

<i>OBSTACLES IN EACH COUNTRY</i>	<i>GEB - DE</i>	<i>ZNI -SI</i>	<i>DE PLANNEMAKERS - NL</i>	<i>STEP - ES</i>	<i>SEMPER AVANTI - PL</i>	<i>FOYLE INTERNATIONAL - UK</i>	<i>FORTES - IT</i>
<p><b>GENERAL PERSPECTIVE</b> In your country, what is the average duration of a work placement for students in vocational trainings?</p>	<p>It is very different and depends on the type of education and profession. In general a half of the vocational education is at school and another half at company.</p> <p>The "Voluntary Praktikum", is not a necessary component of the study path, but is carried out on a voluntary basis. This type of internship can be carried out either during the course of education or training and after graduation, and generally lasts between 3 and 6 months - but sometimes it can even go up to 12 months. Pursuant to the Minimum Wage Act (Mindestlohngesetz) - applied in Germany</p>	<p>Statistical information about this doesn't exist. From experience we would say: VET: 2-3 weeks, UNIVERSITY: 3-6months.</p> <p>In Slovenia the internship is called pripravništvo and interns are mainly university students and recent graduates. In general, in the country the concept of internship refers above all to doctors who enjoy a special system of entry and progress in the world of work. For the other professions it is more correct to speak of a "trial period" or, in some cases, of practice: the professional life is started through a practice that prepares for independent work.</p>	<p>Dutch students go for a work placement between 12 and 24 weeks.</p> <p>In the Netherlands the word internship is generally used to identify the traineeships of both high school and university students, as an integral part of this country's education system. Depending on the training time, different types of internships are possible: - the "Snuffelstage", short orientation course (2-9 weeks) carried out at the beginning of one's higher and post-secondary vocational education and training course, aimed at familiarizing young people with certain</p>	<p>In Spain the internship is called Práctica and can be curricular, when it is part of a study plan, or extracurricular, when it takes place outside an education or training course. The Prácticas laborales are held on the basis of a training contract (Contrato de trabajo en prácticas) intended for those who have obtained a professional qualification, a diploma or a degree from no more than 5 years (7 in the case of persons with disabilities). Young people under the age of thirty can carry out these internships even if more than five</p>	<p>In Poland the internship, or staz, can indicate both the internship for students and the internship for graduates. The staz is mandatory within the Polish vocational training system and lasts 4 weeks. The internship in this country is an integral part of the curriculum of some university courses, lasts at least 1 month and is often not paid. The staz is also used in Poland as an active employment policy for both</p>	<p>In the United Kingdom the term internship indicates a period of company placement to take place during the summer vacation period during university. It is often paid in some sectors (consulting, banking and finance, engineering, law, etc.), more rarely in others (media, culture, music and theater, etc.). In British English, besides the term internship, there are other expressions that define the different types of internships: work experience, sandwich</p>	<p>Internships in Italy have new rules since the 2012 Fornero labour market reform that changed the regulatory framework, establishing minimum standard guidelines for open market traineeships. Most of the 20 Italian regions and two autonomous provinces, which, according to a federal system of competences allocations, are the unique responsible for regulating education and training, have legislated in</p>

