



Ad-Hoc Query on integration programme for beneficiaries of international protection

Requested by SK EMN NCP on 16 October 2015

Reply requested by 30 October 2015

Compilation created on 1 February 2016

Responses from [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Croatia](#), [Cyprus](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Hungary](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Portugal](#), [Spain](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Slovenia](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#) plus [Norway](#)
(24 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Within the framework of the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic, Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is currently in the process of drafting an Integration Programme for beneficiaries of international protection. In connection to this and in order to support the action,

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Slovak EMN NCP is also planning to hold its EMN National Conference related to this topic in order to exchange the best practice and share information and expertise from other Member States in this field. Within the conference, workshops of national experts aimed at drafting the document are going to be held.

Based on the above mentioned we would like to ask the following questions:

1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection?
2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document?
3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city?
4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation?
5. Does the plan have a budget?
6. Could you provide a link to this document or attach it, preferably in English?

* Under the term an Integration Programme we have in mind a document which includes a set of measures, concrete actions and finances aimed at integration of beneficiaries of international protection in different fields (e.g. housing, health, education, etc.).

As the Migration Office is currently preparing the document and the conference along with the workshops are planned to be held in November, we would appreciate your responses by **30th October 2015** in order to use outcomes from the compilation.

2. Responses

		<p>Wider Dissemination?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? 2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? 3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? 4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? 5. Does the plan have a budget? 6. Could you provide a link to this document, preferably in English? <p>* Under the term an Integration Programme we have in mind a document which includes a set of measures, concrete actions and finances aimed at integration of beneficiaries of international protection in different fields (e.g. housing, health, education, etc.).</p>
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	Austria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, there is an Integration Programme which is targeted at recognized refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and asylum seekers. 2. The Integration Programme was agreed upon by the Federal Government on 11 September 2015 as a separate document. 3. Its geographical scope is the whole country. 4. Due to Austria's federal organization, various actors (federal ministries, provincial authorities, municipalities) are responsible for the implementation, always considering the respective competences in the field of each activity. 5. Yes, a budget of EUR 145 Million is provided for activities within the context of the programme. Furthermore, some activities will be funded by already budgeted resources. 6. The document is available under https://www.bka.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=60471; unfortunately there is no English version.
	Belgium	Yes	<p>In Belgium integration policies is not a competence of the federal state but is a regionalized competence. As a consequence, legal aspects, practices, policies and budgets attributed to integration differ from one region to the other.</p> <p>Integration policies in Belgium are not specifically focused on beneficiaries of international protection but on newcomers in general. However several governmental initiatives, such as the installation of a regional ministerial working group on the integration of refugees, are obviously inspired by the increased numbers of recently arrived asylum applicants (with a big chance to obtain a protection status). Also on a local level task forces were installed (for example in Ghent) to address the issue of integration of beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>In Flanders a new autonomous Agency Integration and Civic Integration was recently created to coordinate the integration and civic integration policy in Flanders. The integration policy in Flanders is intended for a range of different target groups. Persons who received an international protection status are part of the obligatory target group. The persons who are part of the obligatory target group have to sign a contract regarding the integration programme. The training programme consists of social orientation to get acquainted with Flemish and Belgian society, Dutch language lessons and a career orientation.</p> <p>In the Walloon Region the reception and integration pathway consists of a personalized reception module, a French language training, a training in citizenship and a socio-professional orientation. The target group consists of foreigners who live since less than 3 years in Belgium and who hold a residence permit valid for more than 3 months, and thus includes beneficiaries of international protection who live since less than 3 years in Belgium. In the Walloon Region only the initial reception module is obligatory and consists at least of: information on the rights and duties of each person living in Belgium; social assessment (including a linguistic assessment) and thirdly assistance or orientation towards support services for the completion of various administrative procedures.</p> <p>Contrary to the Flemish and Walloon integration policy for specific target groups, the participation in the integration programme in the Brussels Capital Region is optional.</p> <p>Besides there are several organizations and NGO's like Caritas International Belgium, Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, Coördination et</p>

