

Disclaimer: We kindly ask to acknowledge that due to the diverse and heterogeneous nature of the questions and the dynamic pandemic situation some of the information might be incomplete or only correct for the time being. Thus, please consider the date and date of the last update with the below information. All available information was provided by a country representative from the PHIRI network during or in connection to the respective meeting.

Date: 14.03.2022 Last update: 18.03.2022

Table 1: Country response: Health screening for refugees from Ukraine

Country	Topic: Health screening for refugees from Ukraine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there any health screening protocol that is being put in place for arriving refugees from Ukraine in your country at the moment (concerning COVID-19 and/or other screenings)? • COVID-19 certificates from Ukraine have been established as equivalent to EU certificates in the Commission Implementing Decision 2021/1380. Are there mandatory stipulations for entry of refugees arriving to your country from Ukraine when it comes to COVID-19 vaccination status, and/or is there a non-mandatory vaccination offer for arriving refugees? • Are (and if so how are) additional vaccinations and vaccination history recorded for refugees from Ukraine in your country?
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No there is no specific program for screening of Ukrainians reaching Albania. They receive healthcare services based on their needs. • No there is not mandatory for this category of population. • For the moment no except those vaccines needed according the Albanian vaccination program.
Austria	<p>Health checks are being conducted in the initial reception centre for refugees from Ukraine in Vienna. These include SARS-CoV-2 antigen and PCR tests. Refugees who test positive will be relocated to a quarantine facility.</p> <p>https://www.ots.at/presseaussendung/OTS_20220304_OT0103/humanitaeres-ankunfts-zentrum-wien-fuer-gefluechtete-aus-der-ukraine-eroeffnet https://www.vienna.at/ukraine-fluechtlinge-in-wien-gesundheitscheck-und-corona-impfung-moeglich/7320973</p> <p>The entry requirements for Austria were changed on 02.03.2022 for persons coming to Austria as a result of armed conflict. They are now exempt from the obligation to provide proof of vaccinations, recovery or tests.</p> <p>https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20011574</p> <p>Refugees with an address in Vienna can receive COVID-19 vaccination for free. Individuals who have received primary immunization with Sputnik V can receive a booster vaccination with an mRNA vaccine. https://start.wien.gv.at/ukraine/de</p> <p>Other Austrian regions are planning similar steps. https://www.krone.at/2645825</p> <p>Refugees from Ukraine receive free access to healthcare in the primary care sector. https://orf.at/stories/3252384/</p>
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first arrival of Ukrainian displaced people is expected on the 7th of March. They will stay a few days in two temporary shelter places and then be moved to individual housing in different municipalities in Belgium. The total number of displaced people that will arrive is yet unknown and might be difficult to estimate, since people might arrive directly through contacts here (family or friends). Currently, there is no screening at arrival. The regional health authorities are putting in place a system for TB screening. A letter was also sent to all GPs and hospitals to inform them about the possible health risks, in particular vaccine-preventable diseases (with the recommendation of catch-up vaccination). People can have immediately access to the health care system and insurance (mutuelle) once they are registered in a municipality. • Arriving refugees don't have to follow the measures in place for regular travelers (no certificate requested). They can have access to free COVID vaccination through the vaccination centers still in place.
Croatia	<p>Accommodation is offered to the refugees and they are tested upon entering the accommodation. Their vaccination certificate is accepted as well as their medical history. If refugees are in private accommodation, they are not tested. If someone tests positive, they are isolated and separate accommodation is offered to them. So far, there are not many refugees arriving in Croatia.</p>

