Temporary protection - Slovenia

Overview

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Relevant EU legislation

Slovenia transposed the Temporary Protection Directive in 2005 with the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. A government decision activated temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine and entered into force on 10 March 2022. A new Act on Temporary Protection was adopted, which entered into force on 19 April 2025 and began to apply on 19 July 2025. The new legislation improved the temporary protection system in Slovenia, based on practical experience gained since its first activation in 2022.

The rights of persons with temporary protection are additionally defined in the decree on the methods to ensure the rights of persons granted temporary protection. Temporary protection was initially activated for 1 year until 10 March 2023. In November 2022, Slovenia announced that temporary protection would be automatically extended until 4 March 2024, in line with the European Commission's decision. On 18 January 2024, temporary protection was extended for an additional year until 4 March 2025. On 5 September 2024, the government adopted the Decision amending and supplementing the Decision on the introduction of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 74/24), by which temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine was extended until 4 March 2026.

National legislation

Legislation

07/06/2021: Aliens Act (ZTuj-2) and subsequent amendments | Zakon o tujcih (ZTuj-2)

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25/3/2025: Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 22/2025 | Zakon o začasni zaščiti razseljenih oseb, Uradni list RS, št. 22/2025

Implementing acts

27/1/2011: Decision on the determination of monetary compensation for accommodation in accordance with the Act on Amendments to the Temporary Protection Act, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 6/2011 | Sklep o določitvi denarnega nadomestila za nastanitev v skladu z Zakonom o dopolnitvah Zakona o začasnem zatočišču, Uradni list RS, št. 6/2011

08/03/2022: Regulations on the Implementation of the Identity Card Act. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 31/2022 | Pravilnik o izvrševanju Zakona o osebni izkaznici, Uradni list RS, št. 31/2022

09/03/2022: Decision on the introduction of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 32/2022 | Sklep o uvedbi začasne zaščite za razseljene osebe iz Ukrajine , Uradni list RS, št. 32/2022.

19/01/2024: Decision amending the Decision on the introduction of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine, Official Gazette, No 4/2024 | Klep o spremembi Sklepa o uvedbi začasne zaščite za razseljene osebe iz Ukrajine Uradni list RS, št. 4/2024

06/09/2024: Decision amending and supplementing the Decision on the introduction of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No 74/2024 | Sklep o spremembi in dopolnitvi Sklepa o uvedbi začasne zaščite za razseljene osebe iz Ukrajine Uradni list RS, št. 74/2024

17/07/2025: Regulation on the House Rules of Accommodation Centres and Other Accommodation Facilities for Applicants for Temporary Protection and Persons with Temporary Protection, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 55/2025 | Uredba o hišnem redu nastanitvenih centrov in drugih nastanitvenih kapacitet za prosilce za začasno zaščito in osebe z začasno zaščito, Uradni list RS, št 55/2025

17/07/2025: Regulation on Application Forms, Certificates, Identification Cards, and Passes for Relocation Issued in Procedures of Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 55/2025 |

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Pravilnik o obrazcih vlog, potrdil, izkaznice in prepustnice za premestitev, ki se izdajo v postopkih začasne zaščite razseljenih oseb ,Uradni list RS, št 55/2025

17/07/2025: Regulation on the Method of Exercising and Ensuring Rights for Applicants for Temporary Protection and Persons with Temporary Protection, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 55/2025 | Uredba o načinu uveljavljanja in zagotavljanja pravic prosilcem za začasno zaščito in osebam z začasno zaščito, Uradni list RS, št 55/2025

Competent authority and stakeholders

Area	Competent national authority	Assistance to the competent authority (if applicable)
Screening at the external border (if relevant)	Police | Policija	n/a
Biometric data (if relevant)	Police | Policija	n/a
Granting temporary protection	Administrative unit I Upravna enota	n/a
Issuing the residence permit	Administrative unit I Upravna enota	n/a
Providing accommodation	Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants I Urad Vlade Republike Slovenije za oskrbo in integracijo migrantov	n/a
Medical care	Ministry of Health I Ministrstvo za zdravje	n/a