	<p>since 1 January 2015 - for voluntary training, remuneration is mandatory. The amount of the compensation cannot be lower than the minimum wage which in 2019 amounts to € 1.557 per month. However, there are significant exceptions. For example, if we are dealing with voluntary internships in the selection of the training or study path (Freiwillige Orientierungspraktika) or internships that "accompany" vocational training or higher education (Freiwillige ausbildungsbegleiten de Praktika), the obligation to recognize a remuneration only exists if the internship lasts more than three months.</p>	<p>The "trial period", or vocational training, under the guidance of selected tutors, follows a defined program and is mandatory in the areas of public administration, in the judicial system, in health care and in the social and educational fields. The "trial period" can be paid or unpaid, the so-called "voluntary trial". The latter is mostly widespread in the education sector and to a certain extent also in health, public administration and within local administrations. The "voluntary trial" means that you are not paid for the work done, but the costs of going to and from work and a meal are reimbursed. In the case of paid professional training (TP), on the other</p>	<p>professional activities; - the "Meloopstage", an obligatory and unpaid curriculum developed between the 3rd and 4th year of upper secondary education, post-secondary and university education, above all of a technical and professional nature, which can last from a few months to one year and half; the Afstudeerstage, pre-insertion internship, generally paid, performed shortly before the end of the university studies, of variable duration (3-6-9-12 months), which provides for the finalization of a final project or of the same degree thesis; - the "Maatschappelijke stage", a short internship of a</p>	<p>years have elapsed since obtaining their degree. The Contrato de trabajo en prácticas is aimed at acquiring professional skills consistent with the level of education or training of the trainee and must have a duration of not less than 6 months and no more than two years. The salary is fixed in the collective contract for workers in prácticas, but, in the absence of this, it cannot be less, during the first and second year of contract respectively, sixty and seventy-five percent of the salary of a worker who carries out the same tasks.</p> <p>Prácticas laborales: Real Decreto Legislativo 2/2015,</p>	<p>unemployed young people up to the age of 25, and graduates from no more than 12 months, who are under the age of 27, seeking a first professional experience. This type of internship, subsidized by the Polish Government and the European Social Fund with a monthly grant of around 300 euros, can last up to a year: most of the young Polish graduates who have taken advantage of this opportunity have found work after the internship.</p>	<p>placements or work placements, vacation placements and graduate internships. In particular: the sandwich placements refer to a period of inclusion in the company, which is an integral part of a degree course. This type of internship is very common in the UK and is sometimes called an industrial work placement; the duration can vary from a semester (thin) to a year (thick). It generally covers the 3rd year of a 4-year degree course and is often an integral part of the degrees in business</p>	<p>order that their previous norms meet the new minimum standards. Notwithstanding the fact that Fornero's goal was the creation of a homogeneous quality framework for internships in Italy, the results revealed by the ADAPT evaluation report seem to contradict such goal; the evaluation indicated its failure given the multiplication of different regulations and increased heterogeneity.</p> <p>Interns are not regular employees and</p>
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	<p>Therefore the voluntary internships carried out by persons enrolled in education or training courses are paid only if they last more than three months, while the voluntary internships carried out by those who have completed their studies must be paid regardless of the duration. Generally the amount of remuneration is linked to the more or less high qualification of the intern.</p> <p>The discipline that governs employment contracts (entitlement to remuneration, paid holidays and illnesses, etc.) applies to the voluntary training. On these topics see the <i>Berufsbildungsgesetz</i></p>	<p>hand, the salary amounts to 70% of the basic salary, referring to that place of work and cannot be lower than the amount of the minimum salary defined by law. The duration of the "trial period" varies according to the level of education: for example in the public and education sector the duration of the "practice" is 10 months for those who have a university education, 8 months for those who have university completed, 6 months for people with secondary education and 4 months for those who have only the vocational training qualification.</p> <p>In Slovenia the internship involves the signing of an individual contract (Agreement)</p>	<p>minimum of 30 hours of a social nature, optional starting in 2015 for all secondary school students and initial vocational training, aims to get young people familiar with the activities volunteering, while providing a service to society;</p> <p>-The "Leerwerktraject", a learning pathway that combines school and on-the-job training, dedicated to those who have difficulty in completing the traditional schooling (generally technical-professional).</p> <p>Generally speaking, young EU citizens can do an internship in the Netherlands only if they are still students and if the internship is part of:</p> <p>- a study program in this country.</p>	<p>de 23 de octubre, art. 11; Ley 11/2013, de 26 de Julio, art. 13</p> <p>Under 6 months, most internships in Spain are unpaid or remunerated between 200-500 EUR per month. You can find placements part time up to 20 hours per week or full time up to 40 hours per week. Most companies will prefer students that can be hired via a convenio (agreement) with a local university for up to six months.</p> <p>The current job situation in Spain has encouraged companies to hire 'cheap' interns and in some fields such as marketing you often find more interns than regular employees.</p>	<p>Since 2014, young Poles up to the age of 30 and unemployed can obtain a voucher that gives them the opportunity to look for an employer willing to start an internship and then hire them for 6 months. This type of internship is based on an agreement concluded between the Employment Services and Polish employers, according to a specific program specified in the agreement. In drawing up the internship program, both the previous</p>	<p>administration, engineering, architecture and in numerous technical-scientific areas. The SP has been designed to satisfy the growing need of British companies to find graduates with an experience and in-depth knowledge of the world of work and is officially accredited and evaluated. SPs can be paid and not in agreement with the host companies; vacation placements or summer internships are company placements for university students, lasting</p>	<p>they need constant supervision of the tutor from the company and university coordinator. One company tutor can monitor a maximum number of 3 interns.</p> <p>In Italy there are a few different types of internships, but here we will only write about curricular (tirocini curriculari) and extracurricular (toricini formativi). Curricular internships are as a part of your studies and for them, the university provides insurance so</p>
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	<p>(Law on Vocational Training), in particular art. 10.</p> <p>For further details on the discipline of internships, you can also consult the document Rechtliche Rahmenbedingungen für Praktika (Legal framework on internships), created by the editorial staff of the German Parliament.</p> <p>For more information on the right of trainees to receive remuneration, see the Minimum Wage Act - Gesetz zur Regelung eines allgemeinen Mindestlohns (Mindestlohngesetz - MiLoG) - in particular art. 22.</p>	<p>between the two parties involved (trainee and company, represented by the mentor-mentor) based on the national laws governing labor relations. This is precisely why interns in Slovenia receive compensation, as the internship is regulated as an employment relationship. However, as mentioned, there is also the "voluntary training" - which is not paid and is carried out above all in non-profit organizations and in the Public Administration - always governed by the labor law. The duration, the type of internship, the program, the method of monitoring and evaluation in itinere and final (the</p>	<p>- a study program abroad, for example on the basis of an agreement between two educational structures, of the country of origin and Dutch. It should also be remembered that in the Netherlands traineeships lasting less than 6 months are tax-free; in the case of longer duration, on the other hand, the employer is required to pay taxes on the remuneration paid to the trainee. {It is possible to request reimbursement of taxes as non-residents in the Netherlands: to read up, visit the English section "Tax return" of the site <a href="http://www.belastingdienst.nl">www.belastingdienst.nl</a>.