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			<p>Initiatives pour Réfugiés et Etrangers (CIRE), etc.. who focus particularly on the target group of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection and who have developed specific integration programmes and counselling services for beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>There is no specific budget or masterplan specifically on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection.</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Do you have a program for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? There is no currently adopted and approved a National Programme for Integration of beneficiaries of international protection, but an inter-institutional working group prepares a Project.</p> <p>2. Is the Program based on a national strategy/integration policy or it represents a separate document? Decree № 161 of June 26, 2015 set up the National Council on Migration and Integration. The Council adopted the National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration (2015-2020). The document brings together three other similar strategies adopted in the period 2008-2014, and updates them accordingly the changes after refugee crisis in 2013 in the migration situation in the country and in EU. The National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration (2015 - 2020) is a national document that should be applied together with the annual national action plans for integration.</p> <p>3. Does the territorial scope of the program involve the whole country or cover only a single region or city? The National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration (2015 - 2020) is a national document that should be applied throughout the country.</p> <p>4. What is thy authority that is primarily responsible for its implementation? It is still not defined the authority which will be responsible for implementation of a National Action Plan for Integration.</p> <p>5. Does the Program have funding? There is no accepted and approved budget for the National Action Plan for Integration.</p> <p>6. Can you provide a link to the program, preferably in English? There is no established link for the National Action Plan for Integration.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? The main policy documents that deal with migrant integration are the Migration policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013-2015 (OG 2013) and, more specifically, the Action Plan for the removal of obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners 2013-2015. The Action Plan divides integration activities into following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social welfare and health protection • Accommodation and housing • Language learning and education • Employment

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			<p>The additional two groups of measures are focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-agency cooperation• Awareness rising of the issues of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection <p>2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? The policy is nation-wide based.</p> <p>3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? It covers the whole country.</p> <p>4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? Integration is an inter-departmental or inter-agency task dealt by several ministries coordinated by the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Interior• Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs• Ministry of Social Policy and Youth• Ministry of Health• Ministry of Science, Education and Sports• Ministry of Labor and the Pension System• Ministry of Planning and Spatial Planning• Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds• Ministry of Culture <p>Governmental agencies: Croatian Institute for Health Insurance, Croatian Employment Service, Agency for Electronic Media, Education and Training Agency, State office for Croats Abroad, Government Asset Management Agency and educational institutions. And different non-governmental actors.</p> <p>5. Does the plan have a budget? Most of the budget is secured from regular State Budget allocations apart from some activities that are related to employment for which funds are secured from EU funds and the State Budget Active Labour Market Policy from the position of the Croatian Employment Service.</p> <p>6. Could you provide a link to this document, preferably in English? http://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/minstarstvo/2013/Migration%20policy%20RoC_en_2013%2002%2005.pdf http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/images/30092013/Integration_Action_Plan.pdf http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e8044fd2.html</p>
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	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes, it does. However, the Czech Republic is currently in the process of preparation of a new State Integration Programme. The Programme should be approved in November 2015.</p> <p>2. It is a separate document approved by the Government.</p> <p>3. It covers the whole country.</p> <p>4. Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>5. Yes, it does.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> SIP 2015_Czech Republic.pdf</p> <p>Please find attached a summary of the current State Integration Programme (in Czech).</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? Last Integration Action Plan including asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, expired in 2012. Since then, actions are being implemented from various Ministries and other authorities and also under the European Solidarity Funds and the EU Home Affairs Funds. During the new Programming Period 2014-2020, a number of objectives have been set in the National Programme of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for the integration of third country nationals including applicants and/or beneficiaries of international protection. Indicatively, some of the measures that will be EU co-funded concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integration measures by local communities/NGOs e.g. multicultural events and festivals, psychological/ social care, child care for working mothers, civic orientation courses • raising awareness in the receiving society e.g. public awareness and information campaigns on issues related to TCNs and beneficiaries of international protection, by using media. <p>2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? Nation-wide</p> <p>3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? whole country</p> <p>4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? Ministry of Interior as main coordinating authority and the European Funds Unit of the Ministry as the Responsible Authority of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, its Departments (Asylum Service, Civil Registry and Migration Department) along with the Municipalities, the Social partners and the Civil Society as main implementing actors.</p> <p>5. Does the plan have a budget? National Budget and EU Funds (AMIF)</p> <p>6. Could you provide a link to this document, preferably in English? National Programme AMIF http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/sf/sf.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument</p> <p>* Under the term an Integration Programme we have in mind a document which includes a set of measures, concrete actions and finances aimed at integration of beneficiaries of international protection in different fields (e.g. housing, health, education, etc.).</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection?</p> <p>In Estonia there is no uniform Integration Programme focused only on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection. We have a general Integration strategy “Integrating Estonia 2020” with an implementation plan, which stipulates the objectives of Estonian</p>

