

Ukrainians in Canada: Special Immigration Measures and Supports for Temporary Residents

CLEO Lunch and Learn Series Part 1: June 23, 2022

Presenter and Q+A document (companion document to webinar) written by:
Immigration Lawyer Heather Neufeld, Connecting Ottawa

Disclaimer: This is legal information only, not to be taken as legal advice in any way.

Table of Contents

1. [What is the Canada Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel \(CUAET\) and what makes it unique compared to a regular visitor visa?](#)
2. [Who is arriving in Canada on CUAET?](#)
3. [When Ukrainians traveling on CUAET arrive at the border, what immigration status are they given?](#)
4. [Do individuals arriving through CUAET automatically receive a three-year open work permit?](#)
5. [If a Ukrainian arriving on CUAET does not receive their open work permit on arrival at the border, how do they obtain a three-year open work permit?](#)
6. [How can Ukrainians arriving in Canada remove the medical restrictions on their open work permit?](#)
7. [Do individuals arriving through CUAET automatically receive a study permit?](#)
8. [If a Ukrainian already in Canada needs to change or extend their immigration status, do they use the IRCC online CUAET portal to do so?](#)
9. [If a Ukrainian arrives in Canada on a visitor visa they obtained before the war started, rather than on CUAET, how do they extend their stay in Canada beyond the standard six months permitted for a visitor?](#)
10. [How does a Ukrainian student who is already in Canada extend their stay?](#)
11. [How does a Ukrainian visitor or worker already in Canada obtain an additional three-year open work permit?](#)
12. [What can a Ukrainian in Canada do if they arrived on a visitor visa that is expiring soon or on a single-entry visitor visa and they want to be able to leave and re-enter Canada?](#)

13. [If a Ukrainian in Canada is a failed refugee claimant or is undocumented, do they qualify for the CUAET visitor visa and three-year open work permit?](#)
14. [What can a Ukrainian in Canada do if they arrived on a visitor visa that is expiring soon or on a single-entry visitor visa and they want to be able to leave and re-enter Canada?](#)
15. [If a Ukrainian in Canada is a failed refugee claimant or is undocumented, do they qualify for the CUAET visitor visa and three-year open work permit?](#)
16. [Is Canada still deporting people to Ukraine?](#)
17. [Does a special pathway to permanent residence exist for Ukrainians arriving on CUAET or already in Canada?](#)
18. [Is there a special program for Ukrainians in Canada to sponsor family members like parents and siblings?](#)
19. [Are refugee claims from Ukrainians being prioritized by the Immigration and Refugee Board?](#)
20. [Should Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on CUAET make a refugee claim?](#)
21. [Is it possible to withdraw a refugee claim in progress and to submit an application under the CUAET program instead?](#)
22. [What is the best way to contact IRCC regarding Ukrainian cases?](#)
23. [Is the federal government providing any financial support directly to Ukrainian families?](#)
24. [How does a Ukrainian obtain federal temporary financial support if they do not have a visitor record, work permit or study permit with the required CUAET notation?](#)
25. [Do Ukrainians arriving through the CUAET qualify for Ontario Works \(social assistance\)?](#)
26. [Is the province of Ontario providing any emergency financial support to Ukrainians?](#)
27. [Do Ukrainians have to obtain a social insurance number \(SIN\) in order to receive federal or provincial financial assistance?](#)
28. [Do Ukrainians arriving as temporary residents through CUAET qualify for the Ontario Health Insurance Program?](#)

29. [Do Ukrainian children qualify to attend primary and secondary school in Ontario without a study permit even if they are technically visitors?](#)
30. [Do Ukrainians arriving through CUAET qualify for the Ontario Disability Support Program \(ODSP\)?](#)
31. [Do Ukrainian university students with a study permit qualify for OSAP?](#)
32. [Do Ukrainian university students on a study permit qualify for domestic tuition fees?](#)
33. [Do Ukrainians arriving on CUAET qualify for Canada Child Benefit?](#)
34. [Participant Questions and Answers from the webinar](#)

What is the Canada Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) and what makes it unique compared to a regular visitor visa?

