Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_240 (UK)
IOB.2.d		Does the Convention have direct effect?	As above	Yes.	The Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 9: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80 (UK) Law of Ukraine № 1906-IV of 29.06.2004 On International Agreements of Ukraine, Art. 19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1906-15/parao77#o77 (UK)
IOB.3.a	Other conventions	State party to European Convention on Nationality 1997? Please list any reservations.	European Convention on Nationality, 1997	Yes, with two reservations: 1. Art. 8 (2): for Ukraine the term "citizens residing permanently abroad" is used to mean "citizens of Ukraine residing permanently abroad in accordance with the national law that regulates going abroad for Ukrainians". 2. Ukraine declares that in accordance with Art. 25 (1) of the Convention, Ukraine excludes Chapter VII (On military obligations in cases of multiple nationalities from the application of the Convention) from the scope of application of the Convention.	Law of Ukraine № 163-V of 20.09.2006 On the Ratification of the European Convention on Nationality: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/163-16 (UK)

IOB.3.b	State Party to European Convention on Human Rights 1950? Please list any relevant reservations.	European Convention on Human Rights, 1950	Yes, with no reservations.	
IOB.3.c	State Party to Council of Europe Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State succession 2006? Please list any reservations.	Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in Relation to State Succession, 2006	Ukraine signed the Council of Europe Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to state succession in 2006 but has not acceded to it.	Chart of signatures and ratifications of Treaty 200: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/200/signatures?p_auth=UNx53TZk
IOB.3.d	Bound by Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU Return Directive)? Please list any relevant reservations.	Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU Return Directive)	No.	Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:348:0098:0107:en:PDF
IOB.3.e	State Party to Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	Yes, with no reservations.	Regulation of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR № 789-XII of 27.02.1991 On Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/789-12 (UK)
IOB.3.f	State Party to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	Yes, with no reservations.	Decree of the Presidium of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR № 2148 of 19.10.1973 On Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2148-08 (UK)
IOB.3.g	State Party to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	Yes, with no reservations.	Decree of the Presidium of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR № 2148 of 19.10.1973 On Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2148-08 (UK)
IOB.3.h	State Party to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness	Yes, with no reservations.	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_207 (UK)
IOB.3.i	State Party to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	Yes, with no reservations.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_085 (UK)
IOB.3.j	State Party to International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	Yes, with no reservations.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_105 (UK)
IOB.3.k	State Party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families 1990? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990	No.	Status of ratification interactive dashboard. Ratification of 18 International Human Rights Treaties: http://indicators.ohchr.org/

IOB.3.I		State Party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006	Yes, with no reservations.	Law of Ukraine № 1767-VI of 16.12.2009 On ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1767-17#Text (UK)
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Stateless Population Data

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
POP.1.a	Availability and sources	Does the State have a standardised 'stateless' category in its data collection systems (e.g. census)? Please list available figures for the total stateless population on the territory and describe how data is disaggregated (e.g. by sex, age, residence).	<p>CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014): States parties should gather, analyse and make available sex-disaggregated statistical data and trends.</p> <p>Council of the European Union, Conclusions on Statelessness (2015): Recognise the importance of exchanging good practices among Member States concerning the collection of reliable data on stateless persons as well as the procedures for determining statelessness.</p> <p>UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024): Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations.</p> <p>International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) (endorsed by UN Statistical Commission in 2023): States should use standardised definition of statelessness and consistent indicators for collecting statelessness data.</p> <p>ISI, The World's Stateless (2014): States should strengthen measures to count stateless persons on their territory.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States and relevant actors should collect rigorous and comparable data on stateless populations, including data disaggregated by sex, gender, age, and disability status, in accordance with the international recommendations on statelessness statistics and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Regulation 763/2008 of the EP and the Council on population and housing censuses, and its implementing Regulation 1201/2009 Recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for population and housing censuses in 2010: States should disaggregate census data for stateless people.</p>	<p>Yes, the Government had a discrete category for statelessness in the most recent All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001. According to the Census, 82,550 persons identified themselves stateless in 2001. The data was collected based on the individual answers to the census questionnaire. The category "stateless" was included in the Pilot Population Census in December 2019. However, the full-scale Population Census was not conducted in 2020 as planned. The new census was planned for 2023 but was postponed due to the war.</p> <p>According to the State Migration Service of Ukraine, 5,815 stateless persons were residing in Ukraine with a residence permit as of the end of 2020.</p>	<p>State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Population Census 2001: http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/publications/#p14 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine No 174 of 21.08.2018 (not available online)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 1542-p of 09.12.2020: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1542-2020-%D1%80#Text (UK)</p> <p>Official Website of State Migration Service of Ukraine: https://dmsu.gov.ua/news/dms/7389.html (UK)</p> <p>The demographer told when the population census scheduled for 2023 could be conducted in Ukraine - Radio Svoboda, 22 December 2022: https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/news-ukrayina-perepys-naseleennia/32193566.html (UK)</p>
POP.1.b		Do public authorities define data categories that may overlap (e.g. unknown nationality) or where stateless people might be more highly represented (e.g. Palestinian)? Please explain and provide any available figures.	As above	<p>Yes, there was a category for persons who did not identify their nationality in the last All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001. According to the Census results, 40,364 persons did not identify their nationality. The data was collected based on the individual answers to the census questionnaire. The All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001 also provides numbers for the Roma population (47,917). Stateless persons may be more highly represented in these categories. Roma represent one of the largest groups of undocumented persons with one of the highest proportions of stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness. A Report of the Ombudsman of Ukraine 'The Conditions of the Implementation of the Roma State Policy' (2015), stated that 17% of Roma respondents were undocumented. The data in the All-Ukrainian census does not distinguish between documented and undocumented Roma, nor between Roma who are Ukrainian citizens and those who are stateless. The category for persons who did not specify their nationality was not included in the Pilot Population Census in December 2019. However, the full-scale</p>	<p>State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Population Census 2001: http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/publications/#p14 (UK)</p> <p>State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Population Census 2001: http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/publications/#p14 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine No 174 of 21.08.2018 (not available online)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 1542-p of 09.12.2020: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1542-2020-%D1%80#Text (UK)</p>

				Population Census was not conducted in 2020 despite it being planned. The new census was planned for 2023, but was postponed due to the war.	
POP.1.c		What is UNHCR’s estimate for the stateless/at risk of statelessness population or population with undetermined nationality and what is the source for this estimate?	As above	<p>UNHCR reported 35,933 persons in Ukraine under its statelessness mandate in 2021. By the end of 2024, UNHCR re-estimated the total number of stateless people in Ukraine, including those who are forcibly displaced, at 10,910. This increased to 11,597 people as of mid-2025. UNHCR notes that “the reduction in reported statelessness figures for 2024 relates to a review of the methodology and use of available up to date data sources. The actual scale of statelessness is, however, undetermined and likely higher owing to the ongoing war, temporary occupation and large-scale forced displacement”.</p> <p>In 2020, UNHCR also estimated that approximately 69,400 children born in the non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) had not yet obtained a Ukrainian birth certificate and were at risk of statelessness. UNHCR draws its estimates from three main providers of data: governmental agencies, UNHCR field offices and NGOs. In 2022, UNHCR Ukraine estimated the number of stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness residing in Ukraine as 35,000.</p>	<p>UNHCR, Refugee Data Finder (see footnotes): https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?v2url=3ab74a</p> <p>UNHCR Ukraine: Stateless Persons: https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/stateless-persons</p> <p>United Nations Ukraine, Briefing Note on Birth Registration, January 2020: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/unhcr-ukraine-briefing-note-access-documentation-conflict-affected-persons-january</p> <p>Annex 4 to Global Trends Report - People under UNHCR's statelessness mandate: https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/insights/annexes/trends-annexes.html?situation=4</p>
POP.1.d		Have there been any surveys or mapping studies to estimate the stateless population in the country?	As above	<p>There have been no surveys or mapping studies to estimate the stateless population in Ukraine. There is fragmentary data on the stateless population in reports by UNHCR and NGOs in Ukraine.</p>	<p>HIAS and UNHCR (2014), The Problem of Statelessness in Ukraine and the Ways of Addressing It, Kyiv: http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/365/StatelessResearchENG.pdf</p> <p>Odessa regional organization of All-Ukrainian NGO Committee of Voters of Ukraine (2015), Invisible Statelessness in Ukraine: The Experience of Identification and Overcoming, Odessa: http://cvu.od.ua/en/likbez/pidgotovleno-vidannya-pro-nevidime-bezgromadyanstvo-v-ukrayini_296/ (UK)</p> <p>ENS and R2P HIAS (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p>
POP.1.e		Are there any other sources of estimates for the stateless population not covered by the above? Please list sources and figures.	As above	<p>NGO reports contain additional unpublished data on the stateless population in Ukraine. For example, the report ‘Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention’ provides the following numbers based on an official response from the State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU) in 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,159 stateless persons have permanent residence in Ukraine; • 574 stateless persons have temporary residence in Ukraine; • 189 stateless persons received a permit for immigration (permanent residence) to Ukraine; • 200 stateless persons were granted a temporary residence permit; • 600 stateless persons were granted a permanent residence permit. <p>According to the Annual Report of the Ombudsman of Ukraine on Human Rights in Ukraine in 2017, official SMSU statistics reported around 6,500 official registered stateless people in Ukraine. The SMS of Ukraine reported that for the period May 2021 – September 2023, 1,238 persons applied for recognition as stateless, 896 persons were recognised as stateless, 790 were provided with temporary residence permits (including exchange of</p>	<p>ENS and R2P HIAS (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention, p.18: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Ombudsman of Ukraine on Human Rights in Ukraine 2017: http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/ua/page/secretariat/docs/presentations/&page=3 (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for Q1 of 2023, rows 67-70: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2023_3.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for six months of 2025, rows 65-66: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2025_6.pdf (UK)</p>

				the permit in case the first permit expired, was lost or significantly damaged). 70 persons were refused recognition as stateless. The SMS of Ukraine reported that during the first six months of 2025, 171 people applied to the statelessness determination procedure, of which 153 persons were recognised as stateless, and 11 persons were refused recognition as stateless. The statistics provided by the SMS does not provide for the total overall number of stateless persons in Ukraine.	
POP.1.f		Are there issues with the reliability of data or indications that the stateless population may be over/under reported? If yes, please describe.	As above	The reliability of statelessness data causes serious concerns. The only available official statistics on the stateless population in Ukraine is the All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001, which is outdated. No other official government data is publicly available. In their reports and statistics, Ukrainian government agencies usually do not distinguish between foreigners and stateless persons. UNHCR data is also an estimate and is not claimed to be comprehensive for the whole Ukraine. Concerns about the reliability of data on statelessness in Ukraine are also repeatedly expressed in NGO reports. There are several factors indicating that the stateless population in Ukraine is most likely underreported. Firstly, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions as well as Crimea are not currently controlled by the Ukrainian Government. Therefore, official government statistics do not track persons residing in these regions. Yet, persons residing in regions not controlled by the Ukrainian Government have limited access to documents. Since the occupation and annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and the outbreak of the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine in 2014, children born in the territories not controlled by the Government of Ukraine and children who have reached passport age (14 years-old under current Ukrainian legislation) have limited access to procedures confirming Ukrainian nationality and acquiring nationality, putting them at particular risk of statelessness. Secondly, Ukraine has one of the largest Roma populations in Europe. According to the Council of Europe, the overall estimate of Roma people living in Ukraine is up to 400,000. According to UNHCR, many Roma are undocumented and therefore their numbers are difficult to quantify. Roma represent one of the largest groups of stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness in Ukraine. Thirdly, all available official statistics reflect documented stateless persons only. Stateless people in Ukraine are often undocumented and are therefore not reflected in any government statistics.	<p>HIAS and UNHCR (2014), The Problem of Statelessness in Ukraine and the Ways of Addressing It, Kyiv: http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/365/StatelessResearchENG.pdf</p> <p>Odessa regional organization of All-Ukrainian NGO Committee of Voters of Ukraine (2015), Invisible Statelessness in Ukraine: The Experience of Identification and Overcoming, Odessa: http://cvu.od.ua/en/likbez/pidgotovleno-vidannya-pro-nevidime-bezgromadyanstvo-v-ukrayini_296/ (UK)</p> <p>ENS and R2P HIAS (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p> <p>Law of Ukraine № 1207-VII of 15.04.2014 On Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms, and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1207-18 (UK)</p> <p>Regulation of the Parliament of Ukraine № 254-19-VIII of 17.03.2015 On Recognition of Certain Regions, Cities, Towns and Villages in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions as Temporarily Occupied Territories: http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254-19 (UK)</p> <p>Liégeois J.P. (2007), The Council of Europe and Roma: 40 years of action, Chapter 2: https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=RaLjBAAQBAJ&vq=coe+roma+in+ukraine+400,000&dq=coe+roma+in+ukraine+400,000&hl=uk&source=gbs_navlinks_s</p> <p>UNHCR (2016), The Protection of Minorities in Ukraine: Roma and Crimean Tatars: http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/317/2016%2011%20UNHCR%20UKRAINE%20Minorities%20Briefing%20Note%20FINAL%20EN.pdf</p>
POP.1.g		Please provide any available figures for stateless refugees and/or asylum-seekers and clarify if the State also counts these groups in figures for the stateless population (i.e. to avoid under/over-reporting).	As above. EASO/EUAA, Practical guide on registration (2021) : States should collect information from applicants for international protection about their nationality(ies) and potential lack of nationality. When registering families, it is important to collect this data for each family member.	There are no figures available on stateless refugees or asylum seekers in Ukraine. These numbers are not reported either by the Government or by UNHCR in Ukraine.	
POP.2.a	Stateless in detention data	Does the State record and publish figures on stateless people held in immigration detention? If yes, please provide.	UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations. CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014) : State parties should gather, analyse and make available sex-disaggregated statistical data and trends.	The State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU) does not distinguish between foreigners and stateless people in immigration detention in its statistics. According to SMSU data for the first six months of 2025, 239 foreigners and stateless people were held in immigration detention centres (for example, this number reached 810 in 2020, 881 in 2021, 597 in 2022, 362 in	Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for six months of 2025, row 46: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2025_6.pdf (UK)

			<p>ISI, The World’s Stateless (2014): States should strengthen measures to count stateless persons on their territory.</p> <p>Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): States must identify stateless persons within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction as a first step towards ensuring the protection of their human rights.</p> <p>Council of the European Union, Conclusions on Statelessness (2015): Recognise the importance of exchanging good practices among Member States concerning the collection of reliable data on stateless persons as well as the procedures for determining statelessness.</p>	<p>2023 and 377 in 2024). Two stateless people were detained in the Mykolaivskiy Immigration Detention centre in October 2018. The Report “Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention” provides some unpublished figures from the State Border Guard Service for the number of people detained, including stateless persons and those who may be stateless or at risk of statelessness (e.g. in 2015: 215 people – 2 stateless, 3 Somalis; in 2014: 236 people – 1 stateless, 11 Somalis & 1 Palestinian).</p> <p>The Southern Department of the State Border Guard Service reported that over 9 months in 2020, 30 stateless persons were not permitted to enter the territory of Ukraine and detained at the Temporary Holding Facility. Between 2018-2020 at least three stateless persons were detained in Chernihiv in Volyn Immigration Detention Centres. According to the Mykolaiv region Migrant detention centre three stateless people were detained as of 31 August 2023. Also, five persons were detained, whose nationality is stated as Moldavian, but at least 4 of them originated from Transnistria and possessed only Transnistrian documents. These documents are not recognised either by Moldova or Ukraine as the ones confirming possession of the nationality of the Republic of Moldova. The Mykolaiv region Migrant detention centre stated that as of July 2025, 2 stateless people were detained.</p>	<p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for 2024, row 46: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2024_12.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for 2023, row 49: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2023_12.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities in 2022: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2022_12.pdf</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities in 2021: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2021_12.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities in 2020, p.2: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2020_12.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities in 2017, p.4: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/dms_2017_pok.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Information from the Mykolaivskiy Immigration Detention centre was obtained during a monitoring visits by Desyate Kvitnya (Tenth of April) and letters from centre</p> <p>ENS and R2P HIAS (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention, p.18: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p> <p>Joint NGO submission, "State of observance of the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in Ukraine": https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/NGOsMidTermReports/JointSubmissionUkraine.docx</p>
POP.2.b		Does the State record and publish figures on people released from immigration detention due to un-removability? If yes, please provide.	As above	<p>The Government does not provide any statistics on individuals released from immigration detention who were unremovable. According to the Report “Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention”, between 2011-2015, 439 people (46%) were released from detention after being detained for the maximum period, which suggests that people who are unremovable are often detained for the maximum period. In 2015, this percentage decreased to 28%. The State Migration Service states that 131 people were released from immigration detention in 2024, and 61 were released during the first six months of 2025, but does not provide the reasons for release (whether it was by the court decision or because the maximum detention term was reached). 157 detainees were expelled from the territory of Ukraine in 2024 and 83 during the first six months of 2025.</p>	<p>ENS and R2P HIAS (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention, p.18: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for six months of 2025, rows 46-48: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2025_6.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities in 2024, rows 46-48: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2024_12.pdf (UK)</p>

Statelessness Determination and Status

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
SDS.1.a	Definition of a stateless person	Is there a definition of a stateless person in national law? Do the definition and exclusion provisions align with the 1954 Convention? Please provide details.	1954 Convention : Articles 1(1) & 1(2).	Ukrainian legislation defines a stateless person as a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. The definition was brought in line with the 1954 Convention in 2020.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, art. 1 para 1 item 15: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Law of Ukraine on Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Recognition as a Stateless Person №693-IX of 16 June 2020: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/693-20#n23 (UK) https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5f2196bb4.pdf (EN)
SDS.2.a	Training	Is there training to inform different public authorities about statelessness? If yes, please provide details (e.g. who provides training to whom/how often?)	UNHCR Executive Committee, Conclusion No. 106 (LVII) (2006) : Requests UNHCR to actively disseminate information and, where appropriate, train government counterparts on appropriate mechanisms for identifying, recording, and granting a status to stateless persons. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should ensure the effective implementation of nationality laws, including through awareness-raising and publicity, and training of public officials, including judges and local leaders, that is gender-responsive and sensitive to race and diversity, informed by meaningful consultation and engagement with stateless leaders and communities and wider civil society.	UNHCR and its partners usually provide several trainings about statelessness for the State Migration Service, other government stakeholders and legal practitioners on an annual basis. Specific SDP-related trainings and roundtables were conducted in 2021 by UNHCR and partners for the SMSU officials.	The State Migration Service website: https://dmsu.gov.ua/news/region/v-odesi-obgovorili-problemi-dokumentuvannya-obg-ta-osib-pid-rizikom-bez-gromadyanstva.html (UK) The UNHCR Ukraine Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/videos/212459190971898 (UK) The CF "Right to Protection" website: https://r2p.org.ua/kruglyj-stil-obg/ (UK)
SDS.2.b		Is there training for judges and lawyers on statelessness? If yes, please provide details (e.g. provider, frequency).	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Officials who may be in contact with stateless persons need to be trained to identify potential applicants for statelessness status and refer them to appropriate channels. UNHCR, Geneva Conclusions (2010) : It is recommended that States provide specialised training on nationality laws and practices, international standards and statelessness to officials responsible for making statelessness determinations. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : as above	Most training only addresses statelessness in the context of the similarity of the legal status of stateless persons and foreigners in Ukraine. The National School of Judges of Ukraine and UNHCR provide some training on this topic, but not on a regular basis. During 2018 UNHCR's partner NGOs in Ukraine provided several trainings for lawyers from the state Free Legal Aid system. The video materials of the training provided by NGO "The Tenth of April" are available online. UNHCR partners in Ukraine conducted a range of online trainings for Free Legal Aid centres in February-October 2023. In 2024-2025 this trend continued, including trainings for attorneys, conducted by UNHCR partners in cooperation with Higher School of Advocacy. As well, regular informational sessions and trainings are conducted for officials of municipalities.	Right to Protection at Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/right2protection/posts/2414953428820385 The Tenth of April at Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/dkoduia/posts/1029994017464753 Neeka Ukraine at Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/neekaukraine/posts/1468628423286853 Trainings for FLA centers on topics related to statelessness in 2023 : https://pravokator.club/events/onlajn-zustrich-z-ekspertom-reyestratsiya-narodzhennya-osoby-bez-gromadyanstva/ https://pravokator.club/events/onlajn-zustrich-z-ekspertom-vstanovlennya-nalezhnosti-do-gromadyanstva-ukrayiny/ https://pravokator.club/events/onlajn-zustrich-z-ekspertkoyu-zapobigannya-ta-protydiya-yavyshhu-bez-gromadyanstva/ https://pravokator.club/events/onlajn-zustrich-z-ekspertom-vstanovlennya-osoby-pid-chas-protsedury-vyznannya-osoboyu-bez-gromadyanstva/ https://pravokator.club/events/24569/ https://pravokator.club/events/vebinar-protsedura-vstanovlennya-osoby-iz-opytuvannyam-svidkiv-u-rezhymi-videokonferentsiyi/ https://pravokator.club/events/vebinar-protsedura-vyznannya-osoboyu-bez-gromadyanstva-v-ukrayini/ https://pravokator.club/events/vebinar-sudove-pidverdzhennya-faktu-prozhyvannya-na-terytoriyi-ukrayiny-stanom-na-1991-rik/

