



# AUSTRIA

# Measures in VET & labour market

- Online lessons for pupils in the **9<sup>th</sup> grade** of Ukrainian school to completed this school year with a Ukrainian school-leaving certificate which facilitates access to education and VET programmes at upper secondary level in Austria
- Students in the **11<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>** grades are prepared for the planned Ukrainian online school-leaving examination in the new Ukrainian Education Centre Vienna.
- Access to VET schools at upper secondary level granted and integration in regular classes
- Apprenticeships training:
  - Start of an apprenticeship training is possible
  - But still under discussion whether the apprentices will also be able to complete the 3 to 4-year training beyond their one-year right of residence
- Labour market: Simplified access to the labour market – but registration and blue residence card for refugees required
  - Competency assessment questionnaire of the PES to support placement ([www.ams.at/content/dam/download/erstinformation\\_fremdsprachen/001\\_Online\\_AMS\\_Kompetenzerhebungsbogen\\_DE\\_UKR\\_2022\\_bfrei.pdf](http://www.ams.at/content/dam/download/erstinformation_fremdsprachen/001_Online_AMS_Kompetenzerhebungsbogen_DE_UKR_2022_bfrei.pdf))
  - Various initiatives public and private to support placement; like [www.jobs-for-ukraine.at/](http://www.jobs-for-ukraine.at/) or <https://austrianjobs-for-ukraine.at/>

## SOME FIGURES (AS MID OF APRIL 2022):

- around **250 000** refugees arrived
- around **50 000** are registered (necessary for *blue residence card* and labour market access)
- **80%** women
- **5 000** children enrolled in school
- most of them in primary and lower secondary schools
- **34 000** work permits sent out by PES
- **500** people in labour process



# BELGIUM

# Measures taken for Ukrainian refugees-Belgium

- Belgium has registered between 25,000 and 30,000 Ukrainian refugees (end of March 2022).
- The Immigration Office in Brussels issues a "temporary protection certificate". This certificate allows municipalities to issue the right of residence, which gives access to the labour market in Belgium (Annex 15/A-card, currently valid until 4th March 2023).
- Annex 15/A-card allows to register at one of the four employment offices, which gives access to a wide range of services and partners that will guide the refugees in their job search:
  - [Actiris](#) (Brussels Region),
  - [Le Forem](#) (Walloon Region),
  - [VDAB](#) (Flemish Region),
  - [ADG](#) (German-speaking Community).
- Employment offices adapt their communication strategies for Ukrainian refugees, also offering information on their website in Ukrainian: [VDAB](#), [Actiris](#), etc.
- Employment offices or the [Cité des Métiers](#) in Brussels can also help refugees by directing them towards adapted services: screening, language test, training in French as a foreign language, training leading to qualifications, etc.
- A [task force](#) has been set up by the Flemish Community for further decisions regarding help for Ukrainian refugees in Belgium. Regarding education, discussions are underway, but no formal decisions have yet been taken.





# BULGARIA

# Measures taken to support Ukrainian refugees in Bulgaria

- Since the beginning of the war more than 165,000 Ukrainians have entered Bulgaria, of whom temporary protection status has been granted to more than 51,000 people. Bulgaria ranks second in Europe in the percentage of Ukrainian people registered for temporary protection, based on the total number of people staying in the country. In recent days there has been a significant increase in the number of people who have decided to stay in Bulgaria.
- Accelerated procedures for admission of Ukrainian children to Bulgarian kindergartens and schools have been established:
  - The referral of children and students of preschool and school age from Ukraine for admission and education in state and municipal kindergartens and schools is to be carried out after: protection status has been granted; personal number of a foreigner has been provided to the child or student.
  - An interview has been conducted and the child or student has been referred to a certain preschool group of compulsory preschool education or to a certain grade of school education, if the child or the student does not have a document for completed grade, stage or degree of education.
  - After enrolling the child or student in a certain group at the kindergarten or a certain class at the school, the principal is to provide:
    - additional training in Bulgarian as a foreign language;
    - psychological support, if necessary, as well as other activities for the general personal development support of the children and students studying in the respective kindergarten or school;
    - additional personal development support, if necessary, of the children and students studying in the respective kindergarten or school, including resource support for children and students with special educational needs.
  - Till mid-April, more than 800 applications from Ukrainian children were received to enroll in the Bulgarian educational system, most of them in the Eastern regions (Bourgas and Varna).

# Measures taken to support Ukrainian refugees in Bulgaria

- Ukrainians and members of their families with temporary protection have the right to work in our country without a special permission for access to the labor market, as well as to take vocational training courses. There are a number of simplified procedures through which the Ukrainians could gain access to the Bulgarian labor market, as for example they have the right to seasonal work of up to 90 days in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, hotels and restaurants in Bulgaria without interruption within 12 months.
- Over 70% of Ukrainian refugees are ready to start work immediately. Bulgarian business has offered jobs to Ukrainian refugees (job fairs are also held in some places), most of them in the field of information technology, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemical technology, food technology and tourism. At the moment the most preferred positions are those of office secretary, hotel administrator, cashier, catering employee, production worker.
- *Programme for employment and training of refugees* (developed as a result of the crisis in Syria, than Afghanistan and now could be applicable for Ukrainian refugees) - financed by the state budget for active labour market policy:
  - Training on key competence "Communication in a foreign language - Bulgarian language" with duration of 180 training hours;
  - Training for acquiring professional qualification by unemployed persons to whom the refugee status or humanitarian status has been presented. The training is with duration of 300 training hours for first level of professional qualification or for a part of profession.



# CYPRUS



# Refugees from Ukraine in Cyprus

- Ukrainian refugees in Cyprus are estimated around 14 000.
- 8 095 have already applied to the asylum department for temporary protection status.
- They have access to housing, food, medical care, education, labour market and benefits. They may be registered unemployed with the Public Employment Service (PES) through the Single Digital Gateway.
- Education system (181 Ukrainian students already enrolled):
  - Students may enroll in schools according to the established policy for the integration of children with migrant background. Students who do not speak Greek are enrolled in schools where special programmes are offered for students with migrant background. They attend classes corresponding to their age group and at the same time they attend Greek Language courses.
  - The Ministry of Education is planning online courses that follow the Ukrainian educational system providing Ukrainian students with tablets.
  - The University of Cyprus and the Cyprus University of Technology have announced that they will be offering scholarships to Ukrainian students.





# CZECHIA

# Support and integration of Ukrainian students in the Czech Republic (with regard to situation in VET)

## Social protection, labour market and education

Three laws (titled as **Lex Ukraina**) have been adopted at the end of March 2022.