	In addition to the verbal response, the following information was shared in the chat: treatment and vaccines are offered for free to Ukrainian refugees in Croatia.
Czech Republic	<p>There are currently many refugees arriving in Czechia. It is not easy to accommodate all of them. There are currently no special health screenings or health checks. Vaccination centers have been changed to refugee-centers. There is no special testing and no special vaccination procedure because Croatia is simply trying to accommodate the arriving refugees.</p> <p>There are two problems: 1. Coverage by health insurance is currently not available for refugees. A corresponding law is currently being drafted to ensure health insurance coverage for refugees. 2. We are not only dealing with Covid-19 and Covid-19 vaccination but also with other infectious diseases (e.g. tuberculosis). Many children will be integrated into Czech schools. Therefore, the Czechia is also thinking about vaccination against other diseases.</p>
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, emergency medical and dental care, Covid-19 testing and vaccination, and healthcare services related to the protection of public health are guaranteed for Ukrainian war refugees who have been granted temporary protection. <p>A primary health check is performed by ambulance services (emergent health care-need for hospitalisation) at the reception Centres. The secondary health check is carried out at the hospitals of the hospital network. During this health check, patients will undergo a general medical and infectious disease examination, are vaccinated if necessary, and the required prescriptions are issued. Ukrainian war refugees can address their health concerns (renewing prescriptions, chronic illnesses, other issues) at family health Centres. Pharmacies will also sell medicinal products, except for narcotic and psychotropic medicines, based on physical prescriptions issued in Ukraine. The Estonian state also funds the provision of treatment services provided to Ukrainian refugees in relation to HIV, tuberculosis, or the consumption of narcotic drugs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The border crossing restrictions enacted to stop the spread of Covid-19, including the obligation to present a Covid-19 certificate, do not apply to Ukrainian citizens and their direct descendants (children, grandchildren) and ascendants (parents, grandparents). Quarantine rules extend to war refugees. Refugees arriving in Estonia must remain in isolation for 7 days if they do not have proof of vaccination against Covid-19 or of coronavirus recovery. Refugees diagnosed with coronavirus, must remain in quarantine for 10 days. A Covid-19 certificate is not required when entering the reception and accommodation centres. <p>Non-mandatory Covid-19 vaccination is offered to refugees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying for temporary protection will afford refugees the same access to different services and benefits as Estonian residents have, including immunisation of children according to the national immunisation schedule
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to § 62 of the Asylum Act (AsylG), asylum seekers required to undergo a medical examination for communicable diseases (e. g. tuberculosis, measles) in order to prevent transmissions in communal accommodation and, if necessary, to be able to initiate appropriate measures for the treatment of communicable diseases. The supreme health authority of the Land or an authority designated by it shall determine the extent of the medical examination and the physician to conduct the examination. <p>Since refugees from Ukraine are not necessarily covered by this law, the corresponding regulation at this time would be the Corona Virus Entry Ordinance (CoronaEinreiseV). In general, all persons entering Germany who have reached the age of 12 should present a negative test certificate, a vaccination certificate or proof of recovery upon entry. In view of the war in Ukraine, a pragmatic solution could be found: Persons entering the country from Ukraine who are not considered vaccinated or recovered in Germany, or who cannot prove this, can still carry out a test after arrival in DEU. The requirement "on entry" is interpreted broadly in this case. Point of care SARS-CoV-2 antigen-tests and COVID-19 vaccination are free of charge for persons entering from the Ukraine. References partially in German:</p> <p>https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_asylvfg/englisch_asylvfg.html</p> <p>https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/en/service/gesetze-und-verordnungen/guv-19-lp/coronavirus-einreiseverordnung.html</p> <p>https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/GesundAZ/F/Flucht/Erstaufnahme/Erstaufnahme_Tab.html;jsessionid=80E88C011A8DA893222F32E72A08A4A7.internet092?nn=13263868</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recommendations of the EU Council on the restriction of travel in Europe (Council Recommendation 2020/912) allow travel by persons in need of international protection or protection on other humanitarian grounds. Irrespective of this, the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations must be complied with. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/en/service/gesetze-und-verordnungen/guv-19-lp/coronavirus-einreiseverordnung.html <p>Ukraine has no longer been classified as a high-risk area since 27 February 2022. Thus, according to the ordinance, there is only a general obligation to test before entry, but no longer a quarantine and registration requirement.</p>