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SDS.3.a	Existence of a dedicated SDP	<p>Which of the following best describes the situation in your country? Choose only one and then proceed to question indicated.</p> <p>1. There is a dedicated statelessness determination procedure (SDP) established in law, administrative guidance, or judicial procedure, leading to a dedicated statelessness status (proceed to Question 4a).</p> <p>2. There is no dedicated SDP leading to a dedicated statelessness status, but there are other procedures in which statelessness can be identified (e.g. partial SDPs with no status/rights attached, residence permit or naturalisation applications, refugee status determination, ad hoc procedures, etc.), or other routes through which stateless people could regularise their stay and/or access their rights (proceed to Question 11a).</p> <p>3. There is a dedicated statelessness status but no formal procedure for determining this (proceed to Question 17a).</p>	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): It is implicit in the 1954 Convention that States must identify stateless persons to provide them appropriate treatment to comply with their Convention commitments.</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Establishing a statelessness determination procedure is the most efficient means for States Parties to identify beneficiaries of the Convention.</p>	<p>Group 1: Ukrainian legislation contains both a dedicated statelessness status and a dedicated procedure for establishing such status (SDP). The SDP was introduced in June 2020 with the adoption of the Law №693-IX. The bylaw required for implementation of the SDP was adopted on 24 March 2021, and the SDP became available for applicants in late May 2021.</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Recognition as a Stateless Person №693-IX of 16 June 2020: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/693-20#n23 (UK) https://www.refworld.org/pd/5f2196bb4.pdf (EN)</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine № 2235-III of January 18, 2001: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>
SDS.4.a	Access to the procedure (Group 1)	<p>Is the examination of statelessness claims conducted by a dedicated, centralised body with relevant expertise? Please note the competent authority and evaluate appropriateness to national context.</p>	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): States may choose between a centralised procedure or one that is conducted by local authorities. Centralised procedures are preferable as they are more likely to develop the necessary expertise.</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): It is important that examiners develop expertise while ensuring that the procedures are accessible.</p>	<p>The examination is conducted by the State Migration Service, which is a dedicated government body responsible for the realisation of State migration policy, as well as State policy on nationality, and regularisation of stay. The State Migration Service is coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers through the Minister of Internal Affairs.</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>The Regulation on the State Migration Service of Ukraine (appr. by the Cabinet of Ministers Order № 360 of 24 August 2014): https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/360-2014-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>
SDS.4.b		<p>Are there clear, accessible instructions on how to make a claim of statelessness?</p>	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): For procedures to be fair and efficient, access must be ensured (dissemination of info, targeted info campaigns, counselling on the procedures, etc.).</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Information on the procedure and counselling services must be available to potential applicants in a language they understand.</p>	<p>Instructions on the application for the SDP are published on the State Migration Service website, although these are not comprehensive. Further detailed information is provided by UNHCR and NGOs assisting stateless people in Ukraine.</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>State Migration Service website, general instruction: https://dmsu.gov.ua/poslugi/dokumentuvannya-inozemcziv/viznannya-osoboyu-bez-gromadyanstva.html</p>

					NGO "The Tenth of April": https://dk.od.ua/news/viznannya-osoboyu-bez-gromadyanstva-yak-tse-bude (UK)
SDS.4.c	Can submissions be made orally and/or in writing in any language?	ENS, Statelessness Determination and the Protection Status of Stateless Persons (2013) : Bureaucratic difficulties (e.g. complicated forms, inflexible procedures, language restrictions etc.) can impede access to SDPs.	The submission must be made in writing in Ukrainian in person at the SMS. However, the law obliges the State Migration Service to complete the application upon oral request of the applicant if they are unable to do so due to literacy or disability. If the applicant does not understand Ukrainian, the State Migration Service is obliged to provide them with an interpreter in a language they understand, as well as translation of documents free of charge. However, interpretation and translation of documents are rarely provided in practice due to the absence of interpreters at the State Migration Service offices, and the lack of financing to involve external interpreters. Moreover, despite the fact that most applicants provide certificates proving absence of nationality from consulates, the SMS sometimes requests them to fill in questionnaires for consulates in their respective national languages. The SMS does not provide interpreter or translation in such cases even if the applicant does not know the language.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	
SDS.4.d	Must a specific application form be used? Please note any difficulties with forms or other inflexible documentation requirements.	ENS (2013) : Bureaucratic difficulties (e.g. complicated forms, inflexible procedures, language restrictions etc.) can impede access to SDPs.	A specific application form is required to be used. However, in most of the SMS departments, the applications are filled in e-form by the SMS officials and printed for applicants to sign. The application form is simple and requires basic biodata, information on previous places of residence, relatives, and other persons who can confirm the applicant's statements. There are no strict requirements on documents that must be attached to the application. Thus, the applicant may provide any documents they possess. The State Migration Service can collect documents and information about the applicant from various sources (registers, archives, consular bodies, etc.). Relatives or other persons stated in the application may be questioned to confirm the applicant's statements. Despite the fact that the provision of specific documents is not required under the legislation, the SMS officials require applicants for the SDP to provide the certificates on absence of nationality, issued by consulate bodies of their country of birth and/or country (countries) of previous residence. This creates documentary barriers in access to the SDP due to the high consular fees, non-functioning consulates (e.g. Russian Federation, Belarus), or need to travel if a specific consulate is located in another city or region.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	
SDS.4.e	Are competent authorities authorised to initiate SDPs <i>ex officio</i> ?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : It is recommended that governmental authorities be authorised to initiate procedures <i>ex officio</i> . UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Given that individuals are sometimes unaware of SDPs or hesitant to apply, procedures can usefully contain safeguards permitting State authorities to initiate a procedure.	No, there are no provisions on <i>ex officio</i> initiation of the SDP.		
SDS.4.f	Are there obligations in law on authorities to consider the application?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed.	Yes, the State Migration Service is obliged to consider the application. However, under the bylaws the State Migration Service can leave the application without consideration (i.e. refuse to accept the application) under certain conditions: (1) during the submission of documents, it was found that the applicant is a national of Ukraine, foreigner, or a stateless person recognised by a foreign state and possesses a stateless ID issued by the foreign state or UN organisation, and refuses to provide a document confirming the termination of this status;	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	

				(2) the applicant does not possess any ID or document with a photo and refuses to submit written consent for questioning of at least three relatives, neighbours or other persons who are able to confirm the applicant's statements; (3) the applicant refuses to provide their biometric data.	
SDS.4.g		Is there an application fee?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed.	There is no application fee; the application is free of charge. However, as the applicant is requested to provide the consular certificate(s), they should pay consular fee(s) in advance.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 4: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.4.h		Is there a lawful stay requirement to access the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the procedure needs to be open to anyone regardless of lawful stay or residence. ENS (2013) : There is no basis in the 1954 Convention for requiring lawful stay.	No, there is no such requirement. The Law states that a person can apply for statelessness status regardless of the lawfulness of stay in Ukraine. However, in practice persons who have been issued a forced return or expulsion order by the SMS or State Border Guard Service (SBGS) are not allowed to apply for the SDP until the decision is cancelled.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 4: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.4.i		Is there a time limit on access to the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed and not subject to time limits. ENS (2013) : There is no basis in the 1954 Convention to set time limits for individuals to claim statelessness status.	No, there is no time limit on access to the SDP.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 4: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.4.k		Is there cooperation between agencies that may have contact with stateless people to refer cases for status determination?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Cooperation between actors working on statelessness and the various government agencies involved in determining statelessness is good practice.	NGOs that are UNHCR partners support persons of concern during the application under the SDP and are able to accompany them during the process. The State Migration Service in practice asks UNHCR and NGOs to provide financial assistance for the applicants to apply to consulate bodies to obtain documentation confirming non-possession of the foreign nationality.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 4: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)
SDS.4.l		Does the State identify and record indications of statelessness during border screenings, pending the determination of whether the individual is stateless? If so, is the person referred from the border to the SDP? Please describe any barriers to accessing the SDP following a previous application for international protection, or due to the inappropriate application of responsibility-sharing mechanisms (e.g. Dublin III).	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants. EU Screening Regulation and EU Asylum Procedure Regulation : EU Member States must identify indications of statelessness during screening processes, pending the determination of whether the individual is stateless. EUAA Practical Guide on Nationality (2025) : The interplay between the asylum procedure and the statelessness determination procedure should be organised to avoid delays. Indications of statelessness should be recorded following screening and where an applicant claims to be stateless, this should be registered pending determination. Statelessness status should be adequately reflected in the application and recorded in relevant decisions, databases and documentation.	There is no available information regarding the identification of statelessness at Ukraine's borders, and no cases have been registered involving referrals of individuals in such situations to the SDP. It should be noted that the SDP is primarily designed for stateless people within the territory of Ukraine, and there are no specific legal provisions for identifying statelessness at the border. The SDP and asylum procedures are distinct and operate independently; it is not necessary to apply for asylum prior to initiating an SDP application. However, in border-crossing situations, applying to the SDP in order to gain admission to the territory of Ukraine is not permitted under current legislation. A stateless person must possess a valid identity document and, if required, a valid visa in order to be admitted to the territory of Ukraine.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 9: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)

SDS.4.m		Is statelessness identified and recorded in asylum procedures, as well as the applicant’s country(ies) of former habitual residence? Is there any guidance for officials relating to identification or determination of statelessness within asylum procedures?	<p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants.</p> <p>EASO/EUAA, Practical guide on registration (2021): The country or countries of former habitual residence should be recorded in applications for international protection to facilitate follow-up and referral to a dedicated statelessness determination procedure. Statelessness determination should be carried out only by a competent decision-making authority at an appropriate point in time following the final assessment of an asylum claim.</p> <p>EUAA Practical Guide on Nationality 2025: As above.</p>	The SMS identifies statelessness of applicants during the asylum procedure. However, statelessness status of asylum seeker is not assessed in practice as relevant for the asylum procedure, and officials analyse only the possibility and the safety of the applicant's return to their country of origin.	
SDS.5.a	Assessment (Group 1)	Who has the burden of proof in the SDP in law and practice?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): The burden of proof is in principle shared (both applicant and examiner must cooperate to obtain evidence and establish the facts).</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): SDPs must take into consideration the difficulties inherent in proving statelessness.</p> <p>UNHCR, Geneva Conclusions (2010): In statelessness determination procedures, the burden of proof should therefore be shared between the applicant and the authorities responsible for making the determination. Individuals must cooperate to establish relevant facts. The burden should shift to the State if an individual can demonstrate they are not a national, on the basis of reasonably available evidence.</p> <p>ECtHR, Hoti v. Croatia (2018): State has responsibility to at least share the burden of proof with the applicant when establishing the fact of statelessness.</p>	The burden of proof is shared between the applicant and the State Migration Service. The applicant is obliged to cooperate with the State Migration Service, attend interviews, and provide all information possible. Also, the bylaws oblige the applicant to inform the State Migration Service within 10 days of any new relevant information that they become aware of, and of any documents relevant to the case that come into their possession. The State Migration Service has the duty to collect all possible information about the applicant and is entitled to request documents or other information from other government agencies, state registries, and archives, non-government entities, as well as consular bodies of foreign countries. However in practice the State Migration Service officials often request the applicants to collect and submit documents prior to submitting the application, such as consulate certificates, birth certificates, documents confirming the place of residence etc.	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>
SDS.5.b		What is the standard of proof, in law and in practice? Is it the same as in refugee status determination procedures?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): States are advised to adopt the same standard of proof as in refugee status determination ('reasonable degree').</p> <p>UNHCR, Good practices in nationality laws (2018): The standard of proof should be in keeping with the humanitarian objectives of statelessness status determination and the inherent difficulties of proving statelessness in the likely absence of documentary evidence.</p> <p>ECtHR, Hoti v. Croatia (2018): If statelessness is a relevant factor in the context of access to human rights, the standard of proof when determining the status of statelessness cannot be too high.</p>	<p>The legislation does not clearly establish the standard of proof in the SDP. However, the law contains an exclusive list of grounds for refusal to recognise a person as stateless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the applicant is a Ukrainian national; (2) the applicant is a foreigner, and the foreign state recognises this fact officially and provides the applicant with the relevant documentation; (3) the applicant intentionally provided wrongful information or false/invalid documents (except outdated ones) (according to 2023 amendments, an applicant whose application was refused on that ground has the right to reapply in case of a change or elimination of the circumstances in connection with which they were denied); (4) the applicant falls under the exclusion criteria stated in Art.1(iii) of the 1954 Convention. <p>There are no exact rules on the weighing of evidence in the legislation regulating the SDP. The applicant is not obliged to provide specific evidence to the State Migration Service. The Law clearly states that in the absence of documents, the statements of the applicant can be confirmed by relatives, neighbours, or other persons. In practice, situations were observed when the SMS officials orally refused to accept the SDP applications in case the applicant does not provide specific documents (consulate certificates, birth certificates, documents confirming the place of residence etc).</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p> <p>Casework from Right to Protection, The Tenth of April, and Neeka</p>

				<p>The SMS verifies the applicant's data (both district and central units) using the Interpol data bank. This check may lead to rejecting the application.</p> <p>The SMS may send a request to the State Border Guard Service if necessary and organise additional interviews with witnesses. In practice, no cases of interviews with witnesses were recorded.</p> <p>Amendments in 2023 included the possibility for the applicant to provide a document granting the right to enter or leave the State issued by a foreign State or an expired document certifying the fact of non-citizenship of another State.</p> <p>Amendments in 2023 also included information for applicants who have a permanent residence permit stating statelessness status in Ukraine, determined without identification document, issued prior to the introduction of the SDP in 2021. In that case, the materials regarding the issuance of the immigration permit are attached to the SDP application and the need to submit other documents is determined taking into account the compliance of such cases with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine in force at the time of documenting the person with a permanent residence permit for the first time. Where the immigration permit was issued in a different SMS territorial division than where the SDP application is lodged, the SMS obtains the files in 3 working days via internal request. In practice, if the immigration permit files at the SMS are not complete, the SMS will request the applicant to provide additional documents, failing which the SDP application may be rejected, which leads to the annulment of the permanent residence permit.</p> <p>There are no clear regulations regarding cases where the immigration permit and the permanent residence permit are issued by the SMS in temporarily occupied territories, or where the files were lost or destroyed in armed action.</p> <p>When a decision to grant or refuse statelessness status needs to be reconsidered due to new circumstances, the SMS shall send requests to other State bodies only if necessary.</p>	<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p> <p>Practice of The Tenth of April</p>
SDS.5.c		<p>What measures are in place to guarantee substantive equality for women, children and other groups (e.g. disabled people, older people, LGBTQI people, etc.) at risk of discrimination in the SDP? In particular, what measures are in place to ensure respect for the best interests of the child in the procedure (burden of proof, guardianship, child-friendly procedures, etc.)?</p>	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Due to discrimination, women might face additional barriers in acquiring documentation (e.g. birth certificates or other identification documents). Children and persons with disabilities may face acute challenges in communicating basic facts with respect to their nationality. States must follow the principle of pursuing the best interests of the child. Additional safeguards for child claimants include priority processing of their claims, appropriately trained professionals and a greater share of the burden of proof by the State.</p> <p>CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014): Nationality laws may discriminate directly or indirectly against women. Legislative provisions that appear gender neutral may in practice have a disproportionate and negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to nationality by women.</p> <p>CRC: Articles 2, 3, 7 and 8 CRPD: Article 18 UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests principle applies to all children</p>	<p>There are no specific provisions guaranteeing access to the SDP for women. The legal norms are developed in a gender-neutral way. There were no registered cases of lack of access to the SDP due to discrimination.</p> <p>The legislation establishes the following; (1) the legal representative can initiate the SDP on behalf of an unaccompanied minor or person without legal capacity; (2) the State Migration Service official is obliged to complete the application upon oral request of the applicant if they are unable to do so due to literacy or disability; (3) if the applicant does not understand Ukrainian, the State Migration Service is obliged to provide them with an interpreter in a language they understand as well as translation of documents free of charge. However, in most cases, applicants are required to provide notarised translations of the documents issued in foreign languages.</p> <p>In addition, the bylaws establishes the possibility to request that a State Migration Service official visits the home or medical institution of an applicant if they are unable to move without aid</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>

			<p>within the territory of the State, irrespective of their status.</p> <p>UNHCR, Roundtable on Protection and Solutions for LGBTIQ+ People in Forced Displacement (2021) Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Objective 7 UN Women, Policies and practice: A guide to gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (2021): States should put in place measures to regularise the status of migrants leading to permanent residence, with specific attention to migrant women and girls who are stateless. European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Calls on Commission and Member States to overcome discrimination against rainbow persons and families. UNHCR, Discussion Paper: LGBTIQ+ persons in forced displacement and statelessness (2021)</p>	<p>because of a durable health disorder (confirmed by a medical certificate).</p> <p>A person who cannot move independently due to a long-term health disorder may submit an application for recognition as a stateless person upon visit of the State Migration Service to their place of residence, using the means of the departmental information system of the State Migration Service.</p> <p>Stateless minors should join the same procedure as one of their parents, thus they have to be included in the parent's application. They do not obtain the applicant's certificate. In the case of unaccompanied minors, the application should be submitted by their legal representative. If the child contacts the State Migration Service and does not possess a legal representative, the SMSU official should immediately contact the local child protection service. In practice, children of SDP applicants are not included in the SDP application. According to official communication from the SMS, these children, if their parent(s) are recognised as stateless, are registered as Ukrainian nationals upon application by the parent(s). The law does not foresee the possibility for a child to apply to the SDP independently of their parents, for example when the child is stateless and the parents hold a nationality. In such cases, if at least one parent is a Ukrainian citizen, the child would likely be referred to another SMS unit to verify their nationality. Where both parents are foreign nationals, applications made on behalf of the child are more likely to be rejected in practice, often informally and without a written decision.</p> <p>There are no specific safeguards for children regarding the burden of proof. It is only stated that the interview with the minor should be conducted in the presence of their legal representative. The child may be subject to age assessment procedures in case of doubt.</p> <p>If a person, due to persistent physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, cannot confirm the correctness of the information about them entered in the application with their signature, the State Migration Service makes a note of this impossibility and certifies the correctness of the information with their own signature.</p>	<p>Official communication from the SMS.</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>
<p>SDS.5.d</p>		<p>Is there clear guidance for decision makers on how to determine statelessness (including e.g. sources of evidence and procedures for evidence gathering, accurate and reliable country of origin information relating to statelessness, etc.)?</p>	<p>ENS (2013): Determining authorities can benefit from concrete guidance that sets clear benchmarks and pathways for the establishment of material facts and circumstances. Asylos, Principles for Conducting Country of Origin Information Research on Statelessness (2023)</p>	<p>The Law indicates that the applicant must provide only the evidence that they actually possess, and there is no specific required evidence. If the applicant does not possess any documents, the questioning of at least three relatives, neighbours, or other persons to confirm the applicant's statements can be initiated. When reviewing an application, the State Migration Service shall undertake the necessary steps to gather information from the applicant's place of birth, countries or places of previous permanent or long-term residence and the country of nationality of family members. The bylaws are more specific and provide the possible sources of information: outdated IDs, birth certificate, marriage documents, education and work documents, medical certificates, documents confirming the ownership of property, certificates issued by municipal authorities, and others. The list is not exclusive. The bylaws also state that the State Migration Service can request information from other state agencies, registers, and archives and apply to the consular bodies of foreign states.</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p> <p>Casework from Right to Protection, The Tenth of April, and Neeka</p>

