



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.73 Integration measures regarding language courses - Part 1

Requested by EMN NCP Greece on 1 December 2020

Responses from Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (20 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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1. Background information

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Social integration of third country nationals (TCNs) involves many policy areas and fields. Effective integration policies involve measures and actions which promote equal access to employment, education, training, health care, culture, justice, civic life, basic goods and services in general. Lack of proper support in one of the above mentioned fields (e.g. lack of language skills) may inevitably lead to, amongst other things, higher unemployment rates and earlier drop-out for TCNs.

As it is stated on the EU “Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals” COM (2016) 377 final “.....Education and training are among the most powerful tools for integration and access to them should be ensured and promoted as early as possible. The acquisition of basic skills is the foundation for further learning and the gateway to employment and social inclusion. Learning the language of the destination country is crucial for third country nationals to succeed their integration process.....”

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In addition, education consists as a specific pillar of the recently adopted National Strategy for Integration in Greece, including measures:

To ensure access to the education of the children of applicants/beneficiaries and beneficiaries of international protection and providing for specific programmes for new applicants and new applicants and beneficiaries of international protection of 15-18 years of age who do not form part of the compulsory formal education.

In the implementation of language programs for adult migrants and immigrant women, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, given that knowledge of the host country's language is a key integration tool and makes it significantly easier to enter the labour market.

In the modification of the framework for the recognition of qualifications and to promote the integration of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection in higher and tertiary education

Appropriate information and education of teachers, as well as sensitization of parents and pupils and of the local community as a whole in order to promote harmonious intercultural coexistence inside and outside of school

In this framework please find below the relevant questions regarding language and education of TCN's:

2. Questions

1. Does a third-country national have to meet language requirements to settle in your country?

Available choices: YES, NO

2. If you answer YES to question 1, what level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is required? (i.e. A1, A.2, B.1) How is it assessed?

3. Once in the host country, what are the conditions to access language courses and civic courses (i.e. type of residence permit, duration of stay, price conditions, other conditions)?

4. Regarding the languages courses: a) What is the targeted level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)? b) What is the content of the courses (everyday vocabulary, specific topics, etc.)? c) What is the duration of the course? What are the different types of courses provided (for example, the pace of learning)? d) Do your Member State issue a certificate of language proficiency on completion of the course? YES/NO

5. Is there any language course for refugees online? YES/NO. Can you please describe (e-learning platforms, mobile apps, ...)

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6. During the covid-19 pandemic are the language courses for foreigners postponed?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **31 December 2020**.

3. Responses

1


		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. YES Yes, the granting of residence permits, with which a third-country national generally aims for a longer stay in the form of a settlement in Austria, requires language skills (https://www.parlament.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXIV/II/II_01078/fname_206974.pdf p. 13)</p> <p>2. According to Art. 21a Settlement and Residence Act “elementary use of language at the simplest level” is required, which corresponds to A1 (Art 9b Regulation on the Implementation of the Settlement and Residence Act). In Austria there is a “criteria-based immigration system”. Therefore, the issuance of specific residence permits requires a certain number of points that must be reached. Language skills at a higher level (above A1) result in a correspondingly higher number of points (see Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals, Annex A-D).</p>

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


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			<p>3. The language skills must be proven before the residence permit is issued. In addition, when certain residence permits have been issued for the first time, third-country nationals are obliged to fulfill module 1 of the integration agreement (Art. 9 para 1 Integration Act). Integration courses are offered for this purpose, which serve to prepare for the integration test required to complete module 1. German courses to achieve language level A2 are considered integration courses (Art. 13 Integration Act).</p> <p>4.</p> <p>a) Language level A2 should be reached in module 1 of the integration agreement; with the completion of module 2 of the integration agreement, language level B1 should be reached.</p> <p>b) These courses must in any case contain in-depth elementary knowledge of the German language for communication and for reading and writing everyday texts as well as everyday topics with elements of citizenship and topics for conveying the fundamental values of the legal and social order in order to enable lawfully residing third-country nationals to participate in social, economic and cultural life in Austria (Art. 13 Integration Act).</p> <p>c) Module 1 of the integration agreement must be completed within two years upon the first issuing of the residence permit.</p> <p>d) Generally recognized language diplomas from certain institutions named in the law apply as proof of sufficient knowledge of German.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>The Austrian Integration Fund offers online courses on the following website https://sprachportal.integrationsfonds.at/onlinekurs.</p> <p>6. To our knowledge the courses are not suspended.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A</p>


