

# **Protections for Ukrainians**

## August 2025

#### What is the situation in Ukraine?

Ukraine is one of the largest displacement crises in the world after millions of people fled their homes following the start of the full-scale Russian invasion on February 24, 2022. The largest land war in Europe since World War II is now well into its fourth year.

Millions have been displaced within Ukraine and millions of others have left the country, according to the <u>UN</u>

<u>Refugee Agency</u>. Most of this population sought refuge elsewhere in Europe, particularly in neighboring countries like Poland and Moldova.

## How has the United States welcomed Ukrainians?

In April 2022, the U.S. government launched a parole-sponsorship program called Uniting for Ukraine (U4U). U.S.-based sponsors could apply on behalf of certain Ukrainian nationals to come to the United States. Through the vetting and processing of these applications, Ukrainians could receive travel authorization to the United States and then be granted humanitarian parole on a case-by-case basis to stay in the United States for periods of up to two years.

While some Ukrainians came to the United States before U4U—or have since been admitted under the refugee program as refugees— the U4U program has served as the primary humanitarian pathway to the United States for Ukrainians during the war.

### What is parole?

<u>Parole</u>, or humanitarian parole, is admission and entry to stay in the United States for a non-citizen. It is a temporary immigration benefit that does not confer access to another more durable status.

#### Can Ukrainians still arrive through U4U?

No, not at this time. New U4U applications are not being accepted or processed under <u>Executive Order 14165</u> called "<u>Securing Our Borders</u>," which called for the termination of all categorical parole programs. Since late January 2025, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has paused accepting the form that was needed to apply for U4U.

#### What about parole for those who are already here through U4U?

For now, grants of parole under U4U have not been terminated across the board. The Administration has sought to terminate a separate categorical parole program for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans.

Without a population-wide recission in parole, grants of parole for Ukrainians remain in effect until they reach their respective expiration dates. On the individual level, grants of parole are at the discretion of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and can be terminated for a variety of reasons.

Ukrainians have increasingly seen their parole lapse or had their requests for re-parole denied. This state of limbo was exacerbated by a <u>months-long pause in USCIS processing</u> for applications from Ukrainians and other parolee populations.

U4U recipients concerned about their status and work authorization should only seek advice from a qualified immigration legal services provider.

## What happens to those Ukrainians whose parole expires?

Ukrainian parolees whose parole expires while they are in the United States will lose work authorization tied to their parole. Those who have been in the United States less than two years may be subject to expedited removal unless they qualify for another type of protection.

#### What other humanitarian statuses may Ukrainians be eligible for?

Ukrainians who have been present in the United States since October 20, 2023, should qualify for <u>Temporary Protected Status</u>. TPS can provide work authorization and protection from removal for nationals of countries affected by war, disasters, or other unsafe conditions. Ukrainians can be granted TPS in addition to an active grant of parole.

Ukrainians can also apply for asylum if they have a well-founded fear of persecution in their home country.

### Are TPS or asylum sufficient to protect the U4U population at large?

Unlikely. Ukrainians who have arrived since the fall of 2023 are not eligible for Temporary Protected Status under the current designation.

Asylum may also not be a suitable pathway to a durable status for many Ukrainians since they would need to demonstrate that they face an individualized risk of persecution in Ukraine— a greater standard that goes beyond the general state of the war and humanitarian situation in Ukraine. There is also a significant backlog of asylum applications in the United States.

### What can Congress do to protect Ukrainians?

The *Protecting our Guests During Hostilities in Ukraine Act* is a bipartisan bill in Congress that would provide temporary guest status to Ukrainians who have arrived under U4U. Ukrainians would also remain work-authorized under this status in order to continue working legally in the United States. The temporary guest status would be offered to Ukrainians as long as the war or other unsafe conditions in Ukraine continue.

The bill has been introduced in both the U.S. Senate (<u>S.696</u>) and the U.S. House of Representatives (<u>H.R. 2118</u>). Members of Congress can also urge the Administration to preserve parole and work permits for Ukrainians facing the end of their grants of parole under U4U. In July 2025, Global Refuge was proud to endorse <u>a bipartisan effort in the U.S. House of Representatives</u> on this pressing issue.

## What can you do to advocate for Ukrainians?

- Sign up for Global Refuge materials, webinars, and alerts to stay informed.
- Use this <u>action alert</u> to email your lawmakers about the Global Refuge-endorsed *Protecting our Guests During Hostilities in Ukraine Act*.
- Use social media, op-eds, or calls to your member of Congress to highlight Ukrainians facing a loss of protection and work authorization due to lapses in parole.
- Share your personal story with your local Congressional office to explain why this issue matters to you. Reach out to <a href="mailto:advocacy@globalrefuge.org">advocacy@globalrefuge.org</a> if you'd like help setting up a meeting with Congressional staff about S.696/H.R. 2118 or another issue affecting Ukrainian newcomers.