} and have a Dutch public health insurance for which, if you have the requirements (low</p>	<p>It is also very common to work as an intern in your 30's in Spain to avoid being unemployed and 'get your foot into' a career. Unfortunately most Spanish students have to do two or three internships to gain sufficient work experience that will help them get a 'proper' job afterwards.</p>	<p>professional qualifications of the participants and their psychophysical attitudes are considered, a tutor is assigned to them, the tasks to be performed are described and the skills and qualifications to be acquired are specified. At the end of the internship, the employer and the tutor make a detailed evaluation of the experience, while the head of the Employment Service issues a document stating the conclusion. The</p>	<p>2-3 months, which take place during the summer between one academic year and another; these internships are usually paid with a reimbursement of expenses. The term vacation placement is often used for summer internships carried out by law school students; work experiences are generally managed and financed by the Ministry of English Education within upper secondary school programs for children aged 16 to 19 and are in many cases similar to the experiences</p>	<p>interns are covered during their stay abroad. To start the curricular internship activator (ita. il ente promotore) is the university and conditions are applied as it is agreed in the Training agreement. Training agreement needs to be signed by the university, the company and the intern. A curricular internship can last from two to twelve months.</p> <p>Extracurricular internship are the ones which are not a part of studies and students will</p>
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		<p>mandatory examination) are therefore established by the laws on labor relations, while other agreements can be established individually and locally.</p>	<p>income, etc.) you can request a special subsidy (healthcare allowance).</p> <p>In the Netherlands, the extracurricular or free market placement is not regulated, while the curricular internship carried out in secondary and post-secondary vocational education and training is governed by the law on vocational training and adult education (Wet Educatie en Beroepsonderwijs - WEB).</p>		<p>unemployed during the internship have the right to obtain a scholarship of around 250 euros. Furthermore, a good number of multinationals based in Poland use the internship as a trial period paid as a regular work contract, to select the best university students. Internships in multinationals on the free market are also open to young EU citizens and their average duration varies from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 6/9 months.</p>	<p>carried out in Italy in the context of school alternation work; even young residents in the EU and SEE countries can participate. Read the brochure "Not just making tea - reinventing work experience", full of business cases that offer paid WE. The work experiences financed instead by the UK Ministry of Labor are an active policy tool, they last about 8 weeks and are intended for unemployed residents in the country; graduate internships are business placement programs for graduates and</p>	<p>not get credits for it, as well extracurricular internships are summer internships and internships for foreign candidates (there is a number limit to activate that kind of internship). That kind of internships needs to be activated by Ministry of labour ( ita. Ente promotore).</p> <p>The number of interns depends on the number of full-time employees.</p> <p>The Fornero labour reform introduced</p>
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					<p>In Poland, internships can be carried out both in private companies and in public organizations.</p> <p>The Law n. 127 of 2009 defines better the rules: in Poland you can do an internship after having passed the compulsory schooling and not beyond 30 years. The internship can last from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 12 months.</p>	<p>are managed directly by companies or specialized associations and institutions; their duration (from 3 to 6 months) and remuneration may vary at the company's discretion. Normally a graduate over the age of 21 is entitled to receive an allowance linked to the minimum wage in force (National Minimum Wage). In general, therefore, an internship in the United Kingdom may not be paid when it lasts less than a year as part of a university course or if it is carried out by under-16</p>	<p>an important innovation in the regulation of open market traineeships in Italy: The mandatory provision of trainees' remuneration amounting to a minimum of 300 Euro. Given the federal system existing with regards to education and training issues, each region may decide for a higher remuneration. In fact, as reported in the analysis, the highest variability across regions is to be noticed regarding the</p>
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						<p>students; in the cases in which it is paid, the remuneration must follow the NMW.</p> <p>Great Britain does not have specific legislation for internships; however some structures that organize them have stipulated deontological codes (code of practice), or a series of rules and conventions to be followed for the proper functioning of internships and for the protection of the rights of trainees (trainees). This topic is generally referred to the Common Best Practice Code for High-Quality Internships,</p>	<p>minimum compensation with amounts ranging from 300 Euro to 600 Euro without a particular logic (neither the standard of living nor performance).</p>
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						<p>drawn up already in 2011 by the Forum of Professional Associations and the brochure produced by the Government "Making internships work - an intern's guide"; both documents contain all the elements that characterize a quality internship. It is therefore very important, before accepting an internship in the company, to examine the conditions set by the training agreement or work experience contract, which can vary considerably from internships to internships and from company to</p>	
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						<p>company. The British laws of reference, beyond the deontological codes, are those concerning labor {See "Employment law 2013: progress on reform" downloadable from the portal of the British Government} for extra curricular internships, while curricular internships are regulated directly of the different educational institutions. In this case, a student or university tutor or a mentor inside the host structure will be assigned to trainee students, while the program will be</p>	
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						designed to consolidate and increase the skills to be acquired.	
<p>In your country, are the companies willing to receive trainees? <u>If yes</u>, which are the most relevant requirements you have to fulfill to convince companies (e.g. documents, Skype-interviews, personal meetings,...)? If not, please mark the reasons of refusal (Tax, Insurance, Liability, Communication/ language barrier, Tutoring/mentoring, Administration ..)</p>	<p>Yes. All students have to apply for the internship it doesn't matter if they are from Germany or from abroad. CV, motivation letter and interview belong to standards. The unpaid internship can last maximum 3 months. After three months the companies must pay the interns the minimum wage and pay full insurance for them.</p>	<p>Yes. They prefer longer internships (more than 3 months). Companies are pleased that they do not have a bureaucratic job when they accept the trainee (they do not regulate registration, insurance, cash benefits, etc.), but their task is only to involve the candidate in the process of work, so they like the UE funded projects with intermediary organisations as first step to know the trainee. Personal details including date of birth, details about education including description of educational programme, exact tasks from previous work experiences.</p>	<p>Yes. Companies are willing to receive trainees to a certain extent, it depends highly on the type of study / company. Furthermore, they need CV's + motivational letters, a Skype-meeting sometimes, although a personal meeting is preferred at most Dutch companies.</p>	<p>Yes. Companies are willing to receive trainees to a certain extent, it depends highly on the type of study / company. Furthermore, they need CV's + motivational letters, a Skype-meeting sometimes, although a personal meeting is preferred.</p>	<p>Yes, anyway depending on situations – incoming interns are still few, and there is a bit of cultural obstacles for foreigners . Companies are willing to receive trainees to a certain extent, it depends highly on the type of study / company. One of the most requested requirements for foreign interns is knowledge of the Polish language; for students the average grade plays a very</p>	<p>Yes. Companies are willing to receive trainees to a certain extent, it depends highly on the type of study / company. Furthermore, they need CV's + motivational letters, a Skype-meeting sometimes, although a personal meeting is preferred. The level of English of course is definitely relevant to have better conditions (tasks, paid internship..)</p>	<p>Yes. Companies are willing to receive trainees to a certain extent, it depends highly on the type of study / company. Furthermore, they need CV's + motivational letters, a Skype-meeting sometimes, although a personal meeting is preferred at most Italian companies.</p>