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			<p>3. There are no special requirements and conditions to access language and civic courses.</p> <p>4. The National Strategy in the field of migration, asylum and integration 2015-2020 envisages that the beneficiaries of international protection will be included in a Bulgarian language course at the places of permanent residence, lasting 6 months - 600 teaching hours to reach level A-2 or B- 1 of the European Language Framework.</p> <p>The State Agency for Refugees organizes Bulgarian language courses for persons seeking international protection. The teachers use a flexible approach to learning according to the needs and age specifics of the persons. The main objective is to create a communicative skills. The courses include interactive communication-based activities. The topics are related to daily communication: address, housing, shopping, meals, doctor, etc.</p> <p>Children with refugee and humanitarian status have the right to additional classes in Bulgarian language at school. The number of additional classes varies depending on the grade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 school hours (or twice per week): for children in pre-school education; • 90 school hours (or three times per week): for 1st-4th grades • 120 school hours (or four times per week): for 5th-7th grades • 180 school hours (or five times per week): for 8th-10th grades <p>The training is carried out individually or in a group.</p> <p>The Bulgarian Red Cross, Caritas, IOM and other organizations also provide Bulgarian language courses.</p> <p>5. In the framework of a project, co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the International Organisation for Migration organizes an online Bulgarian language course.</p> <p>6. In the State Agency for Refugees conditions are created for remote education (if necessary) of children accommodated in the territorial units of the Agency. In order to technically ensure the remote education during the Covid-19 pandemic, laptops have been provided by the Bulgarian Red Cross.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p>


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			<p>2. A language requirement is mandatory only for a long-term residence permit. The A2 level of CEFR has to be met. The Ministry of Education conducts regularly specialized exams for TCNs. For obtaining a nationality, no language requirement has to be met.</p> <p>3. The only condition is to be legally in Cyprus, i.e. possessing a valid residence permit or having applied for asylum (and the application is still pending)</p> <p>4. In Cyprus, there is a variety of Greek lessons offered to TCNs. Each course is designed separately by the entity that organizes it (Ministry of Education, NGOs, local authorities etc.). There is no specific policy or instructions to the organizations.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. Yes, in the sense that during lockdown, all languages courses were postponed.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO Only a third – country national who wants to submit an application of permanent residence permit must provide proof of a Czech language exam. Language courses are voluntary for holders of international protection. The current level of Czech language exam for purpose of granting of permanent residence permit is A1. During the next year it will be most probably changed to level A2. The exam consist of two parts – written and oral part. Reading, listening and writing skills are assessed.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. Language courses organized by 18 Integration Centres or NGOs are usually free. In some cases at beginning of the course, a foreigner pays CZK 2000 as „motivational price/deposit“. If a foreigner meets 70% of attendance, the money is returned. Generally, a third-country national, who stays in the territory of the Czech Republic more than 90 days can take part in the courses.</p>

