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## **The Portuguese special protection regime to displaced Ukrainians**

### **ABSTRACT**

The war in Ukraine caused a major humanitarian crisis, leading thousands of civilians to leave the country and seek refuge in third countries.

As such, rather than being migrants the people fleeing this war shall be considered as refugees in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

Moreover, the EU Temporary Protection Directive[1] created a special procedure to deal with a “mass influx” of people in need of international protection. Due to the war in Ukraine, this Directive was activated by an EU Council Decision.[2]

In response to this need for assistance and protection for refugees, Portugal presented a plan for their reception, having established a legal regime delimiting criteria for their protection, as well as the scope of temporary protection to be granted, the Law Decree 24-B/2022.

We propose to analyze the protection regime granted, considering the criteria defined by Public International Law and European Union Law, to assess the convenience, opportunity, and sufficiency of the measures implemented, proposing solutions consistent with the humanitarian crisis experienced in Europe, and the reception and integration of these migrants.

[1] Council Directive 2001/55/EC of July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.

[2] (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.