				<p>In practice, the State Migration Service officials request additional documents upon application, and has orally refused to accept applications submitted without evidence. The State Migration Service officials inform about issues in contacting the consulates of foreign countries, and proposes that applicants contact the consulates themselves, which requires applicants to pay high consular fees. It is reported that there are currently issues for stateless people who need to obtain confirmation of non-possession of nationality from Russia and Belarus, as their consulates are not working in Ukraine.</p> <p>There is no accurate and reliable country of origin information relating to statelessness available to decision-makers. Officials often claim that they do not have to know or study foreign legislation. No cases were reported where decision makers used information on foreign legislation and its implementation for decision-making in the SDP. Usually, decisions are only based on the existence of evidence showing that the applicant possesses a foreign nationality or not. The recognition rate is quite high as only persons who have certificates from consulates confirming non-possession of nationality are admitted to the procedure, with rare exceptions. If more people without consulate certificates were admitted to the procedure, the recognition rate could be much lower, as officials do not access the foreign nationality legislation and practice.</p> <p>According to amendments adopted in 2023, in the case of applicants who already have a permanent residence permit stating statelessness status in Ukraine issued prior to the introduction of the SDP in 2021 and where the immigration permit files at the SMS are not complete, in practice the SMS will request the applicant to provide additional documents, failing which the SDP application may be rejected, which leads to the annulment of the permanent residence permit (see also SDS 5.b.).</p>	<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>
SDS.5.e		Is there any evidence of significant errors in decision-making?		There is no evidence of errors in decision-making observed as of the date.	
SDS.6.a	Procedural safeguards (Group 1)	Is free legal aid available during the procedure?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Applicants should have access to legal counsel; where free legal assistance is available, it should be offered to applicants without financial means.</p> <p>ENS (2013): If state funded legal aid is available, it should be provided to stateless claimants. If there is no state funded legal aid but asylum claimants can access free legal aid free of charge, the same level of access should be provided to stateless people.</p>	<p>The Law on Free Legal Aid was amended with the introduction of the SDP. Currently, persons who file an application for the status of a stateless person are entitled to all primary and secondary legal services provided by the State free of charge. This right can be used at any stage of the SDP from the moment the person submits an application for recognition as a stateless person until the final decision on the application. However, potential stateless persons who have not submitted an application for stateless determination (or whose application was not accepted) are not entitled to secondary free legal aid. Thus, in case the State Migration Service refuses to accept the application, the person can't be provided with secondary legal aid under the law.</p> <p>In May 2022, the Law on Free Legal Aid was amended by Parliament to provide the right for state-funded legal aid for persons who do not possess identification documents. According to this Law, such assistance may be provided in specific court cases related to the confirmation of the legal facts needed for issuing an identification document. In practice, due to the war, the government's free legal aid system has limited capacity to provide such assistance.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Free Legal Aid № 3460-VI of 02 June 2011: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3460-17#Text (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On making amendments to the para 1 article 14 of the Law of Ukraine On Free Legal Aid regarding the expansion of the list of persons entitled to free secondary legal assistance No 2238-IX of 03 May 2022: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2238-20#n5 (UK)</p>
SDS.6.b		Is an interview always offered (unless granting without interview)?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to an individual interview [is] essential.	The applicant has a right to an interview. The State Migration Service is also able to initiate an interview, which is obligatory for the applicant. In practice, the interview is conducted in every case, and the State Migration Service may also request additional	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)

				interviews to clarify details of the case. 2023 amendments added the possibility to have additional interviews if newly discovered circumstances are established that require clarification.	Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.6.c		Is free interpreting offered for statelessness determination interviews?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to assistance with interpretation/translation [is] essential. ENS (2013) : Assistance should be available for translation and interpretation.	If the applicant does not understand Ukrainian, the State Migration Service is obliged to provide them with an interpreter in a language that the applicant understands, as well as written translation of their documents free of charge at the application stage. The right to free interpreting is only guaranteed during the initial application. There are no special provisions regarding interpretation during interviews. The interviews are in practice conducted in Ukrainian or Russian. The interpretation and translations, in practice, are not provided for free and the State Migration Service requests applicants to provide translations certified by the notary of documents issued in foreign languages.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.6.d		Are there quality assurance audits of the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Quality assurance audits of SDPs are considered good practice.	There are no provisions on quality assurance audits in the legislation.	
SDS.6.e		What role does UNHCR play in the proceedings (e.g. access to files, monitoring, training, applicant's access to UNHCR as a safeguard in the procedure)?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : States are encouraged to guarantee access to UNHCR as a safeguard in the procedure.	In practice, UNHCR partner NGOs can accompany persons of concern during interview. UNHCR and its partners provide trainings to the State Migration Service officials.	The Tenth of April Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02fQfdqmyytnDRZ62EketX78jDnN7opfmVdrobvQZXEXWMKcG7Bi5frWbmtZSmuPSI&id=100004950272603 (UK) https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02YzhNqKWW7ePiyAzhXVQBx7MRr6QWb7titaYT1TwGR7hxwq9ofpVPUegH7X8Ye7grl&id=100004950272603 (UK)
SDS.6.f		Are decisions (refusals and grants) given in writing with reasons?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : States are encouraged to incorporate the safeguard that decisions are made in writing with reasons.	Yes. In case of refusal, the State Migration Service is obliged to inform the applicant in writing of the decision and its reasons. This must be done within three days after the decision is made. Instances of verbal rejections of applications where the applicant fails to provide specific documents have also been reported. The State Migration Service has the internal instruction to orally reject all applicants who were born or lived for a long period in Russia.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK) The Tenth of April
SDS.6.g		Is there a timeframe for the SDP set in law or policy and is it complied with in practice?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : It is undesirable for a first instance decision to be issued more than six months from submission of an application. In exceptional circumstances it may be appropriate to allow the proceedings to last up to 12 months.	The timeframe is set in the law. The standard timeframe for the SDP is 6 months, which can be extended upon a reasoned decision to 12 months. In the practice of the NGO The Tenth of April, the average timeframe for the SDP lasts from 7 to 11 months. If a decision is made to suspend the consideration of an application, the period between that decision and the decision to resume or terminate the consideration of the application shall not be taken into account in the overall timeframe for the SDP.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)

					Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.6.h		Is there a referral mechanism from asylum procedures to the SDP (either during or at the conclusion, if the applicant is refused asylum)?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants. EUAA, Practical Guide on Nationality (2025) : The identification of the applicant’s statelessness is a key element of the assessment of the need for international protection and in determining which procedure is applied. Statelessness status should be adequately reflected in the application and recorded in relevant decisions, databases and documentation. Where the applicant has already been formally declared stateless, statelessness status should be considered established unless new elements arise. ENS (2013) : Cross-referral systems should exist in cases where the two determination procedures (refugee and stateless) are not conducted in a joint framework.	The referral mechanism from the asylum procedure to the SDP is not established in the law. However, the law provides a mechanism for a referral from the SDP to the asylum procedure if grounds for asylum are identified during the SDP. A similar mechanism is proposed in case facts emerge indicating possible possession of Ukrainian nationality. In this case, the SDP is ceased until it is examined whether the person is a Ukrainian national.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.7.a	Protection during SDP (Group 1)	Does the applicant have automatic legal admission while their claim for statelessness status is assessed or is there a risk of expulsion?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : An individual awaiting a decision is entitled, at a minimum, to all rights based on presence and being ‘lawfully in’ the territory (including identity documents, the right to self-employment, freedom of movement, protection against expulsion). It is recommended that applicants for statelessness status receive the same treatment as asylum-seekers. ENS (2013) : States should refrain from expelling or removing an individual pending the outcome of the determination process.	Yes, during the application review period, the applicant is considered lawfully temporarily staying in the territory of Ukraine. To confirm this, the person is provided with a certificate confirming their application for recognition as a stateless person (the legal admission of asylum seekers is confirmed in a similar way with a different certificate). The certificate should be prolonged by the State Migration Service if the timeframe of the procedure is extended.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.7.b		Do applicants for statelessness status have permission to work and access to assistance to meet their basic needs?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Allowing individuals to engage in wage-earning employment can reduce pressure on State resources and contributes to dignity and self-sufficiency. The status of those awaiting statelessness determination must reflect applicable human rights such as, assistance to meet basic needs. CERD, General comment No. 37 on racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health (2024) : Everyone has the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services, regardless of migration status or statelessness.	Applicants have the right to work. However, access to employment is hindered by the necessity for employers to obtain special permission for the employment of foreigners and stateless persons. In September 2022, the Parliament made amendments to the Law of Ukraine on employment of the population, clearly providing for the possibility for SDP applicants to be employed if the employer obtains such special permission. It also made amendments to abolish the requirements to guarantee a specific level of salary for every category of workers who are either foreigners or stateless persons. These changes have simplified access to formal employment for stateless persons, and reports indicate that some SDP applicants are in the process of obtaining official employment. However, at present, most SDP applicants remain unofficially employed. The law grants access to free legal aid during the SDP. Access to other assistance may be hindered by the fact that applicants are considered temporarily staying in Ukraine, but not as temporary or permanent residents. Applicants face obstacles to accessing medical aid. Full access to medical aid is guaranteed only for Ukrainian nationals and foreigners/stateless persons who legally permanently reside in Ukraine.	The Law of Ukraine On employment of the population № 5067-VI of 5 July 2012: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17 (UK) The Law of Ukraine On making amendments to several laws of Ukraine regarding use of labour of foreigners and stateless persons and providing mediation services in employment abroad No 2623-IX of 21 September 2022: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2623-IX#Text (UK) The Law of Ukraine Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care, № 2801-XII of 19 November 1992, Art. 11: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12/print1499248601111314 (UK)

SDS.7.c		Do applicants for statelessness status face a risk of detention?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Routine detention of individuals seeking protection on the grounds of statelessness is arbitrary. Detention is a measure of last resort and can only be justified where other less invasive or coercive measures have been considered and found insufficient to safeguard the lawful governmental objective pursued by detention.	In December 2022, the Parliament adopted a law, which provides for the possibility of an SDP applicant to be held in immigration detention until a final decision is made on their SDP application. A similar provision already exists in law for the asylum procedure. There is no evidence of applicants being detained in practice so far. People may sometimes be fined for unlawful stay before applying for the SDP, although some SMS departments have informally agreed to not detain potential SDP applicants and refer such cases to civil society organisations who provide advice. Applying to the SDP is not grounds for release from detention. In practice, it is not possible for a person in immigration detention to apply for the SDP due to limitations established by the bylaws. The applicant has to arrive personally to the State Migration Service department to file the application under the SDP, which is impossible for detained persons. During the public discussion regarding amendments to the instruction on detention, several NGOs proposed to provide the possibility to apply to SDP from detention, but these proposals were totally declined by the State Migration Service.	Law No. 2813-IX as of 01 December 2022: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2813-IX#Text (UK) Results of the public discussions of the amendments to the instruction on immigration detention: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/project/zvit_project_nakaz_9086.pdf (UK) The Tenth of April
SDS.8.a	Appeals (Group 1)	Is there an automatic right of appeal?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : An effective right to appeal against a negative first instance decision is an essential safeguard in an SDP.	The applicant has a right to appeal against the State Migration Service's negative decision to the administrative court within 20 days after receiving the written refusal decision.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)
SDS.8.b		Is legal aid available for appeals?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The applicant should have access to legal counsel and, where free legal assistance is available, it should be offered to applicants without financial means. ENS (2013) : Applicants should have access to legal counsel both at first instance and on appeal.	Yes, free legal aid is provided at all stages until the final decision on the case is issued.	Law of Ukraine On Free Legal Aid № 3460-VI of 02 June 2011: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3460-17#Text (UK)
SDS.8.c		Is there a fee for the appeal application?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : An effective right to appeal against a negative first instance decision is an essential safeguard.	Yes. The court fee for application to the administrative court of first instance is (1211,20 UAH, approx. 24.78EUR as of July 2025).	Law of Ukraine On Court Fee № 3674-VI of 08 July 2011: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3674-17#Text (UK)
SDS.9.a	Statelessness status (Group 1)	Does recognition of statelessness immediately result in automatic permission to stay or right to reside? If not, please describe any additional requirements, admissibility criteria, grounds for refusal or other steps required to access protection.	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The status granted to a stateless person in a State Party must reflect international standards. Although the 1954 Convention does not explicitly require States to grant a person determined to be stateless a right of residence, granting such permission would fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty.	Under the bylaws, within 10 days of receiving the decision recognising a person as stateless, they must apply to the State Migration Service to obtain a temporary residence permit. The applicant shall provide the application, the decision on recognition as a stateless person, and the written obligation to inform the State Migration Service in case of acquisition of any nationality. The temporary residence permit is issued for one year and can be prolonged. After two years of stay with a temporary residence permit, the stateless person may apply for an immigration permit (out of quota) and obtain a permanent residence permit. In 2023, amendments to the Procedure for the issuance of a permanent residence permit were adopted. They describe when a permit may be exchanged and establish the requirement for foreigners who want to exchange their permit and who lost their foreign nationality and do not possess a stateless person ID to go through the SDP before being able to exchange the permit. They also introduced requirements to verify the existence of outstanding fines and other legal obligations which may justify refusal of a permanent residence permit. Prior to May 2025, the SMS was required to refuse temporary residence permits where the person had an unexecuted forced-return or deportation decision made against them. However, following the Supreme Court's judgment in case No. 640/15163/22, the CMU amended Resolution No. 979 to clarify that this ground no longer applies to people who have completed the SDP. Outstanding fines and other unpaid obligations, however, continue to constitute a basis for	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 6-1: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK) Law of Ukraine On Immigration № 2491-III of 07 June 2001: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2491-14#n73 (UK) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK) Supreme Court, Case No. 640/15163/22, 17 December 202.

				<p>refusal. The 2023 amendments also introduce the requirement to verify the place of residence stated by the applicant. The verification can be based on documents, if the applicant provided the ownership documents or rent contract, or via visit to the place of residence stated by the applicant. The SMS will inform the applicant about time and date of the verification by phone and via email which are collected during application.</p> <p>If a person possesses a permanent residence permit stating statelessness status, which was issued prior to the introduction of the SDP in 2021, the person is obliged to apply for the SDP within 10 days after applying for the renewal of their permanent residence permit (in case of expiration of the permit, which is valid for 10 years) – this is referred to in Ukrainian legislation as the ‘exchange’ of the permit. If the person does not apply, the SMS will decline the exchange of the permit. The SMS will exchange a permit within 15 days of the application regardless of the decision on the merits of the SDP, but if the SDP application is later rejected, the SMS will annul the permit. If recognised stateless through the SDP, the person is not required to obtain a temporary residence permit but should apply for an exchange of their permanent residence permit in 10 days.</p> <p>For stateless people recognised as stateless in third countries who overstay their visa or residence permit in Ukraine, the procedure for extending or decreasing the period of stay in Ukraine was amended in 2023, including to introduce verification of stamps extending the period of stay and cancelling the requirement to prove possession of the place of residence.</p>	
SDS.9.b		How long is initial status granted for and is it renewable?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): It is recommended that States grant recognised stateless people a residence permit valid for at least two years, although longer permits, such as five years, are preferable in the interests of stability. Permits should be renewable.</p>	<p>The temporary residence permit is valid for one year and can be renewed constantly for one year.</p> <p>2023 amendments to the Procedure for the issuance of a temporary residence permit provided that such a permit is issued for the relevant period based on the reasons proved in the documents submitted by the applicant, but no more than one year, renewable for up to another year, if nothing different is provided for by the legislation. Currently, there is no specific provision in law regarding temporary residence permits issued to people recognised stateless under the SDP.</p> <p>The amendments also describe when a temporary residence permit may be renewed when it expires (in Ukrainian legislation this is referred to as the ‘exchange’ of the permit) and increases the timeframe to apply to exchange a permit in case of expiration: the person can apply up to last day of the permit validity, instead of no later than in 15 days before expiration. If there are less than 15 days remaining before the expiration of the permit, the person should apply only to the SMS, as applying to ASC or ДП “Документ” (“Паспортний сервіс”) is not possible. In practice, for example in the Odesa region, recognised stateless people can apply for a temporary residence permit only to the SMS in Odesa city.</p> <p>The amendments introduced the verification of the place of residence stated by the applicant and the verification of the payment of fines and other legal obligations, in which case a temporary residence permit may be refused, similar to the procedure for a permanent residence permit (see SDS 9.a.).</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>ENS Blog, Sofiia Kordonets and Anastasiia Koval, Right 2 Protection, Legal obstacles to obtaining a temporary residence permit for stateless people recognised in Ukraine (January 2023): https://www.statelessness.eu/updates/blog/legal-obstacles-obtaining-temporary-residence-permit-stateless-people-recognised</p> <p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)</p>

				Based on the amendments, the SMS should decide on the issuance of a temporary residence permit no later than 10 working days of the application. Previously, there was not clear time limit for decision making. The May 2025 amendments also clarify that a temporary residence permit may be refused if there are outstanding fines or other unpaid obligations. The amendments added that in case of annulment of the decision recognising statelessness status, the temporary residence permit is cancelled. They also added a detailed procedure of administrative appeal against the refusal to issue a temporary residence permit or the annulment of the permit.	
SDS.9.c	Is a travel document issued to people recognised as stateless and is it subject to any conditions? Please add a copy of an anonymised travel document to question RES.4.a. (last page).	1954 Convention : Article 28. UNHCR, Summary Conclusions of the Expert Roundtable on travel documents for persons in need of international protection and stateless persons (2024) : The optimal minimum characteristics for travel documents would mean a multi-journey machine-readable document that guarantees readmission, can be renewed from abroad, does not exceed the lowest cost for a national passport and has a minimum validity of five years. UNHCR and ICAO, Guide for Issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents for Refugees and Stateless Persons (2017)	Yes. The SMS of Ukraine reported that 83 stateless persons were provided with a travel document in the first six months of 2025. One case of refusal to issue a travel document to a stateless person who had a permanent residence permit issued before the introduction of SDP in 2021 was recorded. This person applied for the SDP in December 2023. 2023 amendments to the Procedure of issuance of travel document for stateless people include grounds for exchange of the travel documents: damaged document or photo in it not allowing to identify person, read the person's name, requisites of the document, name of the official issued the document and their signature; changes or correction made to the document; changes made to the biometric chip; absence of part of document.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 153 of 7 May 2014 'On approval of the sample form, technical description and Procedure for the registration, issuance, exchange, transfer, withdrawal, return to the state, invalidation, destruction of a stateless person's identity card for travel abroad with a contactless electronic medium': https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/153-2014-%D0%BF#Text (UK) The Tenth of April practice Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 979 of 12 September 2023 'On Approval of the Procedure for Extending the Period of Stay and Temporary Residence, Extending and Reducing the Period of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons on the Territory of Ukraine' https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/979-2023-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	
SDS.9.d	Is an identity document issued to people recognised as stateless and is it subject to any conditions? Please add a copy of an anonymised identity document to question RES.4.a. (last page).	1954 Convention : Article 27.	People recognised as stateless persons are provided with a temporary residence permit, which is a valid identity document under Ukrainian legislation. Under the bylaws, within 10 days of receiving the decision recognising a person as stateless, they must apply to the State Migration Service to obtain a temporary residence permit. The applicant shall provide the application, the decision on recognition as a stateless person, and the written obligation to inform the State Migration Service in case of acquisition of any nationality. The temporary residence permit is valid for one year and can be renewed constantly for one year. After two years of stay with a temporary residence permit, the stateless person may apply for an immigration permit (out of quota) and obtain a permanent residence permit.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	
SDS.9.e	Are stateless people habitually resident in the State able to access consular protection abroad?	1954 Convention : Article 25(1) 1967 European Convention on Consular Functions : Article 46. International Law Commission's 2006 Draft Articles on Diplomatic Protection : Article 8(1).	Ukrainian legislation does not explicitly regulate consular protection for persons recognised as stateless by Ukraine. Stateless individuals may apply to Ukrainian consulates under the procedures set out in relevant by-laws (for instance, to initiate naturalisation or verify possession of Ukrainian nationality) but only under general conditions, similar to those applicable to foreigners.	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 153 of 7 May 2014 'On approval of the sample form, technical description and Procedure for the registration, issuance, exchange, transfer, withdrawal, return to the state, invalidation, destruction of a stateless person's identity card for travel abroad with a contactless electronic medium': https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/153-2014-%D0%BF#Text (UK)	

				If a stateless person's travel document issued by Ukrainian authorities is lost, stolen, or expired while they are abroad, they may apply to a Ukrainian consulate for the issuance of a certificate of identity for return to Ukraine. However, renewal of the travel document itself is only possible through an application to the State Migration Service within the territory of Ukraine.	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 285 of 5 April 2017 'On approval of the sample form, technical description and Procedure for issuing and granting a certificate of identity for return to Ukraine': https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/en/285-2017-%D0%BF?lang=uk#Text (UK)
SDS.9.f		Do people recognised as stateless have a right to family reunification?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Although the 1954 Convention does not address family unity, States parties are nevertheless encouraged to facilitate the reunification of those with recognised statelessness status in their territory with their spouses and dependents.	The law grants the right to family reunification to foreigners or stateless persons who permanently reside in Ukraine. So, the right to reunification will be granted only after obtaining a permanent residence permit (after two years with a temporary residence permit).	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)
SDS.9.g		On what grounds (if any) may residence status granted to stateless people be revoked? Is a proportionality assessment undertaken prior to the revocation decision, e.g. to consider respect for the right to private and family life (if applicable)?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : If an individual recognised as stateless subsequently acquires or reacquires the nationality of another State, they will cease to be stateless under the 1954 Convention. This may justify the cancellation of a residence permit on the basis of statelessness, although proportionality considerations under international human rights law, such as the right to a private and family life should be taken into account.	Statelessness status may be revoked on the following grounds: (1) the person became a Ukrainian national; (2) the person obtained a foreign nationality, and the foreign state recognises this fact officially and provides the person with the relevant documentation; (3) the person intentionally provided wrongful information or false/invalid documents (except outdated ones) when applying for statelessness status; (4) the applicant falls under the exclusion criteria stated in Art.1(iii) of the 1954 Convention. There have been no cases of revocation registered, thus it is not possible to assess the process of decision-making in practice. The legislation and procedures do not mention the proportionality assessment for such cases.	Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 317 of 24 March 2021 "Certain issues of recognition as a stateless person" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/317-2021-%D0%BF#Text (UK)
SDS.9.h		Do people granted statelessness status have permission to work?	1954 Convention : Article 17 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to work must accompany a residence permit.	Yes. Recognised stateless persons do not require permission for employment (see SDS.5.b). Recognised stateless persons, documented either with temporary or permanent residence permit, can be employed on the same basis as Ukrainian nationals.	The Law of Ukraine On employment of the population № 5067-VI of 5 July 2012: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17 (UK)
SDS.9.i		Do people granted statelessness status have access to primary, secondary, and higher education?	1954 Convention : Article 22	Yes. Stateless persons have the right to free school education and higher education can be free within a quota defined by the Cabinet of Ministers. However, in practice there is no evidence of stateless persons accessing free higher education via the quota.	Law of Ukraine On Education № 2145-VIII of 05 September 2017
SDS.9.j		Do people granted statelessness status have access to social security and healthcare?	1954 Convention : Articles 23 & 24 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to work, access to healthcare and social assistance, as well as a travel document must accompany a residence permit. CERD, General comment No. 37 on racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health (2024) : Everyone has the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services, regardless of migration status or statelessness.	Right to social security: there are no general restrictions for stateless persons, but entitlement to certain types of social security depends on the person's insurance record. Also, the right to certain types of social assistance depends on residence status, so there may be some barriers during the first two years prior to acquiring permanent residence. Right to healthcare: access to healthcare is guaranteed for foreigners and stateless persons who lawfully permanently reside in Ukraine. Thus, access to healthcare is also based on residence status. Stateless persons with temporary residence permits may be excluded from the State-funded healthcare programme and may face obstacles in access to free healthcare.	The Law of Ukraine Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care, № 2801-XII of 19 November 1992, Art. 11: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12/print1499248601111314 (UK) Law on State Financial Guarantees of Health Care Services to the Population № 2168-VIII of 19 October 2017: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2168-19#Text (UK)
SDS.9.k		Are stateless people allowed to vote in local and/or national elections? If yes, are there any additional requirements for stateless people to vote (e.g. permanent residence, identification documents, etc.)?	1954 Convention : Article 7, States shall accord to stateless persons at least the same treatment as is accorded to foreign nationals.	No. Only Ukrainian nationals are entitled to active and passive election rights.	The Constitution of Ukraine of 28 June 1996: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80 (UK) The Electoral Code of Ukraine of 19 December 2019: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/396-20#Text (UK)

