

UKRAINE

(Last updated 2023)



Country located in eastern Europe, the second largest on the continent after Russia. Ukraine is bordered by Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west. In the far southeast, Ukraine is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea.

Area: 603.628 km²

Official name: Ukraine Україна

Capital: Kyiv, located on the Dnieper River in north-central Ukraine.

State organization: Ukraine is a unitary multiparty republic with one legislative body; its head of state is the president, and the head of government is the prime minister.

President: Volodymyr Zelensky

Currency: Hryvna.

Population: 43,79 million (2021)



Ukrainians make up more than three-fourths of the population of Ukraine; there is a significant minority of Russians.

When Ukraine was a part of the Soviet Union, a policy of Russian in-migration and Ukrainian out-migration was in effect, and ethnic Ukrainians' share of the population in Ukraine declined from 77 percent in 1959 to 73 percent in 1991. But that trend reversed after the country gained independence, and, by the turn of the 21st century, ethnic Ukrainians made up more than three-fourths of the population. Russians continue to be the largest minority, though they now constitute less than one-fifth of the population. The remainder of the population includes Belarusians, Moldovans, Bulgarians, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians, Roma (Gypsies), and other groups. The Crimean Tatars, who were forcibly deported to Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics in 1944, began returning to the Crimea in large numbers in 1989; by the early 21st century they constituted one of the largest non-Russian minority groups. In March 2014 Russia forcibly annexed Crimea, a move that was condemned by the international community, and human rights groups subsequently documented a series of repressive measures that had been taken against the Crimean Tatars by Russian authorities.

Historically, Ukraine had large Jewish and Polish populations, particularly in the Right Bank region (west of the Dnieper River). In fact, in the late 19th century slightly more than one-fourth of the world's Jewish population (estimated at 10 million) lived in ethnic Ukrainian territory. This predominantly Yiddish-speaking population was

greatly reduced by emigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and by the devastation of the Holocaust. In the late 1980s and early '90s, large numbers of Ukraine's remaining Jews emigrated, mainly to Israel. At the turn of the 21st century, the several hundred thousand Jews left in Ukraine made up less than 1 percent of the Ukrainian population. Most of Ukraine's large Polish minority was resettled in Poland after World War II as part of a Soviet plan to have ethnic settlement match territorial boundaries. Fewer than 150,000 ethnic Poles remained in Ukraine at the turn of the 21st century.

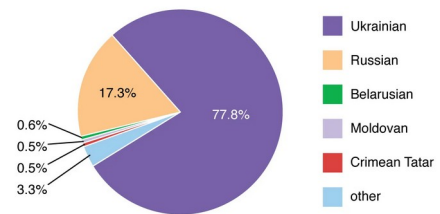
Languages: The state language of Ukraine is Ukrainian, at the same time the majority of people speak Russian, which was the official language of the Soviet Union, and was widely spoken, especially in eastern and southern Ukraine. Most residents speak Ukrainian as the mother tongue language and Russian as the second one.

Ukrainian is mainly spoken in western and central Ukraine. In western Ukraine, the Ukrainian language is the dominant language in cities (such as Lviv). In central Ukraine, Ukrainian and Russian are both equally used in cities. Russian is more common in Kiev, while Ukrainian is the dominant language in rural areas. In eastern and southern Ukraine, Russian is primarily spoken in cities.

Ukrainian is written with a form of the Cyrillic alphabet. The language (belonging with Russian and Belarusian to the East Slavic branch of the Slavic language family) is closely related to Russian but also has distinct similarities to the Polish language. Significant numbers of people in the country speak Polish, Yiddish, Rusyn, Belarusian, Romanian or Moldovan, Bulgarian, Crimean Turkish, or Hungarian. Russian is the most important minority language.

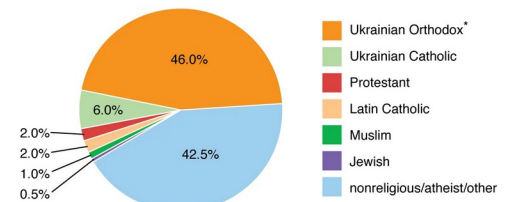
During the rule of imperial Russia and under the Soviet Union, Russian was the common language of government administration and public life in Ukraine. Although Ukrainian had been afforded equal status with Russian in the decade following the revolution of 1917, by the 1930s a concerted attempt at Russification was well under way. In 1989 Ukrainian once again became the country's official language, and its status as the sole official language was confirmed in the 1996 Ukrainian constitution.