		More specific request from the companies were if student is capable to work on heights; to bring police clearance certificate; to bring his own laptop...			important role during the selection.		
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE In your country, from which internship duration should a company give a contribution to a trainee?	Yes at least after three months. The companies are obliged by law to pay the minimum wages after three months. If the internship is a part of the vocational education the companies have to have a working contract with the trainees.	Not legally specified (contribution for trainee is not needed no matter the duration).	In the Netherlands, companies do not have the obligation to pay an intern. At smaller companies this wouldn't happen very often. However, for long term internship usually some form of payment will happen. If a student is staying in Holland for less than 6 months and they are spending at least 50% of that time on the internship, then their internship provider or employer can pay you tax-free.  If they are staying for longer than 6 months, their employer will	The salary is fixed in the collective contract for workers en prácticas, but, in the absence of this, it cannot be less, during the first and second year of contract respectively, sixty and seventy-five percent of the salary of a worker who carries out the same tasks.	Not legally specified (contribution for trainee is not needed no matter the duration).	Not legally specified (contribution for trainee is not needed no matter the duration).	Depending on the different Regions, usually after 1-2 month until 6 months, in a range between 300-600 euros.

			usually have to pay tax over a large share of their salary. In that case, they are automatically covered by Dutch social security. The student must then also take out Dutch public healthcare insurance.				
What is the requested contribution?	Mentioned above.	/	With minimum wage comes a lot of arrangements for social healthcare and taxes. For a internship compensation these rules do not apply.	Mentioned above.	/	Under the existing laws it is illegal for employers not to pay their workers and in many cases this includes interns, whether they are students or graduates. However, employers don't have to pay their interns if the nature of their time spent at the employer can be defined in certain ways. This is why you need to know your rights before starting	Mentioned above.