Lex Ukraina focuses on the fast and smooth registration of refugees (Ukrainian citizens with temporary protection), their integration into the work process, provision of insurance and the admission of children and students to schools at all levels.

1. Act No. 65/2022 sets the conditions for granting the status of persons with temporary protection and providing health services;
2. Act No. 66/2022 concerns the employment and social protection (incl. care for children in the children's groups). Ukrainian citizens who have obtained a special visa after February 24 can work in the Czech Republic without a work permit and are entitled to unemployment benefits;
3. **Act No 67/2022 implements measures in education.**



# Support and integration of Ukrainian students in the Czech Republic (with regard to situation in VET)

## Support to Ukraine with respect to VET

In the area of VET, following measures are in place:

It is possible to **increase the capacity** of a school temporarily, at the same time it is not necessary to meet all space conditions (e.g. it is possible to teach in other than school buildings).

**Admission procedure** to upper secondary schools for the next school year:

The **deadline for the submission of an application was prolonged** to 5 April (study fields with Maturita examination) and 8 April 2022 (study fields with VET certificate). The time both for the common and school examination was extended by 25 %. **The applicants can take common examination in Mathematics in Czech, but also in Ukrainian or in English. In addition, the examination in Czech language and literature has been replaced by an interview.**

The **document proving the prior education** can be replaced by an affidavit. The headmaster can admit the applicant not only to the higher years but also to the first year of an upper secondary school, a conservatoire or a tertiary professional school.

# Support and integration of Ukrainian students in the Czech Republic (with regard to situation in VET)

## Support to Ukraina with respect to VET

In order to adapt the children and students the **content of education can be modified/replaced** for them for the time strictly necessary and the modification does not require changes in the school curricula.

Ukrainian students at VET schools do not have to complete all subjects as their Czech classmates, but keeping the practical training is highly recommended, as it enables for development of practical skills even during the adaptation proces during which the knowledge of Czech language is usually no or low.

In classes/groups, in which exclusively Ukrainian students are educated (not only those with temporary protection), a pedagogical worker who did not prove the knowledge of the Czech language may work until 31 August 2022.



# Support and integration of Ukrainian students in the Czech Republic (with regard to situation in VET)

## Financial and methodological support

The **funding** of the education of the Ukrainian students and support provided on the basis of the school legislation should be covered by the common funding of schools from the state budget. In addition, various grants to support particular activities are being prepared. Schools can also draw funds from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, e.g. for courses of Czech language provided by elementary schools.

There is a **financial support at public universities and higher education institutions** provided both for the entire study programme or for short study experience/internship. It refers to Ukrainian students who started to study after February 24.

**Methodological support** for teachers regarding the education of foreigners is provided by the National Pedagogical Institute on the website <https://cizinci.npi.cz/> The NPI provides for example interpretation and translation services or the services of the adaptation coordinator.

Methodological support has been provided also to headmasters, e.g. On the educational system and its specifics: [www.edu.cz/methodology/zakladni-informace-pro-srovnani-ceskeho-a-ukrajinskeho-vzdelavaciho-systemu/](http://www.edu.cz/methodology/zakladni-informace-pro-srovnani-ceskeho-a-ukrajinskeho-vzdelavaciho-systemu/)

A summary of the methodological documents, other information and useful links is available at the portal of the education ministry: [www.edu.cz/ukrajina/](http://www.edu.cz/ukrajina/)

# Support and integration of Ukrainian students in the Czech Republic (with regard to situation in VET)

## Numbers

In the Czech Republic, there are **about 300.000 refugees from Ukraine**. Around 50% of them are children. According to the estimates of education ministry, there are **about 25,000 refugees at the age of 15-19**. The Czech Republic is expecting around 25% of them would be interested to attend the secondary school.

**1281 refugees from Ukraine have applied for entrance exams for upper secondary schools.** The vast majority applied for four-year courses concluded with Maturita (general programmes of Gymnázium, IT programmes, economy and administration, healthcare - nurse, hospitality, medical and economic lyceum), only 33 applications were submitted to multi-year general programmes (Gymnázium).





# GERMANY



# Integrating Ukrainian refugees in VET and labour market in Germany

## Urgent need for action:

- Important: acquiring German **language skills**: huge demand for language courses e.g. the Goethe-Institut; increasing learning offers; offering online-courses almost for free (duration 4 to 10 weeks)

## Integrating in VET/apprenticeships

- Providing **places at VET schools** – limited resources; need for additional teachers; integrating Ukrainian teachers wherever possible
- Maintain/create/expand **cooperation with Ukrainian schools**, keeping up contact and links to Ukrainian schools



# Integrating in VET the labour market in Germany

- The mass-displacement directive of the EU: facilitates integration since granting a temporary residence permit increases legal security and avoids integration obstacles created by lengthy and uncertain asylum procedures. [EUR-Lex - 32001L0055 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)
- The one-year residence permit should be prolonged to three years if the situation in the Ukraine does not allow fast return migration in order to create longer planning horizons and further legal security, which will in turn further foster the integration of refugees from the Ukraine.
- Basically Ukrainian refugees don't need a **formal recognition of their qualifications**, only when working regulated jobs, ie. Teacher, doctor.

## Links:

- information on **different questions**, e.g. re. Residence permit, right to work: [FAQ für Geflüchtete aus der Ukraine in Deutschland - minor \(minor-kontor.de\)](#) (ukr)
- Flyer/condensed information for Ukrainian refugees re. **recognition of qualifications**: [BIBB AiD Flyer ukrainisch DINlang\\_03-2022.indd \(anerkennung-in-deutschland.de\)](#)
- Recognition, qualification and business start-up **guidance centres**: [Beratungsangebote - netzwerk-iq](#) (de and en)



# DENMARK

# Refugees from Ukraine in Denmark

## A short status

- DK expect to receive more than 100.000 refugees from Ukraine
- So far around 30.000 have arrived in DK
- The Danish Parliament has passed a law, giving refugees from Ukraine special rights concerning their education and jobs in DK – quick educational integration and jobs in a labour market in need for manpower.
- Until now the focus has been on housing and treatment - and children's integration in primary school – VET issues have no clear focus in the public debate.
- VET: Ukrainian refugees can enroll in VET if they have qualifications parallel to what is expected from Danish citizens and don't need permission for permanent stay to enroll. The VET institution is entitled to decide if it is realistic that the refugee can complete the VET program and on this basis guide the individual refugee. The teaching language in VET is Danish and the refugees are entitled to participate in language training for free.