<p>SDS.10.a</p>	<p>Temporary protection for people fleeing war (Group 1)</p>	<p>Does the State guarantee access to the territory to everyone fleeing Ukraine, regardless of nationality, documentation, or residence status? Please describe any barriers for stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people in accessing the territory.</p>	<p>EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001) EU Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 EU Council Implementing Decision 2024/1836 European Commission, Operational guidelines ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: Everyone fleeing the war in Ukraine should be guaranteed access to the territory.</p>	<p>As the full-scale war started in Ukraine in February 2022, stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness are facing additional risks and challenges. These challenges are related both to the general risks of the war (security issues, need for an evacuation from hostile areas, lack of access to humanitarian protection), and to their status. Undocumented persons may be temporarily detained at military checkpoints and prosecuted due to their lack of identification documents. They also have a limited ability to leave Ukraine, as they do not possess the documents required for crossing the border, resulting in many being stuck in conflict-affected areas or internally displaced. They also face additional challenges in obtaining documents abroad and returning to Ukraine.</p>	
<p>SDS.10.b</p>		<p>Does the State offer a temporary form of protection to stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people from Ukraine (through the extended EU Temporary Protection Directive or another mechanism)? Is temporary protection accessible to all stateless people who have fled Ukraine, regardless of their documentation status? If the State grants temporary protection more broadly than required by the EU TPD, or to people fleeing from another country other than Ukraine, please state so. Please describe any other barriers for stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people in receiving temporary protection, asylum, or other protection.</p>	<p>EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001) EU Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 EU Council Implementing Decision 2024/1836 European Commission, Operational guidelines ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: European countries must extend temporary forms of protection to all stateless people and those with undetermined nationality who cannot meet current eligibility requirements, due to their statelessness or documentation status. Lack of documentation should not prevent access to international protection or other forms of protection. European countries and the European Commission should be vigilant and take action to address any segregation, discrimination, and antigypsyism, and ensure equal access to rights and protection for all those fleeing Ukraine.</p>	<p>Most undocumented people cannot be registered as Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), and thus are not eligible for the government assistance provided to IDPs. With the escalation of the war, the Ukrainian Government closed down access to the population registers, which halted the newly established Statelessness Determination Procedure (SDP), although access to the procedure was reopened in May 2022 in less affected regions. The situation of applicants to the SDP who fled Ukraine while their application was pending is unclear. The State Migration Service (SMS) reports that people who applied for the SDP prior to the war and were granted statelessness status can apply to the SMS office in Government Controlled area to obtain the residence permit. However, for those who left Ukraine it is impossible. Moreover, government services related to documentation are either not provided or limited, depending on the security situation in the area, electricity, and communication breakdowns. Also, access to documentation and residence status is a further challenge for persons originating from Russia due to the limitations implemented in practice by authorities. Access to government services was limited in the Autumn-Winter period 2022-2023. The situation improved in Spring-Summer 2023 but may deteriorate again depending on the security situation and attacks on the infrastructure.</p>	<p>ENS Ukraine landing page, country briefings on European countries with information for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: https://www.statelessness.eu/statelessness-ukraine-crisis</p> <p>Right to Protection, Who are stateless persons who fled Ukraine after the Russian invasion on 24 of February, 2022: https://r2p.org.ua/stateless-persons-fled-ukraine-after-2022/?lang=en</p> <p>Interview with Oleksandr Snitko, Statelessness Project Manager at the Tenth of April ('Desyate Kvitnya'), an ENS member organisation based in Odessa, Ukraine (June 2022): https://www.statelessness.eu/updates/interviews/interview-oleksandr-snitko-statelessness-project-manager-tenth-april-desyate</p> <p>Assisting stateless people trapped in Ukraine: report from the ground, Kseniia Karahiaur and Oleksandra Aivazian (March 2022): https://www.statelessness.eu/updates/blog/assisting-stateless-people-trapped-ukraine-report-ground</p>
<p>SDS.10.c</p>		<p>Are there longer-term solutions providing adequate protection for stateless people and/or others who were receiving temporary protection? If so, please describe such protection (is it equal to the protection received under the EU TPD; will people be able to apply for asylum; are there any other (dedicated) residence permits available, etc.). [Section complete, proceed to DET]</p>	<p>ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: The EU and European countries should ensure that longer-term solutions, including after the expiry of the EU TPD, are found and designed, including to provide adequate protection for stateless people and people with undetermined nationality. ECRE, Transitioning out of the Temporary Protection Directive (2024): Exit strategies from the TPD regime should ensure that no one, including stateless persons, is left behind after the expiry of temporary protection.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	

Detention

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
DET.1.a	Immigration detention	<p>Please provide a brief overview of whether immigration detention powers are provided for in law and applied in practice, and whether alternatives to detention are considered.</p> <p>Please provide the legal source(s) and, if available, refer to other publications and sources of information about the law, policy, and practice on immigration detention.</p>	<p>ICCPR: Article 9 ECHR: Article 5 EU Return Directive: Article 15 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Detention is a measure of last resort and can only be justified where other less invasive or coercive measures have been considered and found insufficient. UN General Assembly (2009): Calls upon all States to adopt alternative measures to detention. HRC, Report of the Special Rapporteur (2012): The obligation to always consider alternatives before resorting to detention should be established by law. International Detention Coalition (2015): Immigration detention should be used only as a last resort in exceptional cases after all other options have been shown to be inadequate in the individual case.</p>	<p>Immigration detention powers are provided for in the Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons (Art.30) and the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine (Art. 289).</p> <p>Grounds for immigration detention are found in different legal acts. The Code of Administrative Proceedings prescribes that immigration detention may be enforced if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a foreigner or stateless person, against whom an administrative order for forced removal has been filed, does not possess a document that gives him or her the right to enter another country, is going to evade the enforcement of their deportation, or if there is a risk of absconding. Despite the reform of Ukrainian legislation in June 2016, which intended to allow immigration detention only following a court decision, legislation still contains provisions that makes it possible for the State Migration Service (SMS) and for the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) of Ukraine to detain irregular migrants without a court decision. For example, the Law On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons grants powers to the SMS to detain foreigners and stateless persons if they ignored a compulsory return decision or if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a foreigner or stateless person will evade enforcement of a court decision on their removal. Such powers are not substantiated by clear rules on grounds and procedures for immigration detention. Similar provisions on powers to detain are also in the Instruction on the procedure for the detention of foreigners and stateless persons. The Law On the State Border Guard Service also stipulates SBGS officials' competence to decide to detain foreigners and stateless persons.</p> <p>Concerns about the norms in Ukrainian legislation were expressed in the ENS report, Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention.</p> <p>The Code of Administrative Proceedings sets two alternatives to detention: bail for the person to a company, institution or organisation; and, deposit surety bail, which may be paid by the individual or a third party. These measures are not subject to periodic review. The time limit of these measures depends on the length of removal proceedings.</p> <p>There are reports that immigration detention is used in practice prior to all alternatives being considered. Moreover, analysis of judgments against migrants in an irregular situation proves that immigration detention is the most widespread measure. The decision to detain must comply with the principles of necessity, reasonableness and proportionality (among others), which require the State to exhaust all less restrictive alternatives before finally resorting to detention. However, in practice, alternatives are seldom considered first in Ukraine.</p> <p>In the case of <i>Shoygo v Ukraine</i>, the European Court of Human Rights concluded that prolonged immigration detention of a</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Arts. 1(27) & 30: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine № 2747-IV of 6 July 2005, Art. 289: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15 (UK)</p> <p>Law of Ukraine On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Provisions of Legal Protection of Foreigners and Stateless Persons and Resolving Certain Issues Related to Combating Illegal Migration № 1379-VIII of 19 May 2016: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1379-viii (UK)</p> <p>Instruction on the procedure for the detention of foreigners and stateless persons at places of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons who are illegally staying in Ukraine, adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 141 of 29 February 2016, Ch. 2 (paras. 1-3): http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0748-16 (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine No 661-IV On the State Border Guard Service of 3 April 2003, Art. 19(15-1): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/661-15/print1443083747350167 (UK)</p> <p>ENS & R2P (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention in Ukraine, p.21: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf</p> <p>ENS, Desyate Kvitnya, R2P, ISI, ERRC (2017), Joint Submission to the Human Rights Council at the 28th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle, 6-17 November 2017): https://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/attachments/resources/ENS-UPR_Submission_Ukraine-28_Session-Statelessness.pdf</p> <p>Joint NGO submission, "State of observance of the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in Ukraine" https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/NGOsMidTermReports/JointSubmissionUkraine.docx</p> <p><i>Shoygo v. Ukraine</i> ECtHR judgement of 30 September 2021: https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-212003 (EN)</p>

				<p>person without documents was not justified in a situation when the authorities failed to pursue proceedings for deportation with requisite diligence.</p> <p>UNHCR and its partners report that stateless persons are detained in practice. The Mykolaiv region Migrant detention centre stated that as of July 2025, 2 stateless people were detained.</p>	
DET.1.b		<p>Does a proposed country of removal need to be identified before a person is detained for removal? Please describe the situation in law and in practice.</p>	<p>ICCPR: Repeated attempts to expel a person to a country that refuses to admit them could amount to inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 7). ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011): In cases of detention with a view to deportation, lack of clarity as to the destination country could hamper effective control of the authorities' diligence in handling the deportation. EU Return Directive: Any detention shall only be maintained as long as removal arrangements are in progress and executed with due diligence.</p>	<p>No. The law does not prescribe obligations for the court and State Migration Service of Ukraine to identify the proposed country of removal before detention. Ukrainian courts make decisions on removal even if obstacles for removal are known beforehand. There are judgments on removal without a designated country of removal.</p> <p>In September 2022, several regional SMS departments started the deportation to Moldova of persons who may be Russian nationals and illegally staying in Ukraine. Because of the non-functioning of border crossing points between Ukraine and Russia, the SMS cannot deport alleged Russian nationals to Russia directly, but the existence of a visa-free regime between Russia and Moldova allows the SMS to deport such persons to Moldova. However, there were identified cases in mid-2023 when Moldova officials refused to admit such persons to the Moldovan territory, even if they were not deported but voluntarily wanted to leave Ukraine. There are no updates on this situation as of August 2025.</p>	<p>Judgment of the Zakarpaskyi District Administrative Court № 2-a-3473/09/0770 of 2 September 2009: http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/5097151 (UK)</p> <p>Judgment of the Zakarpatskyi District Administrative Court № 2-a-3473/09/0770 of 2 September 2009: http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/64861686 (UK)</p> <p>Official Facebook page of SMS department in Odesa region: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0QqjEPWri37kgQbPy5F6UCWaEwCBXnKPMgPwGi8NjLQF6qbS4aqKb2zrdJ4ZRLLMPI&id=100064567307425&sfnsn=mo (UK)</p>
DET.1.c		<p>Is there a clear obligation on authorities to release a person when there is no reasonable prospect of removal? Please briefly describe the situation in law and in practice.</p>	<p>EU Return Directive: When it appears that a reasonable prospect of removal no longer exists, detention ceases to be justified and the person concerned shall be released immediately. UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (2018): When the obstacle for identifying or removal of persons in an irregular situation from the territory is not attributable to them, the detainee must be released to avoid potentially indefinite detention from occurring, which would be arbitrary. ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011), Mikolenko v. Estonia (2009), Mardonsheyev v. Russia (2019), Gashkov and Satirov v. Russia (2022)</p>	<p>No, there is no explicit obligation. The Ukrainian legislation only provides the person's release from immigration detention in case of impossibility of removal. The reasons for such impossibility are defined by legislation: lack of the travel document; absence of transport connection with the destination country; other reasons independent of the detainee. Such release may be conducted after the maximum detention period is passed, OR in case the impossibility to remove was defined earlier - at any time during detention. In practice, persons are released in most cases after the almost maximum period of detention has passed. In the practice of NGO The Tenth of April, there were cases in early 2023 when persons were released from detention by the SMS because of the impossibility of removal, and referred to the NGO for legal assistance to access the SDP, but such practice is not of systemic nature. There are obstacles to access the SDP for them, as decisions on their forced return were not cancelled. Cancellation of such decisions should be done via the court procedure, and courts of first instance have refused to cancel such decisions.</p>	<p>Instruction on the procedure for the detention of foreigners and stateless persons at places of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons who are illegally staying in Ukraine, adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 141 of 29 February 2016, Ch. 2 (paras. 1-3): http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0748-16 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of ministers of Ukraine No 322 of 25 April 2018 On approval of sample, technical description of the form and Order of registration, issue, exchange, cancellation, transfer, withdrawal, return to the state, recognition invalid and destruction of the temporary residence permit: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-2018-%D0%BF?lang=en#Text (UK)</p>
DET.2.a	Identification of statelessness	<p>Is statelessness juridically relevant in decisions to detain? Please describe how (risk of) statelessness is identified and whether referral to an SDP is possible from detention.</p>	<p>ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011) ECtHR, Mikolenko v. Estonia (2009): Detention may only be justified as long as deportation proceedings are being conducted with due diligence. UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Routine detention of individuals seeking protection on the grounds of statelessness is arbitrary. CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021): States should avoid detaining migrants who have specific needs, which includes stateless persons. States should also be aware that stateless persons find themselves in a vulnerable situation, given that consular assistance and protection are unavailable due to their status. Statelessness determination procedures are essential, given that the lack of a country of</p>	<p>No. It's clearly impossible to apply for statelessness status from detention. During the public discussion regarding amendments to the instruction on detention, several NGOs proposed to provide the possibility to apply to SDP from detention, but these proposals were declined by the State Migration Service.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine № 2747-IV of 6 July 2005: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15 (UK)</p> <p>Results of the public discussions of the amendments to the instruction on immigration detention: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/project/zvit_project_nakaz_9086.pdf (UK)</p>

			<p>nationality to be returned to leaves stateless persons at higher risk of arbitrary and indefinite detention. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): States must identify stateless persons within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction as a first step towards ensuring the protection of their human rights. ICJ, Migration and International Human Rights Law (2014): The detention of stateless persons can never be justified when there is no active or realistic progress towards transfer to another State.</p>		
DET.2.b		Is there a definition of vulnerability in law? If yes, does it explicitly include statelessness? If not, please note whether statelessness is considered to be a factor increasing vulnerability.	<p>PICUM, Preventing and Addressing Vulnerabilities in Immigration Enforcement Policies (2021): Statelessness should be explicitly included in the definition of vulnerability. Vulnerability should always be determined and assessed on an individual basis.</p>	Stateless persons are not defined by Ukrainian legislation as a vulnerable group. Ukrainian legislation sets no vulnerability assessment at all and no vulnerability criteria.	The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 30(4): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)
DET.2.c		Are individual vulnerability assessments carried out before a decision to detain (or soon after)?	<p>ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015): Arbitrary and disproportionately lengthy detention can ensue when the particular vulnerabilities of stateless people are not addressed. EU Return Directive: Article 16(3) EU Return Handbook (2017): Attention should be paid to the specific situation of stateless persons. Council of the European Union, Guidelines to promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights by LGBTI persons (2013): European entities should assess the situation of LGBTI persons in detention. PICUM, Preventing and Addressing Vulnerabilities in Immigration Enforcement Policies (2021): There should be a clear legal obligation to screen and assess individuals' vulnerability before a decision to detain is taken and before individuals are placed into situations of deprivation or restriction of liberty.</p>	Stateless persons are not defined by Ukrainian legislation as a vulnerable group. Ukrainian legislation sets no vulnerability assessment at all and no vulnerability criteria. However, refugees and persons in need of subsidiary protection cannot be subject to migration detention (under Article 31 Refugee Convention, which Ukraine acceded to in 2002) with one exception: asylum seekers can be held in detention if they submitted an asylum claim after the decision on their immigration detention.	The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 30(4): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, Art. 31: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_011 (UK)
DET.2.d		Are stateless people detained in practice?	As above.	<p>Yes. The State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU) does not distinguish between foreigners and stateless persons in immigration detention in its statistics. According to SMSU data, 597 foreigners and stateless persons were held in immigration detention in 2022. The Report "Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention" provides some unpublished figures from the State Border Guard Service for the number of people detained, including stateless persons and those who may be stateless or at risk of statelessness (e.g. in 2015: 215 people – 2 stateless, 3 Somalis; in 2014: 236 people – 1 stateless, 11 Somalis & 1 Palestinian). According to the Mykolaivskiy immigration detention centre, three stateless people were detained as of 31 January 2025.</p> <p>There are reports of people remaining in detention because the Ukrainian authorities consider they are a national of another country, even though the relevant country refuses to acknowledge the person as a national and to accept their readmission (e.g. people originating from Transnistria, who the Ukrainian authorities consider to be Moldovan nationals even though Moldova denies it).</p> <p>In December 2022, the Parliament adopted a law, which provides for the possibility of an SDP applicant to be held in immigration</p>	<p>Performance indicators of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in 2016: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2016_12.xlsx (UK)</p> <p>Information about stateless people in the Mykolaivskiy Immigration Detention centre was obtained during a monitoring visit and written requests made by Desyate Kvitnya.</p> <p>ENS & R2P (2016), Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention in Ukraine, p.18: http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_Detention_Reports_Ukraine-EN.pdf -</p> <p>The Tenth of April</p>

