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EMN European Migration Network

2026.51 Verification of Fulfilment of Military Obligations by Ukrainian Nationals (Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912) for granting temporary protection

European Migration Network Ad-hoc query

October, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.51 VERIFICATION OF FULFILMENT OF MILITARY OBLIGATIONS BY UKRAINIAN NATIONALS (COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2026/1912) FOR GRANTING TEMPORARY PROTECTION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP LUXEMBOURG ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2026

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Responses from: EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Sweden **(17 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On behalf of EMN Greece:
On 30 July 2026, the Council of the European Union adopted Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912, extending the temporary protection established by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 until 4 March 2028.

Article 2 of the new Decision introduces, without prejudice to Union law and fundamental rights, a new condition for temporary protection: it is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine, where applicable, upon presentation of relevant supporting evidence. This requirement reflects Ukraine's evolving defence needs, as referred to in recitals 13, 16, 17, 18 and 20 of the Decision. It does not apply to persons who already enjoyed temporary protection in a given Member State before or on 30 July 2026 and continue to hold that status in the same Member State thereafter.

Pursuant to Article 3, the conscription rules of article 2 apply from 31 July 2026.

According to recital 18 of the Decision, lawful crossing of the border upon leaving Ukraine, or an exit stamp in the passport, constitutes evidence of authorisation to leave. Where lawful departure cannot be confirmed, the person concerned must submit to the competent national authorities an easily verifiable official document, in paper or electronic form – including via the "Reserv+" application – confirming that individual's exemption from, or fulfilment with military obligations. The burden of proof lies with the applicant.

Greece requires in accordance with its national legislation that all foreign documents need to be officially validated and translated. In consequence, digital documents such as the ones issued by the Reserve+ application needs to be validated by the competent Ukrainian embassies/consulates, in Athens and Thessaloniki.

Pending the update by the European Commission of its operational guidelines on the implementation of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382, and in order to ensure the uniform application of Union law, the Hellenic Ministry of Migration and Asylum wishes to gather information on how other Member States are implementing this new requirement in practice, in particular as regards the means and evidence used to verify fulfilment of military obligations, and any specific national guidelines or administrative practices adopted for this purpose.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **22 September 2026**.

1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so?

2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)?

3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain.

4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?.

5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis?

6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain.

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Belgium	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes, since 5 August 2026. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office) 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? A Ukrainian exit stamp issued less than 90 days ago proving legal departure from Ukraine, a recent document generated by the Reserv+ app, or a screenshot of the Reserv+ app taken at the time of registration so that the employee can verify its authenticity. In specific situations a document issued by the Ukrainian border authorities confirming a legal departure from Ukraine less than 90 days ago can be accepted as well, if the person is unable to provide their passport with exit stamp, but (a) remains the basic condition. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office)

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. If a digital document from the Reserv+ application is submitted, it must be generated during the registration process so that the employee can verify its authenticity. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office) 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. No. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office) 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? According to Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912, all applicants for temporary protection who submit an application on or after 5 August 2026 are expected to be able to provide evidence that they are complying with their military obligations or are exempt from them. Recital 18 also clearly states that the burden of proof lies with the person applying for temporary protection. If no document can be produced to prove this, the applicant will be refused temporary protection. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office)

			6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. A check is carried out via the TPP (Temporary Protection Platform) to ascertain whether temporary protection has already been granted in another Member State. (Source: Belgian Immigration Office)
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Actions has been taken at the national level regarding an amendment to the Decision of the Council of Ministers on granting temporary protection. In practice, Article 2 of the Decision (EU) 2026/1912 remains in effect at this time, given the obligation of Member States to comply with the requirement set forth in Article 2. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? In addition to the documents, specified in the Decision, other evidence demonstrating compliance with the conditions of Article 2 is accepted and assessed on a case-by-case basis. Practice shows that a wide variety of documents—differing in type and content—are

			submitted, making it difficult to compile an exhaustive list. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Practice shows that, in addition to a printout from the app, Ukrainian citizens demonstrate personal access to the application, allowing for a comparison between the information presented to the authority and the data contained within the app. There is currently no unified approach; guidance and instructions from the European Commission are awaited. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. No. Updated guidelines from the EC are awaited to ensure a unified approach. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? The applicant is informed of the need to submit additional documents proving that they have fulfilled their military obligations or are exempt from them.

