**TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

***Updated: August 7th, 2024***

**1. What is temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova?**

Temporary protection is a form of exceptional protection granted on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, in case of a massive and spontaneous influx of displaced persons who cannot return to their home country.

**2. Who can obtain temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova?**

In the Republic of Moldova, the following categories of people can benefit from temporary protection:

1. Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before February 24th, 2022;
2. Ukrainian citizens who were in the Republic of Moldova before February 24th, 2022;
3. stateless persons and third-country nationals other than Ukraine who benefited of international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before February 24th, 2022 and who cannot safely return to their home country or region;
4. family members of any of the groups of persons mentioned in points 1), 2), 3)

In this regard, the following persons are considered to be part of a family, in the case of families already established in the home country and separated due to the circumstances during the mass influx, to the extent that the family was present and residing in Ukraine before February 24th, 2022:

* the spouse of the family reunification supporter;
* the partner – third country national/stateless person who lives with a person mentioned in subpoints 1), 2), 3) and with whom one has at least one child;
* unmarried minor children, regardless of whether they are in wedlock, out of wedlock or adopted under the national law of the home country;
* the dependent of the holder, including due to the disability or medical reasons;
* the dependent parents of the holder or his/her spouse:
* persons who have reached the standard retirement age according to the legislation of the Republic of Moldova;
* persons unfit for employment for reasons of physical or mental disability or chronic illness.
* the persons over whom guardianship or trusteeship is instituted;
* the parents or legal representatives, nationals of third countries, other than Ukraine, who accompany the minor child, beneficiary of temporary protection.

**3. What documents do I need to request temporary protection on the territory of the Republic of Moldova?**

To apply for temporary protection, you must be in the Republic of Moldova and have one of the following identity documents:

* **for Ukrainian citizens** – the national identity document (identity card, internal passport, travel passport), including with expired validity period, identity certificate of the citizen of Ukraine, issued by the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova;
* **for minor Ukrainian citizens** – the birth certificate/certificate certifying the birth of the child, issued by the medical institution, the national identity document (identity, internal passport, travel passport), including with the expired validity period; identity certificate of the citizen of Ukraine, issued by the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova;
* **for stateless persons and nationals of third countries, other than Ukraine**, who benefited from international protection or an equivalent national protection in Ukraine on February 24th, 2022 – valid identity document or with an expiration date after February 24th, 2022, issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, which certifies the status and legal residence in Ukraine on February 24th, 2022;
* **for family members of the persons mentioned** in question no. 2, points 1), 2) and 3) – the marriage certificate, the birth certificate, the legal document concluded in authentic form confirming the institution of adoption, guardianship or trusteeship, the valid national identity document.

**4. How can I confirm the address of residence in the Republic of Moldova, if I request temporary protection?**

The beneficiary of temporary protection confirms the address of residence in the Republic of Moldova by submitting one of the following documents:

- declaration of acceptance in the housing space by the owner or co-owners of the housing - natural person;

- the request of being accepted in the housing space by the owner or co-owners of the housing - legal person;

- the document certifying the right of ownership or use of the house, in accordance with point 106 of the Regulation on the issuance of identity documents and records on residents of the Republic of Moldova, approved by Government Decision no. 125/2013:

* *the deed of ownership of the house, concluded under the conditions of validity provided by law and registered with the cadastral body.*
* *the allotment letter for the public property housing, subject to privatization under the legal provisions, issued by the local public administration authority (city hall/mayoralty) after November 29th, 2015, or, as the case may be, reconfirmed by the local public administration authority (city hall/mayoralty) if it was issued until November 29th, 2015, or the supporting document issued by the local public administration authority (city hall/mayoralty) establishing the right of use over the publicly owned home, subject to privatization;*
* *the rental contract, concluded under the terms of Chapter VIII of Law no. 75/2015 regarding housing, between the beneficiary of a place in the dormitory and the lessor. In the case of accommodation of students in dormitories subordinated to state educational institutions - a copy of the decision of the educational institution in whose management the dormitory is located and the order regarding the distribution of housing;*
* *the rental or sublease contract, concluded under the terms of Chapter VIII of Law no. 75 of April 30th, 2015 on housing;*
* *the leasing contract concluded under the conditions of the legal provisions;*
* *the loan for use contract concluded in accordance with the legal provisions;*
* *the final and irrevocable decision of the court on the recognition of the right of use over the dwelling;*
* *the extract from the Register of People’s Household Records in the respective locality attesting the registration of the dwelling and the record of the peasant household members;*
* *the request of the social assistance institution administration, the specialized medical-sanitary institution, the family or residential placement service, the penitentiary institution, the military unit, the educational institution, including the one subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Defense, Refugee Accommodation Centres, as well as other specialized institutions that have residential spaces, in the event that the conclusion of the rental contract is not mandatory for the people’s accommodation.*