Ethnic composition (2001)



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Religious affiliation (2004)



*Includes "Kiev patriarchy," "Moscow patriarchy," "no particular patriarchy," and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox.

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Religions: Christianity (mostly Eastern Orthodox; also other Christians, Roman Catholic, Protestant), Islam.

The predominant religion in Ukraine, practiced by almost half the population, is Eastern Orthodoxy. Historically, most adherents belonged to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Kyiv Patriarchate, though the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Moscow Patriarchate was important as well. A smaller number of Orthodox Christians belonged to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. In January 2019 the Kyiv Patriarchate and Autocephalous churches were merged into a single body as the Orthodox Church of Ukraine. In creating the new church, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I formalized the independence of Ukraine's Orthodox community, which had been under the jurisdiction of the patriarchate of Moscow since 1686. In western Ukraine the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church prevails. Minority religions include Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, Islam (practiced primarily by the Crimean Tatars), and Judaism. More than two-fifths of Ukrainians are not religious.



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History and current situation:

Different parts of the area that is today Ukraine were invaded and occupied in the 1st millennium BCE by the Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians and in the 1st millennium CE by the Goths, Huns, Bulgars, Avars, Khazars, and Magyars (Hungarians). Slavic tribes settled there after the 4th century. Kyiv was the chief town. The Mongol conquest in the mid-13th century decisively ended Kyivan power.

From the 14th to the 18th century, portions of Ukraine were ruled by Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. In addition, Cossacks controlled a largely self-governing territory known as the Hetmanate. Most of Ukraine fell to Russian rule in the 18th century.

In the aftermath of World War I and the Russian Revolution of 1917, most of the Ukrainian region became a republic of the Soviet Union, though parts of western Ukraine were divided between Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. Ukraine suffered a severe famine, called the Holodomor, in 1932–33 under Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. Overrun by Axis armies in 1941 during World War II, Ukraine was further devastated by the Nazis occupation before being retaken by the Soviets in 1944. By the end of the war, the borders of the Ukrainian S.S.R. had been redrawn to include the western Ukrainian territories.

Ukraine was the site of the 1986 Chernobyl accident at a Soviet-built nuclear power plant.

As the Soviet Union heads towards dissolution, in **1991** Ukraine declared **independence**. In a referendum and presidential election, Ukrainians overwhelmingly back independence and elect Kravchuk president. He is replaced by Leonid Kuchma in 1994. The turmoil it experienced in the 1990s as it attempted to implement economic and political reforms culminated in the disputed presidential election of 2004, pro-Russian candidate Viktor Yanukovich is declared president. Mass protests over the results, known as the Orange Revolution, force change of government: a pro-Western former prime minister, Viktor Yushchenko, is elected president.

The effects of the revolution were short-lived, however, and the country remained divided along regional and ethnic lines. Another mass protest movement—this one centred on Kyiv's Maidan (Independence Square)—toppled the government in 2014.

Maidan Revolution ousts pro-Kremlin government over stalled European Union association deal. Russia subsequently seizes Crimean peninsula and launches insurgency to occupy parts of eastern Ukraine.

Shortly thereafter, in March 2014, Crimea declared independence from Ukraine and was annexed by Russia. Fighting between pro-Russian separatist militias and Ukrainian government forces remained ongoing in eastern Ukraine. In late 2021 Russia began a military buildup along its border with Ukraine, and **in February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine**. President Volodymyr Zelensky rallies resistance to the invasion. Russia initially takes large areas of eastern Ukraine as part of its attempt to overthrow the government.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which started on 24 February, has caused widespread death, destruction, displacement and suffering, and left at least 17.6 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection. They include 6.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs), 6.9 million people who remain at their homes and 4.4 million returnees. The highest severity of needs is among people living in areas not under the Government of Ukraine's control and in areas directly affected by active hostilities. The international armed conflict has caused innumerable civilian deaths and injuries, horrific damage to civilian infrastructure, as well as an extreme emotional toll on families. Fear, freezing winter temperatures and an uncertain future is what families in Ukraine are facing. (OCHA, December 2022)

Literature

The history of the Ukrainian literature dates back to the 11th century after the Christianization of the Kievan Rus. Then the writings were mainly religious and were written in Old Church Slavonic. Historical texts of those times were called "chronicles".

The 19th century initiated a new period in Ukraine, represented by Ivan Kotliarevsky's work "Eneyida", the first publication written in the modern Ukrainian. The Ukrainian romanticism developed by the 1830s, and the nation's most outstanding figure, was romanticist poet and painter Taras Shevchenko. Ivan Kotliarevsky is considered to be the father of literature in the Ukrainian vernacular language; and Shevchenko is the father of a national revival.

Refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe: **7,968,510**

Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe: **4,928,311**

IDPs: **5,914,000**

People in Need: **17,600,000**

Last updated 10 Jan 2023, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM

<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

OCHA/HDX Ukraine Data Explorer:
https://data.humdata.org/visualization/ukraine-humanitarian-operations/?gl=1*phfdqx*ga*MTg2ODMzNTQwNi4xNjc2NjY5NDg1*ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTY3MzgWNTU3My43LjEuMTY3MzgWNTg1Mi40My4wLjA

TEMPORARY PROTECTION

(Updated to January 2023, sources: Italian Ministry of the Interior, ASGI)

Decision 2022/382 - On 4 March 2022, the Council of the European Union, in the face of the massive influx of displaced persons who, due to the armed conflict, have left Ukraine since 24 February 2022 and were entering the territory of the Union, decided to activate **for the first time** the 2001/55/EC Directive on **temporary protection**, an instrument created in 2001 after the conflicts in Eastern Europe (and never updated since then).

The Italian government implemented this European Decision by issuing the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers (DPCM) of 28 March 2022.

Temporary protection is an exceptional procedure that provides immediate and temporary protection to displaced persons. It is an instrument of European solidarity binding on all EU Member States, regardless of whether or not they have unanimously approved its activation.

Information on temporary protection in Italy (**English**):

https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2022-06/Booklet_Italy_EN_v1.pdf

Link to the Ministry of the Interior's information leaflet (in **Italian and Ukrainian**):

<http://www.libertacivilimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/it/notizie/opuscolo-informativo-protezione-temporanea-italia>

Datas of Temporary Protection Applications in Italy:

<https://mappe.protezionecivile.gov.it/en/emergencies-dashboards/ukraine-maps-and-dashboards/temporary-protection-applications>

People of all nationalities fleeing the war in Ukraine can enter the EU, even if they do not have travel or medical documents. They can enter with their belongings and pets.

Entry to Italy: Holders of a biometric passport can enter Italy visa-free and can stay in the country for a total of **90 days**, after which it will be necessary to get a residence permit.

Ukrainian nationals entering Italy without a visa are required to file the “declaration of presence” within 8 days of entering the country. This obligation is lifted in case a stamp on the passport is made at arrival (Italy as first country of arrival in the EU). If you arrive in Italy from another Schengen area country, you need to inform the police, the Carabinieri or the municipal police within 8 days from arrival. Ukrainian nationals who do not have a stamp in their passport or have a stamp from another EU country must submit the declaration of presence.

To register for temporary protection in Italy, you need to go in police headquarters '**Questura**' of the place where you are staying and submit a free application to receive a residence permit for temporary protection. The Immigration office of the police is in charge of the procedure for temporary protection. The registration is made in person. When you arrive at the police station, your fingerprints will be taken and you will be asked for your personal data, passport or other identity documents. You will be given a receipt to prove that you have registered for temporary protection. You can use this receipt to access the labour market. You will need to always carry it with you, until you are issued the residence permit for temporary protection. When your residence permit is ready, you will be called by the police for its delivery.

Tabella 1: Gli sfollati ucraini in Italia

Richieste di protezione temporanea (9.12.2022)	166.467, di cui: 61.544 minori 88.653 donne adulte	Fonte: Protezione Civile
Richieste di contributo (*) (9.12.2022)	123.749	
Ospiti CAS e SAI (giugno 2022)	13.304 pari al 10% dei richiedenti protezione a giugno 2022	Fonte: Redattore Sociale