				<p>detention until a final decision is made on their SDP application. A similar provision already exists in law for the asylum procedure. There is no evidence of applicants being detained in practice so far. People may sometimes be fined for unlawful stay before applying for the SDP, although some SMS departments have informally agreed to not detain potential SDP applicants and refer such cases to civil society organisations who provide advice.</p>	
DET.3.a	Procedural safeguards	<p>Are there adequate procedural safeguards in place for individuals in immigration detention (e.g. maximum period of detention, automatic release at the end, decisions in writing, regular periodic reviews, judicial oversight, legal aid, etc.)?</p>	<p>ICCPR: Article 9(4) ECHR: Article 5(4) EU Return Directive: Articles 12, 13 and 15(5) HRC, Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (2010): A maximum period of detention must be established by law and upon expiry the detainee must be automatically released. CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021): States parties are obligated to adopt legislative and other measures, allocate adequate resources, and provide relevant training to comply with the CMW. There should be a maximum period for immigration detention established in legislation, with automatic release at the end of that period, and which precludes re-detention. States should also be aware that stateless persons find themselves in a vulnerable situation, given that consular assistance and protection are unavailable due to their status. UNHCR, Detention Guidelines (2012): To guard against arbitrariness, maximum periods of detention should be set in national law. UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Judicial oversight of detention is always necessary and detained individuals need to have access to legal representation, including free counselling for those without means. UNGA, Body of Principles (1988): Anyone who is arrested shall be informed at the time of the reason for their arrest. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): Stateless detainees shall receive their order of detention in writing and in a language they understand. To avoid arbitrariness, detention should be subject to automatic, regular and periodic review throughout the period of detention, before a judicial body independent of the detaining authorities. Detention should always be for the shortest time possible. International Commission of Jurists, Migration and International Human Rights Law: A Practitioners' Guide (2014): The authorities shall ensure that sufficient information is available to detained persons in a language they understand on the nature of their detention and reasons for it. ECtHR, Kim v. Russia (2014): The purpose of Article 5(4) ECHR is to guarantee to persons who are detained the right to judicial supervision of the lawfulness of the measure. ECtHR, Mardonshoyev v. Russia (2019): The length of the detention should not exceed that reasonably required for the purpose pursued.</p>	<p>Under the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons the maximum period for immigration detention is 18 months. The Code of Administrative Proceedings sets a 6-month term for immigration detention, which may be extended, but not for longer than 18 months. The Code of Administrative Proceedings was amended at the end of 2017 leading to a concern that the maximum length of detention was to be lengthened because of how the amended provision was worded. However, it has been confirmed by practice in 2018, that the maximum time limit remains 18 months (including extensions).</p> <p>The State Migration Service department which decided on the immigration detention of the person should issue the written conclusion on the impossibility of removing the person from Ukraine no later than one month before the end of the 18-month period. This written conclusion is the basis for release and issuance of the certificate required to apply for the temporary residence permit after release.</p> <p>Individuals are informed in writing of the reasons for their immigration detention.</p> <p>There are periodic reviews of the necessity for the continuation of detention before a court. To extend the detention term beyond the initial six months, the detaining authority is required to file an administrative claim at least five days before the expiration of the period. Further extensions must be filed every six months, which must state the actions or measures taken by the authority to enforce the decision on deportation or to examine the application for granting refugee or complementary protection status. Detention may be extended only if: the detainee doesn't cooperate during the identification procedure; and/or there is a lack of information from the country of nationality of a detainee or lack of documents for identification of a detainee. Otherwise a detainee should be released. Extension of detention because of lack of information from the country of nationality of a detainee is a serious disadvantage for stateless persons, making it possible to detain stateless persons for the maximum period of 18 months. There are a lot of judgments on the release of immigration detainees in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions. In practice, there have been cases where courts have refused to extend the period of detention for the maximum duration of six months, and have instead granted a shorter extension, such as for two months.</p> <p>In the case of Shoygo v Ukraine of 30 September 2021, the European Court on Human Rights found that prolonged immigration detention of an undocumented person was not justified when the authorities failed to act diligently during deportation proceedings, and therefore that Ukraine had violated Article 5 ECHR.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 30: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine № 2747-IV of 6 July 2005, Article 289: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15 (UK)</p> <p>Desyate Kvitnya practice/casework.</p> <p>Judgment of the Ripkinsky District Court of Chernihiv Oblast № 743/380/17: http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/65458417</p> <p>Judgment of the Pershotravnevyi District Court of Chernivtsy № 725/3781/16-a http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/59719642</p> <p>ENS, Desyate Kvitnya, R2P, ISI, ERRC (2017), Joint Submission to the Human Rights Council at the 28th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle, 6-17 November 2017), para.39: https://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/attachments/resources/ENS-UPR_Submission_Ukraine-28_Session-Statelessness.pdf</p> <p>European Court of Human Rights, Shoygo v. Ukraine, application no. 29662/13, 30 September 2021: https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22itemid%22:%5B%22001-212003%22%5D%7D</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Protection of the State Border of Ukraine" No 2952-IX of 24.02.2023: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2952-IX#Text</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On Free Legal Aid № 3460-VI of 2 June 2011, Art. 14(8): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3460-17 (UK)</p> <p>State Migration Service of Ukraine, Пункти тимчасового перебування іноземців та осіб без громадянства (Immigration detention centres): https://dmsu.gov.ua/pro-dms/struktura-ta-kontakti/punkti-timchasovogo-perebuвання-inozemcziv-ta-osib-bez-gromadyanstva.html (UK)</p> <p>Judgment of the Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy City District Court of Odesa Region in case No 495/1062/25: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/125279202</p> <p>The Tenth of April</p> <p>Right to Protection (R2P)</p>

				<p>A detainee may appeal against a judgment of the court of first instance on their detention, and to the court of cassation against the judgment of the appeal court. A detainee is entitled to challenge the extension of the term of immigration detention during periodic reviews every 3 months after expiration of 6-month period of detention. One of the main obstacles is that any appeal against the decision of the first instance court must be lodged within ten days. Given the vulnerable position of persons subject to immigration detention, appeal within this timeframe is often impossible. Detainees are also limited because of poor access to free legal aid. If placed in Migration Detention Centres based on decisions of the State Migration Service or the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the decisions of these governmental agencies can also be appealed to the courts of Ukraine.</p> <p>According to a law adopted in March 2023, the State Border Protection Authorities and the Security Service will be able to independently decide on the forced deportation of foreigners and stateless persons without a court order, which, according to civil society, contradicts the Ukraine Constitution and the basic principles of justice. This law also extends the group of foreigners and stateless persons that may be detained and regardless of the court's decision regarding detention.</p> <p>By law State-funded free legal aid is available to challenge detention and expulsion decisions. Undocumented stateless persons have poor access to free legal aid because legal aid centres demand documents proving statelessness. Applying to the SDP from detention is not possible, but detainees who had applied to the SDP before entering detention may continue to receive legal aid to appeal against a decision to reject statelessness status. There are three immigration detention centres in Ukraine: in the Regions of Volyn (Zhuravychi village), Chernihiv (Rozsudiv village) and Mykolaiv (near Voznesensk town). Since immigration detention centres are located in villages, lawyers from legal aid centres do not want to travel there. Access to free legal aid is also difficult and lengthy because detainees cannot approach these legal aid centres personally and can become their beneficiaries only after a decision by the centre to grant them free legal aid.</p>	
DET.3.b		Are stateless and/or undocumented detainees exempt from any obligations which they may be unable to fulfil due to their statelessness (i.e. providing proof of identity or nationality)?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 6. UNHCR, Detention Guidelines (2012): The inability to produce documentation should not automatically be interpreted as an unwillingness to cooperate. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines to Protect Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention (2012): The inability of a stateless person to cooperate with removal proceedings should not be treated as non-cooperation.</p>	<p>No exemptions are provided. Submission of an application to the SDP from places of detention is not envisaged by legislation and does not occur in practice.</p> <p>Extension of detention because of lack of information from the country of nationality of a detainee is a serious disadvantage for stateless persons, making it possible to detain stateless persons for the maximum period of 18 months.</p>	
DET.3.c		Are detainees provided with information on their rights, contact details of legal advice and support providers, and guidance on how to access an SDP?	<p>Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): Detaining authorities are urged to provide stateless detainees with a handbook in a language and terms they understand, containing information on all their rights and entitlements, contact details of organisations which are mandated to protect them, NGOs and visiting groups and advice on how to challenge the legality of their detention and their treatment as detainees.</p>	<p>Yes. The inspector of the detention centre personally or with the help of an interpreter brings to a detainee information in a language that he/she can understand or in their native language about their rights, including the right to free legal aid, and duties, reasons for detention and its term, accommodation rules and daily routine, contact numbers for state bodies and human rights organisations. The inspector should bring the information in printed form. The application to SDP in detention is impossible in practice.</p>	<p>Instruction on the procedure for the detention of foreigners and stateless persons at places of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons who are illegally staying in Ukraine, adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 141 of 29 February 2016, para. 29: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0748-16 (UK)</p>

DET.3.d		Are there guidelines in place governing the process of re-documentation and ascertaining entitlement to nationality for the purpose of removal?	<p>Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): The inability of a stateless person to cooperate with removal proceedings should not be treated as non-cooperation.</p> <p>ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015): The detaining state should have rules in place that govern the process of re-documentation and/ or ascertaining entitlement to nationality.</p>	There are no clear and consistent rules governing the process of re-documentation or ascertaining entitlement to nationality for the purpose of removal. If a foreigner has no identity documents, the State Migration Service or the Security Service of Ukraine or the State Border Guard should take action to identify them, including requesting information from diplomatic missions or consular offices. There are no rules governing time limits and how information gathered during this procedure should be used. The European Court of Human Rights found a violation of Art. 5 of the ECHR, due to the long-term inaction of the Ukrainian government to contact the Russian embassy and obtain identity documents to evidence the detained person's nationality, who was presumably a Russian national.	<p>Instruction on the compulsory return and forced removal of foreigners and stateless persons from Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine № 353/271/150 of 23 April 2012, para.27: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0806-12/print1499148687718755 (UK)</p> <p>Shoygo v. Ukraine ECtHR judgement of 30 September 2021: https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-212003 (EN)</p>
DET.4.a	Protections on release	Are people released from detention issued with identification documents (including confirmation of their statelessness status) and protected from re-detention?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 27</p> <p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Being undocumented cannot be used as a general justification for detention.</p> <p>CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021): There should be a maximum period for immigration detention established in legislation, with automatic release at the end of that period, and which precludes re-detention. Statelessness determination procedures are essential, given that the lack of a country of nationality to be returned to leaves stateless persons at higher risk of arbitrary and indefinite detention. Detaining stateless persons when there is no real prospect of removal would render the detention arbitrary, and the detained stateless person must therefore be immediately released.</p> <p>ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015): State parties to the 1954 Convention have an obligation to provide stay rights to stateless people who have been released from detention.</p> <p>Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): Released stateless detainees should be provided with appropriate documentation and stay rights suitable to their situation.</p>	People released from detention are issued with a certificate of detention in an immigration detention centre. This document contains a photograph and information about nationality (or absence of nationality). People released from detention are recognised as lawful residents of Ukraine and cannot be detained again. The certificate of detention in an immigration detention centre should be submitted to the State Migration Service during the procedure for obtaining a temporary residence permit. People released from detention face barriers to obtaining temporary residence permits, including the requirement of compulsory registration of the place of residence. The applicant must also have been detained for the maximum period to acquire a temporary residence permit on grounds of release from detention. Stateless persons who applied or were recognised under the SDP obtain a temporary residence permit in a simplified procedure, requiring submission of the application, a copy of the decision on recognition as a stateless person and written obligation to inform the State Migration Service in 30 days if they obtain any nationality. No complications in obtaining temporary residence permits for recognised stateless persons were reported so far (except technical or security-related issues due to the war such as blackouts, air raids and military actions).	<p>Order of the Cabinet of ministers of Ukraine No 322 of 25 April 2018 On approval of sample, technical description of the form and Order of registration, issue, exchange, cancellation, transfer, withdrawal, return to the state, recognition invalid and destruction of the temporary residence permit: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-2018-%D0%BF?lang=en#Text (UK)</p> <p>The Tenth of April</p>
DET.4.b		If the purpose of detention cannot be fulfilled and the person is released, what legal status and rights are provided to them in law?	<p>CJEU, Kadzoev (2009): After the maximum period of detention has expired, the person must be released immediately. A lack of valid documentation or inability to support themselves should not be a deterrent to release.</p> <p>Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): Released stateless detainees should be provided with appropriate documentation and stay rights suitable to their situation.</p>	Those released from detention are recognised as lawful residents of Ukraine while there are obstacles for their removal and cannot be detained again. Released persons have limited access to social and economic rights. Even persons with a temporary residence permit are not allowed to work or study legally. Released detainees can be documented with a temporary residence permit, however, the conditions for receiving one can be problematic for stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness. Besides, released detainees can receive temporary residence permits only for the period of 1 year, after which the grounds for extension of the document have to be reconsidered. This can create an additional risk of re-detention for stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness.	<p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011, Art. 17 (17): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>ENS, Desyate Kvitnya, R2P, ISI, ERRC (2017), Joint Submission to the Human Rights Council at the 28th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle, 6-17 November 2017), para.36: https://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/attachments/resources/ENS-UPR_Submission_Ukraine-28_Session-Statelessness.pdf</p>
DET.5.a	Return and readmission agreements	Is statelessness considered a juridically relevant fact in any bilateral readmission and/or return agreements? Please also describe whether the child's right to a nationality, best interests, right to family life, and their	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Efforts to secure admission or readmission may be justified but these need to take place subsequent to a determination of statelessness.</p> <p>UNCRC, MKAH v. Switzerland (2021): The State in which a stateless child applies for international protection has an obligation under Article 7 CRC to</p>	Ukraine has ratified 16 agreements on readmission. Statelessness is not considered a juridically relevant fact in any of the agreements and is not considered as an obstacle to readmission. In practice, the authorities do not conduct separate assessments for children, as they are generally included in the procedures applied to their parents or legal guardians. TTA has not recorded any cases of readmission or return involving unaccompanied minors.	<p>Agreements on the readmission of persons between Ukraine and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Community: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/2007/839/oj - Switzerland: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/756_001-17?lang=en#Text - Belarus: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/112_003-18#Text

		<p>enjoyment of other fundamental rights in the country of return, are taken into consideration before a decision to return a child is made.</p>	<p>consider whether, if the child was returned to another country, their right to a nationality would be fulfilled (as well as other rights under the CRC). CJEU, SN and NL (2024): Competent national authorities must give particular attention to the specific basic needs of stateless people in vulnerable situations, especially minors, for whom the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration. This includes ensuring family integrity, promoting the minor’s welfare and social development, and safeguarding their safety and security.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moldova: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/498_006-17#Text - Iceland: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/352_004#Text - Russia: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/643_419#Text - Norway: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/578_019#Text - Vietnam: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/704_029#Text - Denmark: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/208_017#Text - Turkey: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/792_053#Text - Georgia: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/268_050#Text - Turkmenistan: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/795_703#Text - Uzbekistan: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/860_026#Text - Hungary: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/348_317#Text - Poland: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/616_170#Text Bulgaria: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/100_023#Text <p>Casework from The Tenth of April (TTA)</p>
<p>DET.5.b</p>		<p>Are you aware of cases of stateless people being returned under such agreements?</p>		<p>No. The NGO The Tenth of April was informed by the SMS about the unsuccessful attempt to use the readmission agreement with Moldova for persons originating from unrecognised Transnistria. The Moldova authorities denied readmission as possession of Moldova nationality for these persons could not be confirmed.</p>	

Prevention and Reduction

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
PRS.1.a	Naturalisation	In what timeframe do stateless people who are residing on the territory acquire the right to apply for naturalisation, and how does this compare to others with a foreign nationality?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 32</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): It is recommended that States Parties facilitate, as far as possible, the naturalisation of stateless persons.</p> <p>CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999): Each State should facilitate the acquisition of its nationality by stateless persons lawfully and habitually resident on its territory.</p> <p>ENS (2013): The main benchmark is if there is any preferential treatment for stateless people compared to the general rules applied to those with a foreign nationality.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should lower legal and practical hurdles to citizenship and establish pathways for naturalisation that are equally accessible to women and men, including by removing gender-discriminatory provisions in documentation and other administrative requirements.</p>	<p>In December 2021, the Parliament reduced the residence period required for a stateless person to be naturalised to three years after their initial recognition as stateless or entry into Ukraine. The general grounds for naturalisation that apply to other foreign nationals include holding an immigration permit and continuous legal residence on the territory of Ukraine for five years. In addition to people recognised as stateless, a three-year residence period applies to those married to a Ukrainian citizen for more than three years, to beneficiaries of international protection (counted from the date status is granted), and to foreign nationals or stateless people serving in the Ukrainian armed forces. A one-year residence period applies to people who hold the “foreign-based Ukrainian” status based on their Ukrainian ethnic origin.</p> <p>Moreover, recognised stateless people, who (or whose parent(s), grandparent(s), great grandparent(s), sibling, child, grandchild) were born or lived permanently in the territory of Ukraine before 24 August 1991 may apply for obtaining of the Ukrainian nationality on a simplified basis (Art. 8 of the Law on Citizenship of Ukraine). The SMS reports that 441 people obtained Ukrainian nationality on this basis during first six months of 2025, but does not distinguish how many of these persons were stateless people recognised through the SDP (as foreigners legally residing in Ukraine may also apply for nationality on this ground). In the practice of NGO The Tenth of April, 23 stateless people obtained Ukrainian nationality under Art. 8 between January 2023 - June 2025.</p> <p>In June 2025, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted amendments to the legislation on nationality. Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" was amended to introduce a requirement for applicants to pass examinations in the following subjects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knowledge of the fundamentals of the Constitution of Ukraine and the history of Ukraine; 2) Proficiency in the state language, in accordance with the level established by the National Commission for State Language Standards. <p>These requirements are aligned with those already in place for applicants for naturalisation under the general procedure since 2023, as set out in Article 9 of the Law on Citizenship of Ukraine. These amendments were signed by the President of Ukraine on 15 July 2025 and will enter into force six months after their official publication - on 16 January 2026.</p> <p>The introduction of additional naturalisation requirements may affect the ability of stateless persons to exercise their right to acquire Ukrainian nationality.</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine № 2235-III of January 18, 2001: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14 (UK)</p> <p>Law of Ukraine On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons № 3773-VI of 22 September 2011: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17/print1498457630285946 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, Part 18-19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On making amendments to the Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine regarding simplified naturalization for several categories of persons No 1941-IX of December 12, 2021: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1941-IX#Text (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for Q1 of 2023, row 4: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2023_3.pdf (UK)</p> <p>Indicators of the State Migration Service’s activities for six months of 2025, row 4: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2025_6.pdf (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p>
PRS.1.b		Are there requirements relating to ‘good character’ or previous criminal convictions that could prevent some	<p>CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999): States should ensure that offences, when relevant for the decision concerning the acquisition of nationality, do not unreasonably</p>	<p>The recognition and adherence to the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine are among the general requirements for person to be naturalised in Ukraine. There has been a good character clause in the law for several years, but amendments adopted on 18 June</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine № 2235-III of January 18, 2001: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14 (UK)</p>

		stateless people from naturalising? If yes, please describe.	prevent stateless persons seeking the nationality of a state.	2025 changed the wording of the reasons prohibiting naturalisation to exclude from Ukrainian citizenship: 1) persons convicted in Ukraine for committing a serious or particularly serious crime (until the expiry or removal of the criminal record), taking into account the level of threat to national security; 2) who has committed an act on the territory of another state that is recognised by the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a serious or particularly serious crime; 3) who, through their unlawful actions, creates/has created a threat to the national security of Ukraine within the meaning of the Law of Ukraine 'On National Security of Ukraine'. Abovementioned amendments will enter into force on 16 January 2026.	The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)
PRS.1.c		Are there exemptions for stateless people from any nationality or integration test, language, income or fee requirements for naturalisation? Please describe the requirements and cost of the procedure for stateless adults and children. Are there any direct or indirect barriers to naturalisation caused by discriminatory laws, policies, or practices?	1954 Convention : Article 32 UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : It is recommended that States Parties facilitate, as far as possible, the naturalisation of stateless persons. CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999) : Each State should facilitate the acquisition of its nationality by stateless persons lawfully and habitually resident on its territory. UNHCR, Background Note on Discrimination in Nationality Laws and Statelessness (2021) : States should remove or amend discriminatory legal provisions, rules, policies, or practices that directly or indirectly act as barriers to naturalisation. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should adopt and implement nationality legislation with a view to preventing and reducing statelessness. States should refrain from enacting or maintaining discriminatory nationality legislations, policies and practices with a view to avoiding statelessness, and eliminating discrimination against all women and girls in the acquisition of nationality.	Stateless persons are only exempted from the requirement to provide documents proving renunciation of a foreign nationality. Instead, they must provide a declaration of absence of a foreign nationality. Applicants for naturalisation must provide documents confirming a legitimate source of income (salary, pension or social benefits with no minimum amount) or savings in a bank account (at least 12 times the minimum subsistence). As of 1 January 2025 the minimum subsistence amount is 2,920 UAH (59,74 EUR), therefore the applicant must possess at least 35,040 UAH (716,82 EUR) in their bank account. The official exchange rate set by the National Bank of Ukraine as of 22 July 2025 is 48,88 UAH per 1 EUR. Please consider that the exchange rate is highly volatile. The applicant must also provide a document confirming their command of the Ukrainian language or understanding to a sufficient degree for adequate communication (except blind, deaf and/or mute persons). Amendments introduced in June 2023 increased the amount of the administrative fee for issuing an immigration permit in 2025, which is now 1514,00 UAH (30,97 EUR, amounting to 0.5 times minimum subsistence, compared to 179.74 UAH/4.39 EUR). There is also an administrative fee for the application for naturalisation of 8.50 UAH (0.17 EUR). Compliance with all requirements must be documented. On 21 March 2023 the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Law 2996-IX, which came into force on 27 October 2023. This Law establishes additional exams for persons who want to be naturalised under Art. 9 of the Law On Citizenship of Ukraine. These exams cover: (1) knowledge of the basics of the Constitution of Ukraine and the history of Ukraine; (2) proficiency in the state language in accordance with the level determined by the National Commission for State Language Standards (previously, standards were not mentioned). The provision affects recognised stateless people, who may apply for naturalisation after 3 years since being recognised as a stateless person under art. 9 of the Law On Citizenship of Ukraine. These provisions also cover cases of naturalisation of recognised refugees. On 18 June 2025, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted amendments introducing similar requirements for applicants for naturalisation	Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine № 2235-III of January 18, 2001: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14 (UK) Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine on Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, Part 18-19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK) The Law of Ukraine On amendments to the laws of Ukraine "On citizenship of Ukraine" and "On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language" regarding the conditions for acceptance to Ukrainian nationality No 2996-IX of 21 March 2023: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2996-IX#Text (UK) The Law of Ukraine On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Immigration" to Improve the Conditions and Procedure for Immigration of Foreigners and Stateless Persons to Ukraine No 3180-IX of 29 June 2023: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3180-20#n91 (UK) The Law of Ukraine on amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)