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			<p>International protection holders: For participation of international protection holders on language courses or on civic courses (democratic basics) is the only requirement a valid card of asylum/subsidiary protection holder.</p> <p>4. Mostly A1 and A2 level courses are organized and B1 level courses for citizenship exams. Specific courses are organized for preparation for Czech language exam. Main topics of courses are family, coursing, transport, food, leisure, weather, vacation, travel, shopping, health and work. Model test are part of the preparation for the Czech language exam. The courses for children are also organized. A foreigner will receive a certificate about participation in the course from organization, not from state.</p> <p>International protection holder: a) The basic level in this case is A1 (or one level higher than his starting level). b) The content is established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in cooperation with providers of the courses. There are included also topics from real life in the Czech Republic. c) For international protection holders it is 400 lessons (á 45min.) Courses can be individual of in group. They are designed according the level of attendees (attendees are divided by entry test). d) No, in this case is issued only an attendance certificate.</p> <p>5. These types of courses mentioned above are also organized online (for example, during the state of emergency, most often in the form of zoom conference).</p> <p>6. No, courses are mostly organized online.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO 2. N/A</p>

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			<p>3. In order to access the courses, the foreigner has to have Estonian living permit. Different conditions apply for different courses.</p> <p>In order to participate in the Settle in Estonia Programme, the foreigner has to have arrived in Estonia during the last five years. The Settle in Estonia Programme is a free educational programme provided by the state which is intended to help newly-arrived foreigners to adapt and become accustomed to local life more easily. The programme consists of various training courses (including language courses up to A2 level), gives an overview of how the state of Estonia and its society function and how daily life is organised. Participation in the modules is voluntary. See also www.settleinestonia.ee/en.</p> <p>Special rules apply for beneficiaries of international protection. For them, participation in the international protection module of Settle in Estonia programme is compulsory. Participation in language courses is compulsory and they have to acquire the A2 level. However, the beneficiaries of international protection cannot take part in the language training module within the Settle in Estonia Programme. For them, language training is provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs under the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens (<i>Välismaalasele rahvusvahelise kaitse andmise seadus</i>). The language learning is free of cost for the person. However, as the language learning is compulsory, the beneficiary of international protection may be required to refund the cost spent on provision of language learning if s/he does not fill the level or time requirement of the language learning set in Art. 75 of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens (<i>Välismaalasele rahvusvahelise kaitse andmise seadus</i>).</p> <p>There are also other options for learning Estonian language. For example, the Integration Foundation offers free Estonian language courses from A1 to C1 level. Registration for the courses takes place twice a year, in January and in August. The Estonian Unemployment Fund (<i>Töötukassa</i>) offers free Estonian language courses from A1 to C1 level for registered unemployed persons.</p> <p>4. Language learning within the Settle in Estonia programme</p> <p>a) A1 and A2</p> <p>b) The A1 level course covers the following topics: polite language and common expressions; talking about oneself and others: name, origin, language skills, place of residence, age, occupation; family and home, talking about family members; everyday activities and leisure, daily and weekly routines,</p>