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			<p>integration policy and actions for achieving these objectives.</p> <p>In addition we have a new Welcoming Programme for all foreign nationals who have legally resided in Estonia for less than 5 years. This programme includes the beneficiaries of international protection. It consists of various informative and interactive modules (basic module, working and entrepreneurship, studying, research, family life, international protection, children and young people). In addition Estonian language courses are provided to beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? It is based on nation-wide integration policy.</p> <p>Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? Its geographical scope is the whole country.</p> <p>Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? The Ministry of Culture is mainly responsible for the implementation of Integration strategy “Integrating Estonia 2020”. The Ministry of Interior is mainly responsible for the Welcoming Programme.</p> <p>Does the plan have a budget? Yes. The budget for integration strategy “Integrating Estonia 2020” for years 2014–2020 is estimated to be 42.47 million euros. The budget for the Welcoming Programme is 9,5 million euros and it is funded by the European Social Fund (ESF), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the state budget.</p> <p>Could you provide a link to this document, preferably in English? “Integrating Estonia 2020”: http://www.kul.ee/sites/default/files/loimuv_eesti_2020.pdf (in Estonian) Welcoming Programme: https://www.siseministeerium.ee/en/welcoming-programme (in English) Regulation of the Welcoming Programme: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/122082014005 (in Estonian)</p> <p>* Under the term an Integration Programme we have in mind a document which includes a set of measures, concrete actions and finances aimed at integration of beneficiaries of international protection in different fields (e.g. housing, health, education, etc.).</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. There are municipal integration programmes and a government integration programme. Please see the sections 32-34 in the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (1386/2010) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2010/en20101386.pdf</p> <p>The government integration programme is prepared for each parliamentary term of office. The first programme was prepared for the years 2012-2015 and the programme for the years 2016-2019 is under preparation. Likewise the municipal integration programmes are reviewed every fourth year.</p>

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			<p>2. It is based on law, the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (1386/2010).</p> <p>3. There are municipal integration programmes, which are prepared by a single municipality or by several municipalities in collaboration and the nation-wide government integration programme.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the coordination of the preparation of the government integration programme. The government integration programme is approved by the Parliament. Municipal integration programmes are approved by the municipal councils.</p> <p>5. The government integration programme is financed by the government budget and the municipal integration programmes are financed by the municipal basic service budget.</p> <p>6. Government integration programme: https://www.tem.fi/files/33350/Valtion_kotouttamisohjelma_vuosille_2012-2015_1.6.2012_2.pdf Municipal integration programmes: http://www.kotouttaminen.fi/kotouttaminen/kotouttaminen/viranomaisten_tehtavat/paikallinen_kotouttamistyo/kunnan_kotouttamisohjelma (unfortunately only in Finnish and Swedish)</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1, 2, 3. France does not have a specific Integration Programme focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection. Integration of this public is part of the general integration policy in France, but given their particular status, beneficiaries of international protection are also entitled to additional rights and benefits (which are not granted to newly arrived migrants). On the one hand, as part of the integration policy in France, beneficiaries of international protection - like newly arrived migrants - have to sign a reception and integration contract (CAI), created by the law of 24 July 2006 on immigration and integration. The objective of the CAI is to prepare the integration of foreigners into the French society. It is assessed in particular with regard to their personal commitment to comply with the principles that govern the French Republic as well as their knowledge of French. On the other hand, according to Article 30 of the law of 20 November 2007 on the management of immigration, integration and asylum, a third-country national who obtained the refugee status and signed a reception and integration contract benefits from an individual support for access to employment and housing. These integration schemes are implemented at national and local level.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of the implementation of the integration policy. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, is in charge of the CAI.</p> <p>5, 6. NA</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>There is no specific integration program for beneficiaries of international protection. Beneficiaries are entitled to the regular integration measures (e.g. the integration course consisting of language training and cultural orientation, migration counselling, support of the</p>