- The CUAET is a type of visitor visa which allows Ukrainians and their spouses and dependent children to enter and leave Canada during a ten-year period, staying in Canada for three years at a time.
- Individuals with a CUAET visitor visa can stay for three years in Canada more than once during a ten-year period. Before the first three-year stay in Canada ends, they can either apply to extend their stay from inside Canada or they may leave Canada and re-enter as a visitor again (assuming that their visitor visa is valid).
- See full details concerning CUAET here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/cuaet.html>
- Ukrainian nationals and their family members may apply for the CUAET visitor visa from anywhere in the world.
- CUAET is intended to be a temporary stream, not a resettlement program.
- The CUAET visitor visa can only be issued for the length of someone's passport so if they only have two years left on their passport, they will receive a two-year visa rather than a ten-year visa. They will have to apply to extend their visa from inside Canada after they renew their passport if they want to be able to leave Canada and re-enter.
- Keep in mind that a CUAET visitor visa to enter and leave and re-enter Canada may be valid as long as ten years but the length of time a person can stay in Canada each time is up to three years (the validity of their visitor record).
- Ukrainian nationals who don't have a valid passport may be issued a temporary resident permit.
- Family members of Ukrainian nationals are required to have a valid passport.

- There is no fee to apply for the CUAET visitor visa.
- Individuals can apply for a three-year open work permit at the same time they apply for their CUAET visitor visa.
- Apply for the CUAET here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/portal-application-ukraine-cuaet.html>
- All CUAET applications must be submitted online through IRCC's CUAET portal. Paper applications are not possible.

Who is arriving in Canada on CUAET?

- *The CUAET program is available to Ukrainian nationals (citizens of Ukraine) and their immediate family members regardless of nationality and location.
- The family members a Ukrainian national can include on their application are their spouse or common-law partner and their dependent children.
- Other family members like parents and siblings do not qualify as family members.
- Spouses, common-law partners, and dependent children applying for the CUAET due to their relationship to a Ukrainian national must prove the relationship through documents such as a marriage or birth certificate.
- Example: A Ukrainian cannot include their sister on their application. However, the sister could submit her own application if she is Ukrainian or married to a Ukrainian.

When Ukrainians traveling on CUAET arrive at the border, what immigration status are they given?

- Visitor if they applied for the CUAET visitor visa only. They should be given a three-year visitor record document at the border. This gives them the right to remain in Canada for three years rather than the normal six months for visitors.
- Worker if they applied for the three-year open work permit together with their CUAET visitor visa application and receive the printed work permit on arrival at the port of entry.
- Student if they are given their study permit at the port of entry.

Do individuals arriving through CUAET automatically receive a three-year open work permit?

- Individuals arriving on CUAET do not automatically receive a three-year open work permit. They must either:
 - Apply for one through their online CUAET application before coming to Canada (answer yes to the question of whether you would like to work in Canada).
 - Request a work permit from CBSA at the port of entry, or
 - Apply for an open work permit from inside Canada once they arrive.
- Work permits should be printed by CBSA at the port of entry for individuals who applied for one through their CUAET application.

If a Ukrainian arriving on CUAET does not receive their open work permit on arrival at the border, how do they obtain a three-year open work permit?

- An individual who did not receive their open work permit at the port of entry may complete an online application for an open work permit from inside Canada.

- The application to use is found here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/apply.html>
- When completing the work permit application form, be sure to write the following so that IRCC knows it is a work permit application for a Ukrainian who qualifies for a three-year open work permit:
 - In the Details of intended work in Canada section, select "Open Work Permit" as the type of work permit you're applying for.
 - Enter "UKRAINE 2022" as the Job title.
 - Enter "Ukraine 2022 public policy—open work permit" in the Brief description of duties field

How can Ukrainians arriving in Canada remove the medical restrictions on their open work permit?

