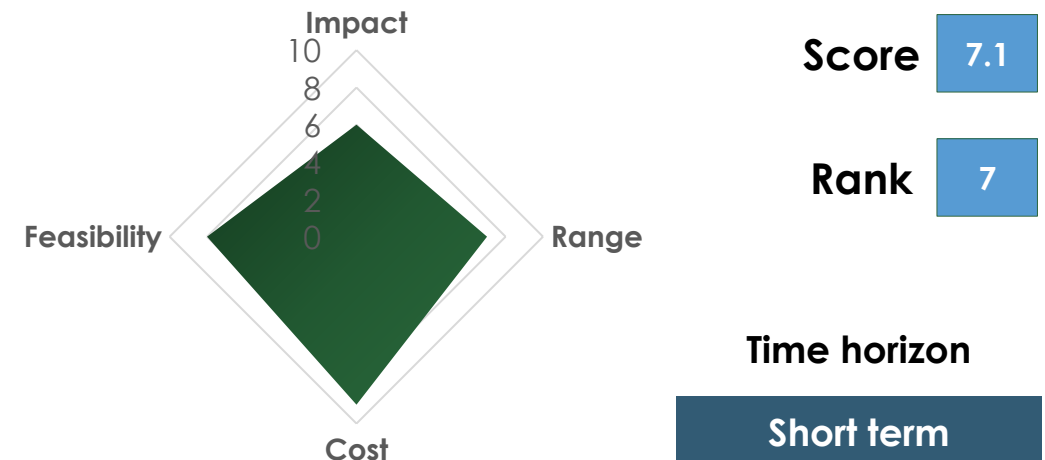


# Facilitating access to work for Ukrainian refugees through the recognition of qualifications, childcare, language courses and a reduction in paperwork

Measure dimension	
Potential improvement	
Rating	
In the <b>short term</b> , the measure boosts the work volume, but probably <b>loses its effect post-war</b> ; feasible with existing structure	
<b>Impact</b>	There would be a strong boost in the short term, but the measure would no longer be as effective if the war ended.
<b>Range</b>	Due to the different educational backgrounds of the refugees, all industries would be affected, but to varying degrees due to the high proportion of women.
<b>Cost</b>	The measure could reduce social benefits, and the structures for the courses and programs are already in place.
<b>Feasibility</b>	The feasibility depends on political resistance, as the measures do not require major investments etc.

Implementation to date in Germany
<b>Germany already took first measures to help the refugees:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Integration courses</b> (25% of all employable refugees have taken part so far)</li> <li>Ukrainian refugees eligible for basic income support since June 2022</li> <li>Language courses offered by the government</li> </ul>



## Among the 1.2 million Ukrainians in Germany, 30% are employed, grappling with qualification and language barriers

### Ukrainian refugees in Germany

- Ukrainian population in Germany reaching around **1.2 million** (mostly women and children) -> 507'000 employable
- **Employed Ukrainians** 159,000 with over half engaged in helper roles (Construction, Hospitality) -> Only **30% of potential** labour force is working
- 201'000 Ukrainians are registered as **unemployed** (Oct 2023)
- Social assistance recipients: 704,000 (July 2023)
- Integration course participants: 129,000 (Oct 2023)

### Problems the refugees are facing

- Language barriers
- Ukrainian diplomas are not recognized
- Work permission limited until March 2024
- The majority of Ukrainian refugees are women with young children, posing a significant challenge in terms of childcare
  - Due to the difficulty of finding a job, many Ukrainians are currently dependent on social assistance ("Bürgergeld")

### Specific recommendations for action

- Recognizing Ukrainian **qualifications**, ensuring accessible **childcare**, offering further **language courses** (not just basic courses), and reducing **bureaucracy** are crucial steps for successful integration
  - These measures not only **boost the work volume** in Germany but also have the potential to **reduce the state's expenditure** on basic income support, fostering a more sustainable and cost-effective approach to integration