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Area	Competent national authority	Assistance to the competent authority (if applicable)
Social welfare	Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants I Urad Vlade Republike Slovenije za oskrbo in integracijo migrantov, Centres for Social Work I Centri za socialno delo	n/a

Eligibility

According to Article 1 of the Decision establishing temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine, temporary protection is provided to persons displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 as a result of the military invasion by Russian armed forces. The following categories of persons are eligible for temporary protection:

- citizens of Ukraine;
- stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who were granted international protection or other equivalent national protection in Ukraine;
- family members of the above-mentioned persons;
- stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who resided in Ukraine based on a valid permanent residence permit and who are unable to return to their country or region of origin in a safe and sustainable or lasting manner.

Admission to the territory

According to Article 14(2) of the Aliens Law, displaced persons from Ukraine with a biometric passport can enter without a visa or residence permit and stay for 90 days in the last period of 180 days.

In the absence of a biometric passport, displaced persons from Ukraine can enter with the following documents:

- Passport if they do not need a visa or a residence permit to enter;

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- Passport with a visa if a visa is required to enter;
- Valid residence permit and a passport; or
- If they hold a valid residence permit or a visa issued in another EU country (signatory of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement), Ukrainian nationals can enter and stay in the territory of other Member States (including Slovenia) for a total of 90 days during the validity of the documents – the total length of residence in all EU countries, except in the country which issued a permit or a visa, must not exceed 90 days in the last 180 days.

A passport (biometric or not) must be valid for at least 3 months after the intended stay in Slovenia.

If there are proven humanitarian reasons, a person displaced from Ukraine can enter Slovenia under exemption stated in Article 6/5-c Schengen's Border Code (humanitarian entry without fulfilling one or more condition laid down in Article 6/1 SB).

Border checks are performed on all border crossings (land border to Croatia, airports and seaports) by the police. Additional check to all persons is performed at registration for temporary protection by authorities. A check is performed by the police.

All persons staying in Slovenia are registered in relevant databases.

A medical examination is carried out upon arrival at the reception centre.

Provision of information

Information platforms (websites)

Pomoč Slovenije državljanom Ukrajine | GOV.SI, including useful information about temporary protection and frequently asked questions. Information is also available in Ukrainian

Leaflets

- Information for refugees from Ukraine
- On temporary protection procedure and rights
- Practical tips for living in the Republic of Slovenia

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Dedicated contacts

According to Pomoč Slovenije državljanom Ukrajine | GOV.SI, information on assistance for persons from Ukraine regarding the procedure for obtaining temporary protection and their rights and obligations under the Act on Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons is provided by the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Support and Integration of Migrants (UOIM) at the phone numbers +386 1 777 55 00 or +386 41 318 000 on weekdays from Monday to Friday between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

Information regarding individual administrative procedures for granting financial assistance or financial assistance for private accommodation is provided by the Office at +386 1 200 84 45 during the Office's official working hours.

The Legal Centre for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment | Pravni center za varstvo človekovih pravic in okolja (PIC) provides individual consultations for Ukrainian refugees. Individual consultation can be scheduled by phoning 051 681 181, sending an email to pic@pic.si, or filling out a digital form.

Procedural aspects

Procedure to register and be granted temporary protection

Upon entering Slovenia, a person seeking temporary protection must complete a registration procedure with the police. The police collects basic personal and entry information and provides the applicant with instructions on how, where and within what deadline to submit the application for temporary protection status. The applicant must submit the relevant application form within 3 working days to the competent authority (any administrative unit), along with a recent photograph and any supporting documents. The application form is contained in Annex 1 of the Regulations on application forms, certificates, cards and relocation passes issued in procedures for temporary protection of displaced persons.