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			<p>including days of the week, times, favourite activities; service and shopping: naming and buying goods in the market and shop, prices; in eateries: food preferences, food ordering; places in the city: naming places, visiting, asking and telling the way; health: body parts, health concerns; weather and clothes. The A2 level course covers the following topics: talking about oneself and others; character, appearance; clothing, buying clothes; family and relatives, family traditions, celebrations; housing and home place, home furnishings, apartment rental; housekeeping, daily and weekly routine; inviting people to visit and visiting other people; food, quantities, and cooking; hobbies; entertainment, ticket purchase; service, loyalty cards; work, education, and learning; travelling; weather, environment, nature; feeling, emotions, dreams;</p> <p>c) The A1 level course lasts approximately 3 months (100 academic hours) and the A2 level course approximately 5 months (150 academic hours). Of the 100 academic hours of A1 level language training, the 80 hours take place in contact studies and 20 hours as independent work. Of the 150 academic hours of A2 level language training, the 120 hours take place in contact studies and 30 hours as independent work. For both levels, there are usually three lessons in one training day, one hour lasting 45 minutes. Language learning usually takes place two days a week.</p> <p>d) No. However, the proof of the completion of the Settle in Estonia Programme is a certificate, which is issued by the instructor in an electronic format or, upon request, in hard copy.</p> <p>5. There are language courses online which are aimed at foreigners in general, but not refugees explicitly.</p> <p>For example, Keelekliik online course targets the learners who want to achieve an A2 (beginner) language level. The course consists of 16 chapters that include more than 200 animations, over 100 grammar videos and about 1200 exercises. "Keeletee" online course targets the learners who want to achieve a B1 (intermediate) language level. The course consists of 13 chapters that include authentic interviews, grammar videos, exercises and tests. The courses are free and can be accessed by everybody wanting to improve their Estonian language ability. Both of those online courses are suited for English and Russian speaking learners. Also, independent learners and those learning under teacher's tutorial can use these courses. Both courses are supported by an Estonian teacher with whom the learners can exchange messages via email. Courses are financed by the European Social Fund and the Estonian Ministry of Education and Science.</p>
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			6. During the COVID-19 pandemic the language courses were carried out in online format.
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. The Republican integration contract targets newly arrived third-country nationals holding a residence permit since less than 5 years and wishing to set up permanently in France. This includes refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. In practice, it is addressed to third-country nationals who have been granted their first residence permit in France. Some categories are excluded (students, trainees, temporary workers, seasonal workers, visitors with no professional activity, TCNs who performed their studies in a French establishment abroad or those who performed in France their secondary studies for more than 3 years or their higher studies for more than one year, etc.). Third-country nationals have to sign the Republican integration contract in order to access the different trainings proposed by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), as operator for the Ministry of the Interior. The OFII is responsible for implementing reception and integration of migrants during the first five years of their residence in France. The Republican integration contract is signed after a personalised interview between the newly arrived migrant and an OFII officer. The Republican integration contract is concluded for one year and renewable under certain conditions. Such integration pathway includes civic and language trainings as well as social and vocational integration and access to autonomy.</p> <p>4. At the OFII, the third-country national undertakes a test of oral and written knowledge of the French language aiming to assess his/her level. Based on the needs revealed by the test, a language training is proposed to the third-country national. The targeted level is level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Language courses treat issues related to the public, practical and professional life in order to deepen knowledge acquired during the civic training which is compulsory when arriving in France and signing the Republican integration contract. The pedagogical</p>