						<p>any kind of internship or work experience.</p> <p>By law, employers have to pay their interns the national minimum wage if:</p> <p>the intern counts as a 'worker' (things that make you a worker include having a contract – written or verbal – and being required to turn up even if you don't want to) the intern is promised a work contract in future.</p>	
<p>What are the necessary administrative and bureaucratic procedures?</p>	<p>In case that the internship is longer than three months: registration, tax number, insurance registration, working contract.</p>	<p>For traineeship: ZNI prepares Cooperation Agreement, which is conducted between ZNI (as intermediary), hosting company and</p>	<p>In case that the internship is longer than 6 months and minimum wage will be paid: registration, tax number, insurance</p>	<p>To complete an internship in Spain, it is important to consider important administrative details. For this, you need to get the</p>	<p>The internship contract is signed between the trainee and the host company, and, if not</p>	<p>In the United Kingdom, to do an internship up to a maximum of 3 months, you do not need to apply for a</p>	<p>All foreigners, with the exception of EU citizens, will need to obtain a visa before moving to Italy.</p>

		<p>trainee. Trainee needs to come provided with liability insurance, accident insurance and health insurance (hosting company doesn't provide any insurance for trainee). For staying in Slovenia more than 90 days: participant need to apply for residence permit (at municipality). To get residence permit participants has to submit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 picture for document;</li> <li>- Identity card or passport;</li> <li>- Learning agreement or another document proving the purpose of residence;</li> <li>- Grant agreement (or other certificate proving that participants has sufficient funds for the duration of his stay: sufficient funds are as high as the</li> </ul>	<p>registration, working contract When it is shorter a internship contract needs to be signed.</p> <p>If you are enrolled in a study program abroad and you are an EU citizen, you can do an internship in the Netherlands without the need for a work or residence permit. If the traineeship in the Netherlands lasts more than 4 months, you must register your presence in this country at the municipality where you reside, which will automatically provide an identification number for all administrative and fiscal procedures, necessary both for renting an accommodation and for the health care and relative</p>	<p>NIE (Foreigners Identification Number) and subscribe to the Spanish Social Security. The consultant in charge of your internship search will guide you through these steps.</p> <p>NIE (FOREIGNERS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER) The NIE (Foreigners' Identification Number) is a compulsory document which allow you to do an internship in Spain if you are not Spanish. The NIE is your all-purpose identification and tax number in Spain. You need it for everything that involves "a tramite" or official process in Spain. NIE number certificates</p>	<p>paid, can be interrupted at any time, while, if paid, a minimum of one week's notice is required.</p> <p>Generally, to carry out an extra curricular period longer than 3 months, the documentation to be presented at the municipality of residence and the competent employment service is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a specific form filled out for a request for temporary residence on Polish territory by a citizen of the European Union (with</li> </ul>	<p>residence permit, because, according to European rules on free movement, any citizen of a Member State can reside and seek work freely in another country EU. The United Kingdom is currently leaving the European Union (so-called Brexit), but - until the close of the negotiations - it remains a full member and all the rights and obligations of membership remain in force. The usual contract required is a learning agreement.</p> <p>Record keeping and health and safety</p>	<p>All foreigners will also need to provide:</p> <p>Codice Fiscale (tax code). Register with the nearest Agenzia dell' Entrate and make sure you have your passport, permesso di soggiorno if you are from outside the EU, and the form from the Agenzia delle Entrate website, which can be found here. Proof of residency if you are an EU citizen, and a work visa if you are not from the EU. Health insurance</p>
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		<p>basic amount of minimum income in Slovenia - can be calculated for exact period);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate of insurance;</li> <li>- Fulfilled application paper.</li> </ul> <p>As soon as you arrive in Slovenia it is necessary to register within three days at a police station if you are staying with a private person, otherwise it will be the hotel that hosts us to do so. If you stay in Slovenia for more than 3 months, or if you wish to stay longer in the country to study, do an internship or work, you must register your residence in the district, presenting appropriate documentation. All the information regarding the social protection of the intern are reported in</p>	<p>insurance, as well as for any employer, after the internship. See also the brochure in different languages "For those new to the Netherlands", produced by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (<a href="https://ind.nl/en">https://ind.nl/en</a>).</p>	<p>are now being issued with a 3-month validity from the time of issue, after which you are expected to apply for residency, or register as a non-resident. So after three months the certificate is no longer valid.</p> <p>DOCUMENTS TO BRING TO GET THE NIE</p> <p>Your internship agreement (original) in Spanish or original certificate of the host company stating that you will carryout an internship (this will include the dates, sum of contributions). These documents must be signed and stamped by the company</p>	<p>partial translation, to be completed in Polish)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a valid identity document</li> <li>- 5 color passport photos</li> <li>- health insurance</li> <li>- a credit card</li> <li>- a statement stating that you have sufficient funds to cover expenses related to staying in Poland without having to resort to state subsidy</li> <li>- documentation that justifies the reasons, as a citizen of the European Union, to request a temporary</li> </ul>	<p>If you take someone on as a worker, the usual rules on record keeping apply.</p> <p>If you take someone on a work shadowing or volunteer basis, we strongly recommend that you document the arrangement that you have made with the person, and/or keep a record of any oral agreements in setting up the arrangements and any subsequent changes. In particular, if someone claims that they owed minimum wage arrears, you must demonstrate that they are not</p>	
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		<p>the contract signed by the employer and the trainee. The employer is required to register the intern at the compulsory insurance (health, disability, unemployment insurance, etc.) within 8 days of signing the contract. If the stay in Slovenia is temporary, emergency health care services are completely covered by compulsory health insurance and are totally free, upon presentation of the TEAM / European Health Insurance Card (EHIC), or health card. If you reside in Slovenia for longer (young people going to study in Slovenia or foreign workers) you need to register with the Institute for Health Insurance of Slovenia (Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje</p>		<p>Your European social security card + photocopy Your passport or identity card + photocopy Ex-15 Formulary fulfilled Once the formalities are completed, you will need to pay a fee of 10.40 € to the bank to receive your NIE.</p> <p>NIE (Número de Identificación del Extranjero – the Foreigner ID) NIE for the EU citizens: you can apply for it once you're in Spain by going to a police station or a foreign affairs office (depending on the city) OR do it when you're still in your country by requesting an appointment online (this applies for the bigger cities like</p>	<p>residence permit - confirmation of successful registration.</p> <p>Furthermore, if you have chosen to live in an accommodation other than a hotel during the internship, you must communicate your presence in the country at the offices of the Municipality where it was decided to live within four days of entering the room or apartment identified . In the brochure "Living and working conditions in Poland" the list</p>	<p>a worker for minimum wage purposes or that no arrears are owed.</p> <p>The government encourages people who accept work experience placements or internships to keep records of what they agreed with their employer. This information may be used as evidence if their entitlement to the minimum wage is considered at a future date, such as by a tribunal or HM Revenue and Customs. Note the promise of a contract or future job may amount to a benefit in kind which makes the</p>	
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		<p>Slovenije). On the basis of this registration you will receive the Slovenian health card (Slovenian health insurance card) and you will be able to enjoy the same health services as Slovenian citizens.</p>		<p>Madrid or Barcelona) and it is recommended to do it as early as possible since there is a very limited number of people who can get an appointment every day. The website where you can request the appointment is: Sede administraciones públicas (choose: Certificados UE). For the appointment you'll need some other documents, and you'll need to find out which ones are required at the office you're going to (ID or passport, internship agreement in Spanish, European Health Card etc. ). The official links about the NIE: Sede administraciones públicas</p>	<p>of documents to be shown in detail. You can also consult the Migrapolis website where you can find, in addition to the useful forms, numerous updated information on the country.</p>	<p>person a worker for minimum wage purposes.</p> <p>Making someone doing work experience comply with a legal requirement, such as health and safety, is unlikely on its own to result in the person being classed as a worker and entitled to the minimum wage.</p>	
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				<p>Portal de Inmigración NIE for the non-EU citizens: you will need to have your NIE before applying for any IES Consulting offer. Otherwise, your internship might be cancelled due to the amount of time needed to obtain NIE after you get accepted (it's very possible you won't get it before your internship starts and no company in Spain will allow you to start working without it). If your NIE expires before the end of your internship, you need to make sure that you'll have a possibility to renew it with the signed internship agreement in order to have all the necessary documents at all times.</p>			
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				<p>Internship agreement: for both obligatory and voluntary internships you will need an internship agreement signed by your university, training centre or another authorised institution (e. g. in case of Erasmus grants). We recommend you to get information about how long the whole procedure takes, what is the minimum and maximum duration of the internship, the number of hours you're allowed to work every day, and if there are any requirements as to the tasks you need to perform. Also, if there are any costs that might be imposed on you or on the company that's going to hire you. Once you're</p>			
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				<p>accepted by the company, your university/school should sign the internship agreement and its annexes before you start the internship.</p> <p>Social Security number: necessary in order for the company to be able to pay your social security benefits. It is obligatory in case of all paid internships. You can get your SS number in any Social Security Office (Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social):</p> <p>Oficinas Seguridad Social Once your social security benefit is paid by the employer, you'll be insured for accidents at work</p>			
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				<p>and occupational diseases.</p> <p>European Health Card: it is a health card or private insurance necessary when you want to be attended by a doctor after working hours.</p> <p>Spanish bank account: it might be the company's requirement in order to pay you the salary during the internship. If you're a foreigner, we recommend you to get your NIE before opening a bank account.</p> <p>Once your internship is confirmed, the paperwork should be done in the following order:</p> <p>Before you come to Spain:</p>			
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				Internship agreement European Health Card In Spain: NIE Social Security Bank account			
<p>Which offices have to be contacted? Who has to do it?</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company (can be free chosen), tax office.</p>	<p>When duration is more than 90 days student has to go to municipality to apply for residence permit (answer below). Normally ZNI staff is accompanying their participants (trainees) to municipality.</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company (can be free chosen), tax office</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company, tax office (see above)</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company, tax office (see above)</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company (can be free chosen), tax office (se above for the paid/unpaid conditions).</p>	<p>Town hall /local administration for registration, health insurance company, tax office. ( See above)</p>
<p>Are the offices available to foreign trainees? Can they help them in fulfilling the documents?</p>	<p>It is very complicated and all documents are in German. For foreigners very challenging not to say impossible.</p>	<p>ZNI as intermediary organisation is available for the students. There is no other offices for foreign trainees. ESN office is open for foreign students and their free time activities, they don't have experience with traineeships or documents.</p>	<p>It is a lot of work and all documents are in Dutch. For foreigners very challenging not to say impossible to understand everything without help.</p>	<p>Yes, but anyway it's easier if the trainee will be accompanied by someone who is mother tongue to support all the docs needs – especially because of course thy are mainly in Spanish.</p>	<p>It is a lot of work and all documents are in Polish. For foreigners very challenging not to say impossible to understand everything without help.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>It is very complicated and all documents are in Italian. For foreigners very challenging not to say impossible.</p>

<p>Is it necessary for anyone to carry the trainee? (i.e. Is it necessary for the host to make the tutor available to support these procedures?)</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Accompanying person is necessary when trainees are underaged (or just very young and unexperienced). Also, accomp. person is necessary in case that trainees are coming as a bigger group. Role of accomp. person is establishing discipline within the group and supporting trainees (emotionally). In the host company, the accompanying person has no role or influence, as intermediary organisation ZNI is supporting the company.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>No, but see above.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>What documents must be sent to the destination country before departure?</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements.</p>	<p>ZNI as intermediary organisation has to receive Europass CV (including date of birth), Motivational letter, Insurance certificate and information about the project within which the trainee is coming in order to</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements.</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements.  Internship agreement, European Health Card.</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements.</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements.</p>	<p>CV, motivation letter, certificates; sometimes the companies have special requirements. Learning agreement.</p>