			6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. Where necessary, checks are carried out using the EU Temporary Protection Registration Platform.
	EMN NCP Croatia	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? At its session held on September 17, 2026, the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted a Decision extending temporary protection in the Republic of Croatia for displaced persons from Ukraine until March 4, 2028. The said Decision also stipulates that temporary protection shall be granted in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? An exit stamp in the travel document (affixed by Ukrainian authorities) is primarily accepted as proof of lawful departure from Ukraine, such departure may also be verified by consulting the Entry/Exit System. If the lawfulness of the departure from Ukraine cannot be established

			in the aforementioned manner, the applicant must submit an appropriate official document from the competent Ukrainian authorities confirming that the person has fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine or is exempt from doing so. Acceptable examples of such documentation include the "Reserv+" app record or other official documents issued by competent Ukrainian authorities, such as a document from the Embassy of Ukraine, clearly indicating that the person has fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine or is exempt from them, and thus departed Ukraine lawfully in accordance with Ukrainian regulations. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. In cases where proof of fulfillment of military obligations in Ukraine is provided via the Reserv+ app, but doubts arise regarding compliance with the requirements or the sufficiency or authenticity of the evidence, the applicant will be required to submit additional documentation, the burden of proving compliance rests with the applicant. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. The Ministry of the Interior has issued instructions to all police administrations processing applications for temporary protection regarding the extension of temporary protection until March 4, 2028, and a new requirement for granting temporary protection related to military obligations in Ukraine. The instructions provide procedural guidelines and emphasize that an exit stamp from Ukraine is primarily accepted as proof of lawful departure, as a rule, this stamp should not be older than 90 days calculated from the date the application for temporary

			protection is submitted. If a person does not possess an exit stamp, a check of the Entry/Exit System may be accepted as proof of lawful departure from Ukraine. If the required information cannot be established in these ways, the applicant will be asked to provide an appropriate official document from competent Ukrainian authorities confirming that the person has fulfilled their military obligations or is exempt from doing so, such as a document from the "Reserv+" application (a sample of which was provided with the instructions). This document must contain at least personal details (full name, date of birth) and information regarding whether the person is exempt from military obligations in Ukraine, as well as the validity period of the exemption. Other official documents from competent Ukrainian authorities, such as a document issued by the Embassy of Ukraine, may also be accepted, provided they contain the aforementioned information and clearly indicate that the person left Ukraine lawfully in accordance with Ukrainian regulations and has fulfilled their military obligations or is exempt from them. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? If the fulfillment of military obligations or exemption hence cannot be verified based on an exit stamp from Ukraine or by consulting the Entry/Exit System, the applicant will be required to provide proof that they left Ukraine legally in accordance with Ukrainian regulations and that they have fulfilled or are exempt from military obligations as specified above. The burden of proof lies with the applicant. If the person fails to provide such proof despite being requested to do so, or if the proof provided is deemed insufficient, temporary protection will not be granted.

			6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. In situations where (following the entry into force of new conditions regarding military obligations in Ukraine) an application for temporary protection is submitted by a person who was granted temporary protection in another Member State prior to the entry into force of those new conditions, it is also necessary to demonstrate that the person has fulfilled, or is exempt from fulfilling, military obligations in Ukraine.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? The Cyprus Asylum Service (CAS) of the Deputy Ministry of Migration and International Protection is planning to implement this requirement as soon as possible. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the Reserv+ application verified by the Ukrainian embassy.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Not yet. However, as adoption is imminent, the Cyprus Asylum Service of the Deputy Ministry intends to shape national guidelines, instructions and administrative practices upon implementation. CAS stipulates that males under 23 years old nearing conscription age, as well as those who have reached the age of 23, should present documents certifying their eligibility for receiving Temporary Protection. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? As this process has not yet been implemented, CAS has not had the opportunity to gain practical experience in managing such cases. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain.

			The verification of registration for TP in another member state is carried out using the TP platform.
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. The Czech Republic has applied the requirement to applications lodged since 5 August 2026. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Applicants must submit a valid electronic military registration document ("eVOD") generated through the Reserv+ application operated by the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence. The following forms of evidence are accepted: A paper copy of the eVOD (electronic military registration document) available through the Reserv+ application. Other formats, such as screenshots, are not accepted. When lodging the application, the applicant must demonstrate that the document is up to date by showing their profile directly in the Reserv+ application on their phone to an officer at the regional assistance centre for people fleeing the war in Ukraine.