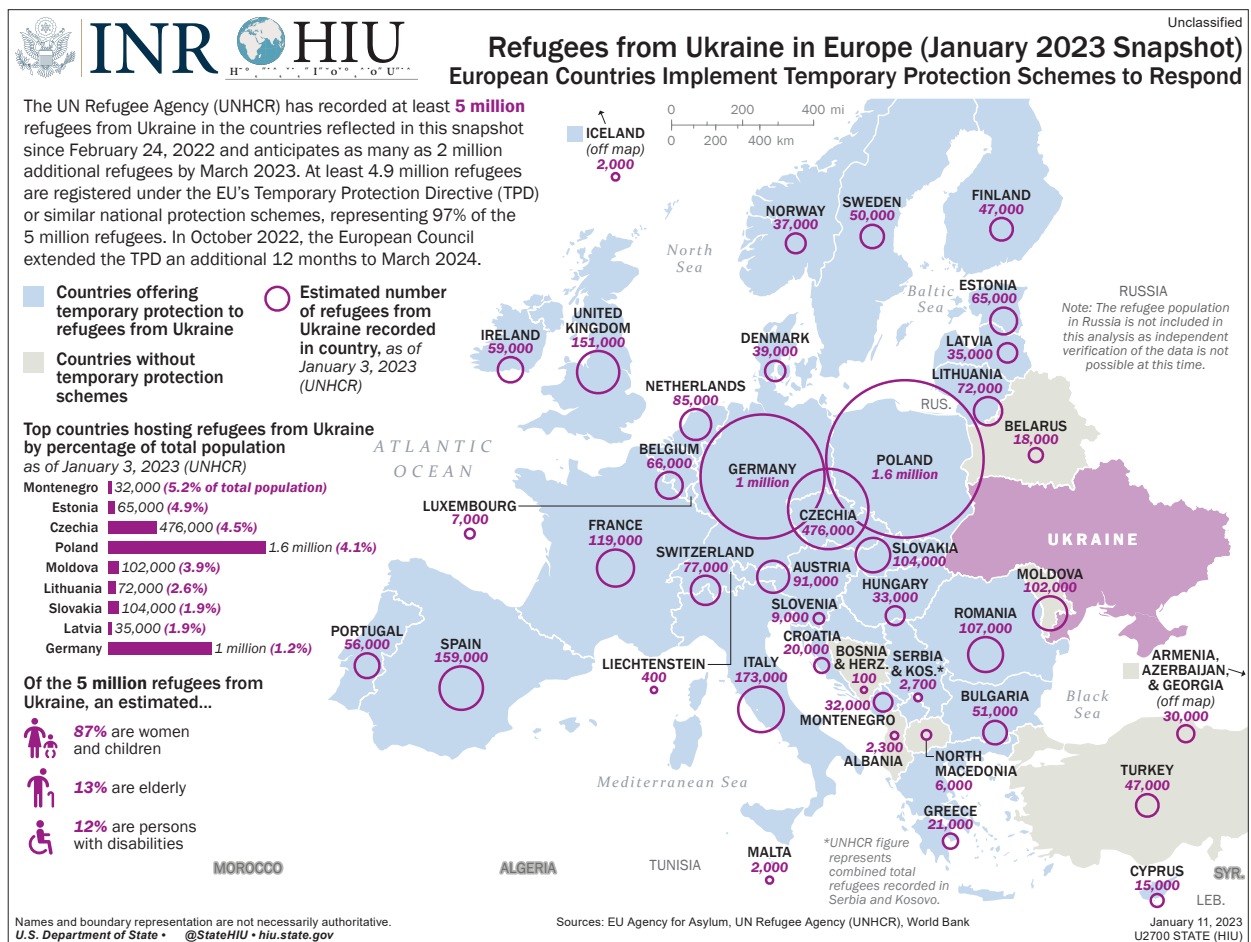
(*) la richiesta di contributo può essere presentata solo da chi è accolto da un privato

In Italy, temporary protection applies in the following cases:

- Ukrainian citizens who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
 - Stateless persons or national of a third country other than Ukraine who benefited from international protection or an equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.
 - Stateless person or national of third country other than Ukraine and can prove that were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to the country or region of origin.
 - Family members of persons of the first two groups:
 - Spouse or partner having a stable relationship with the person concerned;
 - Unmarried minor children of the person concerned or their spouse, regardless of whether they are legitimate, natural or adopted;
 - Dependent adult children or dependent parents, if cohabiting and belonging to the same family unit and totally or partially dependent on the person concerned during the period of interest.
- Embassy or consulates in Italy you may contact:

 - the **Ukrainian Embassy in Rome**:
<https://italy.mfa.gov.ua/it>
Via Guido d'Arezzo 9, 00198 Roma
Phone number: +39 068412630, +39 0682003641
E-mail: emb_it@mfa.gov.ua
 - the **Ukrainian Consulate in Naples**: <https://naples.mfa.gov.ua/it>
 - the **Ukrainian Consulate in Milan**: <https://milan.mfa.gov.ua/it>

The immigration office will issue a residence permit once the examination of your application is complete. The permit will be in electronic format and be valid for 1 year as of 4 March 2022. It is renewable every 6 months for a maximum of 1 year, unless temporary protection is terminated by the Council of the EU. A travel document can be issued to the beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or other travel document. Temporary protection status entails a residence permit as well as a work permit for people older than 16 years old.