**-** the declaration on own responsibility regarding the address of temporary residence submitted to the General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The declaration model is approved by order of the head of the IGM, by which the applicant for temporary protection is prevented from criminal liability for false declarations, in accordance with the provisions of article 3521 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova no. 985/2002. The period of temporary residence must correspond to the period for which temporary protection was granted.

**5. Who CANNOT benefit from temporary protection on the territory of the Republic of Moldova?**

The displaced person who has expressed the will to benefit from temporary protection may be excluded from the procedure for granting temporary protection, if there are good reasons to believe that:

a) committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party, as well as in the criminal legislation of the Republic of Moldova;

b) committed a serious, particularly serious or exceptionally serious crime before entering the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

c) committed acts that are contrary to the goals and principles of the United Nations Organization, stated in the Preamble and in art. 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;

d) present a danger to public order or the security of the Republic of Moldova;

e) planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of acts of terrorism, as defined in the international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party.

In case the foreigner is excluded from the granting of temporary protection, the IGM will inform the person about the termination of the temporary protection and the initiation of the ordinary asylum procedure, under the conditions established by Law no. 270/2008 regarding asylum in the Republic of Moldova. The examination procedure of the asylum application is considered the moment of initiation of the ordinary asylum procedure.

**6. What are the benefits of temporary protection?**

The status of beneficiary of temporary protection gives you the following rights:

- the right to be on the territory of the Republic of Moldova during the period of temporary protection (until March 1st, 2025);

- the right to work and benefit from support in accessing job opportunities;

- the access to free accommodation in accommodation centers for people in difficulty, under the conditions established by the legislation;

- the access to emergency medical assistance, primary medical assistance, including compensated medicines and medical devices, specialized outpatient medical assistance and free medical examination due to public health reasons, within medical and sanitary institutions, according to the list of medical services established by the Ministry of Health;

- the access to general education, in the case of minors;

- the access to social assistance measures.

**7. What commitments do I have as a beneficiary of temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova?**

The beneficiary of temporary protection commits:

* to provide truthful information to the competent authority for foreigners, about his person and family members;
* to be photographed and fingerprinted in the process of granting temporary protection;
* to comply with the Internal Regulation of temporary placement centers for people in difficulty;
* to inform the IGM in case of voluntary return to Ukraine or obtaining another form of protection in another country;
* to inform the IGM, within 10 days, about the change of legal status, marital status, change of residence in the Republic of Moldova, loss or damage of the identity document of the beneficiary of temporary protection;
* to submit to the mandatory medical examination free of charge for reasons of public health;
* to respect the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, without disrespecting the rights and freedoms of other people, to have a civilized and correct behavior, respecting the rules established by the authorities;
* to respond to the requests of the state competent authorities, according to the normative framework;
* to inform state authorities about incidents of human rights violations, as appropriate.

**8. Do I keep my passport if I register for temporary protection?**

Yes, the passport remains with the beneficiary. Foreigners commit to submit the original national identity document (travel passport, internal passport, identity card), Identity Certificate of the citizen of Ukraine, issued by the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova) at the stage of registration as a beneficiary of temporary protection, to confirm their identity.

**9. Can I apply for temporary protection without a passport?**

Temporary protection is granted to persons who can prove that they meet the conditions established according to the legislation in force and confirm their identity by presenting a national identity document (travel passport, internal passport, identity card, Identity Certificate of a citizen of Ukraine, issued by to the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova), including with expired validity period.

**10. How long does temporary protection last?**

Temporary protection is granted to displaced persons from Ukraine until March 1st, 2025.

Displaced persons from Ukraine who obtained temporary protection until March 1st, 2024 have their identity document for temporary protection beneficiary automatically extended until March 1st, 2025.

**11. Is there a deadline by which I can register as a beneficiary of temporary protection?**

Displaced persons from Ukraine may stay on the territory of the Republic of Moldova for a period of up to 90 calendar days during any period of 180 calendar days, which involves taking into account the last 180-day period preceding each day of stay.