			A paper copy of the eVOD officially certified by a Ukrainian diplomatic mission. The certified document must be no more than three working days old when the application for temporary protection is lodged. A Ukrainian border exit stamp dated on or after 5 August 2026 in a valid Ukrainian travel document, together with an eVOD. The eVOD must be submitted and verified as described in point 1 or 2. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Verification is carried out in person by checking the paper eVOD against the document displayed directly in the applicant's Reserv+ application. Alternatively, verification relies on certification by the Ukrainian Embassy in the Czech Republic, subject to the three-working-day requirement described above. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. No. No specific guidelines have been adopted so far. The current practice is based on the relevant Implementing Decision and is applied as described in answers 2 and 3. CZ is awaiting further guidance from the Commission on this matter. Compliance with military obligations is checked for Ukrainian male applicants aged 18 to 60. Applicants aged 18 to 22 must demonstrate registration in Reserv+ and submit a valid eVOD.

			Applicants aged 23 to 60 must demonstrate that they have been permanently removed from the military register. Information describing these requirements is available on the Ministry of the Interior's Information Portal for Foreigners. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? The application for temporary protection is considered inadmissible where an applicant subject to the requirement fails to provide the necessary evidence of compliance with military obligations. The substantive legal basis is Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912. The inadmissibility of the application for temporary protection does not, in itself, preclude the person from remaining under the standard visa-free regime, provided that all applicable conditions are met, including the limit of 90 days in any 180-day period. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. The Ministry of the Interior verifies whether an applicant holds or has previously held temporary protection in another Member State through the Temporary Protection Platform (TPP), which facilitates the exchange of information on temporary protection registrations

			between Member States. If an applicant currently holds temporary protection in another Member State, the application for temporary protection in the Czech Republic is inadmissible, regardless of whether the applicant fulfils the military-obligations requirement. Previous temporary protection in another Member State does not, in itself, exempt an applicant from the military-obligations requirement when applying in the Czech Republic. The exemption under Article 2 concerns persons who enjoyed temporary protection in the same Member State on or before 4 August 2026 and have continuously retained that status there.
	EMN NCP Finland	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? We require the applicant to present—in paper or electronic form (for example, in the Reserv+ application)—an easily verifiable official document confirming that the person in question has been released from military obligations or has fulfilled them, as specified in the Implementing Decision.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. We aim to verify the actual existence of the documents presented by the customer. Where possible, we attempt to verify the authenticity of the document—for example, by examining the security features of documents presented as originals. It is not possible to verify the authenticity of electronic documents obtained via the Reserv+ application. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. There are no official guidelines, but there are instructions regarding practical work and the processing of applications. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? The applicant is heard when the application is submitted. If necessary, the applicant is heard separately in writing at a later stage and given a time limit to submit documents in accordance with the national Administrative Procedure Act (434/2003; amendments up to 893/2015 included). If the requirements are not met, a negative decision is issued, along with a removal decision if necessary. The negative decision is issued pursuant to Section 109 of the Aliens Act. The decision-making process takes into account the burden of proof incumbent on the applicant, as stated in the Implementing Decision.

			6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. By examining the information on the TPD Platform and by hearing the applicant.
	EMN NCP Greece	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Greece has been applying the requirement since Monday 24/8/2026, based on Decision No. 4507/09.01.2026 of the Minister of Migration and Asylum (extending the original Decision 131035/04.03.2022) and following Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Primarily, lawful crossing of the border upon exit from Ukraine or an exit stamp in the passport serves as evidence. If this cannot be confirmed, an easily verifiable official document (in paper or electronic form), including one obtained via the Reserv+ application, must be provided, validated by the Ukrainian Embassy in Athens or the Consulate General in Thessaloniki, certifying fulfillment of or exemption from military obligations. The burden of proof lies with the applicant.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Greece explicitly accepts Reserv+ as a source of an electronic document. In practice, however, a document generated via Reserv+ is not sufficient on its own — it must be accompanied by validation from the Ukrainian Embassy or Consulate General in Greece before it is accepted by the Greek Asylum Service. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Greece has adopted the circular itself as the national administrative instruction, which provides that at the pre-scheduled appointment for full registration, a person who is both liable and eligible (based on age/gender) for military service in Ukraine must present the relevant official documents. A copy of the document is then scanned and archived electronically at the service point, before the person is issued the temporary protection beneficiary card. The Country of Origin Information Report (January 2026) drafted by the COI Unit of the Procedures and Training Department as well as any other updated source is taken into account. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? Greece follows a graduated procedure. If the documents are not presented at the first