# ESTONIA

# Ukrainian refugees in Estonia: support and integration in education system

## Ukrainian students in VET schools

- psychological and other support according to needs
- vocational orientation programme (6 months to 1 year), individualised and flexible approach
- Estonian language courses provided
- recognition of qualifications: done by schools, consulted by the MinEdu (+ENIC/NARIC); guidelines expected from EC
- webinars for schools on integration of non-native students
- Ukrainian study materials made available in Estonian e-repository

## Ukrainian teachers and support specialists

- Professionals are welcome to work in EE schools first as assistant teachers etc., supporting
- Ukrainian students
- Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund has opened a dedicated job portal for refugees:  
[www.tootukassa.ee/en/article/estonian-unemployment-insurance-fund-can-help-you-find-job](http://www.tootukassa.ee/en/article/estonian-unemployment-insurance-fund-can-help-you-find-job)

## From 27.02-04.04.2022

- 27.200 refugees, 16.691 applied for temporary protection
- 1942 children and youth (of around 10 000) registered in Education Information System
  - 353 to kindergartens
  - 1426 to basic schools
  - 118 to upper-secondary schools
  - by now only 45 to VET schools





# FINLAND

# Finland: war/refugees/VET

- Young people and adults arrive from Ukraine, and the number of fugitives is sure to increase. Some Ukrainians move from Finland to the rest of Europe, some move from one place of residence to another within Finland's borders, and some have found a more permanent place of residence as soon as they arrive. Those who have fled Ukraine have the opportunity to apply for temporary protection.
- There is a free right to apply for vocational training, which does not require any specific status or citizenship. There are also no restrictions on applying for degree training (TUVA) starting on 1 August 2022.
- The education of students enrolled in vocational training receiving temporary protection is funded under the funding scheme for education and culture.
- Presently The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Finnish National Agency for Education (EDUFI) are collecting information on the impact of the arrival of children, young people and adults fleeing Ukraine as a result of the Russian invasion on the organization of early childhood education, pre-school education, primary education and secondary education. The information is collected through a survey sent by the Finnish National Agency for Education (EDUFI).







# FRANCE

# Meeting the needs of those fleeing the war in Ukraine/France

## First ...

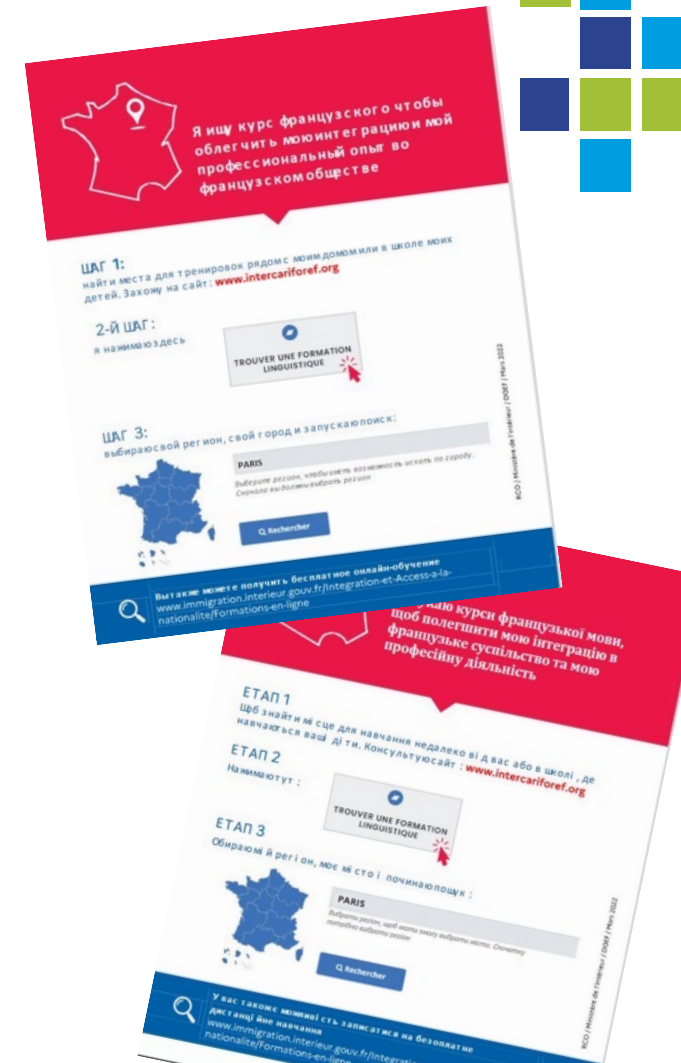
- The Council Directive (2001/55/CE du 20 juillet 2001) on temporary protection will be transposed more effectively

## Measures taken ... by the government

- Hastening the implementation of «[AGIR - Accompagnement global individualisé des réfugiés](#)».
- Kick-off of 2 platforms involving [companies](#) and [citizens](#).
- Production of leaflets for parents about school education in France.

## by third party actors

- Translation in [Ukrainian](#) and [Russian](#) of some documentation about education and training provision in France.
- Possibility to register on the 2 platforms to provide help to the refugees.





# GREECE

# Measures for the support of Ukrainian refugees in Greece

- 14.429 Ukrainian refugees entered in Greece according to recent announcements. Among them 4.580 children. [www.protothema.gr/greece/article/1226194/posoi-oukranoi-prosfuges-ehoun-erthei-ellada/](http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/1226194/posoi-oukranoi-prosfuges-ehoun-erthei-ellada/)
- The Ministry of Migration published bilingual (Greek and Ukrainian) resources for Ukrainian refugees for entrance in Greece, first accommodation, unaccompanied children. A **guide for education and training and an online schedule** has been created for the convenience of organizing the education process (in English and Ukrainian) (<https://migration.gov.gr/ukraine-edu/>)
- With **the initiative of Greek Minister of Education, N. Kerameos**, in March 2022 the EU Ministers of Education decided the establishment **of a European Task Force** to support pupils and students of Ukraine and the creation of **a digital platform**, which will:
  - a. host requests from the Ukrainian educational community documenting its needs for equipment, training materials and technical assistance, and
  - b. to set up a mechanism to cover them, with the assistance of Member States, business sector, civil society and organisations, but also international organisations with similar experience and know-how.