- Many Ukrainians are arriving with a "restricted" work permit because they did not undergo an immigration medical exam before arrival.
- This means they are not permitted to work in certain jobs such as health care, schools, childcare and agriculture.
- To have these restrictions removed from an individual's work permit, they must undergo a chest x-ray and blood test within 90 days of arrival to Canada. See details here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/ukraine-open-work-permit.html#medical>
- Unfortunately, IRCC is very vague about the details so the best way to obtain the right medical exam is to go for an up-front medical exam with an IRCC panel physician.
- See the list of panel physicians for Ontario at: [Panel Physicians \(cic.gc.ca\)](https://www.cic.gc.ca)

- After undergoing the medical exam, a Ukrainian can then apply to change the conditions on their open work permit. There is no cost to do this. As part of the online application, they need to upload proof that they completed their medical exam.
- The application to change conditions on the work permit can be found here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/apply.html>
- Ukrainians can continue to work using their restricted work permit until the new one arrives. They simply cannot work in the restricted occupations mentioned above until they receive the permit without conditions.

Do individuals arriving through CUAET automatically receive a study permit?

- Individuals who arrive on CUAET, who are over age 18 and who want to study at a post-secondary institution must apply for a study permit on arrival in Canada. They can request the study permit at the port of entry. If they do not receive their study permit at the port of entry, they can apply for an initial study permit from inside Canada.
- Applications will be prioritized, fees waived, and the study permit issued for the length of the individual's studies.
- For full details see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/study.html>
- Elementary and high school students arriving on CUAET can register for and start attending school as soon as they arrive in Canada without applying for a study permit.

If a Ukrainian already in Canada needs to change or extend their immigration status, do they use the IRCC online CUAET portal to do so?

- The CUAET portal is only to apply for the CUAET visitor visa from abroad.
- To apply for a visitor record, work permit or study permit from inside Canada, a Ukrainian or their family member must use an IRCC Secure Account. The same is true if they want to extend their status or change conditions on their work permit.
- They must also use an IRCC Secure Account to apply for a new visitor visa from inside Canada.
- To set up an IRCC Secure Account or sign into an existing account, go to:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/account.html>

If a Ukrainian arrives in Canada on a visitor visa they obtained before the war started, rather than on CUAET, how do they extend their stay in Canada beyond the standard six months permitted for a visitor?

- To extend their stay as a visitor, the Ukrainian must:
 - Currently be in Canada as a visitor.
 - Apply online for a visitor record before their current status expires.
- An individual can apply to extend their status as a visitor even if they already lost their visitor status as long as no more than 90 days have past since it expired.
- They need to apply to restore their previous status and pay the restoration fee (CAN\$200).
- Ukrainians and their immediate family members are exempt from paying the \$100 processing fee for a visitor record.

- When a Ukrainian or their family member completes the online application to extend their stay in Canada as a visitor, they must answer Yes to the fee exemption question on the application form.
- In the IMM 5708 form, under Details of visit to Canada, enter both of the following:
 - Select "Other" as the purpose of visit (box 1).
 - Write "UKRAINE 2022" in the Other field.
- The application to extend an individual's stay as a visitor is here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/visit-canada/extend-stay/apply.html>

How does a Ukrainian student who is already in Canada extend their stay?

- Ukrainians and their immediate family members (spouses and dependent children) inside Canada can extend their stay as a student if:
 - They have valid visitor status or hold a work or study permit or;
 - They previously had one of those forms of status and applied to extend it before it expired (meaning they have maintained status while awaiting the decision) or;
 - Their status expired but they are eligible to restore it (meaning it expired less than 90 days ago).
- Ukrainians and their family members are exempt from the \$150 study permit fee but they must pay the \$200 restoration fee if they lost their temporary resident status (visitor, worker or student) and are restoring it.
- See full details at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/study.html>
- Those who already have a study permit expiring soon can apply to extend it.
- See full details on extending a study permit at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/extend-study-permit/how-to-apply.html>

- To prove that a Ukrainian or their family member qualifies for priority processing for their study permit and is exempt from paying the study permit fee, they must select the following options in the "tuition payment" section of their application:
 - "Other" for expenses paid.
 - "UKRAINE 2022" for other description.
- The application to apply for a study permit from inside Canada is here:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides/guide-5552-applying-change-conditions-extend-your-stay-canada-student.html>

- The application to extend a study permit from inside Canada is here:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/extend-study-permit/how-to-apply.html>

How does a Ukrainian visitor or worker already in Canada obtain an additional three-year open work permit?