	<p>The Federal Police will deal pragmatically with the situation in the case of war refugees and displaced persons. Among other things, voluntary tests will be offered at the border upon entry. In case of symptoms of COVID-19, medical professionals will be consulted. Reference in German: https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/AsylFluechtlingschutz/ResettlementRelocation/InformationenEinreiseUkraine/informationen-einreise-ukraine-node.html#doc1110318bodyText1</p>
Ireland	<p>As of Sunday 6 March 2022, travelers to Ireland (including Ukrainian refugees) are not required to show proof of vaccination, proof of recovery or a negative PCR test result upon arrival. There are also no post-arrival testing or quarantine requirements for travelers to Ireland. When Ukrainian refugees arrive at Dublin Airport, they will be supported to present to an Immigration Officer, who will ask some basic questions in relation to their needs, having identified them as a potential beneficiary of the Temporary Protection Directive. They will then be brought to the reception centre that has been set up in Dublin Airport specifically for refugees arriving in Ireland – it is essentially a ‘one-stop shop’ where they can get supplies such as food, toiletries, toys, sim cards etc. They will be given a permission letter by the Department of Justice confirming that they have been granted Temporary Protection under the EU Directive. They can also register for a Personal Public Service (PPS) number which will enable them to apply for public services (e.g., medical card for access to free healthcare).</p> <p>Ukrainian nationals will be able to get the same health services as Irish citizens. This includes access to Covid-19 vaccinations, GPs, community care and hospital or emergency care, as well as access to services for children’s health, mental health, disabilities, maternity care, older people and many more. The HSE (national health service in Ireland) is finalizing a plan that will include a rapid health needs assessment to provide for the health needs of new arrivals, including public health measures arising from COVID-19. This assessment will include rapid access to basic priority GP / primary care of Ukrainian refugees in hotels/communities. The aim of the GP Primary care service is to be available for acute illnesses, provide ongoing clinical care of priority medical conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, chronic illness plus acute care / triage of illnesses.</p> <p>In addition, HSE public health doctors / team are working closely with Immigration and IPAS (International Protection Accommodation Services) to do risk assessments in relation to Covid and other health issues including infectious diseases. The priority upon entry is to have good information and Covid supports on hand and arrange a rapid health response in congregated settings as well as in the community. More information is available from: (also available in Ukrainian & Russian)</p> <p>https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/bc537-irelands-response-to-the-situation-in-ukraine/?referrer=http://www.gov.ie/ukraine/ https://www2.hse.ie/services/healthcare-in-ireland/ukrainian-refugees.html</p>
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new circular issued by the Ministry of Health, “Ukraine Crisis - First Indications for Local Health Authorities” has indicated that, beyond citizenship, for those who are "without digital Passenger Locator Form or green Covid-19 certification, the territorially competent ASL will carry out the diagnostic tests within 48 hours of entry, if not at the moment of entry into the national borders ". According to the provisions, then, all those who will be identified as positive for coronavirus or contacts of a positive, following the screening that is carried out, for example, at the Reception Points, will be managed according to current national legislation. In addition, indications were also given in the circular of the MoH for "the administration of anti-Covid vaccines and other routine vaccinations for this population at risk". Indications have been also given for the anti-Covid vaccination: The Ministry of Health has alerted the regions to prepare resources to guarantee anti-Covid tampons and vaccines for Ukrainian refugees. The national Health System has to guarantee the administration of vaccines "to all subjects from 5 years of age who declare not to be vaccinated or do not have documentation certifying vaccination, including the booster dose for subjects from 12 years of age". • Based on the data available at the time of this writing, the coverage vaccination for COVID-19 in Ukraine is around 35% of the population, representing one among the lowest in Europe. The vaccines authorized in Ukraine correspond, for the most part, to those authorized by the EMA or equivalent (Comirnaty, COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen, Covishield, Spikevax, Vaxzevria), to which the Coronavac vaccine (Sinovac) is added. • For routine vaccinations, the Ukrainian vaccination schedule provides for the following vaccinations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hepatitis B - TBC - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio - Haemophilus influenzae b - Measles, Mumps, Rubella <p>Recommendations for minors up to the age of 18 years:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subject never vaccinated, with insufficient documentation and uncertain vaccination status: it is recommended the offer of provided vaccinations, in relation to age, according to the calendar of the National Plan of Vaccinal prevention. - Subject regularly vaccinated in the country of origin and providing adequately documented vaccination status: the offer of provided vaccinations is recommended, in relation to age, according to the calendar of the National Vaccine Prevention Plan, for the eventual completion of the cycle of primary vaccination or subsequent boosters. <p>Recommendations for adults (≥ 18 years old): For unvaccinated adults or with uncertain vaccination status, it is recommended to offer the following vaccinations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio - Measles, Mumps, Rubella (except pregnant women) - Chickenpox (evaluate) - Hepatitis B (HBV) in case of negative screening (evaluate)
Malta	<p>Malta has a restrictive entry policy. New arrivals from the red list can only enter if they are fully vaccinated. It is generally not possible to enter Malta with a recovery certificate or test (if you do, you must be quarantined). Ukraine is still on the dark red country list. However, refugees can fly in without presenting their vaccination certificate or a negative test - all that is done when they are already in the country. If they are vaccinated, they must spend a week in quarantine, if they are not vaccinated, 2 weeks. Currently, not many refugees arrive in Malta. There are plans to ask refugees to be vaccinated, not only against Covid-19, but also against polio and MMR (vaccination rates for these diseases are relatively low in the Ukrainian population). Currently, there is no information on pet screening (rabies is endemic in Ukraine). However, since only Ryanair flies from Ukraine to Malta and Ryanair does not allow pets, this is not a big problem (so far).</p> <p>There are communication problems with the refugees, as many do not speak English very well. More resources are needed in Malta to address vaccination hesitancy among the refugees.</p> <p>In addition, treatment and vaccines are being offered for free to Ukrainian refugees.</p>
Norway	<p>As of 12th February 2022, there are no restrictions for people arriving to Norway. No news rules have been put into place with regards to the crises in Ukraine yet.</p>
Poland	<p>Since February 24, the day of the beginning of Russia's aggression, over 1.7 million refugees from Ukraine have crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border (data source: Border Guard, data as of March 13th). On Saturday (March 12th, 2022) a law on helping Ukrainian citizens in connection with an armed conflict on the territory of that country entered into force. The document, among others, contains provisions on access to the public health service. https://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/D2022000058301.pdf</p> <p>According to the law, the stay of Ukrainians who came to Poland after Russia's attack on Ukraine and declared their intention to stay in Poland will be considered legal for 18 months, starting from February 24th. The law will also regulate the issue of extending the stay of Ukrainians who were already legally in Poland before Russia's attack on Ukraine. Dates incl. validity of a national visa or residence permits that fall after February 24th, will be extended until December 31, 2022. Ukrainian citizens who come to Poland will also be able to obtain a PESEL number (Personal Identification Number) after confirming their identity. The solutions of the regulation also provide for making it easier for Ukrainians to use digital services – e.g. they will be able to set up a Trusted Profile. Ukrainians whose stay in Poland will be legalized will be able to work in Poland, gain access to health care and education. The act provides that every citizen of Ukraine - legally residing in Poland since February 24 this year. - will have guaranteed access to the public health care system. The National Health Fund will pay for each medical service for a Ukrainian citizen in the public health service. The financing of these benefits will be guaranteed from the state budget. However, these benefits exclude spa treatment and spa rehabilitation, as well as the administration of medicinal products issued to recipients under the health policy programs of the Minister of Health. The law also provides for the possibility of providing free psychological assistance to refugees from Ukraine. On the other hand, Ukrainians who are licensed to practice as a doctor, dentist, nurse or midwife will be able to obtain permission to practice in Poland. The detailed procedure and method of financing the costs of services will be specified in the contract concluded between the minister competent for health and the president of the National Health Fund.</p> <p>At present there is no obligation to quarantine or test, the immunological status of refugees is not checked - in the current situation it is impossible to do that. However, the Minister of Health introduced the possibility of vaccinating foreigners of Ukrainian nationality as part of the National Program for</p>