# Measures for the support of Ukrainian refugees in Greece

- Greek Ministry of Education takes care of the right to education, the equal integration of all children without discrimination, the strengthening of the **Reception Classes** and **Reception Structures** for the Refugee Education as well as the teacher training in intercultural education, the monitoring of the children's attendance and the resolution of issues at every stage of the educational process. It enforces cooperation with UNICEF to support refugee students by psychologists and social workers at UNICEF Creative Employment Centers and it promotes the continuing training of psychologists and social workers working at School Counseling Centers (KEDASI) ([Νίκη Κεραμέως: «Η χώρα μας ανοίγει μία μεγάλη αγκαλιά για τους μαθητές από την Ουκρανία» \(newsit.gr\)](#))
- Regarding the access to labour market, the Ministries of Labor, Rural Development, Development and Tourism undertook the responsibility to record the needs of the Greek labor market for seasonal or permanent staff, not covered by domestic human resources, in the agricultural sector, manufacturing, tourism, catering and technology companies and return with specific data on employment opportunities for displaced Ukrainians ([www.athensvoice.gr/greece/748600-oykrania-shedio-gia-tin-ypodohi-ton-prosfygon-stin-ellada](http://www.athensvoice.gr/greece/748600-oykrania-shedio-gia-tin-ypodohi-ton-prosfygon-stin-ellada)).



# CROATIA

# Measures for the support of Ukrainian refugees in Croatia

Number of Ukrainian students involved in kindergartens and primary and secondary schools:

1140 in 379 educational institutions

Number of students in VET schools: 11

Number of students in grammar schools: 15

## Actions of the Ministry of Science and Education (MZO):

- a database of Ukrainian language teachers and others who volunteered to help with translation and / or work in Ukrainian language teaching was developed
- cooperation with relevant stakeholders; Department of Ukrainian Language Faculty of Philosophy Zagreb, Croatian Red Cross, UNICEF, Ministry of Interior Affairs (Directorate of Civil Protection) was established
- educational materials, Guidelines for teachers, students and refugees from Ukraine (ETTA) was developed
- instructions were sent to schools by CARNET regarding the enrolment of children in a e-matica education IT system
- decision on conducting preparatory classes in the Croatian language for displaced students from Ukraine was made and sent to all primary and secondary schools (it simplifies the procedure for approving and conducting preparatory classes in the Croatian language)
- submitted data for the development of an informative website of the Ministry of the Interior in the field of education  
[www.hrvatskazaukrajinu](http://www.hrvatskazaukrajinu)
- establishment of a system to cover the costs of translation of certificates of people from Ukraine
- daily updating of information on the MZO website  
<https://mzo.gov.hr/vijesti/ukljucivanje-djece-i-ucenika-izbjeglica-iz-ukrajine-u-odgojno-obrazovni-sustav-republike-hrvatske-4826/4826>





# HUNGARY



# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Hungary

## LAST UPDATE

About 500.000 refugees have arrived in Hungary from Ukraine so far

## SUPPORT FROM HUNGARY

### Providing humanitarian aid, housing, health care

- Government decree on refugee status (exemptions from several provisions of the Asylum Act)

### Supporting the integration of children into kindergarten, lower and upper secondary schools (including VET schools)

- Government provides 5 extra afternoon classes a week for the students and additional financial resources for the schools accepting them
- Free graduation exam
- Capacity is being further assessed and built in education in order to facilitate the integration of Ukrainian refugees

### Integration of refugees into the labour market

- Government decree to facilitate employment





# IRELAND

# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Ireland

## LATEST UPDATE

- **15,000 – 16,000** Ukrainians have arrived in Ireland
- The Irish Government is expecting **68,000** but it may be as high as **200,000**
- **88%** are women and children
- Accommodation – hotels, B&B's, guest houses, spare rooms etc
- Priorities – enrolling children into primary & post primary school

## IRISH RESPONSE

- The Minister for Education is establishing Regional Education and Language Teams (REALT) to support the needs of Ukrainian children arriving in Ireland.
- to assist children in finding school places and to support schools to meet the needs of these children as they arise, to advise and support the Department in developing new capacity where required, and to coordinate the provision of education services to children and families across their defined area.

# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Ireland

## IRISH RESPONSE

- Holistic approach - other key agencies, including Tusla Education Support Service (TESS), National Educational Psychological Service (NEPS) regional personnel, National Council for Special Education (NCSE).
- Will assist with staff supply, including English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) tutors who would assist with the English language needs of Ukrainian children, young people and their parents / guardians.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES (ESOL)

- VET partners establishing panels of tutors that can be flexibly deployed into educational settings where needed by Ukrainian adults and post primary children.
- Building capacity – We don't know when, where and to what scale additional supports will be required.



**ITALY**

# Measures to support for Ukrainian refugees in Italy

- So far around 90,000 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in IT.
- The government has mainly intervened to provide emergency support for housing, health care and children's integration in primary school. Each Ukrainian refugee will receive a contribution of 300 euros per month, paid for a maximum of 3 months. An additional 150 Euros will be awarded to parents and legal guardians as help for minors.
- In addition, the government is promoting measures to facilitate the access to education and the labour market of refugees also through the development of a network with local authorities and third sector associations.
- Ukrainian citizens can be employed by companies on a permanent or seasonal basis. They can also perform work independently. For example, Ukrainian doctors will be able to practice in Italy.
- At the moment there are thousands of students who have fled from Ukraine and are already included in the Italian school system and the Ministry of Education has allocated funds for linguistic and socio-cultural mediation activities.
- Children and pupils have the right and obligation to attend school as soon as they reside permanently in Italy and have stable housing.

# Measures to support for Ukrainian refugees in Italy

- Several universities offer support to Ukrainian students and researchers.
- With regard to adult education, Ukrainian refugees can attend Italian language courses free of charge.
- Several Regions and Autonomous Provinces are taking measures to promote the social and work inclusion of Ukrainian refugees. For example, the Lazio Region has allocated 10 million euros to promote integration, guidance and psychological support: empowerment, linguistic mediation, literacy path and training courses are foreseen, especially for minors and people with a low level of schooling. The Province of Bolzano, the Region of Emilia Romagna and Lombardia are also very active.
- In addition, the association representing the employment agencies and trade unions signed an agreement aimed at promoting a series of actions facilitating access to the labour market and education by providing psychological assistance, skills assessment, Italian language and culture courses and vocational training.



# LITHUANIA



# Refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania

According to the Migration Department, **41,900 refugees** from Ukraine have already registered in Lithuania, but the actual number of arrivals could be higher.

Of the total number of war refugees registered so far, almost **4,700** are children **under the age of six**, and **nearly 12,800 minors aged between six and 18 years**.

Ukrainians can **submit applications to all VET institutions** to continue the study programmes they initiated in their home country. After assessing an individual's competencies and academic achievements, they can be admitted to the most suitable vocational training programme and course.