			appointment, the appointment is marked "INCOMPLETE" and a new appointment is scheduled. If the person does not attend the new appointment, it is marked "DID NOT ATTEND." If the person attends the new appointment but still does not provide the documents, the status of the temporary protection right is recorded as "NOT GRANTED." The legal basis for this is Article 2, and in particular recitals 16-18, of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. Greece applies the exception provided for in the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912, for persons already enjoying temporary protection before or on 30 July 2026. The requirement does not apply to people who were enjoying temporary protection in a specific Member State before or on 30 July 2026 and continue to hold that status in that same Member State.: If, however, the person no longer holds that status in that particular Member State and subsequently applies for a residence permit in Greece, the standard requirement to provide evidence of military obligations applies. The circular does not describe a separate formal verification mechanism, such as cross-checking with another Member State, beyond this case-by-case exception and re-assessment logic.
	**EMN NCP Hungary**	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so?

			No. Hungary has chosen to maintain the existing personal scope of temporary protection, in line with Article 7 of Council Directive 2001/55/EC, which allows Member States to extend temporary protection, on a national basis, to additional categories of persons displaced for the same reasons and from the same country or region of origin. The requirement laid down in Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 concerning compliance with military obligations in Ukraine has therefore not yet been implemented in Hungary. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? N/A 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. N/A

			5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? N/A 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. N/A
	EMN NCP Ireland	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. Ireland implemented the revised eligibility requirements with effect 05 August 2026. Applicants for Temporary Protection are required to demonstrate that they were authorised under Ukrainian law to leave the territory of Ukraine and to provide acceptable evidence of that authorisation. Applicants unable to provide sufficient evidence may not be eligible for Temporary Protection. Ireland notes that a corrigendum to Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 amended the relevant dates. Article 2 applies from 05 August 2026 and does not apply to persons enjoying Temporary Protection in a given Member State on or before 04

			August 2026 who continuously retain that status in that Member State thereafter. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Applicants are required to provide evidence demonstrating that they do not have any military obligations in Ukraine. This could include evidence that they were authorised under Ukrainian law to leave Ukraine e.g. an exit stamp in their passport or evidence in the Reserve+ App. If applicants cannot provide either of these two thing, they were asked to contact the Ukrainian Embassy or some other authority in Ukraine who can provide evidence that they do not have a military obligation. Evidence is considered having regard to the circumstances of the individual case and the applicable Ukrainian requirements. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Ireland accepts relevant evidence in electronic form where appropriate. Applicants are asked to download the Reserv+App and to enter their details into it. If the APP confirms that they have no military obligation then we accept that as evidence. If the App states that they are not registered then we ask them to provide further evidence as outlined in Q2 above. If email evidence is submitted from another source, Irish authorities ask that it is on headed notepaper, refers specifically to the person concerned and contains a valid stamp.

			4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Yes. Ireland has implemented administrative arrangements for assessment of applications under the revised eligibility requirements. Public information for applicants has also been updated on the Irish Immigration Service website (https://www.irishimmigration.ie/information-on-temporary-protection-for-people-fleeing-the-conflict-in-ukraine/). 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? Where an applicant is unable to provide sufficient evidence demonstrating that they meet the applicable requirements, Temporary Protection is refused. Applicants may subsequently make a further application if they can provide further information or evidence for consideration. A number of applicants initially refused since 5 August 2026 have provided further information and have been granted Temporary Protection subsequently. The relevant EU legal basis is Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912. This provides that Temporary Protection shall only be granted to persons who satisfy their military obligations in Ukraine, upon presenting, where applicable, proof of this. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain.

