

FACT SHEET FOR TURKEY for Ukrainian devotees

Turkey is officially not part of the EU and therefore only domestic law applies and international agreements which are part of the domestic law.

All legal documents can be found by clicking on the important links section of this document.

Regarding the whole administrative registration procedure and sensitivity of the government of Turkey for Ukrainian refugees I personally wouldn't recommend Ukrainian devotees to go there, unless they really have someone who can give them an accomodation and a job. Devotees will have to face more difficulties and restrictions. But it is possible. Advice is to be patient. Please consider the fact that they are not such an open country due to the many refugees they have been receiving from Syria and Palestine.

What documents do I need to enter Turkey?

To enter Turkey you will need a valid passport. If you enter Turkey from Ukraine, you are allowed to enter with your biometric ID card or passport. If you enter Turkey from a country other than Ukraine, you are required to have a passport. Both biometric and regular passports are accepted.

Ukrainian citizens who enter Turkey with touristic purposes are exempted from the Turkish visa for a **duration of 90 days within a period of 180 days**. In order to stay in Turkey for more than 90 days, you need to apply to the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey for a **residence permit**.

Ukrainian citizens who enter Turkey with a different purpose (e.g. education) are required to obtain a **visa**.

On the other hand, it is also possible for refugees to apply for the **status of "international protection" without being required to obtain visa**.

Persons who were forced or compelled to flee their home countries because of war or persecution and are therefore unable to go back have the right to seek asylum in Turkey. In order to seek asylum in Turkey, you have to approach the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and make a request for asylum. DGMM is the Turkish Government agency entrusted with the responsibilities concerning the protection of refugees. Under Turkish legislation, the application you must register with DGMM is called an application for "international protection." The rights and procedures pertaining to asylum in Turkey are governed by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (No.6458).

DGMM is the official body that will evaluate and decide your application. If DGMM concludes that you are unable to return to your home country for reasons of war, perse- cution or other human rights violations, your application will be approved and you will be granted an "international protection status" by the Government of Turkey.

If you make an application for “international protection,” you will be allowed to stay in Turkey until DGMM makes a decision about you and you will benefit from some **basic rights and services such as healthcare and education**.

If the DGMM decision is positive, you will have the right to continue your stay in Turkey and continue to enjoy the same rights and benefits.

Turkish law does not grant refugees the right to stay and settle down in Turkey long term and obtain Turkish citizenship. Once your application for “international protection” is successful and you are granted an “international protection” status by DGMM, even if you are unable to find another country that agrees to admit you for long-term settlement, you will be allowed to stay in Turkey indefinitely on the basis of your “inter- national protection status.”

Where and how can I obtain the visa?

A Turkish visa can be obtained by applying to the Turkish consulate in the country you are staying in. Online application is only available for a touristic visa.

The cost for a single-entry is TRY 1,033.60 (EUR 66) and the cost for multiple entries is TRY 3,462.40 (EUR 221). Upon the completion of the necessary documents, visa applications are processed within 90 days at the latest.

If I want to work in Turkey do I need a working permit?

Yes. Work permit applications can be made from Turkey or from abroad through the diplomatic missions of Turkey (i.e. consulates or embassies). Where a work permit is in place, a separate residence permit will not be necessary.

COVID-91 restrictions

If you have two vaccination doses of vaccines approved by the World Health Organisation (WHO), a negative PCR test result or quarantine will not be required.

If you do not have documentation related to vaccination, you are required to submit a PCR test with a negative result taken within a maximum of 72 hours prior to arrival in Turkey or a rapid antigen test result taken within a maximum of 48 hours prior to arrival in Turkey.

If you will be arriving to Turkey by air, you are required to complete the Entrance Form to Turkey through <https://register.health.gov.tr> within 72 hours before the flight, which will be checked by the airline company.

RIGHT TO WORK

A person can work in Turkey only with a valid working permit. I didn't find any guarantee that Ukrainian refugees will be guaranteed jobs or that they will receive a specific money contribution for their stay in Turkey. These informations can only be checked locally.

HEALTH CARE

I didn't find any information regarding health care for refugees and foreigners in Turkey. I am certain there is one but this information should be checked locally.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

This information should also be checked locally.

Important links (web sites of government institutions, NGO's and legal documents - Law on foreigners and international protection):

<http://www.mhd.org.tr/en>

<https://www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org/turkey-pro-bono-directory>

https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2017/04/LoFIP_ENG_DGMM_revised-2017.pdf

<https://help.unhcr.org/turkey/>

<https://help.unhcr.org/turkey/2022/02/28/help-ukraine-refugees/>

<https://residencepermitturkey.com>

<https://www.guideconsultants.com/turkish-passport-visa-free-countries-list-2022/>

<https://www.caritas.org/where-caritas-work/europe/turkey/>

<https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-turkey>