Applicants are exempt from fees, and the administrative unit determines eligibility through summary proceedings. Successful applicants receive a temporary protection card, which also serves as a residence permit, valid for the duration of the protection.

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Persons granted temporary protection are entitled to temporary residence, accommodation and meals, financial aid, financial aid for private accommodation, healthcare, special financial aid following the death of a family member and special financial aid to help cover funeral expenses, employment, pre-school education and education, subsidy for meals for pupils, pocket money, family unity and family reunification, free legal aid, information on their rights and duties, and assistance in exercising rights and in social integration. Temporary protection lasts 1 year, with possible extensions of up to two additional 6-month periods or in accordance with EU law and decisions at the EU level. Upon termination, the Aliens Act applies to those leaving Slovenia.

Pursuant to the latest legislative amendment, temporary protection is currently valid until March 2026.

More information is available here

Registration	Registration takes place at a local police office. A person who declares the intention to apply for temporary protection when entering Slovenia must complete an Application for Temporary Protection form, which is submitted to the administrative unit, and they must present any relevant evidence. A person who enters Slovenia illegally must, without delay and no later than 3 days after registration, fill out an Application for Temporary Protection form and submit it to the administrative office, and present any relevant evidence. The same procedure applies to those already residing in Slovenia, except they must apply during the period of their legal residence. Applicants for temporary protection are exempt from paying fees. All applications for temporary protection are registered in the asylum register, which was upgraded for that purpose.

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Residence permit	By means of expedited fact-finding proceedings, the administrative unit determines whether the applicant meets the conditions for temporary protection. Applicants granted temporary protection are given a card, issued by an administrative unit, that is also valid as a temporary residence permit in Slovenia. The temporary protection card is valid for as long as temporary protection lasts.
Legal aid	Beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to free legal aid under the Free Legal Aid Act (ZBPP). More information can be found at Na sodišču.
Appeal	According to Article 17(1) of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act an appeal may be brought against the decision rejecting temporary protection within 15 days of notification. The appeal will suspend the enforcement of the decision and the decision. The Ministry of the Interior must decide on the appeal within 30 days at the latest from the day the authority received the complete appeal.

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Exclusion	The grounds for termination and withdrawal of temporary protection are laid down in Article 13 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. Temporary protection status shall not be granted to an applicant: 1. against whom a final criminal procedure has been initiated or who has been finally convicted for: a) a crime against humanity or international law, as defined in the Criminal Code; b) a serious, non-political crime committed in another country prior to entering Slovenia, even if committed for allegedly political reasons; c) an act contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter; 2. for whom there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they pose a danger to the security or territorial integrity of Slovenia, especially due to threats to sovereignty, the fulfilment of international obligations, or the protection of the constitutional order. Temporary protection status shall also not be granted to an applicant against whom a final criminal procedure has been initiated in Slovenia or who has been finally convicted in Slovenia for a serious criminal offense and who poses a danger to Slovenia.

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Termination/Withdrawal	The grounds for termination and withdrawal of temporary protection are laid down in Article 19 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. Temporary protection ceases if the individual: • if the person acquires citizenship of Slovenia or another country whose protection they enjoy; • if the person obtains international protection status in Slovenia; • if the person obtains international protection status, a residence permit, or temporary protection status in another country; if the person with temporary protection is transferred to another EU Member State based on their consent; • if the person unambiguously renounces temporary protection status or declares that they will no longer reside in Slovenia; • if the person with temporary protection voluntarily returns permanently to their country or region of origin or permanently leaves for another country, taking into account, in assessing this reason, the duration of absence from Slovenia and the person’s unavailability to competent authorities during this time; • if the person’s temporary protection status is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph eight of this article; • upon expiry of the duration of temporary protection; • to a family member who has obtained temporary protection status in accordance with Article 51 of this act, if the person with temporary protection, of whom they are a family member, ceases to have temporary protection status or is no longer a family member of the person with temporary protection. Temporary protection is withdrawn:

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Reception and accommodation

Overview

The Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants is responsible for ensuring proper accommodation for individuals with temporary protection. In response to the increasing number of displaced persons from Ukraine, the office has expanded accommodation capacity.