For the upcoming academic year, Ukrainians who want to study at VET **institutions will be able to participate in the general application process** this summer. By applying directly to VET institutions, prospective students will be registered in the [LAMA BPO system](#) by the VET institutions themselves.

If a person does not have the documents proving their education at the time of general admission, their competencies and academic achievements will be assessed by VET institution. Ukrainians admitted to summer vocational training programmes will also be included in the newly recruited vocational training groups.

**Individual training plans** will be developed for refugees arriving from Ukraine to continue their study paths, and **a wide range of academic assistance** will be provided according to **various needs and opportunities**.





# LUXEMBOURG

# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Luxembourg

Beginning of April 2022, more than 4 000 Ukrainian refugees have been welcomed in Luxembourg of which around 1 000 learners of school age.

Displaced persons arriving in Luxembourg from Ukraine have to communicate their contact details to the Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs to be contacted for the purpose of submitting an application for temporary protection.

## Rights granted by the temporary protection status:

### ▪ Access to the labour market:

The temporary protection status confers the right to work in Luxembourg and exempts from applying for a temporary work permit. The persons concerned can also register as job seekers with the public employment service (ADEM) (<https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/immigration/ukraine/protection-temporaire.html>). While waiting to be contacted by the Luxembourg authorities with a view to applying for temporary protection no need to take any particular steps to stay in Luxembourg.

### ▪ Accommodation and offers for private housing:

The beneficiaries of temporary protection have access to the material reception conditions of the National Reception Office (ONA), which include housing, food and clothing support, as well as a monthly allowance and access to medical care. The government has set-up a centre for an initial reception in order to host persons fleeing the war in Ukraine.

### ▪ Family reunification:

Beneficiaries of temporary protection may apply for family reunification with their family members who were granted temporary protection in another Member State as well as with their family members who have not yet entered the territory of a Member State.



# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Luxembourg

## Access to education

- The children under the age of 18 have the right to access the education system (including IVET) under the same conditions as Luxembourg nationals. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 16 years. The Department for the Schooling of Foreign Children (SECAM) of the Ministry of Education has set up a single point of contact for families from Ukraine.
- School provision for Ukrainian refugee children and young people is mainly organised by six international public schools which set up English-speaking reception classes specifically for Ukrainian pupils.
- Ukrainian children may also be admitted to local municipal schools. They will attend introductory intensive language courses preparing them to enter regular classes taught in German or French. For children of pre-school age (3-5 years, cycle 1 of the Luxembourg primary school), parents will be offered the possibility to register their children at a primary school in their commune of residence. All children up to the age of six years have access to state-subsidized childcare services in Luxembourgish, to foster their integration in primary school and alphabetisation (German or French), which is mainly taught in Luxembourgish.
- The department for school integration is currently recruiting translators / cultural mediators of Ukrainian origin or Ukrainian speakers. They may intervene in the lesson under the direction of the teacher to assist the children and ensure the link between parents and school personnel.
- For young adults, a specific version of the Diploma+ programme, preparing recent secondary graduates for the labour market or HE, is going to be set up.





**LATVIA**

# Support for Ukrainian refugees in the field of education in Latvia

More than 2,000 Ukrainian pupils are already studying in Latvia, almost all in general education schools receiving financial support for families, their housing, free learning materials, meals and transportation, translated learning materials, Latvian language courses.

In VET schools the Ukrainian students have been enrolled after aligning achieved learning outcomes to the modular VET curricula.

To support pupils in learning and assist teachers, Ukrainian civilians with pedagogical education are invited to apply.

In Erasmus+ programme project “National Coordinators for the Implementation of the European Programme”, in cooperation with the Latvian Language Agency and municipalities the online Latvian language courses for Ukrainian adult refugees “First aid in learning Latvian” (20 hours) have been provided since April 6.





**MALTA**

# The current situation of Ukrainian refugees in Malta

- Since 24 February 2022, till 13 April 2022, a total of 464 Ukrainian nationals arrived in Malta from outside the Schengen area. Of these, 294 were females and 170 males. This data does not capture intra-Schengen arrivals.
- As at 19 April 2022, the International Protection Agency registered a total of 60 applications for international protection (both first and subsequent applications) and 423 requests for Temporary Protection from Ukrainian nationals.

## **The measures taken by Malta to support Ukrainian refugees, mainly as regards access to VET and access to the labour market or considered to be taken.**

Concerning access to VET, Ukrainians coming to Malta from 24 February 2022 onwards are considered as having temporary protection in Malta – as per the EU Directive 2001/55/EC - and therefore they are exempted from international fees for any course offered by all state educational institutions from kindergarten to the tertiary education sectors. Hence, at further and higher education level, this includes the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), University of Malta, Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS), including VET courses.

Asylum seekers together with applicants having refugee status, or subsidiary protection from Ukraine who arrived in Malta before 24 February 2022, are also exempted from international fees.

Exemption is given once such individuals apply for exemption with the office of the Board of Exemption from fees at state education institutions. Exemption is renewed and granted every academic year if circumstances do not change.

Furthermore, from an employment perspective, also concerning access to VET, in Malta, while there are currently no specific measures for persons enjoying temporary protection, they will still be eligible for both the training and employment advisory services offered by Malta's Public Employment Service, Jobsplus (i.e., persons with temporary protection also have access to Malta's Public Employment Service, Jobsplus' work exposure schemes, free training, employer wage grants and training subsidies).





# The current situation of Ukrainian refugees in Malta

However, if Ukrainian citizens with temporary protection require particular training which is not yet on offer, Malta's Public Employment Service, Jobsplus can facilitate this by either designing it, or offering sponsorship through the Training Pays Scheme.

With regard to access to the labour market, beneficiaries of temporary protection, although they would need an employment licence (work permit) to access the Maltese labour market, in practice Malta does not subject these applications to any labour market tests, thus can they access the labour market (employed or self-employed) once the employment licence has been issued.

If Ukrainian citizens have been granted the refugee status they will be given access to the Maltese labour market and VET as per rights in *Directive 2011/95/EU on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted*.

Additionally, as at 19 April 2022, with regard to academic qualifications, the Malta Further and Higher Education Authority (MFHEA) added a fee waiver for Ukrainian holders of temporary protection on <https://mfhea.mt/academic-qualifications/> with corresponding Malta Qualifications Recognition Information Centre (MQRIC) notice 9 <https://mfhea.mt/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mqric-notice-9-1.pdf>

## Further information on measures taken in Malta from an education perspective

As at 18 April 2022, in Malta, at compulsory education level, with regard to the provision of education, Malta's [National School Support Services](#) within Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation](#), are providing uniforms, free lunches and stationery once informed by respective schools that refugee students from Ukraine have started attending their respective school.