As a beneficiary of temporary protection in Italy, you enjoy the following **rights**:

- freedom of movement in EU and residence in Italy;
- accommodation;
- education (also at university level);
- right to receive information about temporary protection;
- travel document: the beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or a travel document and need to travel, will receive a special travel document that will allow them to move within the EU;
- residence and work authorization;
- social assistance: beneficiaries who do not have sufficient resources can benefit from social and health services;
- family reunification: upon your request, temporary protection will be granted to your family members who belonged to your family unit in the country of origin, if you were separated because of the armed conflict in Ukraine.

Accommodation:

If you have accommodation in a private home, the person hosting you will need to file a 'declaration of hospitality' to the police headquarters - Immigration Office of the province where you are staying, within 48 hours of taking you in.

If you do not have accommodation, you can contact the municipality or prefecture of the province where you are and represent your situation. The prefecture of the province where you are staying will examine your case and you will be able to access the network of extraordinary reception centers (CAS), the Reception and Integration System (SAI) or other forms of reception.

If you do not have an **accommodation in Italy**, you can contact the Prefettura of the city where you are, reporting your situation and the necessity to be accommodated in a reception facility.

Find the nearest Prefettura in Italy:
<https://dait.interno.gov.it/prefettura>

Reception:

In response to the arrival of refugees from Ukraine, the Reception and Integration System (SAI) managed by the Local Authorities and the Extraordinary Reception Centres (CAS) managed by the Prefectures have been strengthened, providing additional places. In addition, Law Decree DL 21/2022 introduces further forms of widespread reception with the collaboration of the Third Sector and contributions for the sustenance of those who have found accommodation independently.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can access **medical care** under the same conditions as Italian citizens. The procedure is similar to what happens for international protection. When you apply for temporary protection, the Immigration office will issue your tax number (codice fiscale). This allows you to access the national health system. The health authority will then issue a health card (tessera sanitaria). This allows you to benefit from free services such as medical prescriptions and visits.

Health services are organized at regional level and may vary depending on the Health District of your area. Some regions have activated special centers to provide relevant health services to Ukrainians fleeing the war. General information on the **health services** provided to the people displaced from Ukraine can be found at:

<https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/assistenzaSanitaria/dettaglioContenutiAssistenzaSanitaria.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=5849&area=Assistenza%20sanitaria&menu=vuoto>

HELPFUL LINKS:

ERA4Ukraine

<https://www.euraxess.it/ukraine>

Science For Ukraine: Funding Programmes and Support Initiatives

<https://scienceforukraine.eu/support>

Restoring Family Links

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/>

With the Prime Ministerial Decree of 28 March 2022, the Italian Government decided **not** to recognise temporary protection to two other categories of persons:

- stateless persons and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine lawfully residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid non-permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and who cannot safely and stably return to their country or region of origin
- persons who fled Ukraine not long before 24 February 2022 when tensions escalated or who were in the territory of the Union (e.g. on holiday or for work purposes) close to that date and who, due to the armed conflict, cannot return to Ukraine.

To these persons, therefore, Italy does not grant temporary protection, without prejudice to the other possibilities provided by the law for them to obtain other forms of protection.

You have the right to apply for **international protection** even if you benefit from temporary protection. In this case, your temporary protection residence permit will remain valid. Your application for international protection will be registered in accordance with the usual procedure but will be examined and decided upon only when temporary protection ceases. It will not be prioritized. If you receive international protection, your entitlements linked to temporary protection status will be withdrawn.

Practical guide for international protection applicants in Italy (in Italian):

https://www.asgi.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/guida_richiedenti_asilo.pdf

Tabella 2 - Decisioni positive sull'asilo riguardanti cittadini ucraini (2021 e 2022 fino al 23 settembre)

1/1/2021-23/9/2021	Maggiorenni			Minorenni			Minorenni non accompagnati			Totale generale
	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	
Status di rifugiato	15	4	19	1	3	4	0	0	0	23
Status di Protezione Sussidiaria	113	51	164	11	18	29	1	0	1	194
Tipologie complementari di protezione	78	72	150	17	23	40	0	0	0	190
Totale	206	127	333	29	44	73	1	0	1	407
Totale in %	50,6	31,2	81,8	7,1	10,8	17,9	0,2	0,0	0,2	100,0
1/1/2022-23/9/2022	Maggiorenni			Minorenni			Minorenni non accompagnati			Totale generale
	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	Femmine	Maschi	Totale	
Status di rifugiato	27	23	50	4	17	21	0	1	1	72
Status di Protezione Sussidiaria	557	227	784	105	101	206	3	3	6	996
Tipologie complementari di protezione	31	26	57	5	2	7	0	0	0	64
Totale	615	276	891	114	120	234	3	4	7	1132
Totale in %	54,3	24,4	78,7	10,1	10,6	20,7	0,3	0,4	0,6	100,0

Fonte: Commissione Nazionale per il diritto all'Asilo

Are you a refugee from Ukraine? UNHCR can help.