Initial reception takes place at the accommodation centre in Logatec, after which persons with temporary protection are placed in an available accommodation facility. Currently, persons with temporary protection are housed in Debeli Rtič, Postojna and Logatec. In addition, the office has secured additional housing through agreements with housing funds, student dormitories, educational centres and through a public call for applications to acquire additional housing, so people are accommodated in such facilities in some other cities in Slovenia as well.

Organisation of reception and accommodation

Initial reception: Initial reception takes place at the accommodation centre in Logatec, after which persons with temporary protection are placed in an available accommodation structure. Information is available on the government page Pomoč Slovenije državljanom Ukrajine | GOV.SI, also in Ukrainian.

Accommodation: Displaced persons from Ukraine are housed in accommodation centres in Logatec, Debeli Rtič and Postojna. They are also accommodated in state-owned apartments in Koper, Brežice, Kočevje and Bled, student dormitories in Kranj, Nova Gorica, Radenci, and some contracted private facilities in other cities in Slovenia. When all suitable and available facilities are occupied, the office will accommodate beneficiaries in facilities acquired through a public call for applications.

Private housing: Many refugees from Ukraine have found accommodation with friends, relatives or on the housing market. Temporary protection beneficiaries staying at private addresses are also entitled to a cash allowance for accommodation costs if they meet the conditions in accordance with the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act (they do not have sufficient income, benefits or assets or have no dependants in Slovenia who are obliged

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and able to support them; also an adult needs to be registered in the register of unemployed persons at the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, if he/she could be considered unemployed in accordance with the law regulating the labour market).

Applications for financial support for private accommodation should be sent by post or submitted in person during office hours at the Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, using the a prescribed form contained in Annex 3 of the Regulation on the method of exercising and ensuring the rights of applicants for temporary protection and persons with temporary protection (Application for claiming the right to financial assistance for private accommodation). Information on the documents that should be enclosed with the application is available on the government dedicated page omoč Slovenije državljanom Ukrajine | GOV.SI

Unaccompanied minors: As of 1 March 2024, a special accommodation centre for unaccompanied minors is available in Postojna.

Provision for means to obtain housing: In addition to the right to temporary residence in Slovenia, a person granted temporary protection also has the right to receive financial assistance for private accommodation according to the conditions in the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act.

Rights of people granted temporary protection

Rights	Description
Access to the labour market	Beneficiaries of temporary protection have the right to work under the same conditions as Slovenian citizens, without employers having to obtain a work permit. Information is available on the Government dedicated page with analytical information on registration and relevant procedures. For additional information consult the Overview of national measures regarding employment and social security of displaced persons coming from Ukraine - Country Fiches by the European Labour Authority.

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Rights	Description
Access to medical care	Beneficiaries of temporary protection have inter alia the right to free emergency healthcare, such as: • emergency medical assistance and emergency ambulance transport, as well as the right to urgent dental care; • emergency treatment and urgent medical and dental services in accordance with the Patient Rights Act following the decision of the doctor; • medications prescribed on prescription from the positive list and medical aids as determined by the rules of compulsory health insurance, necessary for treating conditions listed above, as well as emergency ambulance and other urgent transport in those cases; • vaccinations mandatory under the vaccination program, and protection with medicines specified by mandatory and recommended vaccinations for different population groups; • women's healthcare: contraceptives, terminations of pregnancy, medical care during pregnancy and at birth; • health care for children and adolescents, including mandatory health examinations prior to and during education in primary and secondary schools, as provided to citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. People with specific medical needs can apply for greater health coverage (Article 45(2) Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act) by submitting an application to the Ministry of Health, along with any supporting documents. The applications are reviewed by a medical commission, which may approve a wider range of health services in duly justified cases. More information is available on Zdravstveno varstvo za državljane Ukrajine | GOV.SI
	If a person is granted a wider range of health services, they should present the approval document when visiting a doctor, pharmacy or other healthcare facility. Health care organisations (Mental Health Centres,