Until the expiration of the 90-day period, displaced persons from Ukraine must apply for a legal status, temporary protection being a way to legalize their stay on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, in addition to the right to asylum or a residence permit.

**12. What is the process for obtaining temporary protection?**

You can apply for temporary protection by following 2 steps:

1. Make a registration on the online page;

2. Present yourself at the chosen office, with the original identity documents.

FIRST STEP

• open the protectionetemporara.gov.md online page

• you must have a Moldovan phone number to receive the password to access the online registration form.

• complete only one form per family and enter all family members in the same form, along with their identity documents.

• when completing the form, information will be requested regarding: address of residence in the country of origin, address of residence in the Republic of Moldova, data from the identity documents you hold.

• take pictures of your documents, which you will later have to upload in the pre-registration form.

• choose the IGM headquarters where you want to present yourself.

• make an appointment, choose the date and time at which you will appear at the IGM headquarters.

• after completing the form, a file will be generated that will confirm your appointment (time, date, place). PRINT or SAVE this file to bring with you on the day of the interview.

THE SECOND STEP

• Present yourself, together with your family members, at the IGM office that you have selected, on the day and at the time of the appointment, having all the original documents with you, to complete the procedure and obtain the identity document of the beneficiary of temporary protection.

On the day of the appointment, at the corresponding office of the IGM:

• your application and the submitted documents will be checked;

• you will be interviewed by an operator, to whom you will have to answer questions and provide truthful information about yourself and your family members;

• you will present the following original documents to the IGM operator: the national identity document (identity card, internal passport, travel passport), the identity certificate of the citizen of Ukraine, issued by the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova, the birth certificate or certifies the birth of the child, issued by the medical institution; civil status documents. The mentioned documents will be requested for each individual family member.

• you will be photographed and your fingerprints will be taken;

• upon meeting the legal conditions, the IGM operator will perfect and hand you an identity document of the beneficiary of temporary protection for each person, including minors.

If you do not fall into the category of beneficiary of temporary protection, you will be returned the documents presented in the original and you will be referred for counseling to the Integration Center for foreigners within the IGM or to the local NGO providing legal counselling, Centrul de Drept al Avocatilor.

The issuance of documents of temporary protection beneficiary is a free service!

**13. If we are a family of 3 or more members, does everyone have to submit an application for temporary protection?**

If temporary protection is requested for all members of a family, at the pre-registration stage, a single form is filled out. The form includes the data on all the family members who are present and the copies of the documents of each one are attached.

After completing the electronic form, the applicant will make an appointment for a specific date, time and select the IGM headquarters, where registration and documentation will take place. All family members indicated in the pre-registration form must report to the IGM headquarters for registration and document collection.

If all the eligibility criteria are met, each person - beneficiary of temporary protection will be issued the identity document.

**14. How is a minor, who is not accompanied by his parents, registered as a beneficiary of temporary protection?**

Anyone under the age of 18 is considered a child/minor. An unaccompanied minor is a minor who arrived on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, unaccompanied by any of one’s parents or another legal representative, who can prove with official documents that the minor was entrusted to him according to the law. If the minor arrived in the Republic of Moldova with adult relatives (for example, grandparents, aunt, uncle, etc.) who cannot prove with official documents that the minor was entrusted to them according to the law, the minor will be considered unaccompanied.

Unaccompanied minors have the right to special protection from the Republic of Moldova, including the right to a legal representative designated by the territorial guardianship authority (TGA) (TGA - territorial social assistance agency (through territorial social assistance structures), General Directorate for the Protection of Children’s Rights from Chisinau, the Main Directorate of Health and Social Protection from the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia).

IGM can register an unaccompanied minor only in the presence of the legal representative appointed by the territorial guardianship authority. The IGM will request the Territorial Guardianship Authority to appoint a legal representative, if one has not already been appointed.

The unaccompanied minor will be registered as a beneficiary of temporary protection only after the assignment and in the presence of the legal representative, who will sign all the documents drawn up.

**15. Can I change the appointment date/time?**

You can change the date/time of your appointment by logging into the system using the same phone number you registered with previously. Changes can be made at any time, but no later than 24 hours before the appointment date. In other words, if your appointment is on April 10, the last day you can change it is April 9 at 00:00.

**16. What happens if I have changed my mind and no longer want to apply for temporary protection?**

If you have decided to withdraw your application for temporary protection, follow the procedure described in point 47.