- All Ukrainian visitors, students, and workers and their spouses and dependent children inside Canada are eligible for an open work permit for three years.
- An open work permit means that someone may work for any employer.
- To obtain an open work permit to work for any employer, a Ukrainian currently in Canada as a visitor, worker or student must:
 - Either currently have status as a visitor, worker or student, be awaiting an extension of that status which they submitted before their status expired, or be eligible to restore their status (paying the \$200 restoration fee).
 - Apply for an "open" work permit.
- Ukrainians and their immediate family members are exempt from paying the work permit processing fee (CAN\$155) and the open work permit holder fee (CAN\$100).
- Note that if a Ukrainian is in Canada on an employer-specific work permit, they can only work for the employer on their employer-specific work permit until their open work permit is approved.

- See full details concerning Ukrainians' right to apply for a three-year open work permit from inside Canada here:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/ukraine-open-work-permit.html#canada>

- Be sure to read the complete guide to applying for an open work permit at:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides/guide-5553-applying-change-conditions-extend-your-stay-canada-worker.html#5553E5>

- The page to apply for the work permit is here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/apply.html>

What can a Ukrainian in Canada do if they arrived on a visitor visa that is expiring soon or on a single-entry visitor visa and they want to be able to leave and re-enter Canada?

- A temporary resident visa (visitor visa) is the document that permits someone to leave Canada and re-enter.
- A visitor record is the document Ukrainians and their family members receive at the port of entry which says they have visitor status and that they can stay in Canada for three years at once.
- Some Ukrainians may want to take a trip outside Canada during the three years they can stay here at once. However, they may have a visitor visa that expired or they may have a visitor visa that was only valid for one entry. They must apply from inside Canada for a new visitor visa. Their study permit or work permit is not a visa.
- Ukrainians and their immediate family members can apply for a new visitor visa from inside Canada if they meet all the conditions below:
 - They are already in Canada
 - They already hold a valid study or work permit
 - They want to leave and return to Canada
 - Their existing visitor visa is expired or was valid for only one entry.
- To apply for a visitor visa from inside Canada go to:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/visit-canada/apply-new-temporary-resident-visa-within-canada.html>

- If a Ukrainian in Canada only has visitor status and does not have a work or study permit, they do not qualify to apply for a new visitor visa from inside Canada. They must first apply for an open work permit.
- Only once they receive that work permit can they apply for a visitor visa from inside Canada. This means they have two steps to complete instead of just one: open work permit application and then eventually a visitor visa application.

If a Ukrainian in Canada is a failed refugee claimant or is undocumented, do they qualify for the CUAET visitor visa and three-year open work permit?

- Failed refugee claimants and other individuals without status do not qualify for the CUAET measures because they do not have valid temporary resident status as a visitor, worker or student.
- However, they may be able to obtain a regular open work permit. If an individual is under a removal order that cannot be enforced, they qualify for an open work permit.
- Since Canada has an Administrative deferral of Removals in place for Ukraine, all Ukrainians in Canada, even undocumented ones, qualify for an open work permit. However, the work permit will not be for three years like a CUAET work permit.
- To obtain the open work permit for someone under an unenforceable removal order, the Ukrainian must complete the same in-Canada open work permit application as all other Ukrainians found at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/apply.html>
- Note that an open work permit for individuals under an unenforceable removal order does not give the Ukrainian status in Canada as a worker and does not qualify them to apply for a visitor visa to leave and re-enter Canada.

Is Canada still deporting people to Ukraine?

- The Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) has put in place an administrative deferral of removal (ADR) for Ukraine.
- An ADR is a temporary measure that halts deportations to a particular country.
- An individual who is inadmissible to Canada on grounds of criminality, international or human rights violations, organized crime, or security can still be deported to Ukraine despite the ADR.
- Once the situation in Ukraine improves, the ADR may be lifted and Ukrainians with removal orders in effect may be deported.