			In general, Ireland does not grant Temporary Protection where the applicant has already been granted Temporary Protection in another EU Member State. The applicant's previous Temporary Protection status in another Member State is verified through the TP Platform as part of the assessment process. Each case is dealt with individually and there may be limited cases where persons with TP in another EU Member State will be granted in Ireland if they have close family already availing of TP in the State.
	EMN NCP Latvia	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Exit stamps showing legal departure from Ukraine, official document in paper or digital format confirming exemption or fulfillment of military duties. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Digital document presented through Reserv+ application is considered as a valid proof of the

			exemption from military obligation. We do not carry out any other checks or verification. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. No. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? Each applicant is given a reasonable time to submit all the necessary documents. If the applicant cannot provide required documentation, the application is rejected based on provisions of the national Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians and the Council Implementing Decision 2026/1912. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. New eligibility criteria is applied to any person who comes from another Member State, i.e. that person must prove their exemption from military obligation.

	EMN NCP Lithuania	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Exit stamps in the passport and records in the EU Entry/Exit System (EES) confirming the border crossing are accepted. If no such stamps or records are available, the applicant is asked to provide a certificate from the Reserv+ application. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. The applicant is required to log in to the Reserv+ application so that the authenticity of the information provided can be verified. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?.

			The assessment is carried out in stages. If the person already holds valid temporary protection in Lithuania or another EU Member State, no further verification is required. Otherwise, lawful departure from Ukraine is verified on the basis of records in the EU Entry/Exit System (EES) or exit stamps in the passport. In the case of travel across the Ukraine–Moldova border, the passport should contain two dated stamps, one issued by the Ukrainian authorities and one by the Moldovan authorities. If no such records or stamps are available, the applicant is required to provide an official Ukrainian Reserv+ certificate. The certificate is accepted only if it explicitly states that the person is exempt from military obligations or has fulfilled those obligations. Other information, such as a deferment of military service, completion of training, or postponement of conscription, is not sufficient for this purpose, and the application is not accepted even if such a certificate has been submitted. The authenticity of the Reserv+ certificate must also be verifiable in the application. If the applicant cannot log in to Reserv+ and the original certificate therefore cannot be checked, the application is not accepted. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? Where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence, the application and supporting documents are not accepted. In such cases, the application is considered not to have been submitted.

			6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. The application is accepted, and the information on temporary protection previously granted by another Member State is verified through the temporary protection registration platform.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes, Luxembourg has implemented the new requirement as of 5 August 2026. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? In principle, Luxembourg will accept an exit stamp, a stamp in the passport when crossing the border and any other document proving that the individual is exempted from military obligations in Ukraine. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain.

			Yes, documents obtained through digital tools, such as Reserv+, are accepted. However, if doubts remain regarding the authenticity or credibility of the documents provided, additional supporting evidence may be requested. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. There are no specific guidelines for handling these cases. Each case is assessed on an individual basis. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? Applicants are given an additional week to provide the required supporting documents. If they are unable to provide the required proof, they will not be granted temporary protection in Luxembourg. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. The EU Platform for temporary protection can be used to verify whether an applicant has already been granted temporary protection in another country. It is important to note that the

			new requirement concerning military obligations also applies to beneficiaries of temporary protection granted by another Member State who subsequently apply for temporary protection in Luxembourg.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. Ukrainian nationals that have applied for temporary protection on or after August 5 2026, have to prove that they have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? The IND (Dutch Immigration and naturalisation service) first asks for an exit stamp in the passport. In the case the applicant does not have such a stamp, or the stamp is older than 90 days, the IND accepts other, easily verifiable, official documents. The IND accept documents issued via the Reserv+ application or military registration documents in paper (1). IND/SBJZ, 'IB 2026/34 RTB scopebeperking dienstplichtigen', 7 December 2026, https://puc.overheid.nl/ind/doc/PUC_1423279_1/1/, last accessed on 14 September 2026.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. The IND asks the applicant to show a live screen of the Reserv+ application. That means no screenshots or copies (1). IND/SBJZ, 'IB 2026/34 RTB scopebeperking dienstplichtigen', 7 December 2026, https://puc.overheid.nl/ind/doc/PUC_1423279_1/1/, last accessed on 14 September 2026. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Yes. An 'informatiebericht' (information notice) has been published. This document includes instructions on how to handle these cases. It mentions that the new requirement following from Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 is applicable on all Ukrainian men, in the ages between 23-60 years old. It also mentions that the burden of proof is on the applicant. The applicant has to provide evidence that he has complied with his military obligations or is exempted from such obligations. The IND first asks for an exit stamp in the passport. In the case the applicant does not have such a stamp, or the stamp is older than 90 days, the IND accepts other, easily verifiable, official documents. The IND accepts documents issued via the Reserv+ application or military registration documents in paper. The documents have to include personal data, status on military obligations (exempted/fulfilled) and period of validity. If needed, the applicant has to provide a translation of the documents (1). IND/SBJZ, 'IB 2026/34 RTB scopebeperking dienstplichtigen', 7 December 2026, https://puc.overheid.nl/ind/doc/PUC_1423279_1/1/, last accessed on 14 September 2026.