You have two more options:

- you can request a right of residence or another form of protection on the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

- you can stay in the Republic of Moldova if you have a legal presence and you have not exceeded the term of 90 calendar days during any period of 180 calendar days, which involves taking into account the last period of 180 days preceding each day of stay.

**17. How is my personal data protected if I request temporary protection?**

All personal data are processed and stored according to the national legislation in force.

**18. Is temporary protection an impediment to applying for asylum?**

Not. The beneficiary of temporary protection can also submit an asylum application at any time. The asylum procedure is more complex, requires an individual case-by-case analysis and therefore often takes longer. You also have the obligation to hand over the travel document and not to leave the territory of the Republic of Moldova during the entire period of the asylum procedure.

**19. Can I still get financial assistance even if I have not submitted an application for temporary protection?**

You can find out all the details regarding the criteria for obtaining financial assistance by accessing the link: https://help.unhcr.org/moldova/

**20. Under what conditions does temporary protection end?**

Temporary protection ends in one of the following situations:

1) upon reaching the maximum duration of temporary protection established by the Government of the Republic of Moldova through which the temporary protection was instituted;

2) the person has expressly renounced to temporary protection, informing the competent authority for foreigners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

3) the person voluntarily repatriated to Ukraine or moved to another country, informing the competent authority for foreigners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

4) in the case of granting the right of residence to the beneficiary of temporary protection, under the conditions of Law no. 200/2010 regarding the regime of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova;

5) in the case of valid reasons to consider that the person who was granted temporary protection falls under one of the exclusion clauses provided for in art. 20 of Law no. 270/2008 regarding asylum in the Republic of Moldova;

6) in the case of granting another form of protection provided for in Law no. 270/2008 regarding asylum in the Republic of Moldova.

**21. If I have applied for asylum, can I give it up and apply for temporary protection?**

Yes, for this it is necessary to submit an application to renounce to the asylum application and request temporary protection.

**22. What happens if I do not fit into the categories of people who can benefit from temporary protection?**

You have rights and obligations provided by the legislation regarding the legal regime of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova - more details can be found on the IGM page, under the heading “[Immigration”](https://igm.gov.md/ro/content/imigrare-informa%C8%9Bie-general%C4%83) .

You can apply for international protection if you fear persecution, if your human rights are being seriously or systematically violated, or if there is an armed conflict in your country or region of origin. In any of these situations, you can apply for asylum and receive appropriate free information, assistance and advice. Details about the asylum procedure in the Republic of Moldova can be found on the website of the IGM, under the heading “[Asylum”](https://igm.gov.md/ro/content/azilul-informa%C8%9Bie-general%C4%83) .

**23. How can I confirm the address of residence if I live in an accommodation center for people in difficulty?**

People who are accommodated in temporary placement centers for people in difficulty will present a letter of acceptance in housing space, issued by the center’s administration.

**24. Do I need the services of a lawyer to be able to benefit from temporary protection?**

You don’t need a lawyer. Any foreigner who wants to register their status as a beneficiary of temporary protection can be guided free of charge at the Green Line of the IGM - 0800 015 27, or the Green Answering Line for refugees: 0800 800 11.

Also, you can request support and free legal assistance from the counselors at the integration centers for foreigners and the territorial offices of IGM.

**25. What fees do I have to pay to get temporary protection?**

Obtaining the temporary protection status and issuing the identity document are absolutely free services provided by IGM.

**26. Can I still return to my home country?**

Yes, you can return to your home country at any time.

Note, the document of temporary protection beneficiary does not replace the national passport.

**27. Can I return to the Republic of Moldova if I temporarily returned to Ukraine (for example, to visit my family)?**

Yes. You can return to the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as long as the duration of the temporary protection has not expired and you meet the entry conditions. Upon returning to the Republic of Moldova, you will continue to benefit from temporary protection until its period expires.

During the temporary protection action, Ukrainian citizens coming directly from Ukraine will be authorized to enter the Republic of Moldova under one of the following acts:

1) for adults – ordinary passport for departures abroad, valid identity card/passport or internal passport;

2) for minors – ordinary passport for departures abroad, identity card, internal passport, including with expired validity period, as well as birth certificate or certificate certifying the birth of the child, issued by the medical institution.

The procedures established by Law no. 140/2013 on the special protection of children at risk and separated children are applied to minors who present themselves at the state border without identity documents, with expired, damaged or duplicate identity documents by parents.