				<p>based on territorial origin (Art. 8 of the Law On Citizenship of Ukraine). The abovementioned amendments enter into force on 16 January 2026.</p> <p>The Law provides an exclusion for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) persons who have significant merits for Ukraine, incl. those who serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and were awarded a state award; (2) persons whose admission to Ukrainian citizenship is of state interest for Ukraine; (3) persons obtained the TRP based on the provision of instructional assistance to Armed Forces and other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine; were involved in ATO or fighting Russian aggression (para 20 art. 4 of the Law on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons). 	
PRS.2.a	Stateless born on territory	<p>Is there a provision in law for stateless children born on the territory to acquire nationality, regardless of sex, gender, or residence status of their parents? [If yes, continue to PRS2b. If no, proceed to PRS2i]</p>	<p>1961 Convention: Article 1 CRC: Article 7 ECN: Article 2 Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: States should strengthen measures to grant nationality to children born in their territory in situations where they would otherwise be stateless. Human Rights Committee, CCPR General comment No. 17 (1989): States are required to adopt every appropriate measure, both internally and in cooperation with other States, to ensure that every child has a nationality when he is born. UN Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should facilitate the acquisition of nationality by children born on their territories or to their nationals abroad who would otherwise be stateless. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should implement the CEDAW and uphold their obligations under the CRC, to ensure the child's right to acquire their parents' nationality without discrimination on the basis of sex or residency status, and review and reform nationality laws and practices relating to nationality that discriminate on any prohibited grounds, including on the basis of sex or gender. European Parliament resolution (2018): The EU and its MS should ensure that childhood statelessness is adequately addressed in national laws in full compliance with Article 7 CRC. European Parliament resolution (2019): States should find a solution to the issue of stateless children within and outside the EU. The European Commission should promote the child's right to acquire a nationality. Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021): States must adopt every appropriate measure to ensure that every child has a nationality when they are born.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Amendments adopted on 18 June 2025 (entering into force on 16 January 2026) made changes to the rules on obtaining Ukrainian nationality by birth. Children will be granted nationality in the following fourteen cases (simplified from the full wording of the law):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one parent was a Ukrainian citizen at the time of birth. 2. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to foreign parents who permanently reside in Ukraine, as long as the child does not acquire another nationality at birth. 3. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to a foreign parent who permanently resides in Ukraine and a refugee/asylum holder, if the child does not acquire another nationality. ('asylum' status is not defined in Ukrainian legislation, but may be considered as any form of international protection). 4. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to a foreign parent who permanently resides in Ukraine and a stateless person recognised in Ukraine (permanent or temporary resident), if the child does not acquire another nationality. 5. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to a foreign parent permanently residing in Ukraine and a stateless person (not necessarily recognised in Ukraine) who is a permanent resident in Ukraine, if the child does not acquire another nationality. 6. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to two parents who were refugees/asylum holders in Ukraine at the time of birth. 7. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to a refugee/asylum holder and a stateless person recognised in Ukraine (permanent or temporary resident), if the child does not acquire another nationality. 8. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to a refugee/asylum holder and a stateless person (not necessarily recognised in Ukraine) who permanently resides in Ukraine, if the child does not acquire another nationality. 9. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to two stateless persons recognised in Ukraine (temporary or permanent residents), if the child does not acquire another nationality. 10. The child was born in Ukraine to two stateless parents who were temporarily or permanently residing in Ukraine at the time of birth. 	<p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)</p> <p>The Draft law On some issues in the field of migration regarding the grounds and procedure for acquiring and terminating Ukrainian citizenship (registration No 10425 of 22 January 2024 https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/43564 (UK)</p>

			<p>UNCRC, MKAH v. Switzerland (2021): Article 7 CRC requires States to take positive action to implement the right to acquire a nationality.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The child was born in Ukraine to a stateless person recognised in Ukraine (temporary or permanent resident) and another stateless person not necessarily recognised in Ukraine (who is temporarily or permanently residing in Ukraine). 12. The child was born outside Ukraine to a stateless person recognised in Ukraine (temporary/permanent resident) and a stateless person who permanently resides in Ukraine, if the child does not acquire another nationality. 13. The child was born in Ukraine or abroad to stateless parents who permanently reside in Ukraine, if the child does not acquire another nationality. 14. The child is a foundling. <p>Under the new amendments, a distinction is made between stateless parents who have been recognised as stateless in Ukraine and those recognised by another state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A child born either in Ukraine or abroad to parents who were recognised as stateless persons in Ukraine and who temporarily or permanently resided in Ukraine at the time of birth will acquire Ukrainian nationality by birth, provided the child did not acquire the nationality (subjectship) of another state. - In contrast, if the stateless parent(s) were recognised as stateless by another country, the child will acquire Ukrainian nationality only if at least one parent was a permanent resident of Ukraine, or if the child was born on the territory of Ukraine, again on the condition that the child did not acquire another nationality by birth. <p>For the purpose of this article, stateless persons are those who have documents identifying or confirming their statelessness. It does not cover those who may be stateless but cannot evidence this.</p> <p>Before the amendments, the Law on Citizenship listed seven situations whereby a child would be granted Ukrainian citizenship, however these did not prevent statelessness in all cases. Children born abroad to foreigners or people with refugee status legally residing in Ukraine could not be granted Ukrainian nationality.</p> <p>However, even with the new amendments, the residence status of the parents must be confirmed at the time of birth. If their residence status was regularised later, the children follow the residence status of the parent(s) (e.g. if the parent(s) were granted statelessness status). If the parents' status was not regularised before the children reached 18, they must apply for regularisation by themselves on the general grounds.</p>	
PRS.2.b	Is the provision for otherwise stateless children to acquire nationality automatic or non-automatic (i.e. by application)?		<p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): The 1961 Convention provides Contracting States with two alternatives for granting nationality to otherwise stateless children born in their territory: either automatic acquisition upon birth or upon application.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): The 1961 Convention and the European Convention on Nationality oblige the conferral of nationality to otherwise stateless children born on the territory.</p>	<p>The 1961 Convention provisions on the acquisition of nationality by otherwise stateless children is part of Ukrainian legislation under the Constitution of Ukraine. However, the provision is not implemented directly by the Law On Citizenship. As mentioned in PRS.2.a, children's nationality status is based on the residence status of parents at the time of birth. By law the child is granted nationality automatically at birth. If applying for a passport, however, the applicant must request a certificate of affiliation to nationality, which is an additional burden prescribed only for the children of at least one parent who is not a national of Ukraine.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p> <p>Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On Approval of the Sample of the Form, the Technical Description and the Procedure for Issuing, Exchanging, Sending, Withdrawing, Returning to the State, Invalidating and Removing the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine, 302, 25 March 2015, Part 35.2.1: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/302-2015-%D0%BF (UK)</p>

			The optimal method is to grant nationality automatically at birth.		
PRS.2.c		Are parents provided with information about their child's nationality rights and relevant procedures, including where the child would otherwise be stateless or has undetermined nationality?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Contracting States are obliged to provide detailed information to parents of children who would otherwise be stateless or of undetermined nationality about the possibility of acquiring the nationality, how to apply and about the conditions which must be fulfilled. If the child concerned can acquire the nationality of a parent immediately after birth, States that opt to not grant nationality to children in these circumstances must assist parents in initiating the relevant procedure with the authorities of their State or States of nationality.	No, the parents are not provided with such information.	
PRS.2.d		Is it a requirement that the parents are also stateless for the otherwise stateless child to acquire nationality?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : The test is not an inquiry into whether a child's parents are stateless. ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015) : Only allowing access to nationality for stateless children whose parents are stateless fails to account for the circumstance where the parents hold a nationality but are unable to pass this on.	By law, a child born in Ukraine may acquire nationality when: 1. At least one parent has Ukrainian nationality; 2. Parents are stateless; 3. Parents are foreigners (legally residing in Ukraine) and the child has not received any nationality from the parents; 4. One parent is a refugee and the child has not received any nationality; 5. One parent is stateless and the other a foreigner, and the child has not acquired any nationality; 6. The child is new born and the parents are unknown. Under the new amendments, a distinction is made between stateless parents who have been recognised as stateless in Ukraine and those recognised by another state: - A child born either in Ukraine or abroad to parents who were recognised as stateless persons in Ukraine and who temporarily or permanently resided in Ukraine at the time of birth will acquire Ukrainian nationality by birth, provided the child did not acquire the nationality of another state. - In contrast, if the stateless parent(s) were recognised as stateless by another country, the child will acquire Ukrainian nationality only if at least one parent was a permanent resident of Ukraine, or if the child was born on the territory of Ukraine, again on the condition that the child did not acquire another nationality by birth. It is impossible for a child of undocumented stateless parents to acquire nationality in law and practice. Undocumented persons (whether stateless or not) do not have any legal grounds for residence due to the lack of documentation. Ukrainian legislation makes the right of a stateless child to Ukrainian nationality subject to the legal residence of the child's parents.	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK) The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)
PRS.2.e		Are stateless children required to prove they cannot access another nationality to acquire the nationality of the country of birth? If yes, please describe how this is determined in practice.	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : A Contracting State cannot avoid the obligations to grant its nationality to a person who would otherwise be stateless based on its own interpretation of another State's nationality laws. The burden of proof must be shared between the claimant and the authorities, but in the case of children the State assumes a greater share of the burden of proof. Decision-makers must consider Articles 3 & 7 CRC and adopt an appropriate standard of proof. Special procedural considerations to address the acute challenges faced by children in	There is no need to prove the fact that a child has no nationality of any other country. The child should complete a declaration of non-access to any other nationality by birth if applying for a passport. In this case, the parents should apply for registration of the fact of the child's acquisition of nationality by birth. Additional documents required are: 1. a copy of the birth certificate; 2. copies of certificates of residence in Ukraine for stateless persons or other documents confirming the parents are stateless and lawfully resided in Ukraine when the child was born;	Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, Part 18-19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK) The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)

			<p>communicating basic facts about their nationality should be respected.</p> <p>Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021): The burden of proof must be shared between the claimant and the authorities of the contracting State to obtain evidence and to establish the facts as to whether an individual would otherwise be stateless.</p>	<p>3. a declaration of non-access to another nationality if the child was born to stateless parents abroad (who were legally residing in Ukraine at the time).</p> <p>According to the practice of NGO The Tenth of April, there are cases when the SMS requires proving that the child cannot access another nationality. It covers situations when at least one of the parents is foreigner. Such cases are usually resolved in consultations with the SMS.</p> <p>Under the amendments introduced on 18 June 2025, which will enter into force on 16 January 2026, the relevant authorities are required to align subordinate legislation with the new provisions by the time the amendments take effect. This will necessitate revisions to the Presidential Decree No. 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, which regulates the procedure for applying for Ukrainian nationality and outlines the list of required documents.</p> <p>Given the significant changes introduced regarding the acquisition of nationality by birth - particularly where Ukrainian nationality is granted in the absence of any other citizenship - it is anticipated that applicants will be required to submit proof of non-acquisition or inability to acquire another nationality at birth.</p>	
PRS.2.f	Is a stateless child born on the territory required to fulfil a period of residence to be granted nationality? If yes, please specify length and if this must be lawful residence.	<p>1961 Convention: Article 1(2)</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): States may stipulate that an otherwise stateless individual born in its territory fulfils a period of 'habitual residence' (understood as stable, factual residence, not legal or formal residence) not exceeding five years preceding an application nor ten years in all.</p> <p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7</p> <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the Netherlands (2015): Recommends the State party ensure that all stateless children born in its territory, irrespective of residency status, have access to nationality without any conditions.</p> <p>ECN: Article 6(2)(b)</p>	<p>No. The parents must be legally residing on the territory, but there are no requirements concerning the child's legal residence. The child acquires nationality at birth in the circumstances set out in the Law on Citizenship.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №223 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p>	
PRS.2.g	Are the parents of a stateless child required to fulfil a period of residence for the child to be granted nationality? If yes, please specify length and if this must be legal residence.	<p>Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on Czech Republic (2011): The outcome of an application by the parents of a child born on the territory should not prejudice the right of the child to acquire the nationality of the State.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): Demanding that the child or their parents reside lawfully on the territory is prohibited by the 1961 Convention.</p>	<p>The parents of a stateless child are not required to fulfil a specific period of legal residence, but they must be legally residing in Ukraine at the time of the child's birth. A stateless child of parents who reside illegally in Ukraine will have no right to Ukrainian nationality. In law and practice, the right to Ukrainian nationality is subject to the parents' legal residence in Ukraine. In practice, both adults and children who initially have no legal grounds for residence in Ukraine continue residing illegally. They have no access to documentation and, as a result, even children born in Ukraine have no access to Ukrainian nationality. The Ukrainian authorities take no action to address the issue of people residing illegally and without documentation in Ukraine, nor any measure to ensure access to documentation for them.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Arts. 1(10) & 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p>	
PRS.2.h	What are the age limits and fees (if any) for making an application for nationality for a stateless person born on the territory?	<p>1961 Convention: Article 1(2)</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Contracting States need to accept applications lodged at a time beginning not later than the age of 18 and ending not earlier than the age of 21. Where Contracting States grant nationality to individuals</p>	<p>There are neither age limits nor fees, as the acquisition is automatic by law.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27</p>	

			<p>who would otherwise be stateless upon application, they are encouraged to accept such applications free of charge.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): Closing the window of opportunity to apply for a nationality has the effect of leaving it in the hands of parents to take the necessary steps to secure a nationality for their child.</p>		<p>March 2001, Part 18-19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK)</p>
PRS.2.i		<p>Are there specific provisions to protect the right to a nationality of children born to refugees?</p>	<p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Where the nationality of the parents can be acquired through a registration or other procedure, this will be impossible owing to the very nature of refugee status which precludes refugee parents from contacting their consular authorities.</p> <p>UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests principle applies to all children within the territory of the State, irrespective of their status.</p>	<p>Yes. A child is granted Ukrainian nationality if born in Ukraine or abroad to at least one parent who, at the time of the child's birth, was recognised as a refugee in Ukraine or granted asylum in Ukraine, provided that the child does not acquire the citizenship of another state by birth.</p> <p>This applies whether the other parent is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foreigner permanently residing in Ukraine, stateless person recognised in Ukraine (temporarily or permanently residing in Ukraine), or stateless person who permanently resided in Ukraine. <p>The child is also granted Ukrainian nationality if they were born in Ukraine or abroad to two parents who were refugees/asylum holders in Ukraine at the time of birth.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7(5): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p>
PRS.3.a	Foundlings	<p>Are foundlings granted nationality automatically by law? If not automatic, please describe the procedure.</p>	<p>1961 Convention: Article 2 ECN: Article 6(1)(b)</p>	<p>Yes, foundlings are nationals of Ukraine at birth.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7(7): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p> <p>Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, Part 23: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK)</p>
PRS.3.b		<p>Is there an age limit (e.g. 'new-born' or 'infant') in law or practice specifying when a foundling would qualify for nationality?</p>	<p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): At a minimum, the safeguard should apply to all young children who are not yet able to communicate information about the identity of their parents or their place of birth.</p>	<p>Under Ukrainian law, only newborns may be considered foundlings, but there is no definition of "newborn" in Ukrainian legislation and no specified age limit.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7(7): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p>
PRS.3.c		<p>Can nationality be withdrawn from foundlings if this leads to statelessness?</p>	<p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Nationality acquired by foundlings may only be lost if it is proven that the child possesses another nationality.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)</p>

PRS.4.a	Adoption	Where a child national is adopted by foreign parent(s), does the child lose their original nationality before the new nationality is acquired?	1961 Convention : Article 5 European Convention on the Adoption of Children (2008) : Article 12 ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015) : Children may be exposed to a (temporary) risk of statelessness during the adoption process due to the nationality law of the child's country of origin.	Under the law of Ukraine, there is no such legal ground for a child to lose nationality.	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 19(1): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)
PRS.4.b		Does a foreign child adopted by national parents acquire nationality? Please specify any age limits and/or risk of statelessness during the adoption process.	ECN : Article 6(4)(d) European Convention on the Adoption of Children (2008) : Article 12 Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations on Switzerland (2015) : Ensure that the child is not stateless or discriminated against during the waiting period between arrival and formal adoption.	Yes. A child under 18 acquires Ukrainian nationality once the court decision on adoption comes into force. There were two such cases supported and finalised by the NGO The Tenth of April. A stateless adult who permanently resides on the territory of Ukraine acquires Ukrainian nationality once the court decision on adoption comes into force.	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 11: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)
PRS.5.a	Ius sanguinis	Can children born to nationals abroad acquire nationality by descent (<i>ius sanguinis</i>) in general and/or if they would otherwise be stateless?	1961 Convention : Article 4 UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Where a child who would otherwise be stateless is born to parents of another Contracting State but does not acquire the nationality of the State of birth responsibility falls to the Contracting State of the parents to grant its nationality to the child.	Yes. If at least one of the parents has Ukrainian nationality, the child is a Ukrainian national. It does not depend on the place of birth.	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7(1): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)
PRS.5.b		Are there any discriminatory conditions in law and/or practice for the acquisition of nationality by descent (e.g. differential treatment of children born out of wedlock, rights of father/mother/same-sex parents to confer nationality, etc.)?	ECtHR, Genovese v. Malta (2011) : The State must ensure that the right to nationality is secured without discrimination. CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014) : Requires States parties to ensure that women and men have equal rights to confer their nationality to their children and that any obstacles to practical implementation of such laws are removed. UNHCR, Background Note on Gender Equality, Nationality Laws and Statelessness (2024) : Nationality laws which do not grant women equality with men in conferring nationality to their children are a cause of statelessness. UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Actions 3 and 4. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should eliminate discrimination against all women and girls in the conferral of nationality on their children.	No.	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7(1): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)
PRS.6.a	Birth registration	Does the law provide that all children are registered immediately upon birth regardless of ethnicity, disability, illness, the migration or residence status, sexual and/or gender identity of their parents, or other characteristics?	CRC : Article 7. ICCPR : Article 24(2). ECHR : Article 8. CoE, Recommendation CM/Rec(2009)13 (2009) : Member states should register the birth of all children born on their territory even if they are born to a foreign parent with an irregular immigration status or the parents are unknown. UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Article 7 CRC applies irrespective of the nationality, statelessness or residence status of the parents. UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Action 7. UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.9	Yes. A child should be registered within one month of the date of birth. The parents should have documents confirming their identity and legal residence in Ukraine. If the parents are undocumented, the child can be registered by another person (third party), but the legal bonds to parents will be under question. There are no specific provisions in place regarding sexual and/or gender identity of parents. The simplified procedure for birth registration “єМаліатко” (eMaliatko, eBaby) is provided in limited locations due to the war, but it is not available for undocumented parents nor for documented recognised stateless people, as both parents should be Ukrainian nationals. There are no mobile registration units in Ukraine.	The Law of Ukraine On State Registration of Civil Status Acts, 2398-VI, 1 July 2010, Art. 13(3): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2398-17/paran90#n90 (UK) Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine On Approving Rules of Registration of Civil Status Acts, 719/4940, 18 October 2000, Part III. 8: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0719-00/paran95#n95 (UK)

			<p>UNCRC, General comment No. 15 (2013): Universal free birth registration is a prerequisite for barriers to children’s access to health services, including financial, institutional and cultural barriers, to be identified and eliminated.</p> <p>Joint general recommendation No. 31 CEDAW and No. 18 UNCRC (2019): A national system of compulsory, accessible and free birth registration should be established in order to effectively prevent harmful practices, including child marriage.</p> <p>European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Calls on States to overcome discrimination against rainbow persons and families.</p> <p>UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests procedures involve the referral of children to multisectoral services, based on the specific needs of the child and their family, including birth registration.</p> <p>UNHCR and UNICEF, Background Note on Sex Discrimination in Birth Registration (2021): All parents regardless of their sex should have equal rights to register the births of their children without discrimination. Laws or regulations that provide that only opposite sex parents may register the birth of children should be reformed.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, establish or strengthen existing institutions responsible for birth registration, and remove barriers due to discrimination, including for internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should uphold the equal right to register births and access birth certificates and other civil documents, without discrimination, including on the basis of sex, gender or marital status. States should pass comprehensive legislation on civil registration and vital statistics.</p> <p>Human Rights Committee, Rexha and Fasliu v. Albania (2025): States must prioritise adequate policies for birth registration, especially for children from marginalised communities.</p>		
<p>PRS.6.b</p>		<p>Are all children issued with birth certificates upon registration, regardless of ethnicity, disability, illness, their or family members’ residence status/documentation, or parents’ sexual or gender identity? If no, please describe legal status of documentation issued.</p>	<p>HRC, Resolution A/HRC/RES/20/4 (2012): Underscores the importance of effective birth registration and provision of documentary proof of birth irrespective of immigration status and that of parents or family members.</p> <p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: Take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are immediately registered at birth and issued birth certificates, irrespective of their migration status or that of their parents.</p> <p>UNCRC, General Comment No. 7 (2005): States parties should take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth. This can be</p>	<p>Yes, all children must be issued with a birth certificate upon registration. The only exception is the stillbirth. In this case the civil registry body issues the certificate ("dovidka") confirming the fact of stillbirth. Children born in the non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) face additional challenges in obtaining civil registration documents issued by the Government of Ukraine, as all documents issued in NGCA are considered invalid. There is an exception in the law stating that documents certifying facts of birth issued in NGCA are exceptionally considered valid and may be attached to applications for birth registration in Ukraine. However, the Government has not yet established an effective administrative procedure to implement this exceptional provision and it only applies to documents issued in the Donetsk and</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On State Registration of Civil Status Acts, 2398-VI, 1 July 2010, Art. 13: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2398-17/paran90#n90 (UK)</p> <p>United Nations Ukraine, Briefing Note on Birth Registration, January 2020: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/unhcr-ukraine-briefing-note-access-documentation-conflict-affected-persons-january</p>