			5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? If the applicant cannot provide the required evidence, the application is refused. The legal basis is Article 2 of the Council Decision 2026/1912, which states that the temporary protection referred to in Article 2 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and as extended, where applicable, by Article 1 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1460 or by Article 1 of this Decision, shall only be granted to those who satisfy their military obligations in Ukraine, upon presenting, where applicable, proof thereof. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. First, the IND can check stamps in passports. The IND can consult the European Entry/Exit System (EES) if stamps in passports are missing or are unclear. The IND can also consult the Temporary Protection Platform (TPP). Finally, the IND can contact other Member States for information. This is however not a standard practice (1). IND/SBJZ, 'IB 2026/34 RTB scopebeperking dienstplichtigen', 7 December 2026, https://puc.overheid.nl/ind/doc/PUC_1423279_1/1/, last accessed on 14 September 2026.
	EMN NCP Poland	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in

			Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? YES 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? The practical implementation of the new requirements for granting temporary protection to Ukrainian citizens in Poland is based on the first, simplified level of verification recommended for EU Member States directly bordering Ukraine. As of 31 July 2026, for every new applicant who has legally crossed the border from Ukraine into Poland through an established border crossing point, it is presumed that they departed their country in compliance with Ukrainian military service obligations. The act of legal entry itself is considered primary evidence of meeting this criterion, as the verification of departure legality and compliance with military regulations rests directly with Ukrainian border officials at the exit point. Consequently, verifying or requesting additional documentation—such as physical certificates of exemption from military service, separate exit permits, or digital records from the Reserv+ application—is not required as a standard practice in every case. Furthermore, the absence of a Ukrainian exit stamp in a passport does not constitute grounds for questioning the legality of departure or automatically referring the individual to secondary inspection, as exit stamps are generally not affixed by default in Ukraine unless specifically requested by the citizen. Enhanced, detailed verification is applied exclusively in cases where specific discrepancies or suspicious circumstances arise, or when it is impossible to confirm lawful departure from

			Ukraine. Such situations specifically include the lack of a valid travel document, doubts regarding the manner of crossing the external border, or an inability to confirm lawful exit. In these exceptional cases, the applicant must present an official paper or digital document from the Reserv+ application confirming their military status and the validity period of any exemption. All these rules apply exclusively from 31 July 2026 onwards and concern only new arrivals. Individuals who were already granted temporary protection prior to this date retain their status and are not subjected to retroactive screening or required to submit military documents due to the entry into force of these updated guidelines. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Guidance for verifying digital submissions includes reference screenshots of the Reserv+ interface in Ukrainian and English provided by the European Commission. Documents screenshots of the Reserv+ application must display data enabling the applicant's identification, their status regarding military obligations, and, if applicable, the period of exemption. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. YES. Specific national administrative Key Guidelines & Practices have been issued following Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912: External Border Crossing (Direct Entry from

			Ukraine) for Border Guards and Internal Border Entry for Municipal authorities during processing applications for a PESEL UKR number. These are documents for internal use only. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? When an applicant cannot confirm legal departure or when justified doubts arise, the authority requests an official paper or electronic document (e.g., via Reserv+) confirming military status or exemption. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. Beneficiaries of temporary protection which has been granted before 31 July 2026 are not subject to the new military obligation check and maintain their status. Whether a foreign national has been granted temporary protection in another Member State can be verified using the EU TPP platform.
	**EMN NCP Slovakia**	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so?