Adults crossing the state border with their national identity document (passport/identity card, internal passport) can benefit from only one exit/entry from/to Ukraine.

**28. Can I travel to different member states of the European Union (EU) if I have registered as a beneficiary of temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova?**

Yes. After registering as a beneficiary of temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova and issuing an identity document, you have the right to travel freely in EU countries if you meet the travel conditions.

Before you travel, always check the entry requirements and the documents you need with the embassy of the country you wish to travel to.

Note that the identity document of the temporary protection beneficiary, issued by the IGM, is only valid on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. This is not a travel document and does not replace the national passport.

**29. Is it true that, in order to apply for temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova, I must undergo a mandatory medical examination?**

Yes. All beneficiaries of temporary protection are obliged to undergo a medical examination, for reasons of public health. If there are serious reasons to consider that your state of health poses a danger to public health, you will be directed to take the mandatory medical examination free of charge.

**30. What happens if I don’t have any documents on me?**

If you do not have identity documents, then you cannot benefit from temporary protection.

To establish your legal status on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, you must contact the GIM.

**31. If I am stateless, can I request temporary protection on the territory of the Republic of Moldova?**

If you are a recognized stateless person on the territory of Ukraine, according to the legislation of Ukraine, then you can submit an application to request temporary protection on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

**32. Can people from Crimea and annexed territories apply for temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova?**

The request for temporary protection of displaced persons from Ukraine does not refer to their place of residence in Ukraine. The categories of people who can request temporary protection are provided in the Government Decision on granting temporary protection and refer to:

- Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before February 24th, 2022;

- Ukrainian citizens who were on the territory of the Republic of Moldova before February 24th, 2022;

- stateless persons and third-country nationals, other than Ukraine, who enjoyed international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before February 24th, 2022 and who cannot safely return to their country or region of origin;

- family members of any of the groups of persons mentioned above.

**33. When filling out the application, do I have to use the Latin alphabet or can I write in the Ukrainian language (using the Cyrillic alphabet)?**

The application must be completed using Latin alphabet characters. However, all applications are reviewed regardless of the alphabet used by the applicant.

**34. Can I conclude a (sale-purchase) contract based on the temporary protection document?**

The identity document of the temporary protection beneficiary contains the state identification number (IDNP) assigned to the person in the Republic of Moldova. The data from the document will also be found in the “State People’s Register” database. Respectively, they can be used as proof of the person’s legal staying in the Republic of Moldova.

The identity document of the temporary protection beneficiary does not replace the national passport.

**35. Is it possible to register several families with one phone number?**

Not. The phone number can only be used once in the online registration system.

**36. Will my biometric data (fingerprint) be recorded?**

The beneficiary of temporary protection commits to be photographed and fingerprinted. Dactyloscopic registration (fingerprinting) will only be performed for adults (aged 18 and over).

**37. Do children have to be present at registration?**

All persons applying for a temporary protection beneficiary document must be present on the day and time set for documentation, including children.

**38. Will a separate document be issued for the children or will they be included in the parent’s file?**

Each family member included in the pre-registration form will receive an identity document of the temporary protection beneficiary.

**39. I was refused temporary protection. How can I appeal the decision?**

If you have received a refusal to grant temporary protection, you can turn for advice to the Integration Center for foreigners, within the IGM, or to the local NGO Centrul de Drept al Avocatilor. If you do not agree with the decision taken on your case, you can submit a complaint to the IGM to receive an official response.

**40. If I live with a host family, which option should I select when completing the online pre-registration form?**

You can select from the options offered online “Property for rent”, regardless of whether you rent the space for a fee or live for free with the host family.

**41. What is the difference between temporary protection and asylum?**

Temporary protection is a form of exceptional protection, granted on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, in case of a massive and spontaneous influx of displaced persons who cannot return to their country of origin. Temporary protection takes effect on the person from the date of manifestation of the will to benefit from this type of protection.