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			employment agency etc.) like any other legal migrants.
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Yes. (Information on the integration contract in Hungary: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=490&Itemid=1257&lang=en#).</p> <p>2. The related integration programme in Hungary is laid down in legislation (Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum; Government Decree 301/2007 (XI.9.) on the implementation of the Act on Asylum) and is also referred in a national strategy document (Migration Strategy of Hungary).</p> <p>- § 32/C and 32/D Chapter VI/A of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum lay down the rules relating to the facilitation of social integration of beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p><i>“§ 32/C: (1) The social integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection shall be facilitated by the refugee authority in cooperation with the local municipality’s family support service (hereinafter: family support centre) competent at the residence of the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection, in the form of support and integration contract defined in this Act. The task can be implemented – partially or completely – by non-governmental organisations, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.</i></p> <p><i>(2) The refugee authority may conclude an integration contract at the request of the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection, if they are in need.</i></p> <p><i>(3) The refugee authority shall disburse the support specified by the integration contract.</i></p> <p><i>(4) Services specified by the integration contract shall be provided by the family support centre, with the exceptions in Subsection (3). In order to comply with the terms specified in the integration contract, the family support centre shall designate a social worker to facilitate the social integration of the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection during the term of the integration contract. The refugee authority shall supervise/monitor the implementation of the tasks specified by the integration contract”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>- Apart from that, the Migration Strategy of Hungary (The Migration Strategy and the seven-year strategic document related to Asylum and Migration Fund established by the European Union for the years 2014-20) also contains and describes the relevant rules (page 25-27, Session: Integration).</p> <p>3. Its geographical scope covers the whole country.</p> <p>4. It is the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?lang=en) and the family support centre competent at the residence of the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection.</p> <p>- § 61/D of Government Decree 301/2007 (XI.9.) on the implementation of the Act on Asylum establishes that</p> <p>(1) The refugee authority shall</p> <p>b) check/control regularly – with the involvement of the agency carrying out professional and methodological supervision – whether the family support centre or the participating non-governmental organization properly carry out their tasks under the integration contract.</p>