# The current situation of Ukrainian refugees in Malta

Furthermore, the [Migrant Learners' Unit](#) within Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation's](#) website carries information of interest to foreigners (encompassing also beneficiaries of temporary protection) who are seeking information on and state kindergarten and state [school enrolment and education in Malta, including language training and other support measures available to migrants](#). The [Migrant Learners' Unit](#) within Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation](#) also has its own [Facebook page](#) and migrants can also benefit, without any charges, from the services of a team of Community Liaison Workers who can converse in a range of foreign languages and who are knowledgeable about Malta's educational pathways and education opportunities available to migrant children. More specifically, beneficiaries of temporary protection such as Ukrainians making enquires to enrol children in a Maltese state school are guided accordingly by Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation's Customer Care function](#) through a simple application process that is in line with the Temporary Protection Directive covering displaced persons from Ukraine.

When registering children for school at the [Migrant Learners' Unit](#) within Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation](#), parents are informed of the service given by the [Board of exemptions from fees at state educational institutions](#). Most parents would get to know of the said board's services and procedures through relatives and friends already living in Malta and getting this service. Once applicants contact the said [board](#), the said [board](#) give them all necessary information and send an application for exemption of fees which they submit together with necessary documentation through email.

Further and higher education state education institutions inform applicants - either in person or through email when applying for a course - that they have to apply for an exemption of fees with the [Board of exemptions from fees at state educational institutions](#) at Malta's [Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation](#).





# THE NETHERLANDS

# Ukrainian refugees and VET in the Netherlands

- As of April 19, there are 39.460 Ukrainian refugees officially registered in the Netherlands.
- All refugee students have the right to go to school / enroll into a study programme in the Netherlands, and for children between 5 and 16 this is compulsory.
- Temporary education facilities in primary and secondary education were opened on April 4th and remain open at least until summer. 1/3 of the time is spent in Dutch language, 1/3 on mental well being and sports and 1/3 on subjects like maths. Depending in the needs, classes can be given in Ukrainian and English. Some children follow digital classes from their Ukrainian school, or do exams digitally. If possible, Ukrainian teachers are employed. Schools can receive special funding for these temporary facilities.
- The existing education for newcomers (ISK, Internationale Schakelklassen) is suitable to guarantee the specialism, craftsmanship and expertise needed for the newcomers from Ukraine, according to the Education minister for primary and secondary education (Dennis Wiersma).
- Information on education to refugees is provided via a special app RefugeeHelp, for schools a special website is built. A guideline for school boards and municipalities was published April 19<sup>th</sup>. And there is a centre of expertise on educational support to newcomers (LOWAN) providing information.

# Ukrainian refugees and VET in the Netherlands

- From 16+ on Ukrainian students can go to a VET study programme, but the number of students has been very limited up until now, because of the total number of refugees as of yet and the fact that almost all male students from 18+ are obliged to remain in Ukraine to help defend the country.
- Some VET schools have started to offer Dutch languages courses to Ukrainian refugees.
- Doing internships in the Netherlands is possible for Ukrainian interns if the Temporary Protection Directive applies and if employer, intern and training institute sign an internship agreement.
- The Ukrainian refugees have the right to work immediately, as of April 1st employers do not need to apply for a work permit. Several sectors have high labour shortages. Employers who want to recruit Ukrainian refugees can get information at regional Employers service desks (WSP).

## Some sources:

- [Cijfers opvang vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne in Nederland | Opvang vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne | Rijksoverheid.nl](#)
- [Onderwijs voor kinderen van vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne | Opvang vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne | Rijksoverheid.nl](#)
- [Eerste tijdelijke onderwijsvoorzieningen van start voor Oekraïense leerlingen | Nieuwsbericht | Rijksoverheid.nl](#)
- [Handreiking onderwijs voor kinderen en jongeren uit Oekraïne | Publicatie | Rijksoverheid.nl](#)
- [Onderwijs aan Oekraïense vluchtelingen - LOWAN](#)
- [Werk en inkomen voor vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne | Opvang vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne | Rijksoverheid.nl](#)
- [Werk bieden aan Oekraïense vluchtelingen \(kvk.nl\)](#)



# NORWAY

# Support for Ukrainian refugees in Norway

- So far this year, 10,098 people from Ukraine have sought asylum, according to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)
- The Government is preparing for up to 100,000 refugees from Ukraine
- As a start Norway expects to prepare settlement for around 35.000 people, but this number might change.
- All the Ukrainian refugees are granted a temporary collective protection – which can be prolonged up to 3 years. After that they will need to apply for an individual assessment.
- The collective protection means that they can start a process to build an everyday life immediately after registering. They do not have to wait for an individual official decision from the Government. They may attend kindergarten, school, and apply for work.
- The composition of this group is different from other groups of people coming to Norway, where normally 2/3 are young men. In this case the majority are women and children.
- As a result, kindergarten and lower and upper secondary school will be the most affected by this change.
- Upper secondary school: the refugees are entitled to upper secondary education and language training through the temporary protection.
- Higher VET: ongoing discussion on how one can best facilitate this; possibly remove language requirement, translate curricula, mapping and recognition of refugees' qualifications, etc.



# POLAND



# Poland: Policy responses to the refugee crisis related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

- Poland faced substantial inflows of the refugees. Between Feb. 24 and Mar. 14, over 2.7 million people from Ukraine entered Poland; 700 thousand were school-aged. Many of them have been hosted by Polish families and NGOs.
- Several policy measures were introduced by the Act of Mar. 12.2022 on assistance to Ukrainian citizens in connection with an armed conflict in the territory of that state - concerning the legalisation of stay, social support, creating the Support Fund, and access to the Polish labour market.  
<https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20220000583>
- The most important measures facilitating the participation in the education of refugees from Ukraine include:
  - increasing limits of learners per class in pre-schools and grades 1-3 to accommodate new learners' inflows,
  - simplifying school admission procedures,
  - admitting Ukrainian refugee learners into the preparatory classes or regular classes (including intensive Polish language classes),
  - scholarship and allowances available to Ukrainian learners',
  - foreign citizens with a good command of Polish can be employed as assistant teachers to support both Ukrainian learners and Polish teachers.