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Rights	Description
Social welfare assistance and means of subsistence	General financial assistance can be accessed by persons who: • have been granted temporary protection; • are not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility, where food is provided, • are without sufficient income, benefits or property (immovable property owned by a person in their country of origin is not considered as property) • have no person in Slovenia who is obliged and able to support them in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Slovenia (e.g. a spouse). • are registered in the register of unemployed persons at the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, if they could be considered unemployed in accordance with the law regulating the labour market. Financial assistance for private accommodation can be accessed by persons who: • have been granted temporary protection; • are not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility; • meets the conditions for the allocation of general financial assistance; • have a concluded rental contract or agreement on the use of real estate. To claim financial aid, one needs to provide a tax number. It is possible to apply for a tax number even before obtaining temporary protection. Information on how a person can apply for a tax number is also available on the website: Pomoč Slovenije državljanom Ukrajine | GOV.SI (Article 39 Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act) The amount of financial assistance for a person with

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Rights	Description
Education	Beneficiaries of temporary protection can exercise the right to education by presenting a temporary protection card. Until the card has been issued, temporary protection beneficiaries can claim their status by means of a decision granting them temporary protection. **Minors:** Right to education based on the same conditions as citizens of Slovenia/international protection status. They will be provided with additional Slovenian language classes and preparatory classes. **Adults:** May be included in the basic education (primary and secondary school) under the conditions that apply to participants in adult education. For higher education, national regulations apply. Information is available on the government dedicated page Izobraževanje ukrajinskih otrok v Sloveniji | GOV.SI with analytical information on the education system, enrolment and relevant rights and with more detailed information: Providing education to Ukrainian children living in Slovenia.

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Rights	Description
Family reunification	Displaced people from Ukraine under temporary protection have the right to family reunification according to Article 36 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. The immediate family members of the person who is granted temporary protection have the right to temporary protection. These include: • the spouse of the person with temporary protection, a common-law partner, or a partner in another form of legally recognized partnership, whereby in a polygamous union only one person is considered a family member, namely the one designated by the person with temporary protection; • minor children of the person with temporary protection or of the person referred to in the previous point, if unmarried, regardless of whether they were born in a marital or common-law relationship or adopted; • a child of the person with temporary protection born in the Republic of Slovenia; • father, mother, or another adult responsible for the person with temporary protection, if the person with temporary protection is a minor and unmarried; • minor siblings of the person with temporary protection, if unmarried; • other relatives of the person with temporary protection, if they live together in a household that is substantially similar to a primary family or serves the same function as a family, which primarily means genuine family ties among members, physical care, protection, emotional support, and financial dependence. The procedure for family reunification for persons with temporary protection is set out in Article 52 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. It covers the rights to reunite with family members separated by mass influx, the application process, necessary documentation, verification, and issuance of

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Rights	Description
Other	

Assistance to unaccompanied minors

The procedure for unaccompanied minors is regulated by Article 18 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act, which stipulates that an unaccompanied minor is appointed a guardian, in accordance with the Family Code, prior to initiating the procedure to obtain temporary protection. The competent authority must consider the minor's opinion in all steps of the procedure, in accordance with their age and degree of maturity. Applications for temporary protection lodged by unaccompanied minors are prioritised.

Accommodation: The authority places unaccompanied minors with temporary protection in suitable institutions or with adult relatives or caregivers who accompanied them upon arrival, after consulting the local Social Work Centre which is responsible for their area. The minor’s guardian is involved in their placement and care. Child protection measures under the Family Code are applied if needed to safeguard their interests. The minor’s views are considered according to their age and mental development, siblings are generally kept together, and changes to their residence are minimised.

Education: As accompanied minors (see above).

