Displaced people put roots down in new communities

13 December 2018 – Delegation of the European Union

According to the latest EU-funded IOM survey, the National Monitoring System, IDPs in Ukraine tend to stay in their current places of residence and build relationships with host communities. Close to two-thirds of the IDPs interviewed by IOM reported that they have been staying in their current place of residence for over three years. Over one-third of the IDPs interviewed nation-wide have been stating that they would not return to their places of origin even after the end of the conflict.

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Ukraine and Lithuania sign intergovernmental agreement on labour migration

7 December 2018 – Government Portal

Ukraine and the Republic of Lithuania signed an intergovernmental agreement on employment and cooperation in the field of labour migration. The agreement will strengthen cooperation for protection of rights and interests of Ukrainian citizens working in Lithuania, and Lithuanian citizens working in Ukraine, as well as the fight against illegal employment.

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Ukrainians became the largest foreign community in Lithuania

20 January 2018 – The Baltic Times

Almost 17,000 Ukrainians residing in Lithuania make up the largest community in the country. According to the Department of Migration of Lithuania, from early 2018 to the beginning of 2019, the number of Ukrainians living in Lithuania increased by 42 per cent. The total number of foreign citizens residing in Lithuania increased by 17.5 per cent over the last year. The citizens of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Belarus accounted for 84 per cent of all foreigners living in Lithuania. The foreigners make up slightly more than two per cent of the country's population.

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Ukraine stops issuing visas at international airports

2 January 2019 – Ukrinform

Starting from 1 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine has stopped issuing visas to foreigners at the international airports upon arrival in the country and expanded the e-visa functionality. From now on the grounds for issuance of an e-visa include business, private, tourist travels as well as trips with the purpose of receiving medical treatment, taking part in the activities in field of culture, science, education, sports, and performing professional duties for foreign media representatives. Since 1 January 2019, the Ukrainian e-visa fee is USD 85.

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Five more Chinese cities launch six-day visa-free transit policy for Ukrainians

1 January 2019 – Xinhua

The citizens of Ukraine and 52 other countries can stay for up to six days on the territory of five more Chinese cities without a visa: Qingdao, Xiamen, Wuhan, Chengdu, Kunming. Passengers are required to carry effective international travel certificates and have definite onward travel within 144 hours, when entering those five cities.

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Ukraine's State Border Guard Service reports 93 million border crossings in 2018

21 December 2018 – 112.International

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine confirms the growth of the general passenger traffic. In 2018, the passenger traffic through the Ukrainian border reached 93 million crossings. Almost one-third of them, or 27 million, were those by foreigners. The statistics demonstrates a steady tendency of the increase in the number of foreign citizens who cross the Ukrainian border.

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Poland becomes the entry point for Ukrainians travelling to EU without visas

3 January 2019 – Ukrinform

According to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the most active movement of Ukrainians under visa-free travel is recorded at border crossing points with Poland (694,000 crossings), as well as by air (674,000 crossings). The Hungarian (248,000 crossings), Romanian (236,000) and Slovak (142,000) sections of the border also remain active.

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Martial law came to an end in Ukraine after 30 days

26 December 2018 – BBC

Martial law declared in parts of Ukraine has ended after 30 days, amid continuing tensions with the Russian Federation in the Kerch Strait. The measure was in force in ten regions along the Black Sea and the borders with the Russian Federation, Belarus and Moldova. It was declared after the capture of three Ukrainian naval vessels and 24 sailors by Russian forces in November. During the emergency, Ukrainian armed forces were put on combat readiness and reservists were called up.

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