			Yes, the new rules are applied by the Slovak Republic from 6 August 2026 and apply to men from Ukraine aged 18 to 60 who submit a new or repeated application. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? As of 6 August 2026, the Slovak Republic applies a two-level system of verification of whether the applicant for temporary protection in the Slovak Republic meets the conditions for granting it due to the fulfilment of military obligations under Ukrainian law: Verification level 1 – legal crossing of the external border. The Foreign Police Department (FPD) will request from the applicant for temporary protection proof of legal crossing of the external border with Ukraine at the border crossing, namely: a) in the form of presentation of a valid travel document with an exit stamp of the Ukrainian border authorities not older than 90 days before submitting the application for temporary protection. (In case of doubt, the FPD can verify the authenticity of the exit stamp by comparing the date and time indicated on the exit stamp with the record of entry across the external border in EES.) The Ukrainian border authorities carry out checks on each person's military commitments, so there is reason to assume that the person (with an exit stamp in the passport) has crossed the external border legally in "accordance with conscription", and the FPD does not have to verify this fact additionally; or b) verification in EES whether the person has legally crossed the external border with Ukraine within a period of 90 days retrospectively, in case the exit stamp of the Ukrainian border authorities is absent from the valid travel document. Verification level 2 – Submission of alternative documents. In case that the applicant for

			temporary protection cannot prove that he has legally crossed the external border with Ukraine according to point 1 (e.g. he does not have a valid travel document, the travel document lacks the exit stamp of the Ukrainian border authorities and the EES does not contain a record or the person claims that he cannot obtain an exit stamp, etc.), the FPD will request a certificate or official document from the applicant confirming that he has fulfilled his military obligations in Ukraine, i.e. he is either exempt from military obligations in Ukraine or that he has fulfilled these obligations. The official document confirming that a person has fulfilled his military obligations in Ukraine is an electronic military registration document from the 'Reserv+' application developed by the Ukrainian authorities, to which Ukrainian nationals have access. The 'Reserv+' application displays a record that must contain at least: personal data of the person concerned (name, surname, date of birth), whether the person is exempt from military service and, if so, the temporal validity of this exemption. A person can submit a document from the "Reserv+" application to the FPD: a) in paper form, officially certified by an employee of the Embassy of Ukraine, or b) in paper form, not verified by an employee of the Embassy of Ukraine. In this case, the FPD further verifies the authenticity of the submitted (unverified) document, via the "Reserv+" application installed in the applicant's electronic device (e.g. mobile phone). The FPD directly inspects the applicant's electronic device (e.g. mobile phone), and verifies the required facts in the created account in the "Reserv+" application in the applicant's name. It is not acceptable for the applicant to submit a screenshot of the screen or an image or printout from "Reserv+"; it must be a live verification by the FPD employee. Inspection cannot be forced by the FPD employee, it must be a voluntary provision of inspection by the applicant. As part of the verification of the fulfilment of military obligations of applicants for temporary protection, the FPD distinguishes the following age categories: a) men aged 18 – 22 years – it

			is sufficient to prove registration in the "Reserv+" application, and it does not have to be an exemption from conscription, but only the registration in this application, b) men aged 23-60 years – they must prove the recorded information about exclusion from military service (i.e. actual exemption/exemption, not just registration). Due to the fact that the above document is currently not available in languages other than Ukrainian, the FPD requires applicants to translate it into either English or Slovak. Incomplete information in the document in question, in particular whether the person is exempt from military obligations in Ukraine or not, is not considered sufficient evidence to obtain temporary protection. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who were granted temporary protection before 6 August 2026 and who continuously maintain this status after that date (including the automatic extension of temporary protection) will not retrospectively prove the fulfilment of military obligations in Ukraine, i.e. the FPD will not retroactively require such proof. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. See response to question 2. The military registration document from the "Reserv+" application must be submitted in paper form. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Yes, the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police has issued an internal guideline on this matter, which unifies the procedure for the registration of temporary protection in application practice

			in line with Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 of 30 July 2026 extending the temporary protection introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382. The guideline comprises also a specimen of the document confirming that the person has fulfilled his military obligations in Ukraine (electronic military registration document from the "Reserv+" application) in English and Slovak. Since this is an internal document we are not able to provide the copy, however the procedure is described in question 2. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? If a citizen of Ukraine is unable to prove that he has legally left Ukraine or is exempt from military service, his application for temporary protection is rejected, as the burden of proof in this case lies with the foreigner, due to failure to meet the conditions for granting it with reference to Section 63 of Act No. 69/2026 Coll. on International Protection and on Amendments to Certain Acts, in conjunction with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912, while these also represent the legal basis for this procedure. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain.

