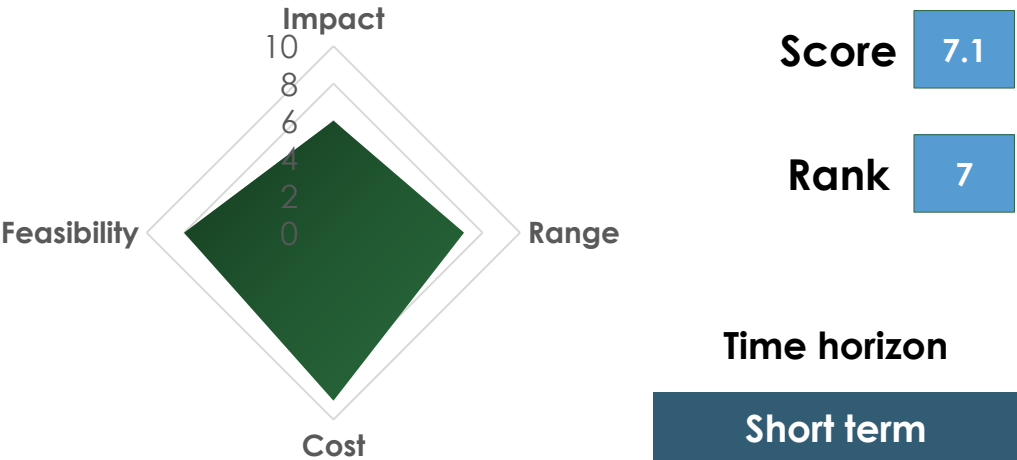


Facilitating access to work for Ukrainian refugees through the recognition of qualifications, childcare, language courses and a reduction in paperwork

Measure dimension	
Expanding existing potential/Modern immigration policy	
Rating	
In the short term , the measure boosts the work volume, but probably loses its effect post-war ; feasible with existing structure	
Impact	There would be a strong boost in the short term, but the measure would no longer be as effective if the war ended
Range	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
Cost	The measure could reduce social benefits, and the structures for the courses and programs are already in place
Feasibility	The feasibility depends on political resistance, as the measures do not require major investments etc.

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



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.