Does a special pathway to permanent residence exist for Ukrainians arriving on CUAET or already in Canada?

- Unfortunately, there is currently no special pathway to permanent residence for Ukrainians residing in Canada as temporary residents (visitors, workers, students).
- Ukrainians may eventually have to apply for permanent residence on humanitarian and compassionate grounds or through an economic immigration program such as the Canadian Experience Class or a Provincial Nominee Program.
- Note that, even if a Ukrainian meets basic eligibility criteria for an economic immigration program, this does not mean they will be selected. It will depend on how they rank compared to other applicants in areas such as length of skilled employment in Canada, age, education level and language ability.
- Economic programs are extremely competitive and the Ukrainians will be competing with individuals who have very high education and native English skills from English-speaking countries.

- Ukrainians hoping to eventually qualify for permanent residence based on their skilled work in Canada will need to start by reaching a high level of English or French and working in skilled employment that falls under the skill category O, A or B in the National Occupational Classification (NOC).

- To review the NOC and the classification of jobs, see:

<https://noc.esdc.gc.ca/Home/Welcome/4d655901c5a8499d8af705bb2a3aee03?GoCTemplateCulture=en-CA>

- For eligibility criteria for Canadian Experience Class, see:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/eligibility/canadian-experience-class.html>

- For the Ontario Immigrant Nominee Program (provincial nominee program), see:

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-immigrant-nominee-program-oinp>

- Note that the Ontario Immigrant Nominee Program is very restrictive, and the government has not invited anyone to apply for permanent residence based on the Canadian Experience Class since last September.
- We are hearing that the Minister of immigration may be developing a special permanent residence pathway for Ukrainians so it is best to wait a bit and see, meanwhile studying English and gaining work experience in Canada.

Is there a special program for Ukrainians in Canada to sponsor family members like parents and siblings?

- The government of Canada has not created any special sponsorship program to allow Ukrainians to sponsor relatives such as parents and siblings.

- Individuals sponsoring Ukrainian spouses, common-law partners and dependent children through regular family class sponsorship are supposed to have their applications expedited.
- If an individual submits a sponsorship application for a Ukrainian spouse, partner or child, they should submit a request through the crisis web form for the case to be expedited and include the identifier “Ukraine 2022” in their web form submission.
- The crisis web form is here: <https://secure.cic.gc.ca/ClientContact/en/Crisis>

Are refugee claims from Ukrainians being prioritized by the Immigration and Refugee Board?

- The Immigration and Refugee Board is expediting refugee claims and refugee appeals made by Ukrainians, as well as sponsorship appeals concerning Ukrainians.
- The Immigration and Refugee Board reports that it only has a small number of Ukrainian files pending.

Should Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on CUAET make a refugee claim?

- Making a refugee claim is very risky. The average processing time is around 24 months and the situation in Ukraine may change a lot by that time.
- Even if an individual has their refugee hearing soon, there is a very strong chance that a decision maker will say that the person has an “internal flight alternative” to another safer part of Ukraine. It will be difficult for many Ukrainians to prove that they are at risk of persecution throughout the country and that it would be unreasonable for them to relocate anywhere within Ukraine.

- Many Ukrainians may want to return to their country in the future and a successful refugee claim means the person cannot legally return to Ukraine until they receive Canadian citizenship or they risk losing their refugee status and permanent residence.

Is it possible to withdraw a refugee claim in progress and to submit an application under the CUAET program instead?

- This is only possible if the Ukrainian's refugee claim has not yet been referred to the Immigration and Refugee Board. Referral happens after the refugee eligibility interview.
- If the individual has had their refugee eligibility interview and their claim has been referred, they no longer have temporary resident status and are not eligible for any of the CUAET measures.
- If the Individual withdraws their claim before it is referred to the IRB, they may apply for the CUAET measures such as the three-year work permit only if they currently have temporary resident status as a visitor, worker, or student. If their status expired and the 90-day restoration period has passed, they will not qualify for the CUAET measures.