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			<p>approach is based on different tools from the daily life and role playing. It also aims at developing self-learning in order to extend the training on their own. Written knowledge is also taken into account in the courses. The length of the prescribed language training to reach level A1 is established based on the needs identified by the test results. Four different programmes are proposed: 100, 200 or 400 hours of courses. A specific programme of 600 hours has also been developed for TCNs who cannot read or write and have not followed school in their country of origin.</p> <p>Depending of the professional and personal constraints of the participant, three types of courses are offered: intensive, semi-intensive and extensive courses. Upon completion of the A1 level training, a certificate of attendance is issued to every participant provided that he has followed at least 80 % of the prescribed language training. They are also proposed to register within six months after the end of the training to an evaluation test in order to obtain a certificate attesting of the level in France (this is free of charge).</p> <p>5. There is no specific language course for refugees. They have access to the same courses as all TCNs following the integration pathway.</p> <p>Numerous digital tools have been developed since the end of 2017, in response to the call of proposals launched by the Directorate of Reception, Support for Foreigners and Nationality (DAAEN) of the Ministry of the Interior. Complementing more classic in person courses, particularly within the framework of the Republican Integration Contract, they allow recent immigrants to learn French and better understand the values and functioning of French society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alliance française of Paris Ile-de-France has developed a collection of MOOC1 entitled <i>Vivre en France -living in France-</i>, all available on the France Université Numérique (FUN) platform, from level A1 to B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. • The latest production of the Alliance française, coupled with the MOOC A1, is the <i>Vivre en France</i> app. It offers 10 hours of training and aims to help beginners in French to cope with everyday life situations with role-plays, a dictionary of the most useful words, challenges and rewards.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another digital app was supported by DAAEN: Happy FLE, designed by Forum réfugiés - Cosi. Developed with refugees, it teaches the basics of French through everyday situations: identifying means of transport, reading a map, understanding a medical prescription, greeting, shopping, understanding administrative documents... The app contains 120 exercises and 100 words divided into five themes: transport, environment, health, shopping, housing. Happy FLE has 10 new subscribers per day with an average of 8 minutes of connection per day. • Since March 2019, the collection of the Alliance française of Paris Ile-deFrance has been enriched by a MOOC entitled "Travailler en France" - <i>Working in France</i> -, which focuses on learning French for professional purposes and is aimed at foreigners who already have an A2 level in French. This training provides the language skills and social codes of the professional world (job search, job interview, company life) and is based on the vocabulary of five professional sectors: personal and business services, construction, health, IT, hotel industry and catering. <p>6. The health crisis and lockdown have led the Immigration and Integration Office (OFII) and the Integration of Foreigners and Access to Nationality Directorate (DIAN) to find ways of continuing the support and integration of newly arrived foreigners during this period. Foreigners holding a first residence permit who have been summoned to sign their CIR during the lockdown period, and thus benefit from the resulting training courses and support, continue to be received at the OFII's reception platforms where they are welcomed, have a personal interview with an OFII auditor and sign at that occasion their republican integration contract (CIR). The face-to-face organisation of the language and civic training courses prescribed within the framework of the CIR is studied on a case-by-case basis. Wherever possible, notifications are issued, specifying the terms and conditions of participation. The creation of a distance learning offer is being considered for the language and civic training courses that cannot be organised face-to-face. The hours attended in this context will be counted as part of the integration process of each signatory of the CIR. Newly arrived people can always find digital teaching tools, funded by the DIAN, for learning French, appropriating the values of the Republic and gaining a good understanding of how French society</p>
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			<p>works. They are a useful open-source complement to the CIR's training courses and in facilitating the path towards autonomy and integration into French society.</p> <p>All of these training courses can be accessed on computers, tablets and smart phones.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The language level to settle in Germany is B1 according to the CEFR. To achieve this target, third country nationals usually attend an integration Course (for goals and contents see also the answer to the fourth question below). The final language examination for the integration course is the DTZ („German Test for Immigrants). With the DTZ, immigrants can prove language skills at the level B1 and A2 respectively. However, German language skills at level B1 can also be proven with other certificates, usually under the condition that they are issued by institutions which are approved by the „Association of Language Testers in Europe“ (ALTE).</p> <p>3. All recently-immigrated individuals with a permanent residence status are entitled to attend an Integration Course consisting of a language course and an orientation course (for further information, see no. 4)</p> <p>This also applies to asylum applicants with good prospects to remain, persons with temporary suspension of deportation status who hold a residence permit in accordance with section 60a subsection (2), third sentence, of the Residence Act, as well as holders of a residence permit in accordance with section 25 subsection (5) of the Residence Act. Since 1 August 2019 asylum applicants, who entered Germany prior to 1 August 2019 and are considered immediately available to take up work, can also be admitted to an integration Course. Attendees are required to pay 2,20 Euro for every lesson unit of the course. The rest of the costs will be covered by the German State. However, recently-immigrated individuals, who have no or very limited language knowledge, may also be obliged to do an Integration course by the immigration authority.</p>