		prepare Partnership agreement between sending org. and intermediary org.					
What kind of contract is required?	Internship contract, for longer than three months working contract.	For mobility: Partnership agreement For work-practice within company: Cooperation agreement	Internship contract, for longer than 6 months working contract.	Internship contract, at least 6 months, maximum 2 years.	Internship contract, at least 3 months, maximum 9 months.	Learning agreement/Internship contract	Learning agreement/Internship contract
In your country, do partnerships exist already between professional institutes/schools /organisms and companies to provide internships to students in professional course?	Yes.	We don't have exact information about partnerships between local companies and foreign schools/organisation etc., from experience we would say that this kind of partnerships here are very rare or even don't exist. But Slovene schools have partnership projects with schools/organisations abroad. Also, Slovene school have partnerships with local companies, as they provide	We don't have exact information about partnerships between local companies and foreign schools/organisation etc., from experience we would say that this kind of partnerships here are very rare or even don't exist.	We don't have exact information about partnerships between local companies and foreign schools/organisation etc., from experience we would say that this kind of partnerships here are very rare or even don't exist. But Spanish schools have partnership projects with schools/organisations abroad. Also, Spanish schools have partnerships with local	We don't have exact information about partnerships between local companies and foreign schools/organisation etc., from experience we would say that this kind of partnerships here are very rare or even don't exist.	We don't have exact information about partnerships between local companies and foreign schools/organisation etc., from experience we would say that this kind of partnerships here are very rare or even don't exist.	Yes, even if it's not something that everyone do I the same way: it depends a lot from the single territory, politics, Regions, network of schools, availability of local stakeholders and partners.



		<p>traineeship for their students. However, this is not an obstacle for hosting also foreign trainees.</p>		<p>companies, as they provide traineeship for their students. However, this is not an obstacle for hosting also foreign trainees</p>			
<p><b>POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE</b> In your country, do the companies willing to host students in vocational training have to follow regional or national regulations?</p>	<p>Yes they have to follow the German Law (labor law)</p>	<p>They need to follow national regulations: -the company must keep a record of presence at work for all employees and trainees (everybody who is involved in the work process has to do check-in and check-out every day). - working hours: unless otherwise stipulated, the daily working time is 8 hours long; 40h per week (what is more must be recorded as an overtime, which can be benefit later) - Between 8h work, trainee (same as employee) has to have 30min break. In case of 4-6h work, break is 15min long. - For employees the company must</p>	<p>Yes they have to follow the Dutch Law (labor law)</p>	<p>Yes they have to follow the Spanish Law (labor law)</p>	<p>Yes they have to follow the Polish Law (labor law)</p>	<p>Yes they have to follow the UK Law (labor law)</p>	<p>Yes, they have to follow not only the National but also the Regional Law.</p>

		provide a meal (or cash benefit) and reimburse the cost of transport to work. To Trainee this refunds are not necessary (nor they are foreseen).					
In your country, what is the maximum duration of a work placement?	Unpaid 3 months, paid in general no limits	Up to 7 months – please precise: The duration of mobility is determined by the Learning Agreement or by the grant of the trainee.	No limits	Unpaid 6 months, paid in general 2 years	6-9 months	If intended as extracurricular internship for recent graduated, there is not a fixed limit .	12 or 24 months (for people with special needs)
In your country, what are the rules regarding the time schedule of a trainee in full time work (hours / week)?	35 hrs. maximum – unpaid internship	Trainees normally follow the same schedule as employees: - working hours: unless otherwise stipulated, the daily working time is 8 hours long; 40h per week (what is more must be recorded as an overtime, which can be benefit later) - Between 8h work, trainee (same as employee) has to have 30min break. In case of 4-6h work, break is 15min long.	36 hours/week	40 hours/week	40 hours/week	30-40 hours/week	40 hours/weeks

<p>Is the financial contribution calculated on the effective work hours of the trainee? If so, can you specify the minimum salary that the companies have to provide for a trainee?</p>	<p>Yes. Minimum wage per hour in Germany.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Yes. Minimum wage per hour in the Netherlands, or an compensation between 100 and 500 per month.</p>	<p>Over 6 months, the compensation to the worker employed under this type of contract should comply with the following minimums:</p> <p>First year: to be equal to or higher than 60% percent of the salary determined by the Collective agreement for a worker assuming the same or an equivalent job in the company</p> <p>Second year: to be equal to or higher than 75% percent of the salary determined by the Collective agreement for a worker assuming the same or an equivalent job in the company</p> <p>The advantages of the internship contract</p>	<p>There is no obligation of remuneration and in any case the reimbursement of expenses cannot exceed two thirds of the minimum wage.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>In your country, are there specific requirements for being a tutor in a company?</p>	<p>If it is a part of the vocational school you have to be trained for it.</p>	<p>No. But the tutor must have a level of education at least equal to that of the intern and - even if there is no general system for assessing the tutor's commitment - in most cases he receives a 10-20% higher salary. The tutors, before becoming such, should generally participate in ad-hoc training courses concerning the motivational aspects, the ability to transfer knowledge and skills, relationships with colleagues, problem solving and the management of potential conflicts.</p>	<p>If it is a part of the vocational school you have to be trained for it.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE</b> In your country/region, do the companies have the obligation to insure a student</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Depends if they are paid minimum wage and regarded as normal employee.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No – but it's convenient to define the conditions for health and safety I the learning agreement, or</p>	<p>Extracurricular traineeships, whose recipients are subjects who have already completed compulsory</p>

<p>in vocational training?</p>						<p>the intern will be considered as a worker, in charge to the company.</p>	<p>education, are those expressly provided for in the "guidelines on traineeships" (by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces on 24 January 2013) and, in particular, training and orientation, insertion, orientation and training courses, as well as insertion or reintegration for disabled people.</p> <p>- The so-called "curricular internships", instead, are the internships provided within a formal education or training course.</p>
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							<p>That being stated, it is confirmed that, for both curricular and extra-curricular internships, there is an insurance obligation with Inail and, consequently, the relative protection. However, while for extracurricular trainees, insurance coverage is provided against accidents at work of all the activities included in the training project, including those that may be carried out outside the company, and therefore also accidents in</p>
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							<p>progress, the same cannot be said for curricular trainees, for which this last protection is to be considered excluded.</p> <p>In fact, accidents occurring to curricular trainees must be admitted to protection within the limits and conditions provided for pupils and students of vocational courses and that is when they occur during technical-scientific, practical and work experiences.</p>
If yes, does the company has to insure a trainee	For the internship period.	/	For the internship period.	/	/	/	/