Visit the page for the country you are in.

<https://help.unhcr.org/hungary>

<https://help.unhcr.org/poland>

<https://help.unhcr.org/romania>

<https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia>

In any other country: <https://help.unhcr.org/>



EDUCATION SYSTEM

Structure of the education system of Ukraine

The current education system of Ukraine (as of 2021) has undergone active reformation in light of the European agenda and the Bologna process. The legislative framework and practice is substantially Bologna-compatible: 3-cycle HE (Bachelor, Master, PhD), QA, ECTS, DS, NQF and ESG implemented.

Pre-school - Up to the age of 6

Children can attend pre-school up to the age of 6 in Ukraine. Not all children have access. Provision is a mix of public and private pre-schools.

Elementary School / Primary School - 4 years duration: ages 6 – 9

Grade 1 to 4

The curriculum includes reading, writing, mathematics, physical education, nature, art, and music. Graduates of primary secondary school take State Final Attestation (SFA) exams in Ukrainian Language (or another native language), reading and mathematics. Certificates of Primary Secondary Education will be issued starting from 01.09.2021 in a digital form.

Basic Secondary (Middle School) - 5 years duration: ages 10 – 14

Grade 5 to 9

The general core curriculum includes subjects like Ukrainian language and literature, foreign language, history, mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music and art. Graduates of basic secondary school take State Final Attestation (SFA) exams. Usually 3 exams: Ukrainian Language, Mathematics and one optional from the approved list. Certificates of Basic Secondary Education with supplements are issued specifying the annual grades in each subject, and the results of the SFA. Certificate of Basic Secondary Education gives right to its holder to pursue further education at the level of complete general secondary education, vocational-technical education, and prehigher professional education (with obtaining of complete general secondary education).

Upper Secondary (Specialised Secondary Education) - 3 years duration: ages 15 – 17