			See our response to AHQ 2026.45 Temporary Protection Applications Following Temporary Protection in Another Member State.
	EMN NCP Slovenia	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes. 2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? Exit stamp in the passport and/or documents issued via the "Reserv+" application. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. Communication through the Ukranian consulate in Slovenia. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?.

			Yes. A shortened version of instructions from the EC were sent to administrative units, responsible for temporary protection decisions. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis? The application is refused as per the Law on Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. Any application for temporary protection on the territory of Slovenia is taken as a new (first) application. Possession of temporary protection in another EU member state is checked via Solidarity platform.
	**EMN NCP Sweden**	**Yes**	1. Has your Member State already implemented the requirement in order to grant temporary protection is granted only to Ukrainian nationals who have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912? YES/NO. If you answer No, can you please indicate when do you plan to do so? Yes, Sweden has implemented the requirements regarding applications submitted for the first time from the 5 August onwards, in accordance with Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912.

			2. What documents or evidence does your Member State accept to verify that an applicant has fulfilled, or is exempted from, military obligations in Ukraine (e.g. exit stamp in the passport, documents issued via the "Reserv+" application, etc.)? The Swedish implementing body, the Swedish Migration Agency notes that Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 does not define any specific group, and that recital 20 of the Decision specifically emphasizes that Ukrainian nationals may have military obligations regardless of gender and age. At the moment the Swedish Migration Agency has decided that men aged 23 to 65 must present proof that they have fulfilled their military obligations in Ukraine, or that they are exempt from such obligations. The group was defined with consideration to the ability to present evidence, which means that the question of who is generally subject to military obligations in Ukraine does not in itself determine the definition of the current group that must present proof. The question regarding limitations of the target group has been submitted to the Commission, pending the coming operational guidelines. In Sweden, the applicant is required to submit a passport or a copy of the passport pages with an exit stamp. If this cannot be presented, an easily verifiable official document (in paper or electronic form), primarily obtained via the Reserv+ application (i.e. e-VOD), should be provided. If this is not possible, other official documents can in theory be sufficient; however, information and/or documentation from Reserv+ should be accessible regarding this specific target group. The burden of proof lies with the applicant.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, and you accept documents through digital tools and platform (e.g. Reserv+) how does you corroborate their authenticity? Please explain. The assessment of submitted evidence is based on the translation of the information in the means of proof while also taking COI into account. Sweden does not currently require any validation from Ukrainian authorities as a general rule. However, the circumstances in a specific case may necessitate further investigative measures, which could include verification or other forms of authenticity checks. 4. Has your Member State adopted specific national guidelines, instructions, or administrative practices for handling these cases? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please describe them (and if possible, provide a copy)?. Yes, Sweden has procedural support through standard operating procedure manuals as well as an updated application process regarding the e-service for applications for temporary protection and/or the paper application form (if that is used). In short, a person who is presumed to be subject to military service in Ukraine (based on age/gender, see above under 2) must present the relevant official documents. Before an assessment and decision on eligibility for temporary protection are made a copy of the document is scanned and archived electronically in the case processing system. 5. How does your Member State handle cases where the applicant cannot provide the required evidence (e.g. it is refused, suspended until the obtention of the documents)? What is the legal basis?

			Sweden adopts a similar process to Greece, whereby the applicant is required to present evidence at the application stage. If they fail to do so, the applicant is contacted and informed of this obligation. If no evidence is presented, the applicant is informed that they do not meet the requirements for temporary protection and asked whether they wish to apply for international protection or a residence permit on other grounds. If so, the applicant is referred to the relevant process. Regardless of whether the applicant chooses to apply for international protection or a residence permit on other grounds, the application for temporary protection will be rejected. 6. If a beneficiary of temporary protection in another Member State which was granted before 30/07/2026 comes to your Member State and apply for temporary protection, how does your Member State verifies the granting of the TP by the other Member State? Please explain. As noted under question 1, Sweden applies Article 2 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1912 to all applications for temporary protection submitted from the 5 August onwards, unless the individual already holds a valid temporary protection residence permit in Sweden at the time of application. Consequently, individuals who are beneficiaries of temporary protection in another Member State, but not in Sweden, must still meet the criteria in Article 2 in order to be eligible for temporary protection in Sweden. However, the fact that an individual holds temporary protection in another Member State does not preclude them from being granted a temporary protection residence permit in Sweden. There is therefore no reason to verify whether temporary protection has been granted in another Member State.

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