Vaccination against Covid-19. The recommended vaccine is Vaccine Janssen J&J (single dose vaccine) for people over 18 years of age. In the recommended vaccination schedules, it is also possible to use other preparations available under the National Vaccine Program against Covid-19. MRNA vaccines should be used for persons under 18 who are eligible for vaccination (children and adolescents). In the case of continuation of the initiated vaccination scheme, it should be carried out on the principles communicated by the Ministry of Health to vaccination points and currently in force in the implemented National Vaccine Program against Covid-19. <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/szczepienia-przeciw-covid-19-cudzoziemcow-narodowosci-ukrainskiej>

Communication of the Minister of Health of March 10th 2022: <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/komunikat-w-sprawie-realizacji-szczepien-ochronnych-u-dzieci-ktore-przekroczyly-granice-rzeczypospolitej-polskiej-z-ukraina-w-zwiazku-z-konfliktem-zbrojnym-na-terytorium-tego-panstwa> (languages: Polish and Ukrainian)

The Minister of Health informs that services related to the implementation of preventive vaccinations of children residing in Poland in connection with the armed conflict in Ukraine as part of the preventive vaccination calendar (Protective Vaccination Program - PSO for 2022) should be provided in entities performing medical activities in the field of primary health care and take place according to the following rules:

1. Persons staying on the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period of less than three months may voluntarily undergo preventive vaccinations specified in the Protective Vaccination Program as obligatory for citizens of the Republic of Poland, with the use of vaccines made available by sanitary and epidemiological stations on the current terms.
2. Neonatal vaccination against tuberculosis and hepatitis B, as well as further vaccinations provided for in the Protective Vaccination Program, are obligatory for children born in the territory of the Republic of Poland.
3. Post-exposure vaccinations, which are required to ensure the health and life of the patient (tetanus, rabies), should be carried out immediately in accordance with the doctor's decision.
4. Vaccinations are documented in the immunization card or in the vaccination eCard, Vaccination Booklet and medical documentation.
5. The primary health care physician caring for the child shall decide on the commencement, continuation or supplementation of the implementation of protective vaccinations with PSO for 2022, including the dates of vaccinations, in accordance with an individual vaccination schedule.
6. Persons under the age of 19 residing in the territory of the Republic of Poland for more than three months are required to undergo preventive vaccinations in accordance with the Preventive Vaccination Program.

Guidelines on how to vaccinate children from Ukraine in connection with an armed conflict in that country:

<https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/uzupelnienie-komunikatu-z-dnia-4-marca-2022-r-w-sprawie-realizacji-szczepien-ochronnych-u-dzieci-ktore-przekroczyly-granice-rzeczypospolitej-polskiej-z-ukraina-w-zwiazku-z-konfliktem-zbrojnym-na-terytorium-tego-panstwa-o-wytyczne-dotyczace-sposobu-realizacji-szczepien-u-dzieci-na-podstawie-programu-szczepien-ochronnych-psy-na-2022-rok> (languages: Polish and Ukrainian)

In accordance with the position of the Team for Protective Vaccinations, the Minister of Health recommends the implementation of protective vaccinations from the day of arrival to Poland in children up to 19 years of age, not vaccinated against infectious diseases, according to the Individual Vaccination Calendar (IKSz), established by the doctor qualifying for vaccination on the basis of the Protective Vaccination Programme (PSO) for 2022 r., with the use of vaccines made available by sanitary and epidemiological stations on the current terms.

When a child is not vaccinated, parents or guardians should be encouraged to immunize their child under the PSO for 2022.

The priority actions should be:

- vaccination against measles with the MMR vaccine (against measles, mumps and rubella) in the youngest group of children in the second year of life,
- vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis according to age,
- hepatitis B according to age,
- vaccination against COVID-19 (except PSO). Important additional information:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people staying in our country for more than 3 months from the date of crossing the border, are required to undergo preventive vaccinations or have a vaccination confirmation in accordance with the applicable PSO for 2022, - in the absence of medical records of vaccinations, the child should be treated as unvaccinated and specific vaccinations should be recommended, - in the case of hospitalized children with unknown vaccination status, the status of immunity against viral hepatitis should be assessed by testing the level of anti-HBs antibody, - routine serological testing to determine the status of immunization is not recommended, - keeping records of the child's vaccinations in accordance with the applicable recommendations, including electronic documentation of preventive vaccinations in the vaccination e-card, - • information on the valuation of the service and the method of settlement for the services provided will be provided through the National Health Fund.
Portugal	Portugal has a large Ukrainian community, which facilitates communication with incoming refugees. Portugal has a national health care system, and refugees are considered normal citizens. Therefore, they can access vaccinations and tests just like Portuguese citizens.
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no screening protocol for now. • There is no additional requests for entering besides those before war started. https://www.mfa.gov.rs/en/citizens/travel-serbia/covid-19-entry-requirements • See link above. Everyone who wants to be vaccinated in Serbia can request vaccination free of charge. <p>Refugees can use specific phone number. https://kirs.gov.rs/cir/aktuelno/kontakt-telefon-i-imejl-adresa-za-izbeglice-iz-ukrajine-i-one-koji-su-ih-primili-u-srbiji/3901 The new specific camp for Ukrainian refugees received first migrants. https://kirs.gov.rs/cir/aktuelno/dnevnik-ukrajinske-krize-prve-izbeglice-smestene-u-ca-vranje/3907</p>
Slovakia	<p>The Ukrainian refugees are accommodated with hosting families(facilities) asap. After a brief identification and registration they receive a health insurance card, and then are optionally navigated to regional hospitals for examination and eventually vaccination. The Covid-19 status is not the main issue. We bear in mind that UA has a neglected incidence of TB, and children vaccination is far below standard. Delayed treatment of chronic diseases included. We have decades of experience handling refugees from Balkan crisis, first Crym war, Iraq, and Syria. No new protocols were necessary. We accept Ukrainian Covid-19 certificates. We offer vaccination, and create a Slovak digital record. Generally we are able to compile a DCC for any citizen(national or foreign) partly vaccinated in third country after the vaccination history is verified.</p> <p>Anybody who holds a health insurance card, has an electronic health record in our „government ehealth cloud“. Vaccination history is recorded in Patient Summary, which is a subdivision of electronic health record</p> <p>This all applies to Ukrainian refugees who declare a wish to stay in Slovakia. Those who are targeting to third countries are provided with emergency care. All Ukrainian refugees without restriction become insurees of the state for a period of one month. Public transport is free of charge. The period could be extended.</p>
Slovenia	There are around 200 refugees at official centers, and around 3.000 are privately accommodated. Last week the government decided that refugees are temporary protection including the permit to work, a social security number and access to education. A meeting is currently being held at the Ministry of Health regarding health checks and vaccination procedures. It is not yet clear what measures will be taken (more information will be provided).
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukrainian refugees who arriving to Spain are not required to have a vaccination certificate or PCR, they will have general health examination, not exclusively for coronavirus. The specifications for this health examination will be addressed in the working group that the Government of Spain has created to coordinate the arrival of refugees from Ukraine. <p>https://www.heraldo.es/noticias/nacional/2022/03/04/los-ucranianos-podran-venir-a-espana-sin-pcr-ni-certificado-de-vacunacion-1557539.html#</p> <p>On March 9th temporary protection for the Ukrainian refugees for one year (that can be extended until three) was approved. This temporary protection includes residence and work permit as well as health care assistance.</p> <p>https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2022/03/10/pdfs/BOE-A-2022-3715.pdf</p> <p>https://www.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/ucrania/quia_desplazados_ucranianos.pdf</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anticovid protocol of Spain establishes that citizens from the vast majority of countries (also from most of the states of the European Union) must present a health control form and a Spain Travel Health (SpTH) QR code before boarding and at the health controls upon arrival in Spain, and with which they must show they have the vaccination certificate, a negative diagnostic test or the recovery certificate (https://www.spth.gob.es/). The specific regulation for Ukrainian refugees now established by the Government eliminates the requirement to have all this documentation before boarding and delays the performance of the mandatory health controls and the necessary diagnostic tests upon arrival in the country at the time of landing. https://www.epe.es/es/economia/20220303/espana-facilita-salida-refugiados-ucrania-13320310 • On March 14th, the Vaccine Advisory Committee (CAV) of the Spanish Association of Paediatrics published recommendations for vaccination to Ukrainian refugees. https://vacunasaep.org/profesionales/noticias/Ucrania-refugiados-actualizacion-vacunal <p>Ukraine is one of the European countries with the highest rate of vaccine reluctance and rejection. One barrier could be the misinformation campaigns against vaccination promoted by Russia. For this reason, Ukrainian refugees in Spain will undoubtedly collide with this barrier, which will require a patient and careful approach to the population. https://vacunasaep.org/profesionales/noticias/Ucrania-situacion-de-las-vacunaciones</p>
United Kingdom	<p>There are systems in place for migrants in general: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/assessing-new-patients-from-overseas-migrant-health-guide and an older one on refugees: https://www.england.nhs.uk/south/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/06/refugee-health-protocol.pdf</p>



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