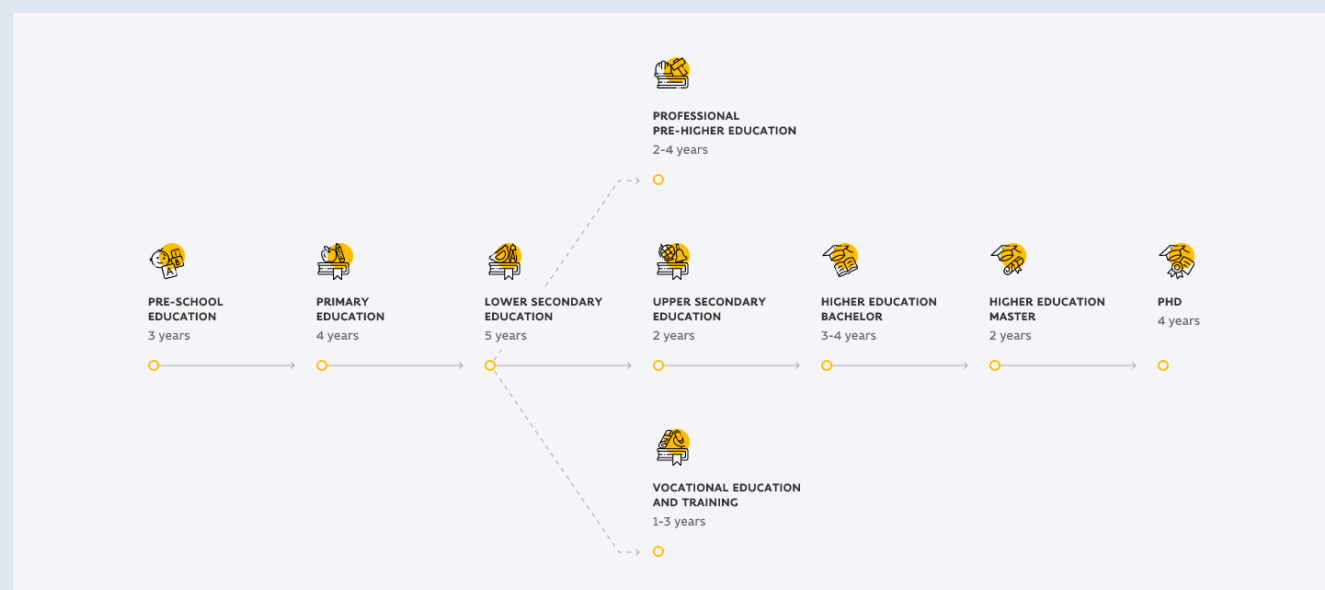
Grade 10 to 12

- Students cover a general academic core curriculum and have a choice between an Academic stream or Vocational stream.

- Students completing the Academic stream at the end of Grade 12 can transfer to bachelor degrees in higher education following standardised tests that are externally assessed by the Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality Assessment.
- A smaller number of students follow the Vocational stream which is often linked to completing a junior bachelor degree or specialist qualification.

- Students take three mandatory state examination subjects at the end of Grade 12 - Ukrainian language and literature, mathematics or history of Ukraine, and one subject of choice. Some take more than three; other optional subjects are available. All graduates who pass the final state examinations receive a certificate of completed general secondary education.

Education chart (<https://emergency.mon.gov.ua/>):



The school reception of Ukrainian minors in Italy (in Italian):

<https://www.istruzione.it/emergenza-educativa-ucraina/index.html>

<https://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/AnteprimaPDF.aspx?id=3408>

Recognition of education titles

The procedures for the recognition of academic, non-academic and professional qualifications held by foreign nationals (refugees included) are available on the CIMEA (Academic Equivalence Mobility Information Centre) website: <https://www.cimea.it/EN/pagina-procedure-riconoscimento-titoli>

CIMEA has released a 'Focus Ukraine' (<https://www.cimea.it/pagina-focus-ucraina>) with useful documents and information on the Ukrainian higher education system. Italian higher education institutions can access these documents to support the recognition of Ukrainian secondary school and higher education qualifications.

GUIDELINES ON FAST-TRACK RECOGNITION OF UKRAINIAN ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:
https://www.cimea.it/Upload/Documenti-privati/GUIDELINES_UKRAINE.pdf

Enic / Naric:

<https://www.enic-naric.net/page-Ukraine>

<https://enic.in.ua/index.php/en/educationl-system>

Qualifications database:

<https://ukrainianqualifications.cimea.it/>

Templates of the certificates are approved by the Ministry of Education and Science. ENIC Ukraine contains samples of educational documents: <http://enic.in.ua/index.php/en/educational-documentssamples>

Education programs and degrees:

HE is provided at the Initial (short cycle), 1st (Bachelor's), 2nd (Master's) and 3rd (educational-scientific/educational-fine arts) levels, leading to corresponding degrees:

Junior Bachelor – HE educational or professional initial level (short cycle) degree (120 ECTS), obtained on the basis of CGSE and corresponding to the 5th NQF and EQF-LLL levels, and QF-EHEA short cycle.

Bachelor – HE educational 1st level degree (180-240 ECTS), obtained on the basis of CGSE and corresponding to the 6th NQF and EQF-LLL levels, and QF-EHEA 1st cycle.

Master – HE educational 2nd level degree (90-120 ECTS for educational-professional program; 120 ECTS for educational-scientific program), obtained on the basis of Bachelor's degree. Master's degree in Medicine, Pharmacy or Veterinary is an integrated program degree, obtained on the basis of CGSE or a Bachelor's, Junior Bachelor's and/or Junior Specialist's qualification level in a relevant subject area (300-360 ECTS). Master's degree corresponds to the 7th NQF and EQF-LLL levels, and QF-EHEA 2nd cycle.

Doctor of Philosophy – HE educational-scientific 3rd level degree (90-120 ECTS, 4-year nominal postgraduate (adjunct) studies), obtained on the basis of Master's degree and awarded by a specialized Scientific Council of HE or research institution upon educational-scientific program successful completion and public defence of a thesis (dissertation). Doctor of Philosophy degree corresponds to the 8th NQF and EQF-LLL levels, and QF-EHEA 3rd cycle.

Doctor of Art – HE educational - fine arts 3rd level degree (30-60 ECTS, 3-year postgraduate studies in Fine Arts), obtained on the basis of Master's degree). Doctor of Art degree corresponds to the 8th NQF and EQF-LLL levels, and QF-EHEA 3rd cycle.