# Poland: Policy responses to the refugee crisis related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

- Additional measures facilitated entry into the labour market by simplifying existing procedures.
- State-run institutions and NGOs created dedicated websites, resources (also in Ukrainian) and trainings for teachers who work with Ukrainian refugee learners.
- Pre-school and school-aged children have been increasingly included in the education system: the inflows are concentrated in some geographical regions and affect differently specific stages of education.
- As of Apr. 4, 73% of Ukrainian refugee learners were admitted into the Polish education system in primary schools, 21% in pre-schools. Only about 1,5% were in IVET.





# PORTUGAL

# Current situation of Ukrainian refugees in Portugal



- Currently, there are approximately 25.000 Ukrainian refugees.
- 1/3 are younger than 18 years old.
- 65% are women.

## SUPPORT FOR DISPLACED UKRAINIANS

- **The Portugal for Ukraine platform:**  
combine in one place several initiatives and actions under the attributions of the various governmental areas (protection; employment and training; international actions). It is in Portuguese, English and Ukrainian.  
<https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/en/pagina-inicial-english/>
- Taking into special account the need to protect children and youths who arrive in Portugal without an adult minding them, the Government has set up:
  - A special multidisciplinary group with teams from the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, the Ministry of Justice, the SEF– Borders and Immigration Service, and the High Commission for Migration.
  - A platform to register cases of unaccompanied minors, which also allows the search for foster care available, as well as identifying voluntary transport initiatives on national soil.

# Support for displaced Ukrainians in Portugal

## LEGISLATION

- Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 29-A/2022 of 1 March, setting out specific criteria for granting temporary protection to persons displaced from Ukraine.
- Decree-law No. 24-B/2022 of 11 March, establishing exceptional measures, in order to ensure an effective and swift process of host and social and professional integration in Portugal for Ukrainians.
- Decree-law No. 28-B/2022 of 25 March, establishing measures concerning the recognition of professional qualifications of beneficiaries of temporary protection in connection with the armed conflict in Ukraine.
- Dispatch n.º 2044/2022, establishing rules to ensure support for students/trainees whose mother tongue is not Portuguese

## MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT

- Simplifies the procedure for recognising the professional qualifications of nationals of Ukraine by exempting them from the requirements set out in the sectoral legislation, regarding:
  - legalization formalities for documents issued by foreign entities;
  - certification or authentication of translations into Portuguese of documents written in a foreign language;
  - certification or authentication of photocopies of original documents;
  - registration fees or other taxes.
- The procedure for the recognition and exchange of driving licenses and professional driver certification has also been simplified.



# Support for displaced Ukrainians in Portugal

## SUPPORT IN THE FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT

[www.iefp.pt/portugal-for-ukraine](http://www.iefp.pt/portugal-for-ukraine)

The Portuguese public employment service and a part of the national effort to welcome and support these citizens in their social and professional integration:

- To gather employers' intentions to hire Ukrainian citizens
- To disseminate these job opportunities to Ukrainian citizens
- To participate in special attendance teams working in four National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants.
- To organise Portuguese language courses



# Support for displaced Ukrainians in Portugal

## SUPPORT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Ministry of Education is supporting with a set of actions

[www.dge.mec.pt/criancas-e-jovens-refugiados-medidas-educativas](http://www.dge.mec.pt/criancas-e-jovens-refugiados-medidas-educativas)

[www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Criancas\\_jovens\\_refugiados/faq\\_refugee\\_children\\_and\\_youth\\_eng.pdf](http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Criancas_jovens_refugiados/faq_refugee_children_and_youth_eng.pdf)

- Providing Ukrainian textbooks
- Migrant Reception Guide: In question/answer format, it contains detailed information about rights and duties, the legal framework of migratory processes, language, culture and social organisation in Portugal, acquisition of nationality, family reunification, the job market, access to public services, recognition of qualifications, among other relevant issues, and aims to improve the process of integration of foreigners in Portugal.
- Guidelines for the integration and inclusion of Ukrainian children and young: defines a set of guidelines for schools in Portugal with a view to the inclusion of Ukrainian refugee children and young people

## SUPPORT IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[www.dges.gov.pt/pt/noticia/estudantes-em-situacoes-de-emergencia-humanitaria-nacionais-da-ucrania](http://www.dges.gov.pt/pt/noticia/estudantes-em-situacoes-de-emergencia-humanitaria-nacionais-da-ucrania)

<http://www.dges.gov.pt/pt/content/nota-informativa-ucraniano-estudantes-em-situacoes-de-emergencia-humanitaria-nacionais-da>

- All citizens who are granted temporary protection may apply for emergency student status for humanitarian reasons.
- The admission of these students is not subject to quantitative limitations arising from the prior establishment of vacancies by the legally and statutorily competent entities or from the limit of vacancies or admissions established in accreditation procedures, and may occur in all study cycles, including the Medicine area.
- Social support





# ROMANIA



# Highlights

## Ukraine's refugee children & teens are welcome to join Romanian education

### **The Romanian Government**

has taken a series of legislative measures according to *The Emergency Ordinance no. 20 of March 7, 2022* on **amending and supplementing normative acts**, as well as **establishing humanitarian support and assistance measures for Ukrainian children – pre-school, secondary education including IVET**

**In Romania** there are **45 schools and 10 high schools** where the educational process is conducted **in Ukrainian**.

Legislative changes made **to support refugees provide for the possibility of employing refugees with specialised higher education diploma as teachers.**

**All Ukrainian children will enjoy the same rights to education as Romanian children:** free accommodation in school hostels, supplies, school- related supplies, clothing, footwear, textbooks and learning materials.

Romanian language is spoken in the border regions of Romania with Ukraine.

It is also possible **to employ Ukrainian students that are studying in Romanian universities.**

# Educational status

## Ukraine's refugee children & teens are welcome to join Romanian education

Entry into the Romanian education system is done by **submitting an application signed by the parent/legal representative/competent authority of the minor refugee learner from Ukraine.**

In order to understand the system from which these students come, sets of information have been developed for schools that refer to the Ukrainian education system, grading system, curriculum, framework plans, especially for the final classes.

In accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Education Order, measures to recognise previous learning experiences and to correctly allocate learners to a specific learning path and level have been taken and will be implemented.

The legislation stipulated that **Ukrainian children and teens are initially registered as 'audient'**. They will acquire the quality of *young learner/student in Romania* after the recognition or equivalence of previous education. The process is run by County School Inspectorates and respectively by the Ministry of Education and, as the case may be, difference exams could be organised for the equivalence procedure.

# Education: preliminary data

## Ukraine's refugee children & teens are welcome to join Romanian education

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

[www.edu.ro/alaturi\\_de\\_Ucraina](http://www.edu.ro/alaturi_de_Ucraina)

all documents (ministerial orders, addresses, clarifications, instructions, etc.) issued and transmitted by the Ministry of Education in with a view to providing educational support to citizens.