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			<p>See also answer and reference to relevant legislation in Q2.</p> <p>5. Yes. (Financial support is provided from the state budget). The budget of the OIN constitutes a separate section within the budget document of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>The refugee authority (OIN) may also accept financial or in-kind donations from Hungarian and foreign legal and natural entities as well as organisations not being legal entities, in order to improve the conditions of its operation in terms of procedures aiming at a decision and reception conditions as well as for the sake of catering persons seeking recognition, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and temporary protection.</p> <p>6. http://belugyialapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/Migration%20Strategy%20Hungary.pdf</p> <p>http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=490&Itemid=1257&lang=en#</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1) In Italy, Legislative Decree No 18/2014, implementing Directive 2011/95/EU, amended Article 29 of Legislative Decree No 251/2007, implementing Directive 2004/83/EC. At present, Article 29(2) provides for the adoption of a National Plan identifying policy lines aimed at the actual integration of the beneficiaries of international protection, with a focus to social integration, integration into the labour market, access to health care, social assistance, accommodation, education and language learning and the fight against discrimination. This National Plan is currently under development.</p> <p>Until today, the projects adopted for the integration of the beneficiaries of international protection have concerned specific topics (access to the labour market, teaching of the Italian language, etc.) and have been funded by the Ministry of the Interior through the network of the SPRAR (System for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees) in collaboration with local authorities, and from the ERF (European Refugee Fund).</p> <p>2-3) The Integration Plan is part of a national strategy and concerns the entire Italian territory. The Integration Plan will be adopted every two years by the National Coordination Committee set up at the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>4) The Authority responsible for the implementation of the plan will be the Ministry of the Interior (Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration).</p> <p>5) Under Article 29(2) mentioned above, the Integration Plan will indicate an estimate of the beneficiaries of the measures adopted as well as the specific measures implementing the programmes of the relevant European funds.</p> <p>6) Not available at the moment.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1) We do not have an integration programme focussed on integration of beneficiaries of international protection/refugees, but currently an action plan is being developed by the government;</p>

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) It will not be based on a nation-wide integration policy it will be a separate document addressing the current situation; 3) The geographical scope will be the whole country; 4) There will be several authorities responsible for the implementation of the action plan Ministry of Economics, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Healthcare, municipalities; 5) Yes, there will be a budget foreseen for the action plan which will be constituted from the EU and State funds; 6) No
	Lithuania	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration of the beneficiaries of international protection in Lithuania is implemented according to the „Procedure for Allocating Lithuanian State Support for the Integration of Aliens who have been Granted Asylum in the Republic of Lithuania“. 2. It is a separate document. 3. It covers the whole country. 4. Ministry of Social Security and Labour. 5. The document states that financing for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection comes from the state budget. 6. http://www.socmin.lt/lt/socialine-integracija/pabegeliu-integracija.html
	Luxembourg	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. Luxembourg does not have an Integration Programme for beneficiaries of international protection. Once the applicant for international protection is granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, s/he has access to the labour market with the exception of the public sector (article 48 (1) of the Asylum law), access to professional training and adult education under the same conditions as Luxembourgish nationals (article 48 (2) and 49 (2)), equal treatment with Luxembourgish nationals in regards of the recognition of diplomas, certificates and qualifications (article 49 (3)), access to social assistance (Minimum Guarantee Income) and healthcare (under the same conditions as Luxembourgish nationals – articles 50 and 51 (1)) and access to housing as any third-country national legally residing in Luxembourg. The bill n° 6775 on reception of international protection applicants is transposing directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast). One of the objectives of this bill is to assure a certain level of empowerment of the international protection applicants (IPA) and to encourage them to participate in reception measures fixed by the Luxembourgish Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI). Six months after having filed the application, the IPA has the possibility to sign a support measure with OLAI and to participate in language courses and different socio-cultural activities with a view of encouraging his/her integration in the country. 2. N/A. 3. N/A. 4. N/A. 5. N/A. 6. N/A.

EMN BE Ad-Hoc Query on the use of escort missions (on commercial flights) other than the own police escorts