What is the best way to contact IRCC regarding Ukrainian cases?

- For all immigration inquiries concerning Ukrainian cases, call IRCC's dedicated phone line at 613-321-4243.
- If contacting IRCC by web form concerning a Ukrainian case, use the keyword "Ukraine2022". Be sure to use the special IRCC crisis web form: <https://secure.cic.gc.ca/ClientContact/en/Crisis>

Is the federal government providing any financial support directly to Ukrainian families?

- The Canada-Ukraine Transitional Assistance Initiative is intended to provide direct one-time transitional financial support to individuals fleeing the invasion of Ukraine, following their arrival in Canada.
- Online application administered by Service Canada.

- Direct deposit of \$3,000 per adult and \$1,500 per child into the individual's Canadian bank account.
- When applying, an individual must provide their name exactly as listed on their bank account, their date of birth, and an original or electronic copy of a valid temporary resident status document (work permit, study permit, visitor record or temporary resident permit) with an identifying "CUAET-AVUCU" notation (IMM1442B).
- For full details of the program requirements and how to apply, see: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/settlement/get-financial-assistance.html?utm_source=fact-sheet&utm_medium=pdf&utm_campaign=ukraine.html

How does a Ukrainian obtain federal temporary financial support if they do not have a visitor record, work permit or study permit with the required CUAET notation?

- At least some government agencies understand that some Ukrainians may not have the word CUAET written on their visitor record, work permit or study permit. They may only have a 999 code indicating they were fee exempt or their document may say that the period of validity is three years, another indicator they are under the CUAET program.
- It is not yet clear if a Ukrainian applying for federal financial support without the word CUAET on their immigration document will be denied. If so, their only option is to apply to IRCC to have the CUAET notation. To do this, they would either have to apply to extend their stay as a visitor, worker or student and indicate that what they need is the CUAET notation to be added to their document. They should indicate this in a cover letter uploaded with their application.
- The problem is that it will take time to receive the new document.
- To extend visitor status, go to: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/visit-canada/extend-stay/apply.html>

- To extend a work permit, go to: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/apply.html>
- To extend a study permit, go to: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/extend-study-permit/how-to-apply.html>
- For specific questions about applying for the federal temporary financial assistance, call the information line at 1-833-760-1162
- If an application for temporary financial assistance is denied because the individual's status document lacks a CUAET notation, try calling IRCC's Ukraine hotline to discuss the situation at 613-321-4243.

Do Ukrainians arriving through the CUAET qualify for Ontario Works (social assistance)?

- Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on the CUAET are temporary residents. As a result, they do not qualify for Ontario Works.
- They are only eligible for Ontario Works if they submit an application to remain permanently, such as a refugee claim or an application for permanent residence on humanitarian and compassionate grounds. Once they initiate such an application, they qualify.

Is the province of Ontario providing any emergency financial support to Ukrainians?

- Ukrainians are eligible for a small amount of financial assistance through the province. This is called emergency assistance. It is not ongoing assistance and it is provided for specific needs, like first and last month's rent.

- Emergency Assistance is administered by Ontario Works, but recipients of Ontario Works (social assistance) are not eligible for Emergency Assistance.
- As far as we know, Ontario Works is adopting a flexible approach to deal with applications from Ukrainians for Emergency Assistance. Although Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on the CUAET must provide documentation or other information to prove financial need, Ontario Works understands that some applicants may not be able to provide bank statements because they do not have a bank account yet.
- In rare situations, Emergency Assistance might be granted multiple times but this must typically be approved by a manager.
- Ontario Works is encouraging Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on the CUAET to apply for federal financial support before requesting emergency assistance. However, Ontario Works acknowledges that there might be delays in applying for or receiving federal assistance. If this is the case, Ukrainians who arrive in Canada on the CUAET can apply for Emergency Assistance while they wait for federal support. However, they must provide documentation showing why there is a delay in receiving the federal financial support.
- To learn more, visit <https://www.ontario.ca/page/apply-emergency-assistance>

Do Ukrainians have to obtain a social insurance number (SIN) in order to receive federal or provincial financial assistance?

