

Press Release

## **New EMN inform explores labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine**

**The latest European Migration Network (EMN) inform focuses on the labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine across EMN Member and Observer countries. This inform offers an analysis of employment trends, policy priorities, and measures aimed at facilitating the integration of displaced individuals from Ukraine into host countries' labour markets.**

*Brussels, 21 May 2024*

The massive inflow of people fleeing Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine triggered significant migration to the EU. Eurostat data indicates that by November 2023, over 4.27 million non-EU citizens who fled Ukraine due to the 2022 Russian invasion were under temporary protection in the EU - with Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic hosting approximately 60% of these individuals. Individuals from Ukraine constituted the majority of beneficiaries of temporary protection, with adult women forming a significant portion. Various EU initiatives were implemented to provide protection and aid integration, including the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) and the EU Skills Profile Tool. While measures such as simplified entry requirements and skills validation were introduced, challenges remain, including skill and job mismatches. Moreover, comparable EU-wide data on labour market integration is limited. This inform emphasises understanding the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of displaced persons, analysing existing data on labour market integration, and mapping policies and measures across EMN Member and Observer Countries to facilitate integration.

Measures aiming to facilitate the transition of beneficiaries from social welfare to financial independence ('bridging measures') are highlighted, with attention also given to measures supporting beneficiaries who are not able to cover their basic needs with their income.

Despite the challenges posed by data collection methodologies, efforts are underway to gather comprehensive information on beneficiaries of temporary protection employment outcomes. The top five sectors employing beneficiaries of temporary protection include accommodation and food service, administrative and support service activities, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and construction. Data from EMN Member and Observer Countries highlights the high level of educational attainment among beneficiaries of temporary protection, with over 60% having completed tertiary education in some countries. Nevertheless, significant mismatches exist between their education and/or prior employment in Ukraine and their current employment in host countries, often in low-skilled occupations. Challenges such as qualification recognition, language barriers, and uncertainty regarding stay duration contribute to these outcomes. Despite these challenges, early labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection has shown promising trends, with some countries reporting employment rates exceeding 50%.

While common themes such as immediate access to the labour market and promoting self-sufficiency prevail, tailored support and sector-specific approaches underscore the need for flexibility. Language acquisition and qualification alignment emerge as crucial components for integration. Various strategies such as individual counselling, one-stop-shop services, and sector-specific initiatives aim to facilitate labour market integration. Ongoing efforts also include awareness campaigns, and collaborative endeavours and partnerships between private, non-profit/civil society and public organisations.

Host countries are implementing measures to aid those under temporary protection in moving from joblessness to financial independence, defined as bridging measures. While

most offer broad support, targeted help for employed beneficiaries who find it difficult to meet basic needs is often missing. In the majority of host countries, involvement in the labour market integration efforts is voluntary.

### **The inform:**

- Title: "Labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine"
- Subject: This EMN-OECD joint inform highlights insights on labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine. It showcases rising employment rates, policy priorities, and measures across European countries and non-EU OECD countries, emphasizing the need for tailored strategies to address challenges effectively.

### **The EMN**

The European Migration Network (EMN) is a Europe-wide network consisting of [National Contact Points \(NCPs\)](#) in the EMN Member (EU Member States except Denmark) and Observer Countries (NO, GE, MD, UA, ME, AM, RS), the European Commission and supported by the EMN Service Provider (ICF), providing information on migration and asylum. The EMN was set up in 2008 by the European Commission on behalf of the European Council in order to satisfy the need for a regular exchange of reliable information on migration and asylum related issues on a European level.

### Contact:

#### **European Commission – EMN**

Mr. Magnus Ovilius

Head of Sector Forecasting, Preparedness and Policy Monitoring, Chair of the EMN, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

Email: [magnus.ovilius@ec.europa.eu](mailto:magnus.ovilius@ec.europa.eu)



EMN website: [www.ec.europa.eu/emn](http://www.ec.europa.eu/emn)



Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EMNMigration>



LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network](http://www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network)



YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@EMNMigration>