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	Malta	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? No but it is in the process of formulating one. The aim is to have a Strategy completed by the end of the year. 2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? It will be presented as a separate document. 3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? Its scope will be the whole country. 4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? Ministry for Social Dialogue, Civil Liberties and Consumer Affairs – Human Rights and Integration Directorate 5. Does the plan have a budget? Projected allocated funds from the EU Integration Fund together with national funds allocated to the Directorate. 6. Could you provide a link to this document or attach it, preferably in English? N/A
	Netherlands	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your Member State have an Integration Programme focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection? No, the Dutch authorities do not distinguish between the integration of different groups of immigrants. The Dutch authorities are currently implementing measures defined in the ‘Agenda on Integration’ (2013). These measures do affect beneficiaries of international protection, but only as a category within a larger group of immigrants. 2. Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document? The Agenda on Integration (2013) is written by the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment and is meant as a nation-wide vision/strategy on integration. 3. Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city? The Agenda covers the whole country. However, as municipalities are responsible for the implementation of the measures, outcomes among municipalities may differ. 4. Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation? Executive public organizations (for the recognition of qualifications and for student loans), municipalities (for job coaching, accommodation, social welfare), independent welfare organizations (for counselling) 5. Does the plan have a budget? For 2015, the budget allocated towards the integration program is 4.529.000 EUR. 6. Could you provide a link to this document or attach it, preferably in English? N/A.
	Portugal	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. Portugal does not have an Integration Programme for international protection beneficiaries. Although the responsibility for the international protection beneficiaries’ integration belongs to the Portuguese Social Security Ministry. 2. Yes, it is based on a nation-wide integration policy. 3. It has a whole country geographical scope. 4. The Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security.
	Slovak Republic	Yes	Slovak Republic does not have such an Integration Programme for beneficiaries of international protection yet.