			<p>achieved through a universal, well-managed registration system that is accessible to all and free of charge. An effective system must be flexible and responsive to the circumstances of families.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023) ECTHR, G.T.B. v. Spain (2023): States have a positive obligation to assist the child in obtaining a birth certificate and identity documents.</p>	<p>Luhansk regions, not in Crimea. In 2017, a procedure was introduced to allow medical commissions (which may involve international humanitarian organisations) to deploy experts to the NGCA to confirm the birth of children there, but the procedure has not been implemented and appears lengthy and complex. There is also a judicial procedure that allows children born in NGCA to obtain birth certificates, however the process is cumbersome and costly. Persons born in the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine since 24 February 2022 face similar issues.</p>	
PRS.6.c	Is the child's nationality determined or recorded upon birth registration? If yes, please describe how and by whom (e.g. if the mother/father's nationality is recorded and/or automatically attributed to the child, if there's a formal procedure, if information on both parents is recorded etc.)	<p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7</p>	<p>No, the nationality of the child is not determined or recorded upon birth registration. Birth registration is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, while the determination of nationality is an exclusive power of the State Migration Service. Only parentage is determined upon birth registration, which includes the names and nationality of parents. The indication of the parents' nationality in the birth certificate is not enough for confirmation of the nationality of the child. A certificate of affiliation to nationality is required when applying for the national passport of Ukraine in the following instances:</p> <p>(1) when both parents of the applicant were nationals of Ukraine on the date of birth, but the documents confirming this fact are absent;</p> <p>(2) when one or both of the parents were foreigners or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine on the date of birth (even if the second parent was a national of Ukraine);</p> <p>(3) if the applicant was naturalised.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On State Registration of Civil Status Acts, 2398-VI, 1 July 2010, Art. 13: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2398-17/paran90#n90 (UK)</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)</p> <p>Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On Approval of the Sample of the Form, the Technical Description and the Procedure for Issuing, Exchanging, Sending, Withdrawing, Returning to the State, Invalidating and Removing the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine, 302, 25 March 2015, Part 35.2.1: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/302-2015-%D0%BF (UK)</p>	
PRS.6.d	If a child's nationality is not determined or recorded upon birth registration, is there a legal framework to determine the child's nationality later? If yes, please describe the procedure, including the legal grounds, deadlines, competent authority, and whether the child's best interests are taken into consideration.	<p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7 1961 Convention: Articles 1 & 4 UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): States need to determine whether a child would otherwise be stateless as soon as possible so as not to prolong a child's status of undetermined nationality. Such a period should not exceed five years. Human Rights Committee, CCPR General comment No. 17 (1989): States are required to adopt every appropriate measure, both internally and in cooperation with other States, to ensure that every child has a nationality when he is born. UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021) Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021)</p>	<p>When applying for the passport at age 14, the applicant must confirm the grounds for obtaining Ukrainian nationality. It can be confirmed, for example, by the passport of Ukraine of one of the parents (who was a national of Ukraine at the time of birth), or the residence permit of the parent (who was a legally residing stateless person). In case if the parents were foreign nationals legally residing in Ukraine, the applicant must provide documents confirming the legal residence of the parents (residence permits and foreign passports), and a declaration that they did not obtain the nationality of either of the parents.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Art. 7: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)</p> <p>Order of the President of Ukraine, The issuers of organization of the Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine, 215/2001 of 27 March 2001, Part 18-19: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/215/2001 (UK)</p> <p>Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On Approval of the Sample of the Form, the Technical Description and the Procedure for Issuing, Exchanging, Sending, Withdrawing, Returning to the State, Invalidating and Removing the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine, 302, 25 March 2015, Part 35.2.1: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/302-2015-%D0%BF (UK)</p>	
PRS.6.e	Are there credible reports to suggest that, in practice, children are prevented from registering their birth (or their birth certificate issued abroad is not recognised) because of parents' migration or residence status, sexual and/or gender identity, because they were born as a result of a surrogacy agreement, or other reasons (please specify)?	<p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: Urge States parties to take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are immediately registered at birth and issued birth certificates, irrespective of their migration status or that of their parents. Legal and practical obstacles to birth registration should be removed. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: States will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of national civil registries to facilitate timely access by refugees and stateless persons to civil and birth registration. Global Compact on Refugees: States commit to fulfil the right of all individuals to a legal identity and</p>	<p>Yes, there are the reports on preventing of the child's registration because of parent's migration and/or residence status. A UNHCR report describes the situation of so-called "legal orphans" or children whose parents do not have any documents confirming their identity, so no information about them can be included on the child's birth certificate. There are also problems with the registration of births of children born in prisons, because of their parents having restricted access to rights. There are also reports of Roma children facing practical obstacles to birth registration. The Ministry of Justice has estimated that only 45% of children reported to have been born in the areas of Donetsk and Luhansk and 12% in Crimea have obtained a birth certificate. A draft law published in February 2023 planned to introduce an administrative procedure for birth registration of children born on</p>	<p>HIAS and UNHCR (2014), The Problem of Statelessness in Ukraine and the Ways of Addressing It, Kyiv, p. 8 & 34: http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/365/StatelessResearchENG.pdf</p> <p>ENS, ERRC & ISI (2017) Roma Belong : statelessness, discrimination and marginalisation of Roma in the Western Balkans and Ukraine: https://www.statelessness.eu/resources/roma-belong-statelessness-discrimination-and-marginalisation</p> <p>Desyate Kvitnya, ERRC, ISI & ENS (forthcoming) Roma Belong: statelessness, discrimination and marginalisation of Roma in Ukraine: https://www.statelessness.eu/romabelong</p>	

			<p>ensure that migrants are issued documentation and civil registry documents.</p> <p>European Parliament Resolution (2018): Calls on Member States to take immediate corrective measures to stop discriminatory birth registration.</p> <p>European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Emphasises the importance of the recognition of birth certificates in all EU Member States regardless of the sex of the parents.</p> <p>UNHCR and UNICEF, Background Note on Sex Discrimination in Birth Registration (2021): All parents regardless of their sex should have equal rights to register the births of their children without discrimination. Laws or regulations that provide that only opposite sex parents may register the birth of children should be reformed.</p> <p>Human Rights Committee, Rexha and Fasliu v. Albania (2025): States must prioritise adequate policies for birth registration, especially for children from marginalised communities.</p> <p>CJEU, V.M.A. (2021): Domestic authorities of an EU Member State are required to issue a birth certificate and identity documents to a child who is a national of that state and was born in another EU Member State, including when the birth certificate contains two parents of the same sex.</p> <p>ECtHR, Mennesson v. France (2014): States must grant legal recognition of parent-child relationship legally established abroad for children born through surrogacy.</p> <p>ECtHR, D.B. and others v. Switzerland (2022): Domestic law must provide a possibility of recognition of a legal parent-child relationship between the child born abroad through surrogacy to a same-sex couple and the intended parent.</p>	<p>temporarily occupied territories whose birth was not registered in Ukraine, and therefore face challenges confirming their entitlement to Ukrainian nationality. However, in July 2025, the draft law was withdrawn.</p> <p>As of 2023, over 72,000 children born in Donetsk and Luhansk from mid-2015 to the end of 2021 have not received Ukrainian birth certificates, and less than 10% of children born in Crimea have Ukraine birth certificates. The current simplified court procedure for establishing the fact of birth in temporarily occupied territories is not effective. The draft law was initiated by the Ministry of Justice, with the support of the Government, and is pending before Parliament.</p> <p>At the same time there are no reports regarding the issues with registration based on parent(s)' sexual orientation or gender identity. There were no reported cases with obstacles to birth registration of children born as a result of a surrogacy agreement.</p>	<p>United Nations Ukraine, Briefing Note on Birth Registration, January 2020: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/unhcr-ukraine-briefing-note-access-documentation-conflict-affected-persons-january</p> <p>Draft law 9069 of Ukraine «On the introduction of changes to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the peculiarities of state registration of acts of civil status that took place in the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and outside Ukraine»: https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/41464 (UK)</p>
PRS.6.f	Are there mandatory reporting requirements that would deter undocumented parents from coming forward to register their children (e.g. health or civil registry authorities required to report undocumented migrants)? If not, is there a clear firewall to prohibit the sharing of information by other entities with immigration authorities?	<p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC and Joint General Comment No. 3 (2017) CMW and No. 22 (2017) UNCRC: Legal and practical obstacles to birth registration should be removed, including by prohibiting data sharing between health providers or civil servants responsible for registration with immigration enforcement authorities; and not requiring parents to produce documentation regarding their migration status. Children's personal data, in particular biometric data, should only be used for child protection purposes.</p> <p>CoE, ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 16(2016): States should clearly prohibit the sharing of information about migrants suspected of irregular presence with immigration authorities. These firewalls must be binding on state authorities and the private sector.</p>	No, but nor is there an explicit firewall to prevent the sharing of data between health or civil registry officials and immigration authorities.		
PRS.6.g	Is there a statutory deadline for birth registration? If yes, please state the deadline and whether late birth registration is possible in law and practice.	<p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: Measures should also be taken to facilitate late registration of birth and to avoid financial penalties for late registration.</p>	The child should be registered within one month of the date of birth; otherwise, the parents should pay a fine (17-52 UAH). However, late registration is possible by law.	The Law of Ukraine On State Registration of Civil Status Acts, 2398-VI, 1 July 2010, Art. 13(3): http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2398-17/paran90#n90 (UK)	

			<p>HRC, Resolution A/HRC/RES/20/4 (2012): Calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, for every child.</p> <p>UNCRC, General Comment No. 7 (2005): States should facilitate late registration of birth and ensure that children who have not been registered have equal access to health care, protection, education and other social services.</p> <p>UNCRC, General comment No. 20 (2016): The lack of birth registration can result in significant additional complications during adolescence. Adolescents who have not been registered at birth or immediately after should be provided with free late birth certificates and civil registration.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should reduce or remove administrative and financial barriers, such as late registration fees, that inhibit or delay registration.</p>		Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine On Approving Rules of Registration of Civil Status Acts, 719/4940, 18 October 2000, Part III. 8: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0719-00/paran95#n95 (UK)
PRS.6.h		Are there additional requirements for late birth registration (e.g. fees, documents, court procedure)? Please describe the procedure including the competent authority and procedural deadlines.	As above	There is a fine (17-52 UAH/approx. 0.30-1.00 EUR) for late birth registration unless the parents can indicate a valid reason for missing the deadline. If a child's birth is registered more than one year after birth and before the child reaches 16 years-old, registration takes place in the registration authority at the place of residence, but the authorities should check if there was any registration at the place of the child's birth. The parents should provide a certificate of place of residence of the child or a note of the child's registration in their passports; a certificate of the child being under medical supervision; documents confirming the origin of the child; medical certificates. If the child is over 16, they may register themselves but are required to provide a valid ID. However, in practice it is almost impossible to receive an ID without a birth certificate.	
PRS.6.i		Are children able to apply for their birth registration if this was not done by their parents or other representative? Please describe whether this is regulated in the State, and if so, whether there is a minimum age for the child to apply for birth registration.	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017) : States should provide procedures to allow children to apply for their birth registration in case their parents fail to do so.	If the child is over 16 years old, they may register themselves but are required to provide a valid ID. However, in practice, it is almost impossible to receive an ID without a birth certificate.	
PRS.7.a	Reduction of statelessness	Does the government have any programmes in place to promote civil registration (including birth registration)? If yes, please provide details.	UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Action 7	<p>Yes. In 2021 the National Strategy in the sphere of Human rights was adopted, as well as Action plan to this Strategy on period 2021-2023. One of the key aspects of the Strategy is ensuring provision of the civil documents to the residents of the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine. A draft law published in February 2023 plans to introduce an administrative procedure for birth registration of children born on temporarily occupied territories whose birth was not registered in Ukraine, and therefore face challenges confirming their entitlement to Ukrainian nationality. No new action plan has been adopted since 2023, but the Ministry of Justice is in the process of updating the National Strategy.</p> <p>In 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the pilot program "єМалюток" (єMaliatko, eBaby), which provided the opportunity to obtain a range of services through a single application, including: - birth registration;</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, How the Ministry of Justice Renews the National Human Rights Strategy: https://minjust.gov.ua/news/ministry/yak-ministerstvo-yustitsii-onovlyue-natsionalnu-strategiyu-u-sferi-prav-lyudini</p> <p>The Action plan on realisation of the National Strategy in the Sphere of Human Rights for 2021-2023: https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-zatverdzhennya-planu-dij-z-realizaciyi-nacionalnoyi-strategiyi-u-sferi-prav-lyudini-na-20212023-roki-i230621-756 (UK)</p> <p>Я МАЮ ПРАВО (I have the right) Programme: http://pravo.minjust.gov.ua/ (UK)</p> <p>Regulation No 691 of the Cabinet of Ministers, 10.07.2019:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - place of residence registration for the child; - financial assistance; - registration in the Unified Demographic Registry; - determination of the child's Ukrainian nationality. <p>In 2020 the eBaby service was updated and connected to the "Diia" application to make services available online. The simplified procedure for birth registration "єМалютко" (eMaliatko, eBaby) is provided in limited locations due to the war, and is not available for undocumented parents, and for documented recognised stateless people, as both parents should be Ukrainian nationals.</p> <p>Following awareness-raising by UNHCR partner NEEKA, city authorities in Mukachevo decided that several vulnerable groups will be exempt from paying 70% of the administrative fees (not the total costs) for processing identity documents and passports, including internally displaced people who lost their documents, USSR passport holders, homeless people and others.</p> <p>To be eligible for this exemption, the person should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have a registered place of residence in Mukachevo city (which is impossible for persons who were not documented previously) - Prove through documentary evidence that they are fall under the vulnerability criteria - which also will not be possible for persons who had no ID previously. Being a member of the Romani community is not listed as a vulnerability criterion, and there is no possibility to prove via documentary evidence that a person is Roma. <p>Similar decisions were adopted by different local councils in Ukraine, e.g. in Odesa City.</p>	<p>https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-realizaciyu-eksperimentalnogo-proektu-shchodo-stvorenniya-spriyatlivih-umov-dlya-t100719</p> <p>United Nations Ukraine, Briefing Note on Birth Registration, January 2020: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/unhcr-ukraine-briefing-note-access-documentation-conflict-affected-persons-january</p> <p>The complex service "єМалютко" - The Ministry of Justice website: https://minjust.gov.ua/m/kompleksna-posluga-emalyatko (UK)</p> <p>Draft law 9069 of Ukraine «On the introduction of changes to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the peculiarities of state registration of acts of civil status that took place in the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and outside Ukraine»: https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/41464 (UK)</p> <p>Decision of the Mukachevo City Council No1527 of 27 February 2024: https://mukachevo-rada.gov.ua/npas/pro-zvinnennia-okremykh-katehori-osib-mistse-prozhyvannia-iakykh-zareiestrovano-na-terytorii-mukachivskoi-miskoi-terytorialnoi-hromady-vid-oplaty-vartosti-administratyvnoi-posluhy-za-oformlennia-u-tomu-chysli-zamist-vtrachenykh-abo-vykradenykh-obmin-do-2</p> <p>Decision of the city council in Odesa city: https://omr.gov.ua/Files/2023/MISKA_RADA/SESII/27_09/1490-VIII.pdf</p>
PRS.7.b	Are there particular sections of the population - such as minority groups or people affected by conflict - believed to be stateless or without their nationality confirmed/determined? Please provide details and source of information.	<p>1961 Convention: Article 9</p> <p>UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024): Action 4</p> <p>HRC, Recommendations of the Forum on Minority Issues (2019): States should take legislative, administrative and policy measures aimed at eliminating statelessness affecting minorities.</p>	<p>The Roma minority is most at risk of statelessness in Ukraine. Access to Ukrainian nationality is hindered for Roma people because of the inadequate policy framework, burdensome bureaucracy, lack of data on statelessness and Roma populations, and discrimination. Estimates for the Roma population range from 120,000 to 400,000 people. Ukrainian NGOs estimate that around 10-20% of the Roma population are stateless or at risk of statelessness.</p> <p>The Government is aware of the issue and adopted the Roma integration strategy in July 2021. One of the aims of this strategy is providing Roma community members with relevant personal documents (birth certificates and IDs). The Action Plan on implementation of the Strategy was adopted in December 2023. Tasks and actions include updating statistical data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Roma minority; ensuring assistance to people who lawfully reside in Ukraine, in particular those belonging to the Roma minority, in obtaining documentation; ensuring prohibition and prevention of biased attitudes and discrimination on ethnic and racial grounds by employees of State authorities, including law enforcement agencies, local self-government bodies, healthcare workers, employees of social and emergency services, administrative service centres, and the media; creation of favourable conditions for providing free legal aid to people who do not have identity documents and confirmation of Ukrainian nationality; raising awareness of the Roma minority about the functioning of public institutions, rights and obligations established by law.</p>	<p>ROMA BELONG: Statelessness, Discrimination and Marginalisation of Roma in Ukraine, March 2018: http://www.errc.org/uploads/upload_en/file/4616_file1_roma-belong-ukraine-english-language.pdf</p> <p>Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 866-p of 28 July 2021 On adoption of the Strategy to promote the realization of the rights and opportunities of persons belonging to the Roma national minority in Ukrainian society until 2030: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/866-2021-%D1%80#Text (UK)</p> <p>Терористи "ЛНР" відбирають паспорти в українців (Armed groups of Luhansk Peoples Republic seizures Ukrainian passports), 4 Oct 2014: https://fakty.com.ua/ua/ukraine/polituka/20141004-1528920/ (UK)</p> <p>United Nations Ukraine, Briefing Note on Birth Registration, January 2020: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/unhcr-ukraine-briefing-note-access-documentation-conflict-affected-persons-january</p> <p>A Action plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Promoting the Rights and Opportunities of Persons Belonging to the Roma National Minority in Ukrainian Society for the Period up to 2030 for 2024-2025 – adopted by CMU Order No 1197-p as of 22 December 2023:</p>

				The population residing on the non-government-controlled areas are also at heightened risk of statelessness. There are some reported cases of seizures of Ukrainian IDs by armed groups in these territories. Although Ukraine considers all people residing on the temporarily occupied territories as nationals, the absence of Ukrainian IDs and no access to migration means that those who remain on the temporarily occupied territories are at risk of statelessness. Children born in these territories face obstacles in accessing birth certificates and birth registration.	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1197-2023-%D1%80#Text (UK)
PRS.7.c		Has the State implemented any other measures specifically aimed at reducing (risk of) statelessness, including for particular groups who may be affected? (e.g. identification, registration or naturalisation campaigns, removal of treaty reservations, reform of discriminatory laws, facilitated access to documentation or residence status for specific groups, etc.)	<p>1961 Convention UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024): Actions 1 & 8</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Paper - Action 1 (2022): States generally address and resolve situations of statelessness through law and policy reform enabling stateless persons to acquire nationality automatically by operation of law, through a simple registration process, or through naturalisation. Non-automatic procedures are generally a less effective way to resolve statelessness because they require the person concerned to take certain steps to acquire nationality.</p> <p>UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998): Principle 20</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should undertake initiatives to ensure that persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are aware of and able to exercise their rights, including the right of everyone to a nationality.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should conduct public awareness-raising campaigns, establish accessible civil registration units, implement outreach programmes in remote and marginalised communities, and train health workers and civil registry officials with regard to statelessness and in a gender-sensitive manner.</p> <p>ENS, Statelessness and the prohibition on discrimination against Romani communities (2023): States must protect against arbitrary differential treatment and implement non-discriminatory policies. States should adopt and implement effective policies and measures to combat intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>	No, the Government does not implement any other measures aimed at reducing of statelessness.	
PRS.8.a	Deprivation of nationality	Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality that could render a person stateless? Please state whether there is a safeguard against statelessness established in law and on what grounds deprivation of nationality may result in statelessness (e.g. national security, fraud, etc.).	<p>1961 Convention: Article 8 & 9.</p> <p>ECN: Article 7(3).</p> <p>UDHR: Article 15(2).</p> <p>Principles on Deprivation of Nationality and the Draft Commentary: Principle 2.2: Deprivation of nationality refers to any loss, withdrawal or denial of nationality that was not voluntarily requested by the individual; Principles 4, 5 & 6.</p> <p>HRC, Report of the Secretary-General on Human Rights and Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality (2009): para. 23.</p>	<p>Ukrainian legislation provides for both loss and deprivation of nationality.</p> <p>Amendments introduced on 18 June 2025 which will enter into force on 16 January 2025 provide that Ukrainian nationality may be lost on the following grounds:</p> <p>1) Voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship by an adult national of Ukraine: - If they acquire nationality of a state recognised by the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine as an aggressor or occupying state;</p>	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Section III: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)