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			<p>Likewise, all other groups mentioned above may be obliged by the authorities providing benefits in accordance with the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act to do an Integration course. In this case, the costs of the course will be covered for them entirely.</p> <p>4. The objective of the Integration Course is to promote immigrants' integration and social participation. This is achieved by a language course with a total of 600 lesson units and an orientation course with 100 lesson units.</p> <p>Language course attendees learn German up to level B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. The German language is taught on the basis of topics relevant to everyday life. This enables the attendees to find their way in everyday life and to communicate without assistance.</p> <p>Attendees at the orientation course acquire knowledge of the legal system, history and culture of Germany (for more information, see 2020.73 measures regarding civic integration- Part 2).</p> <p>In addition, there are different types of special integration courses with a total of 1000 lesson units (including the orientation course) such as youth integration courses, integration courses for parents and women, integration courses with a literacy element and integration courses for people with disabilities. These courses do not only meet the specific needs of the different groups, but also focus on specific topics of interest. Intensive courses with a total of 430 lesson units are also offered for rapid learners. The language course concludes with the "German Test for Immigrants" (DTZ), and the orientation course culminates in the "Living in Germany" (LiD) test. Participants who don't achieve level B1 at the first try can attend another 300 lesson units (in the common integration course as well as in the special integration courses). Attendees who have passed both tests receive the "Integration Course Certificate". In accordance with the Nationality Act (section 10 subsection (3), first sentence), holders of the certificate showing successful attendance at an integration course may apply for German nationality after only seven years of lawful residence in Germany (the usual requirement is eight years).</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. During the pandemic, course providers can choose between teaching models in accordance with the existing hygiene regulations such as teaching in sufficiently large rooms, teaching in virtual classrooms</p>
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			or splitting study groups in order to keep the required distance. In case, course providers need to close down, online tutorials can be offered.
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO 2. N/A 3. There are no special courses for migrants. 4. There are no special courses for migrants. 5. No 6. N/A
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO 2. N/A 3. There are no conditions to access language or civics courses. Language courses are made available to certain categories - for example resettled refugees. In addition, NGOs may provide language courses to certain categories under integration projects using AMIF funding. 4. There are no particular criteria set down. 5. No. 6. This would be on a case by case basis depending on the provider.