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	<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Q.1. Yes. Action plan for AMIF.</p> <p>Q.2. Action Plan is a separate document.</p> <p>Q.3. Integration policy in Slovenia is centralized, due to a small country and absence of region.</p> <p>Q.4. Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>Q.5. Yes. It has a budget according to AMIF co-financing. http://www.mnz.gov.si/fileadmin/mnz.gov.si/pageuploads/UFZJN/SES/SKLADI_NOT.VARNOSTI_IN_MIGRACIJE/20150722_Akcijski_nacrt_AMIF-ISF_Razlatica_1.0_-_URADNI_DOKUMENT.pdf</p> <p>Q.6. The document is unfortunately only in Slovene language.</p>
	<p>Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>a) Does your Member State have an Integration Programme* focused on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection?</p> <p>The system is designed to assist the The Secretariat General of Immigration and Emigration (SGIE) of the Ministry for Employment and Social Security (MEYSS) has in place a system of reception and integration that indistinctly covers both asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, because national law allows the possibility of maintaining the benefits and programmes offered to asylum seekers once subsidiary protection status has been granted. For this to apply, the condition of insufficiency of means must continue so that the beneficiary can cover his or her basic necessities and those of his or her family.</p> <p>gradual achievement of self-subsistence, based on the planning and implementation of individual integration pathways that take account of beneficiaries' specific needs.</p> <p>The system comprises:</p> <p>a) A network of reception centres, encompassing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public migration centres (Centros de Migraciones) managed by the Directorate General of Migrations (DGM). Such centres comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee Reception Centres (Centros de Acogida a Refugiados, CARs), which receive asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, and beneficiaries of temporary protection in Spain. There are four such centres. Two of them are located in Madrid, and the other two in Seville and Valencia, respectively. - Temporary Immigrant Accommodation Centres (Centros de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes, CETIs), located in Ceuta and Melilla, which are designed to accommodate immigrants who enter these autonomous cities irregularly. These centres may also house asylum applicants for persons having access to that form of protection.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other reception facilities subsidised by MEYSS and managed by NGOs, targeting the same group. <p>b) Additional services as required to support integration measures that help target persons navigate their new environment, access jobs and integrate into the host society. Such services are subsidised by MEYSS. These services include social intervention, psychological care, legal advice, translation and interpreting, and employability support.</p> <p>These projects translate into services and actions intended to foster asylum applicants' and beneficiaries' self-subsistence in the host community. They are implemented in three stages that answer to different needs, having regard to length of stay in Spain, personal development and degree of self-subsistence successfully acquired.</p> <p>b) Is it based on a nation-wide integration policy / strategy or is it a separate document?</p> <p>Asylum applicant and refugee reception and integration programmes constitute the national Government's response to Spain's obligations arising from its international commitments as regards asylum. The programmes are tailored to asylum seekers and beneficiaries, and are distinct from the general social services provided by the Autonomous Communities (devolved regions of Spain) and local authorities, which are territorially limited in scope and do not distinguish among beneficiaries on the basis of nationality or administrative status.</p> <p>However, although the System is managed by the national Government – this responsibility has not been delegated to the Autonomous Communities or local authorities – System beneficiaries are eligible to access basic social services under the terms and conditions laid down by territorial authorities.</p> <p>c) Is its geographical scope the whole country or does it cover only e.g. a region, city?</p> <p>The services and programmes are implemented throughout the entirety of national territory. The network of reception places and additional services are distributed throughout Spain. The Social Work Unit (Unidad de Trabajo Social), a division of MEYSS, is the department that allocates asylum seekers and beneficiaries to the various places and services based on availability and on user profiles, existence of informal networks and employment possibilities.</p> <p>Asylum seekers and refugees are authorised to live anywhere in Spain without restriction, but in order to receive material reception resources they must reside in the municipality allocated by the Social Work Unit.</p> <p>d) Which authority is mainly responsible for its implementation?</p> <p>Royal Decree 343/2012, of 10 February 2012, implementing the basic organisational structure of the Ministry for Employment and Social Security, under article 8, provides that the Government's policy on foreign nationals, immigration and emigration is to be managed by the Secretariat General of Immigration and Emigration.</p>
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			<p>For the fulfilment of that policy, article 9 (1) of the Royal Decree ascribes to the Directorate General of Migrations – the management organ reporting to the Secretariat General – among other functions, the running and management of the comprehensive system for the reception and integration of immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, and individuals afforded temporary protection or other forms of subsidiary protection status.</p> <p>Moreover, the Directorate General has powers to manage subsidies in the domain of immigrant integration, the running of CAR and CETI accommodation centres, partnerships with public and private entities working in the field of reception and integration, and any relevant European Union initiatives, funds and action plans.</p> <p>e) Does the plan have a budget?</p> <p>The System is financed entirely by MEYSS, mainly through the budget appropriated for the Secretariat General of Immigration and Emigration. Since the services are not separate, the spending allocated to asylum seekers is not distinguished from that devoted to beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>Spending for CAR reception centres is close to €8 million per annum, and the overheads are highly stable. The budget appropriation for subsidies to NGOs is more flexible, and depends on the number of places and other services to be provided having regard to the volume of asylum seekers to be received.</p> <p>In 2014, the final budget allocated to financing the System came to €21.4 million (€8 million for CAR accommodation centres, and €13.4 million for NGO subsidies). The budget is expected to increase in the coming years.</p> <p>Part of the budget is co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the European Social Fund (ESF).</p> <p>f) Could you provide a link to this document, preferably in English?</p> <p>The following is a link to the MEYSS website, which provides the documents underpinning the management of subsidised programmes for the reception and integration of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, and persons holding stateless or temporary protection status: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/Subvenciones/AreaIntegracion/proteccion_internacional/cetis_ceuta_melilla_2015/documentacion_gestion/Manual_Gestion_Asilo_Ceti_1516.pdf</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. There is no legal act or programme per se that addresses integration only, rather integration measures form part of a range of policy areas, for example the introduction of new arrivals, labour market measures and antidiscrimination. The government's current integration policies can be found in the English language website of the Government Offices of Sweden, available at: http://www.government.se/government-policy/, primarily under "Introduction of new arrivals" and "Labour market". In 2010, the Act on</p>