<p>for various period of internship or is there an obligation of covering the trainee depending on the period of placement?</p>							
<p>If yes, please specify what kind of insurance cover the companies have to provide (full health insurance, injuries at work only, liability insurance at work only, etc...)?</p>	<p>Overtake all insurances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tax – can not be defined</li> <li>-Insurance – not provided by the company</li> <li>-Availability – tutor in the hosting company can offer support during work-time, otherwise no</li> <li>-Communication, language barrier – English minimum B1 (in some cases eg. manual work A2 is ok)</li> <li>- Tutoring/mentoring – tutor in the hosting company can offer support during work-time, otherwise not</li> <li>- Administration (contract, ...) – hosting companies don't have</li> </ul>	<p>In case of working contract the companies are obliged to overtake all insurances.</p>	<p>In case of working contract the companies are obliged to overtake all insurances - . The social security protective action will include:</p> <p>Health care (primary and hospital care), in cases of maternity, common or professional illness and accidents, whether or not work. The professional recovery in the previous cases Economic benefits in situations of: Temporary disability</p>	<p>In case of working contract the companies are obliged to overtake all insurances.</p>	<p>In case of working contract the companies are obliged to overtake all insurances.</p>	<p>Overtake all insurances.</p>



		experience with hosting foreign students, therefore, they need to receive all documents prepared by intermediary organisation - Else – hosting companies would can not provide insurance for trainee		Maternity Death and survival In its contributory or non-contributory modalities. Disability Retirement Unemployment The provision of social services in the field of re-education and rehabilitation of disabled people and assistance for the elderly. Likewise, as a complement to the previous ones, the benefits of social assistance.			
If not, what other options there would be for the trainee to get insured under all the necessary aspects during his stay?	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.	Trainee himself can organize insurance within the company who is offering insurance for internships/studies abroad. He/she needs liability, accident and health insurance.	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.	Sometimes the insurance is covered by EU programs – like Erasmus+. Or private solutions, to be paid.
STANDARD OF LIVING How much is the life cost in your	Berlin is not so expensive in comparison to other	The basic amount of the minimum income from 1.8.2018 is EUR	Leeuwarden is not so expensive as living in the rest of	Spain is not one of the most expensive countries in Europe	In Poland the cost of living is generally	Great Britain is an expensive country: despite	In Italy, the average salary of 1410 euros,

<p>host cities on average? Is it above or below the average of the rest of the country? How much?</p>	<p>cities in Germany. In this country the cost of living is quite in line with the average of European countries. For a meal in a cheap restaurant, 20 euros may suffice, while the average cost of a monthly pass for public transport is around 70 euros. As in many European countries, there is a big price difference, for example for rent, between small and medium-sized cities and large cities. The monthly rent of a small apartment in the central areas of the major cities costs on average 700 euros, while in the smaller centers you can get a similar accommodation for 500-550 euros. Surely it is very convenient to choose a shared apartment. A notable difference is</p>	<p>392.75 (this is the amount that is intended to meet minimum living needs at a level that allows survival). However, nowhere in Slovenia this amount can cover rent, costs and food. Rent costs: room in shared apartment 200-350 EUR (costs included), food: 5-10eur per day. Only Erasmus+ grant is not enough. In case of project PROMOVE (where contribution of the company is included) there is enough money to live decently, but not to save money.</p>	<p>Netherlands, especially the surroundings of Amsterdam. The cost of living is on average higher than the European average for some items, such as the cost of a public transport bus ticket (3 euros), while it aligns with average European prices for other items, such as the cost of a meal for two people in a mid-level restaurant (about 60 euros) or the cost of renting a studio apartment (900/1000 euros in central areas, around 750-800 euros on the outskirts). In the Netherlands the minimum wage in 2019 is 1.635.60 euros.</p>	<p>even though the cost of living can vary greatly depending on the location. For example, big cities like Barcelona, Madrid, San Sebastián or Bilbao are more expensive than cities in southern Spain or smaller ones. In Madrid, for an apartment in a downtown room, you pay an average of € 850-900 per month, which can go down to € 650 if you decide to take a house on the outskirts. In Barcelona the prices are higher than in the capital: around 900 euros in the center and 700 euros in more peripheral areas. In Valencia, on the other hand, you can find the best deals with regards to rental</p>	<p>lower than the European average. Eating in a cheap restaurant costs about 20 zlotys (about 5 euros), while a meal for two in a mid-level restaurant costs the corresponding 23 euros. The monthly rent of a mini apartment in the center costs an average of 1,800 PLN, or about 400 euros. The monthly minimum wage in Poland in 2019 corresponds to 523.09 euros.</p>	<p>having salaries among the highest in Europe, average purchasing power is among the lowest. London and the South East of the country are three times more expensive than the rest of the United Kingdom, while the North maintains prices more in line with the European average. For a small apartment in London (neither central nor too peripheral), we spend between 1,400 and 1,600 euros per month (excluding utilities) and the corresponding subscription to public transport to connect with the city center</p>	<p>with a daily expenditure of 39.7 which means an enormous impact: a good 83.8%. The latter is much higher given that in the European average it stops at 68%. It's difficult to make an average of standard and costs of living, since there are great differences between North and South. Average house price in Italy) 450 euros/month Rental agreement: 50 euros one-off payment in order to legalise the document.</p>
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	<p>also found between two large cities like Berlin and Munich. For example, the cost of renting a studio apartment in a central area is around 750 euros in Berlin and 1,000 euros in Munich. In addition, the average cost per month in the two cities, excluding rent, is around 700 euros in Berlin and 800 euros in Munich. In Germany in 2019 the minimum monthly wage is equal to 1,557 euros.</p>			<p>accommodation, spending about 550-600 euros a month in the center or 400 euros in the suburbs. For public transport a single ticket costs 1.50 euros in Madrid and Valencia, 2.15 euros in Barcelona. As for the monthly passes, the two major cities both settle around 53 - 55 euros, while in Valencia they reach 40 euros. There are also significant differences between Barcelona, Madrid and smaller cities in other expenses and restaurants. In 2019 the minimum wage in Spain amounts to 1,050 euros.</p>		<p>amounts to the corresponding 160 euros per month. In Manchester for the same type of rent we spend about 500-600 pounds (600-700 euros) and about 75 euros for transport. The minimum wage in 2019 corresponds to € 1,524.52 per month.</p>	<p>As most of the things in here, to rent a house in Italy is quite bureaucratic. Most of the state agencies ask for a minimum of a two year contract (!). Food prices in Italy are super affordable and the quality is high. The cost for transport may be fixed to something like 35 euros/month. This means that in case of project PROMOVE (where contribution of the company is included) there is enough money to live decently, but not to save money.</p>
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<p>What are the greatest difficulties in finding accommodation?</p>	<p>To find one – the city is really full and is going to be very expensive. For longer periods only single rooms.</p>	<p>Period shorter from 1 year.</p>	<p>The availability of rooms, we work together with a student housing company, but sometimes there are just no more rooms. The duration of a long term internship is also not always convenient, as the rental period for rooms usually is the same as half a school year or an entire school year (September – February, February – July)</p>	<p>To find one – being a UNESCO site, the city may be really full and is going to be very expensive</p>	<p>To find one - for expats unable to speak Polish, this may be a difficult task and they may want to acquire the services of a real estate agent. Once a lease is secured, agents usually require a fee equivalent to at least a month's rent for their services.</p>	<p>To find one, especially in big city, and the cost - Great Britain has paid attention to residential assets unsold as the housing need increased from year to year year, but the availability of new residences could not fill the demand, this led to an exorbitant increase in the price of the buildings. The rental sector is around 35.8% (17.6% private, 18.2% public).</p>	<p>Short period availability and costs, especially Italy is a very touristic place, quit everywhere, with the well-known AirB&amp;B etc. issues.</p>
<p><b>EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE</b> Which were the most relevant obstacles you met in looking for participants in this project?</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, the one year limitation after finishing the vocational school.</p>	<p>When students finish the school they lose contact with school. Also recent VET graduates they don't have status which would allow them to take part in mobility (after finishing school they need to register in employment office</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, the one year limitation after finishing the vocational school. The good rate of employment and the high salaries are of course other issues for which</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, the one year limitation after finishing the vocational school.</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, the one year limitation after finishing the vocational school. Also the culture, but is not</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, the one year limitation after finishing the vocational school. Moreover, traditionally for UK youngsters is</p>	<p>Small knowledge about this possibility, and the also the culture, but is not much different from the majority of European countries.</p>