The asylum procedure is more complex, contains several procedural steps, requires an individual case analysis and often takes longer. Also, during the asylum procedure, you have the obligation to hand over your travel document and not to leave the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

**42. What document should I request from the municipality as proof of residence?**

The beneficiary of temporary protection confirms the address of residence in the Republic of Moldova by submitting one of the following documents:

• declaration of acceptance into the housing space by the owner or co-owners of the housing - natural person;

• the request of reception in the housing space by the owner or co-owners of the housing - legal person;

• the document certifying the right of ownership or use of the house, in accordance with point 106 of the Regulation on the issuance of identity documents and records on residents of the Republic of Moldova, approved by Government Decision no. 125/2013:

* the deed of ownership of the house, concluded under the conditions of validity provided by law and registered with the cadastral body.
* the allotment letter for the public property housing, subject to privatization under the legal provisions, issued by the local public administration authority (city hall/municipality) after November 29th, 2015, or, as the case may be, reconfirmed by the local public administration authority (city hall/municipality) if it was issued until November 29th, 2015, or the supporting document issued by the local public administration authority (city hall/municipality) establishing the right of use over the publicly owned home, subject to privatization;
* the rental contract, concluded under the terms of Chapter VIII of Law no. 75/2015 regarding housing, between the beneficiary of a place in the dormitory and the lessor. In the case of accommodation of students in dormitories subordinated to state educational institutions - a copy of the decision of the educational institution in whose management the dormitory is located and the order regarding the distribution of housing;
* the rental or subrental contract, concluded under the terms of Chapter VIII of Law no. 75 of April 30th, 2015 on housing;
* the rental contract concluded under the conditions of the legal provisions;
* the bailment contract concluded in accordance with the legal provisions;
* the final and irrevocable court decision on the recognition of the right to use the home;
* the extract from the Register of People’s Household Records in the respective locality attesting the registration of the home and the record of the members of the peasant household;
* the request of the administration of the social assistance institution, the specialized medical-sanitary institution, the family or residential placement service, the penitentiary institution, the military unit, the educational institution, including the one subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Defense, placement centers, as well as other specialized institutions that have residential spaces, in the event that the conclusion of the rental contract is not mandatory for the accommodation of persons.

**45. If I live at a church placement center or a private organization, who can issue me a document confirming my residence?**

The request of moving into the residental space is issued by the legal entity (organization, institution, placement center). The completed application will contain the residence address where the beneficiary of temporary protection will live and will refer to the legal document that confirms the right of ownership or use of the real estate.

**46. How does the temporary protection affect the owners of cars with Ukrainian registration numbers?**

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have the right to temporary admission of means of transport for private use on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. The customs regime of their temporary admission, for the same use and under the responsibility of the same authorization holder, is kept for a maximum of 12 months.

The Customs Service can extend the period of use of the means of transport for a reasonable period, based on a justified request submitted by the holder of the authorization, in accordance with article 319 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Moldova no. 95/2021.

**47. What is the procedure for waiving temporary protection? Can I get proof of this?**

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can submit their withdrawal applications online or physically.

The application can be submitted online and must comply with the legal requirements laid down for electronic document (Law No 91/2014 on electronic signature and electronic document). The online application shall be submitted to the postal addresses: [nord@igm.gov.md](mailto:nord@igm.gov.md), [sud@igm.gov.md](mailto:sud@igm.gov.md), [migratie@mai.gov.md](mailto:migratie@mai.gov.md).

The physical applications can be submitted at the GIM’s offices in Balti Municipality (9 Moscovei St), Cahul Municipality (79 Ioan Voda cel Cumplit St) and Chisinau Municipality (124 Stefan cel Mare si Sfant Blvd; 4th floor, GIM Secretariat).

The Request for Application withdrawal Form can be downloaded **here.**

In case of families with minor children, one of the parents completes the application indicating the information concerning the minor children.

Copies of the identity cards of the beneficiaries of temporary protection included in the application must be attached to the application.

The application will be examined within 30 calendar days.

Following the examination, a confirmation that he/she has withdrawn their temporary protection will be issued.

**48. How long can I stay in the Republic of Moldova after giving up temporary protection?**

Persons who have renounced temporary protection commit to regulate their stay on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. Otherwise, they must leave the territory of the country.

**49. Do I have to change the identity document of the of temporary protection beneficiary, if its validity period is March 1st, 2024?**

The identity documents issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection are valid until March 1st, 2025.

Displaced persons from Ukraine, who obtained temporary protection until March 1st, 2024, were automatically extended the identity document of the temporary protection beneficiary until March 1st, 2025, without the commitment to appear before the IGM offices.

The validity of the document can be confirmed by scanning the QR code on the back of the identity document.

If the QR code does not scan, you can approach the IGM office where you obtained the act to issue a new document.