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			<p>establishment activities for certain new arrivals (“Introduction Act”) entered into force, which was part of a broad package of measures aiming at facilitate and speed up the entry into the labour market of in particular recently arrived beneficiaries of international protection. For more detailed information, please see the following link (in Swedish) from the Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Var-verksamhet/Projekt-och-samarbeten/Eablering-av-vissa-nyanlanda.html</p> <p>2. See above, in addition it should be mentioned that policies are implemented at various levels, e.g. by the county administrative boards, see http://projektwebbar.lansstyrelsen.se/integration/Sv/Pages/startside.aspx (in Swedish) and at the municipal level.</p> <p>3. See question 1.</p> <p>4. The Public Employment Service has the co-ordinating role with regard to the Introduction Act. The Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Swedish Migration Agency, the county administrative boards and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions are the other key state actors in implementing the provisions of the Introduction Act.</p> <p>5. Funds are allocated in the state budget to this end. Please refer to the Government’s 2016 Budget Bill for some examples of proposed integration policy measures (including spending) - http://www.government.se/press-releases/2015/09/labour-market-policy-initiatives-in-the-budget-bill-for-2016/ (in English).</p> <p>6. In addition to the links mentioned previously, the following website administered by the county administrative boards of Sweden may have some useful information - https://www.informationsverige.se/Engelska/Pages/Start.aspx</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The UK does not have a general integration programme for all recipients of international protection.</p> <p>The UK currently operates a refugee resettlement programme (the Gateway protection Programme (GPP)). Within this scheme are support measures designed to facilitate the integration of beneficiaries of international protection. After arrival in the UK, Gateway refugees are provided with 12 months resettlement support including a caseworker and access to the benefits system. The caseworkers serve as a contact for refugees, providing advice and support, including helping them to access services such as healthcare, social welfare, education and training. Gateway refugees are granted Indefinite Leave to Remain on arrival in the UK and have the right to take up paid employment in the UK. This scheme has a quota of 750 individuals a year which only makes up a small proportion of individuals granted international protection every year.</p> <p>The UK also operates the Syrian Vulnerable Persons’ Resettlement (VPR) Scheme–People received under the scheme are provided with 12 months resettlement support including a caseworker and access to the benefits system. The caseworkers serve as a point of contact, providing advice and support, including helping them to access services such as healthcare, social welfare, education and training and English language provision. Those accepted under the scheme are given Humanitarian protection which offers leave to remain for 5 years. They have the right to take up paid employment in the UK.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p>

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			<p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. Norway does not have any specific action plan on integration; though the Government does have an integration goal: "All who live in Norway should be able to use their resources and contribute to society." In that regard, all the ministries have an independent responsibility to ensure immigrants equal opportunities, rights and duties in their sector, and to help achieve this overall goal. Integration policies are therefore "mainstreamed" in all public policies e.g. employment, education, culture and health. Integration policies in general relate to all immigrants, but most of the integration measures are targeted towards non-EEA nationals as well as refugees and their families. Refugees and their families who have been granted a residence permit in Norway have a right and a duty to complete an introductory programme. All municipalities that settle refugees are obliged to offer the programme. The Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (IMDi), is responsible for providing guidance and for follow-up in relation to the municipalities and their work.</p> <p>http://www.imdi.no/en/Sprak/English/The-introduction-scheme/</p> <p>Since 1 September 2004, part of the municipalities' integration work has been regulated by the Introduction Act. The municipalities have a duty to ensure that refugees and members of their families who have been granted family reunification receive individual tuition in the Norwegian language and social studies, and also to ensure that they are prepared for the labour market.</p> <p>In addition, the municipalities are responsible for offering tuition in the Norwegian language and social studies to other groups of immigrants covered by the Introduction Act. The municipalities must also ensure that their general municipal services are adapted to a multicultural population.</p> <p>2. Yes, programs are nationwide; the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has overall responsibility for the integration field which is the sector ministry responsible for (i) the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) and</p>

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			<p>(ii) the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs. Programs and policies apply to eligible immigrants all across the country.</p> <p>3. The geographical scope of the integration policy is the whole country even though Oslo is still the county that most refugees move to. There are special measures in areas with large immigrant populations, i.e. in the Eastern and Southern part of Oslo.</p> <p>4. The Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) www.imdi.no</p> <p>5. The budget in 2015 is approximately 1.2 billion Euro.</p> <p>6. For more information, please see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• iFACTS 2014 http://www.imdi.no/en/Sprak/English/iFacts/ <p>The Norwegian Introduction Act: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/equality-and-social-inclusion/integrering/introduksjonslov-og-arbeid/introduksjonsloven/id2343470/</p>
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