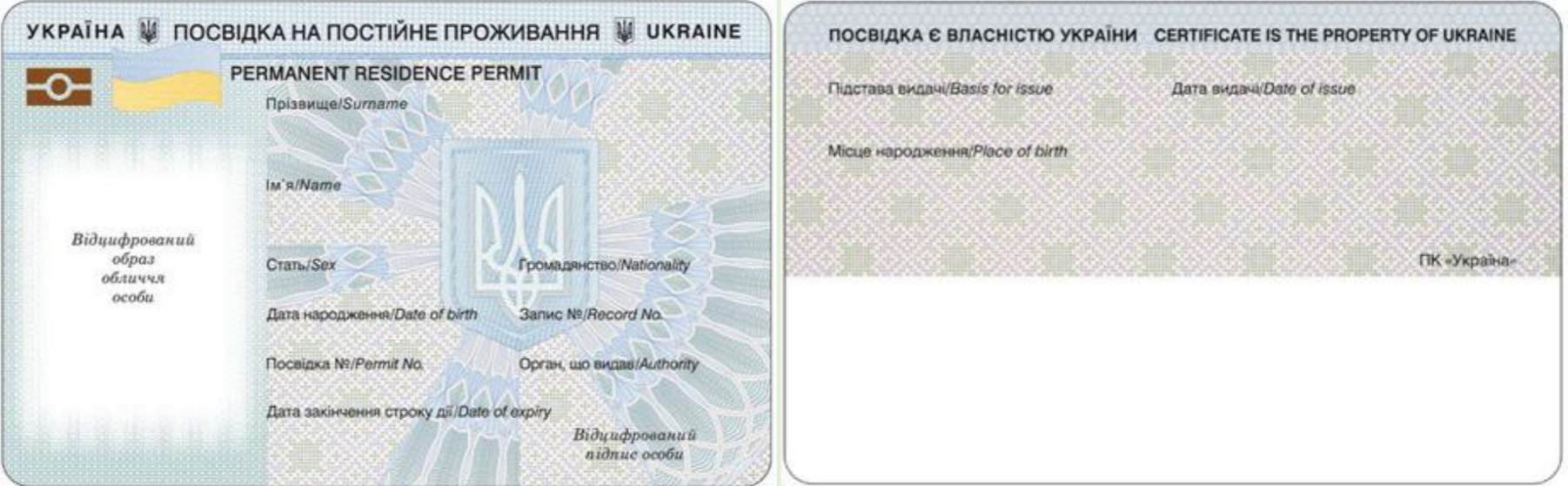
			<p>UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness No.5 (2020): the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of nationality also includes situations where there is no formal act by a State but where the practice of its competent authorities clearly shows that they have ceased to consider a particular individual/group as national(s) (e.g. where authorities persistently refuse to issue or renew documents without providing an explanation or justification).</p> <p>ILEC Guidelines (2015): Deprivation of nationality must have a firm legal basis, should not be interpreted extensively or applied by analogy and deprivation-provisions must be predictable.</p> <p>CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019): States should review their legislation in the light of international standards prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and repeal any laws that would allow it; provide for safeguards against statelessness in their national laws; abolish or refrain from introducing administrative procedures allowing for the deprivation of nationality not based on a criminal conviction; refrain from depriving minors of their nationality.</p> <p>ECtHR, Usmanov v. Russia (2020): A decision on deprivation of nationality must assess the consequences for the person and whether the measure is arbitrary.</p> <p>CJEU, Rottmann (2010): Decisions withdrawing nationality must be afforded a reasonable period of time in order to try to recover the nationality of their Member State of origin.</p> <p>CJEU, JY (2022): Decisions to revoke an assurance that nationality will be granted must be proportionate and consistent with EU law.</p> <p>CJEU, Tjebbes (2019): The loss of nationality must respect the principle of proportionality and national authorities must perform an individual assessment of the consequences for the applicants.</p>	<p>- If they acquire the nationality of a state whose nationals are not eligible for simplified naturalisation in Ukraine.</p> <p>Voluntary acquisition includes any case where a Ukrainian national submitted a formal application or request for such nationality in accordance with the laws of the foreign state. Exceptions are provided for those who obtained foreign nationality on temporarily occupied territories or those who were deported from such territories (unless they were involved in propaganda of war, public support of aggression against Ukraine, or activities threatening Ukraine's national security or interests).</p> <p>As well, not considered voluntary are cases of multiple citizenship based on automatic obtaining of foreign nationality by birth, adoption, marriage, and cases of simplified naturalisation in Ukraine for nationals of states selected by the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>2) Fraudulent acquisition of Ukrainian nationality under Article 9 of the Law. Includes submission of false information or documents, concealing material facts that would have disqualified the person, failure to renounce foreign nationality (when required), failure to pass required exams on Ukrainian language, Constitution, and history.</p> <p>3) Voluntary military service in the armed forces of a state recognised by the Ukrainian Parliament as an aggressor or occupying power.</p> <p>4) Conviction for grave crimes, including crimes against national security, peace, humanity, and international order, terrorist acts or support thereof, organising or financing terrorism or criminal organisations, promoting criminal influence, or concealing such activities.</p> <p>5) Participation in armed aggression against Ukraine, including direct involvement, support of such aggression, or service in the Russian Federation's occupation administration on temporarily occupied Ukrainian territory.</p> <p>Grounds 1 and 3-5 do not apply if their application would render the person stateless. However, ground 2 can be applied even if a person will become stateless.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p>
<p>PRS.8.b</p>		<p>Who is the competent authority for deprivation of nationality and what procedural safeguards are in place (e.g. due process, fair trial, participation in the proceedings, legal aid, decision in writing with reasoning, judicial oversight, appeal, time limit, subject to prior sentencing)?</p> <p>Please briefly state if deprivation of nationality is only ever carried out in pursuance of a legitimate purpose, is provided for by law, is necessary, proportionate, in accordance with procedural safeguards, and in accordance with the right to respect for private and family life. Please also</p>	<p>1961 Convention: Article 8(4)</p> <p>ECN: Articles 10 to 13</p> <p>ECHR: Article 8</p> <p>Charter of Fundamental Rights: Article 7</p> <p>Principles on Deprivation of Nationality: Principle 7. Deprivation of nationality must be carried out in pursuance of a legitimate purpose, provided for by law, necessary, proportionate and in accordance with procedural safeguards; Principle 8: Everyone has the right to a fair trial or hearing and to an effective remedy and reparation.</p> <p>ILEC Guidelines (2015): The consequences of a decision to deprive somebody of their nationality must be assessed against the principle of proportionality. Adequate procedural safeguards are</p>	<p>The State Migration Service of Ukraine is responsible for drafting submissions on deprivation of nationality. The Presidential Commission on Citizenship is responsible for considering submissions on deprivation of nationality. Decisions on deprivation of nationality are adopted by the President of Ukraine. Decisions on deprivation of nationality can be challenged in court.</p> <p>There is insufficient evidence available to assess the implementation of the amended laws on deprivation of nationality, particularly due to the sensitive nature of such cases.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Section IV: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)</p>

		state if a reasonable period of time is afforded to allow recovery of the nationality of the State of origin in case of withdrawal of nationality.	essential. Decisions should only take effect when the (judicial) decision cannot be challenged anymore. CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019) : States should abolish or refrain from introducing administrative procedures allowing for the deprivation of nationality not based on a criminal conviction; refrain from depriving nationals of their nationality. ECtHR, Usmanov v. Russia (2020) CJEU, Rottmann (2010) CJEU, JY (2022) CJEU, Tjebbes (2019)		
PRS.8.c		Are provisions on deprivation of nationality applied in practice? Have they been applied even where it results in (risk of) statelessness? If available, please provide any sources of data or information on cases that resulted in statelessness.		Deprivation provisions are applied in practice. Five people were deprived of Ukrainian nationality in 2021, 16 people in 2022, 14 in 2023, 10 in 2024, and 0 in first six months of 2025. Ukraine lacks a legal mechanism for the deprivation of nationality in cases of voluntary expatriation. The deprivation of nationality on grounds of expatriation may take place only if a person informs the competent authority about the acquisition of nationality of another state. The State Migration Service provides limited statistics on this matter. Previously published statistics are not accessible.	Indicators of the State Migration Service's activities in 2021, row 11: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2021_12.pdf Indicators of the State Migration Service's activities in 2022, row 11: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2022_12.pdf Indicators of the State Migration Service's activities in 2023, row 11: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2023_12.pdf (UK) Indicators of the State Migration Service's activities in 2024, row 11: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2024_12.pdf (UK) Indicators of the State Migration Service's activities for six months of 2025, row 11: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/statistic/year/2025_6.pdf
PRS.8.d		Are there safeguards in law and practice to prevent renunciation or other forms of voluntary loss of nationality from resulting in statelessness?	1961 Convention : Article 7 ECN : Articles 7 and 8	The Law states that renunciation of Ukrainian nationality is only possible if the person obtained a foreign nationality or provided documentary proof that they would obtain a foreign nationality after renouncing their Ukrainian nationality. There are no provisions on the revocation of a decision to renounce Ukrainian nationality. However, a stateless person who has previously lost Ukrainian nationality can apply for its restoration by providing the document confirming the loss of Ukrainian nationality and one of the following documents: a) declaration of absence of a foreign nationality, if the person does not reside abroad; or b) document provided by the country of residence on the absence of nationality, if the person resides abroad. The restoration of nationality is not automatic and could be inaccessible (e.g., if the country of residence refuses to confirm absence of nationality). However, there is one exemption: Russian nationals or stateless persons residing permanently in the Russian Federation are not obliged to provide documents issued by the Russian authorities, provided they obtained a certificate from the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or a diplomatic or consular representative) confirming that they face political persecution in Russia (this is not the same as asylum status).	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Section IV: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)
PRS.8.e		Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality in a national security context (regardless of whether they could render a person stateless)? Please describe these provisions and if/how they are applied in practice.	Principles on Deprivation of Nationality Principle 4: States shall not deprive persons of nationality for the purpose of safeguarding national security. Where provisions exist, these should be interpreted narrowly and in accordance with international law standards.	No. There are no such provisions relating to deprivation of nationality. The amendments adopted on 18 June 2025 introduce several security-related grounds for deprivation of nationality. Nationality may be revoked from individuals deemed a threat to national	The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Section IV: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/para062#o62 (UK)

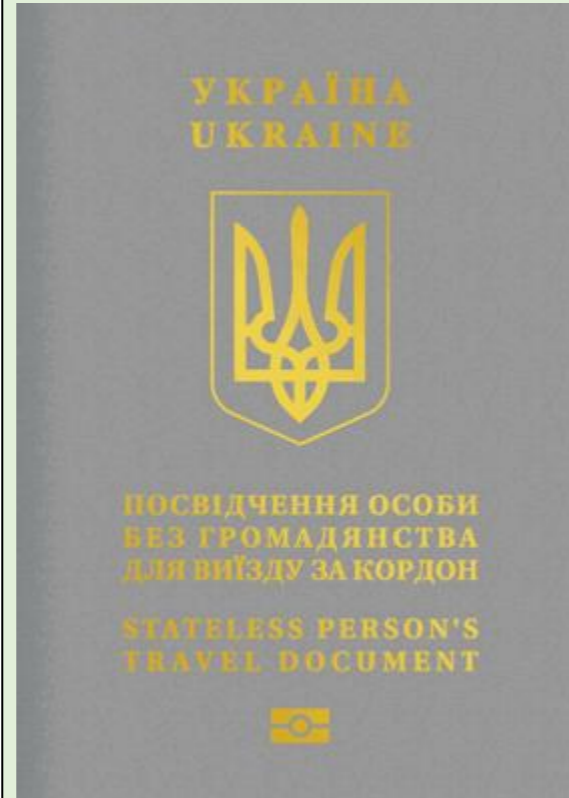
			<p>UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness No.5 (2020): Laws that permit deprivation of nationality on the grounds of terrorism should be publicly available and precise enough to enable individuals to understand the scope of impermissible conduct.</p> <p>CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019): States should review provisions allowing for deprivation of nationality on terrorism grounds in light of international human rights obligations, refrain from applying this measure and envisage and prioritise wider use of other counter-terrorism measures.</p>	security or national interests—a vague clause lacking clear definition and raising human rights concerns.	<p>The Law of Ukraine On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine regarding the implementation of the right to acquire and retain Ukrainian citizenship No 4502-IX of 18 June 2025: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4502-IX#Text (UK)</p> <p>STATEMENT on the risks of the draft law on multiple citizenship: https://crimeahrg.org/en/statement-on-the-risks-of-the-draft-law-on-multiple-citizenship/</p>
PRS.8.f	Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality that directly or indirectly discriminate a person or group of persons on any ground prohibited under international law or that discriminate between nationals? Please describe these provisions and if/how they are applied in practice.	<p>ICCPR: Article 26</p> <p>1961 Convention: Article 9</p> <p>ECN: Article 5</p> <p>Principles on Deprivation of Nationality: Principle 6.</p> <p>Prohibited grounds for discrimination include race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, ethnicity, property, birth or inheritance, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity, or other real or perceived status, characteristic or affiliation. Each State is also bound by the principle of non-discrimination between its nationals.</p> <p>CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019): States should not discriminate between citizens on the basis of the way in which they have acquired nationality, in order to avoid indirect discrimination against minorities.</p>	No, there are no such provisions in the legislation.		
PRS.8.g	Are there safeguards to prevent derivative loss of nationality (i.e., loss of nationality on the basis that a parent or a spouse has been deprived of that nationality)? Please describe the potential impact of deprivation on children and spouses.	<p>1961 Convention: Article 6</p> <p>CRC: Articles 2(2), 7 and 8</p> <p>CEDAW: Article 9(1)</p> <p>Principles on Deprivation of Nationality: States must take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members (Principle 9.7). The derivative loss of nationality is prohibited (Principle 9.8).</p>	<p>The Ukrainian legislation states that renunciation for children is provided via the application of a parent, who also renounces from nationality. For children 14-18 years old, their consent for renunciation is required.</p> <p>At the same time, the Ukrainian legislation does not provide clear safeguards for children regarding derivative loss of nationality</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On Citizenship of Ukraine №2235 – III of 1 March 2001, Section IV: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14/parao62#o62 (UK)</p>	

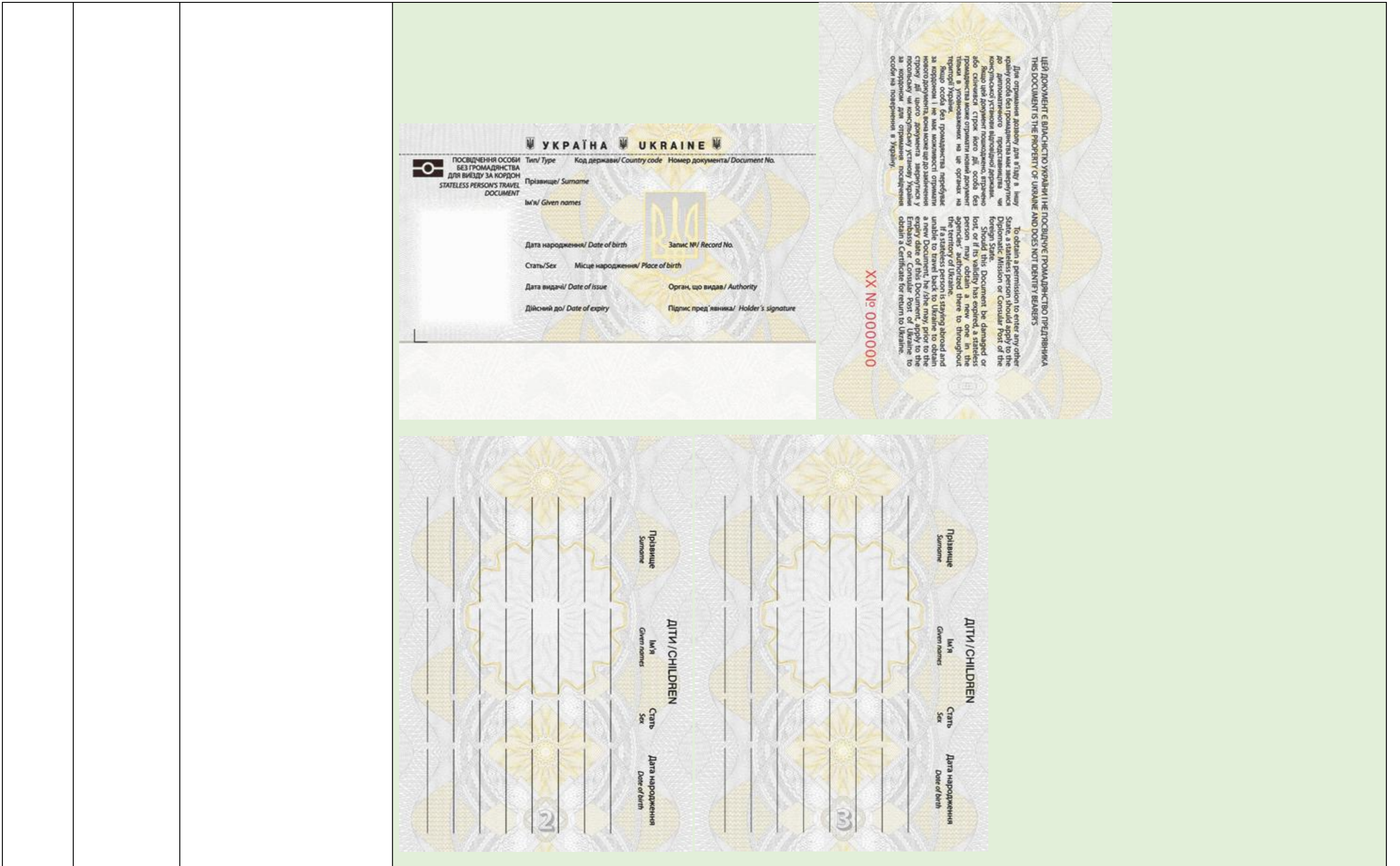
Resources

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
RES.1.a	Published judgments	Please list the most relevant judgments relating to statelessness and include links to the cases (where available).		<p>The publication of court decisions in Ukraine is regulated by law. All judgments must be registered in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions (Register) and published on the website “Judicial power” («Судова влада»). The website does not have enough search functions to research the number of court decisions on a specific category. The only category in the Register mentioning statelessness is: “Cases of disputes over the provision of public order and security, including disputes concerning the expulsion of foreigners and stateless persons from Ukraine”. There are 19,576 decisions in this category, including 16,949 first instance, 3,779 appellate, and 696 cassation (as of 13 December 2019).</p> <p>However, the Register does state how many of these decisions adjudicate matters related to stateless persons. 3 court decisions refer to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons – 1 first instance, 2 appellate. 11 judgments refer to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness – 7 first instance, 3 appellate, 1 cassation.</p> <p>Most published court decisions mention statelessness only because the basis of the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine is regulated by the same law (On the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons). The search request «без громадянства» (“stateless”) provides 554,967 decisions, including 476,284 first instance, 63,884 appellate, 14,799 cassations. But the majority of these decisions only contain references to the abovementioned law and are not concerned with the legal status of stateless persons. The search request «апатрид» (“apatride”) returned 85 decisions, including 60 first instance, 18 appellate and 7 cassations.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine On access to court decisions № 3262-IV of 22 December 2005: http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3262-15 (UK)</p> <p>National database of the judiciary of Ukraine «Судова влада» (“Judicial Power”): http://reyestr.court.gov.ua (UK) N.B. Access to this website is sometimes unavailable and/or restricted to foreign IP addresses due to heavy traffic.</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine On access to court decisions № 3262-IV of 22 December 2005: http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3262-15 (UK)</p> <p>National database of the judiciary of Ukraine «Судова влада» (“Judicial Power”): http://reyestr.court.gov.ua (UK) N.B. Access to this website is sometimes unavailable and/or restricted to foreign IP addresses due to heavy traffic</p>
RES.2.a	Free legal assistance	Are there specialised lawyers or organisations providing free advice to stateless people or people with undetermined nationality? If yes, please describe.	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Applicants must have access to legal counsel.	Stateless people fall under UNHCR’s mandate. There are no specialised Ukrainian organisations providing free legal assistance to stateless people or those at risk of statelessness. Some organisations provide help through internationally funded projects, e.g. “The Tenth of April”, “Right to protection”, “Neeka”. Some organisations provide legal help for specific categories of people at risk of statelessness, e.g. Fund “Chirikli” provides legal help and other support for Roma in Ukraine.	<p>UNHCR official website: http://www.unhcr.org/stateless-people.html</p> <p>“The Tenth of April” official website: http://desyatekvitnya.com/?page_id=2188</p> <p>“Right to Protection” official website http://r2p.org.ua/uk/news/statelessness-en/</p> <p>“Neeka” official website: http://www.neeka.org/</p> <p>“Chirikli” Fund official website: http://www.chirikli.com.ua</p>
RES.3.a	Literature	Is there domestic academic literature on statelessness? Please list and provide references and hyperlinks (where available).		There is no single scientific database in Ukraine, so search and access to academic literature is complicated. According to catalogues of the largest scientific libraries of Ukraine, most research addresses stateless persons’ legal status only in the context of similarity of the legal status of stateless persons and foreigners in Ukraine. There are very few academic works addressing statelessness specifically: 4 monographs and 2 Ph.D. theses listed in the catalogues of the main scientific libraries in Ukraine.	<p>V.I. Vernadskyi National Library: http://nbuv.gov.ua</p> <p>M. Maksymovych Scientific Library: http://www.library.univ.kiev.ua</p> <p>Scientific Library of Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University: http://library.nlu.edu.ua</p>

<p>RES.4.a.</p>	<p>Examples of identity and travel documents</p>	<p>Please insert pictures of anonymised identity and/or travel documents issued to stateless people in your country (if applicable). If the country issues several documents, please specify what each document is.</p>	<p>Temporary residence permit (source https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-2018-%D0%BF#Text). When issued to a stateless person, the field of nationality usually refers to “ОБГ,” which is an abbreviation for “особа без громадянства” (“stateless person”).</p>  <p>Permanent residence permit (source https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/321-2018-%D0%BF#Text). When issued to a stateless person, the field of nationality usually refers to “ОБГ,” which is an abbreviation for “особа без громадянства” (“stateless person”).</p> 
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Travel document of stateless person (source <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/153-2014-%D0%BF#Text>)





			 <p data-bbox="875 1077 1288 1108">Pages 5-16 are for visas and look similar</p>	
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