		<p>and if they don't get employed, they get status of unemployed person).</p> <p>Also the culture, but is not much different from the majority of European countries. Young people feel safe and comfortable at home; in a place they know and around people that are thinking in similar way as they do. They are afraid of unknown, afraid of challenges, they don't feel ready, no matter the age. Also, many times they don't think is necessary. They don't think much about future, as their families are providing them with safety, home, even money. Also, schools and faculties don't promote necessity of participation in global society, eg participation in mobility projects.</p>	<p>Dutch youngsters are not so interested in these kind of experience.</p>		<p>much different from the majority of European countries. Young people feel safe and comfortable at home; in a place they know and around people that are thinking in similar way as they do. They are afraid of unknown, afraid of challenges, they don't feel ready, no matter the age. Also, many times they don't think is necessary. Moreover, the economy is going quite well and after some decades in which there was a lot of</p>	<p>not so convenient to do these kind of experiences – they are less interested to learn foreign languages, and their salary are higher than the UE funding.</p>	<p>Young people feel safe and comfortable at home; in a place they know and around people that are thinking in similar way as they do. They are afraid of unknown, afraid of challenges, they don't feel ready, no matter the age. Also, many times they don't think is necessary, despite the high rate of unemployment and the fact that every survey shows the excellent results that a traineeship abroad have to reduce the skills mismatch and increase</p>
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					youngsters going abroad looking for opportunities, now there an inverted trend.		the possibility to find quickly a job. We had less problems compared to other partners anyway, thanks to the contacts we have with the Italian schools.
Does your organization have direct contact with local schools (EQF 4 and 5)? If yes, what kind? If not, how could they be established?	No.	Yes, few school who are in consortium of one project where we are involved.	Our local schools have their own internationalization program, therefore they do not need the involvement of our organization.	No.	Yes, few school who are in consortium of one project where we are involved.	No.	Yes, both of them (about 100 high schools in 10 different Regions of Italy, 3 Tertiary non University institution on Veneto Region) .
Are there mechanisms / observatories through which high schools can follow what happens to their students of vocational training after graduation? If yes, how does it work? If not, what solutions can be	No.	No. It would be great to propose this type of projects/mobility already in the outgoing orientation. It is much more difficult to get participants for longer-lasting mobilities than VET ones.	No.	No.	No. It would be great to propose this type of projects/mobility already in the outgoing orientation. It is much more difficult to get participants for longer-lasting	No.	Yes, they were introduced by the reform of the national education and training system in July 2015 (called "La Buona Scuola"). Every school has to draft every year an annual

<p>realistically used to involve schools more (e.g. propose this type of projects / mobility already in the outgoing orientation, ask where to present support to non-university tertiary education institutions) or institutions and offices of the territory (e.g. Eurodesk, libraries, public bodies, employment offices ...)?</p>					<p>mobilities than VET ones.</p>		<p>report for continuous improvement, in which underline in the next 2-3 years the rate of employment of the ex-students and their results at university. This results are summarized at a national level in an annual report drafted by Fondazione Agnelli-Eduscopio. Every school for at least a year is able anyway to maintain contacts with the ex-students.</p>
<p>Do you think there is a link between the country's unemployment rate and willingness to go abroad?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>In sometimes aspects yes, with mobility people can get some necessary experience and skills (professional and personal) which can</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Yes. Being Spain a high-rate unemployment Country, it may be easy to find youngsters that would like to go</p>	<p>Yes – as Poland could definitely see in the last decades, such as now the Country's living</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Yes. Being Spain a high-rate unemployment Country, it may be easy to find youngsters</p>

Or is it the possibility of receiving a higher salary in the country of origin compared to an internship experience elsewhere or vice versa?

help them to get a job.

abroad with this project, but it would be necessary to invent a cooperation with local schools/public offices to look for the right target.

a n inverted trend, with such areas in which unemployment rate are definitely low.

that would like to go abroad with this project, but it will be necessary to strengthen the cooperation with high schools and work on families' mindset.