By 26 March 2022:

- Almost 79 000 refugees who expressed their agreement to stay in RO,
- 43% are minor (33 691 minor) out of which 24 000 school age:
  - 1 140 enrolled as 'audient' and follow Romanian curriculum,
  - Majority want to enrol in Romanian schools but follow Ukrainian curriculum.



# General benefits

## Ukraine's refugee children & teens are welcome to join Romanian education

- Basic food supply to all children in primary and secondary education provided through ongoing social programmes;
- provision of school supplies, school books and learning materials, clothing and footwear;
- provision of psychopedagogical and counselling services;
- organisation of Romanian language courses, including monitoring and evaluation;
- provision of necessary, appropriate human resource to facilitate communication of young learners from Ukraine;
- ensure the necessary resources for home/hospital schooling in medical cases;
- assessment of health status when entering the community within pre-university education units;
- participation in educational activities in schools, as well as in specific extracurricular education activity groups formed at the level of children's palaces and clubs;
- enrolment in pre-university education unit classes/groups/study groups, as audience/listeners, regardless of the number of students;
- provision of free accommodation in school hostels;
- equivalence of studies, if students have school documents;
- evaluation of students who do not have school documents in order to enroll according to their age and education level.

# Additional benefits for IVET learners

## Ukraine's refugee children & teens are welcome to join Romanian education

- Wherever possible forming groups of Ukraine learners;
- support for learners throughout the teaching learning process with education materials translated into Ukrainian and /or ensure human resources as translators;
- ensure support facilitating access to both the necessary information and enrolment for certification exam of professional competences (translated learning materials, translators/interpreters, etc.), on request;
- identify potential economic partners (companies) to schools, who have available resources to receive young learners (grades 9-12) for practical training activities.

National Centre for TVET Development National

Contact Point ReferNet Romania

[www.tvet.ro](http://www.tvet.ro)

[www.refernet.ro](http://www.refernet.ro)





# SWEDEN

# Response to Ukraine refugee situation in Sweden

- According to the Temporary Protection Directive, Sweden gives access to the state education system for persons under 18 years.
- The Swedish National Agency for Education has been commissioned by the government to:
  - support and guide schools regarding how to organise education for refugees from Ukraine.
  - take actions to meet the need of staff with knowledge of the Ukrainian or Russian language in Swedish schools
  - conduct a survey of national and international initiatives aimed at facilitating education for Ukrainian refugees.



# Response to Ukraine refugee situation in Sweden

The county administrative boards have been commissioned by the government to allocate funding to education of newly arrived migrants (including migrants who enjoy temporary protection according to the Temporary Protection Directive) in order to safeguard competence in the health care sector.







# SLOVENIA

# Measures taken for Ukrainian refugees in Slovenia

There were approximately **18.415** registered Ukrainian refugees up to now, temporary protection has been currently granted to approximately **1225** Ukrainians (15.4.2022 data), as most of the refugees use Slovenia as a transit country.

Number of Ukrainian students included in education per education level: kindergartens **53**, primary schools **599**, upper secondary schools **12** (general and VET) (19.4.2022 data)

Number of registered job seeker refugees: approximately **30**, mostly 30- to 40-year-old women (15.4.2022 data)

- Measures regarding access to labour market for refugees granted temporary protection:
  - Ensured right to enter the labour market under the same conditions as Slovenian citizens.
  - Career counsellors specialised for working with refugees available.
  - Various trainings and workshops for refugees offered.
- Measures regarding access to education for refugees granted temporary protection:
  - Enrolment into schools under the same conditions as Slovenian citizens.
  - Enrolment during the school year enabled.
  - Free of charge Slovene language lessons.





# SLOVAKIA

# Measures in support of school enrolment of Ukrainian refugees - Slovakia

- A dedicated website of the education ministry (<https://ukrajina.minedu.sk/vseobecne-informacie/>) in support of integration of refugee learners offers information structured by the following topics: regional schooling including VET schools, higher education, sports, financing, information for parents, supporting documents, FAQ, contacts, information in the Ukrainian language);
- The Ukrainian language speaking website (<https://ukrajina.minedu.sk/ua/>) contains
  - an interactive map of Slovakia presenting kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary schools, including VET schools, with indicated capacities to accept Ukrainian learners and a contact e-mail addresses (<https://ukrajina.minedu.sk/dopomoga-pri-poshuku-shkoli/>);
  - a questionnaire in the Ukrainian language through which refugee pedagogues can apply for education sector jobs to facilitate learning of the Ukrainian learners (<https://ukrajina.minedu.sk/robova-v-osvitniy-sferi/>);
- A list of companies ready to accept refugees for dual VET has been compiled by regional centres affiliated to the State Institute of Vocational Education (<http://dualnysystem.sk/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Ponuka-ucebnych-miest-Pomahame-Ukrajine.xlsx>);
- According to § 146 (4) of the Education act (245/2008), directors of VET schools are obliged to enrol refugees without any official procedures, solely based on the request of parents or legal representative who were registered as asylum seekers or temporary shelter seekers. Schools experiencing demand over their capacities must inform regional education authorities.
- Schools enrolling refugees qualify for additional contribution of EUR 200 per learner. There were 105 learners in 37 VET programmes already registered as of 31 March 2022, according to the education ministry. Next regular statistical data are expected by end of April.
- For learners not willing to enter the Slovak education system, online distance learning can be offered by International Ukrainian School (<https://uis.org.ua/>), based on an agreement between the Slovak and Ukrainian education ministries.





**SPAIN**

# Main measures to support Ukrainian refugees in Spain

- Immediate schooling of minors who arrive - around 7,100 (as of end of March).  
Currently concentrated in 4 regions
- Educational materials in Ukrainian and Spanish for the regions
- Temporary reception of teachers from Ukraine to support students (later on hiring of teachers and support staff)
- Acceleration of procedures for homologation of educational qualifications and the accreditation of professional skills - the personnel assigned to information and homologation of qualifications will be reinforced
- Ukrainians who arrive in Spain and whose temporary protection is recognized can register in the Public Employment Services
- Spanish PES (SEPE) offices will facilitate the best employability of Ukrainian job seekers within their competence framework

## Legal references and other related info

- [Order PCM/169/2022, of March 9, which develops the procedure for the recognition of temporary protection for people affected by the conflict in Ukraine](#)
- [Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine](#)
- [Call for foreign language assistants in Spain](#)
- [Order PCM/258/2022, of 1 April, adopting urgent non-regulatory measures to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine](#)