Assistance to people with special needs

A vulnerability assessment is not carried out as part of the application process for temporary protection, as the competent authority for identifying vulnerabilities in the context of ensuring the rights and adequate care of applicants for temporary protection is the UOIM.

Vulnerable persons are accommodated in centres separately from other persons with temporary protection, whereby their special needs are taken into account based on an individual assessment.

Help and support for a vulnerability is available to all applicants (regardless of whether they are applying for temporary or international protection). Throughout the entire procedure, it is possible to identify potential vulnerabilities. The first

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option is a medical examination at the reception centre; another possibility is when they apply for a temporary protection or international protection, and they have a conversation/interview with an official during the process of obtaining the protection. It is possible for people to confide in social workers who are available 14 hours a day in the accommodation centres and branches. Psychosocial support (psychologist and psychotherapist) is available for vulnerable people; a psychiatrist also comes to the Asylum Home once a week.

Trafficking in human beings: The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Combating Human Trafficking focuses on awareness-raising and informing Ukrainian citizens about the risks of trafficking, as well as identifying potential victims of trafficking in human beings or other officially prosecutable offences.

The police also actively cooperates with representatives of NGOs working in the field of anti-trafficking. Together, they raise awareness and educate about identifying potential victims of trafficking in human beings among Ukrainian citizens.

Information on the government's website has been prepared in cooperation with all stakeholders to warn about the dangers of trafficking due to the war in Ukraine. The information contains contact details of the police and NGOs who can assist Ukrainians if they perceive suspicious circumstances. Women and children are a particularly vulnerable group in terms of human trafficking. A list of contacts is available on the government's page.

The police should take all measures to substantiate and prove the offence when there is a suspected case of trafficking, pursuant to Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Medical care: According to Article 45(2) of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act, the medical committee may approve a wide range of health services in duly justified cases. To request it, a beneficiary of temporary protection must submit an application and supporting documents to the Ministry of Health. If the person is granted a wider range of health services, they should present the approval document when visiting a doctor, a pharmacy or other healthcare facility. This Information is accessible on the webpage Zdravstveno varstvo za državljane Ukrajine | GOV.SI

Additional help in reception centres for beneficiaries with temporary protection: There are programmes to support the integration of families. They include help with the local environment, support in learning the Slovenian language, workshops for children, psychosocial support (in a group or

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individually) and if needed psychiatric support.

Solidarity (relocation of people who are eligible for temporary protection)

Solidarity measures for the relocation of persons eligible for temporary protection are regulated in Article 62 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act. According to Article 62, the relocation process to another EU Member State or to Slovenia starts based on an agreement between the ministries of the countries and requires the consent of the person with temporary protection. The competent authorities exchange personal data and cooperate during the procedure. The person retains their rights and obligations until the relocation date, and after the relocation is finalised, a relocation document (not a travel or identity document) is issued. The article also covers the conditions under which relocation back to Slovenia from another Member State can occur, including verification that there are no reasons to deny temporary protection status. Relocation can take place at any time while temporary protection is valid.

To date, the procedure has not been applied in practice in Slovenia.

Impact of simultaneous application for international protection

According to Article 6 of the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act, if a person with temporary protection files an application for international protection, the person retains the rights and obligations set out in the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act and the provisions of the regulations on the rights and obligations of applicants for international protection do not apply.

If an applicant for international protection files an application for recognition of temporary protection status, the person acquires the rights and obligations of an applicant in accordance with the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act, and the provisions of the regulations on the rights and obligations of applicants for international protection do not apply. If the person is granted temporary protection status before a decision is made on the application for international protection, the person acquires the rights and obligations of a person with temporary protection in accordance with Temporary Protection of Displaced

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Persons Act, and the provisions of the regulations on the rights and obligations of applicants for international protection do not apply. The temporary protection status granted before a decision is made on the application for international protection does not affect the procedure.

If a person with temporary protection is granted international protection status, the temporary protection status ceases.

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