- No. A SIN is not required to apply for financial assistance for Ukrainians from the federal government or the provincial government.
- To receive provincial emergency assistance administered by Ontario Works, an individual who does not have a social insurance number, email address and phone number must contact their local Ontario Works office rather than applying online.
- To receive federal assistance, although a SIN is not a formal requirement, a bank account is. A bank will ask for a SIN if the individual is opening an account that earns interest or is a Registered Retirement Savings Plan. This is because interest earned on these accounts must be reported to the Canada Revenue Agency.
<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/settlement/get-financial-assistance.html>

- There is no fee to apply for a SIN. To learn more about the process, including what documents are required, visit <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/sin/apply.html>
- Note that Ukrainian temporary residents must apply for a SIN to work in Canada or to receive benefits and services from some government programs.
- Children 12 years of age or older may apply for their own SIN. Parents, legal guardians or legal representatives can apply for a SIN for children under the age of majority in their province, and for adults in their care.

Do Ukrainians arriving as temporary residents through CUAET qualify for the Ontario Health Insurance Program?

- Ukrainians who have come to Ontario under CUAET are eligible for coverage under OHIP.

There is no waiting period for OHIP for Ukrainians arriving under CUAET.

- To apply for OHIP, Ukrainians have to apply in person at Service Ontario. They must submit a completed [Registration for Ontario Health Insurance Coverage form](#)

They must also present documents that prove:

- Identity: passport or credit card, student or employee ID, valid or temporary driver's license, Ontario ID card, for example. This requirement may be difficult for newly arrived persons.
- OHIP-eligible immigration status: CUAET, work or study permit
- Ontario residency: temporary driver's license, valid Ontario driver's license, Ontario photo ID card, utility bill (cable, gas, water hydro), employer record, lease agreement, credit card statement, monthly bank account statement, phone bill. This requirement may be difficult for newly arrived persons.
- To prove Ontario residency, many Ukrainians have presented a letter from the host family they are residing with together with the host's ID documents. Others have taken their host with them to Service Ontario. Many report that this approach has been successful.

*Note that children under 16 don't have to submit proof of residency or identity.

- To learn more, visit <https://www.ontario.ca/page/apply-ohip-and-get-health-card>

Do Ukrainian children qualify to attend primary and secondary school in Ontario without a study permit even if they are technically visitors?

- Yes, elementary, or secondary school students who have been approved to come to or remain in Canada for “humanitarian reasons” can attend publicly funded schools without paying fees. This includes children who arrived in Ontario under CUAET or who have extended their status in Canada through the CUAET measures.
- See the Government of Ontario’s announcement at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/coming-ontario-ukraine>

Do Ukrainians arriving through CUAET qualify for the Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP)?

- The Ukrainians are temporary residents and temporary residents do not qualify for ODSP.
- The Ukrainians only qualify for ODSP if they submit an application to remain in Canada permanently. They may qualify for ODSP while that application is in process, even if they have not yet received a decision on their application.

Do Ukrainian university students with a study permit qualify for OSAP?

- No, they are not eligible.
- To qualify for OSAP, someone must be a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or Protected Person which the Ukrainians are not. They are only temporary residents.

Do Ukrainian university students on a study permit qualify for domestic tuition fees?

- *According to the web sites of several Ontario universities, if a Ukrainian student or their parent holds a work permit, then the student is eligible for domestic tuition. However, the original source of this policy could not be verified.
- *It is recommended that anyone hoping to receive domestic tuition speak directly to the university at which they hope to study to confirm that possession of a work permit by themselves or their parent will be sufficient to be granted domestic tuition rates.

Do Ukrainians arriving on CUAET qualify for Canada Child Benefit?

- Ukrainians arriving on CUAET do not qualify for Canada child benefit on arrival.
- Ukrainians may qualify for Canada child benefit if they have resided in Canada as temporary residents throughout the previous 18 months and hold a permit that says that it confers temporary resident status.