Special initiatives have been launched by Italian universities, higher education institutions and research centres in Italy: The measures include scholarships and specific schemes allowing the beneficiaries to continue/start their studies or professional activities. The list of such initiatives is available at: <https://www.mur.gov.it/it/emergenza-ucraina/iniziativa>

University research job offers for Ukrainian people in different countries: <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/ukraine/offers>

ScienceForUkraine is a community group of volunteer researchers and students from academic institutions in Europe and around the world, with a mission to support the Ukrainian academic community in surviving the Russia's war and to help ensure the continuity of Ukraine's science and strengthen its presence in the international science arena: <https://scienceforukraine.eu/listings>

Useful resources on the Ukrainian education system:

Saveschools: This site, administered by the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science, provides the latest information updated in real time on the number of damaged or completely destroyed institutions, detailing the specific geographical area of Ukraine in which they operated - <https://saveschools.in.ua/en/>

School has started again in most regions of Ukraine with the help of **distance learning**. Ukrainian students, both inside and outside the country, can access online teaching materials in Ukrainian - <https://lms.e-school.net.ua/>

Official school and higher education bodies in Ukraine:

- Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science - <https://mon.gov.ua/eng>
- Ukrainian ENIC centre - <http://enic.in.ua/index.php/en/>
- National Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education - <https://en.naqa.gov.ua>

International sources containing information updated directly by the Ukrainian authorities:

- Page dedicated to Ukraine on the ENIC-NARIC website - <https://www.enic-naric.net/ukraine.aspx>
- DEQAR database – Database of External Quality Assurance Results - <https://www.eqar.eu/qa-results/search/>
- Q-Entry database for scholastic qualifications valid for access to higher education courses - <https://www.q-entry.eu/international-db/?cerca=Ukraine>

Secondary international sources created by different national/international bodies:

- Database of higher education institutions of the International Association of Universities (IAU) - <https://whed.net/home.php>
- Page dedicated to the Ukrainian system on the website of the U.S. centre ECE Connection - <https://theconnection.ece.org/ResourcesByTag/137>
- Page dedicated to the Ukrainian system on the website of the Dutch ENIC-NARIC centre (NUFFIC) - <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/education-systems/ukraine>
- Page dedicated to the Ukrainian system on the site of the US World Education Services (WES) centre - <https://wenr.wes.org/2019/06/education-in-ukraine>

Historical datas about University Education

In the 17th century an impressive degree of literacy (for the time) could be found in Ukraine. With Ukraine's declining political fortunes, however, the rate of popular literacy dropped. By the time of the Russian Revolution of 1917, more than 70 percent of Ukraine's population was illiterate. The Soviets' policy of compulsory education helped to wipe out illiteracy in the younger generation, and virtually the entire adult population can now read and write.

Children must attend school for 11 years. Since independence, the curriculum has increasingly emphasized Ukrainian history and literature. Private and religious schools, virtually nonexistent in the Soviet era, began to appear in the 1990s. In addition, general and correspondence schools allow young industrial and agricultural workers to receive an education without interrupting their work.

The first institution of higher learning in Ukraine, the Kyivan Mohyla Academy, was established in 1615; it was an important intellectual centre for the Orthodox world until its closing in 1817. Ukraine's educated classes were also well served by the establishment of universities in Kharkiv (1805), Kyiv (1834), and Odessa (1865), as well as Lviv (1784) and Chernivtsi (1875) in western Ukraine. After Ukraine's independence in 1991, those institutions became state universities, and the Mohyla Academy was reestablished as a university. Today the extensive system of higher education also includes state universities at Dnipropetrovsk, Uzhhorod, and Donetsk.

The largest single scientific organization is the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Founded in 1918 (when Ukraine was briefly an independent state), the academy grew as an institution of research and learning during the Soviet period. Following Soviet leader Joseph Stalin's purges of the 1930s, the academy's humanities and social science sections were mobilized to further the twin goals of Soviet social engineering and Russification, and they continued to follow this policy more or less until the demise of the Soviet Union. Today the academy governs a host of research institutions and scientific workers. Among the specialized scientific facilities available in Ukraine are a number of oceanographic research vessels, based in Odessa and Sevastopol, which support research in the fields of mineral resources, marine biology, and desalinization of seawater. Elsewhere in the country can be found a large cyclotron and one of the finest experimental nuclear reactors in the world, astronomical observatories, and botanical gardens.

In 1997 Ukraine signs the Lisbon Convention.

In 2005 joins the Bologna Process.