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	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The foreign shall demonstrate to meet a level of knowledge of Italian <u>spoken language</u> equivalent at least to <u>level A2</u>, within 2 years from the submission of a residence permit's application. The law only establishes that 1 month before the expiry of 2 years period, the competent administrative authority (one-stop immigration desk) has to start the process of verification of the fulfilment of the integration agreement (see Q.2) by requiring to foreigner the documentation certifying the achievement of the requested knowledges (art. 6 of law 179/2011 and circular n. 824/ 2014). The documentation relating to language skills has to be issued by institutions approved by Minister of Interior and recognised by Minister of Education, University and Research. <u>The certification can be obtained</u>: at the end of the attendance of an Italian language course at Local Permanent Centres; though the positive attendance of education, vocational training, university studies, social and linguistic integration paths; finally, by the achievement of a diplomas or licence with legal value of qualifications. If the foreigner doesn't have this type of documentation, the one stop immigration desk provides to ascertain the knowledge levels through an ad hoc test.</p> <p>3. In general, when a migrant asks for a <u>residence permit for at least a year</u>, he has to sign an integration agreement, established by art. 4-bis of Law 286/1998, with the aim to achieve, within 2 years, in a mutual interest (for the state e for the migrant), an effective integration path and a sufficient knowledge of fundamental principles of Italian Constitution, of civic culture and life in Italy. In particular, the agreement is successfully resolved (with the issuing of the certificate) if, after 2 years, a sufficient level of knowledge of Italian language (A2 spoken), culture e civil life has been achieved (artt. 5 and 6 of D.P.R, 14 September 2011, n.1799).</p> <p>4. a) - A2 b) The "Guidelines for planning literacy and learning courses of the Italian language" drawn up by the Ministry of the Education, University and Research, foresee literacy courses of maximum 200 hours in total, to attain A2 level, divided into 20 hours of welcoming and orientation and 180 hours of teaching activity. The 180 hours of teaching activity are distributed as follows:</p>
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			<p>- 100 hours to attain A1 level which include: 20 hours of listening, 20 of reading, 20 hours of oral and written interaction, 20 hours of oral production and 20 hours of written production. The contents to attain A1 level concern basic knowledge, simple vocabulary and sentences referring to the person, his family and the environment;</p> <p>- 80 hours to attain A2 level which include: 15 hours of listening, 15 of reading, 20 hours of oral and written interaction, 15 hours of oral production and 15 hours of written production. The contents to attain A2 level focus on expressions and sentences concerning contexts of social life, culture and work, in addition to expressions and sentences referring to the Italian Constitution, in particular work, rights and duties, organization and operation of public institutions.</p> <p>c) For the duration of courses see letter b).</p> <p>In order to facilitate access to courses and sustainable attendance, the learning units proposed to foreign citizens are personalized and of modular type, aimed at acquiring skills assessed as missing during the welcoming and orientation phase. For this reason, the courses offered to attain different levels (A1 and A2) have a variable duration according to the specific needs of the learning group and are held in days and at times compatible with the students' needs (also outside working hours).</p> <p>d) YES</p> <p>5. Not specifically: there is no an institutional system of language <u>online</u> courses. However, with regard to beneficiaries of international protection, the Operating Guidelines of SPRAR (system of protection for asylum seekers and refugee, now called SIPROIMI) establishes that all reception facilities have to guarantee free courses of Italian languages to hosted beneficiaries of international protection. These courses are constituted by not less than 10 hours for week and they provided records of knowledges progressively acquired by foreigner. Courses could take place within the reception facilities or in external structures, such as Provincial Centres of Adult Education (CPIA) (for which The Operating Guidelines of SPRAR refers to the achievement of level A2), education institutes and social private organisms.</p> <p>However, it is specified that beneficiaries of international protection (as well as other vulnerable categories such as unaccompanied minors and victim of human trafficking, exploitation or violence) are exempted from the obligation to sign the integration agreement and, consequently, to fulfil language requirements.</p>
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			6. Yes.
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. There are two types of residence permits - a temporary residence permit and a permanent residence permit. To acquire a temporary residence permit no language requirements have to be met. To acquire a permanent residence permit a foreign national must submit a certificate of proficiency in the state language, which certifies knowledge of the state language at least at the A2 level.</p> <p>3. There are two activities within the framework of Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (2014-2020) within which language courses are provided. Within the first activity language courses are intended for third-country nationals or beneficiaries of international protection (asylum seekers, refugees, persons with alternative status) who are legally residing in Latvia. Within the second activity, the language courses are intended only for the beneficiaries of international protection (asylum seekers, refugees, persons with alternative status) who are legally residing in Latvia.</p> <p>4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language courses are tailored for different levels of the Common European Framework of References for Languages. There are several types of Language courses available – Language courses that are implemented within the framework of Asylum, Migration and Integration projects, Language courses that are provided by local authorities and paid Language Courses. 2. Language courses include both everyday vocabulary and specific topics. Language courses that are implemented within the framework of Asylum, Migration and Integration projects differ in content for each project implementer. 3. Language courses that are implemented within the framework of Asylum, Migration and Integration projects are no less than 120 academic hours long. 4. Yes.


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			<p>5. Yes. There are several e-learning platforms available: e-Laipa (https://elaipa.lv/Home/A1), Language learning in Moodle workspace (http://moodle.patverums-dm.lv/moodle/).</p> <p>6. No, most of the language courses were carried out as on-line activities.</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. To obtain a temporary residence permit no language requirements have to be met. To obtain a permanent (long term) residence permit to reside in the European Union a person shall take an examination in the State language. It consists of two parts: a test and an interview. Persons are examined and certified by the National Language Qualification Committees. A2 language proficiency level is required.</p> <p>3. The State guarantees free support for the language and civic courses of third-country nationals who have been granted asylum in Lithuania. In other cases, normally, third-country nationals study at their own expense, or there are some initiatives at city municipality level and/or projects by NGOs/ Caritas that provide this free of charge for all TCNs with residence permit.</p> <p>4. Regarding the state funded courses for persons granted asylum: a) The aim of the course is to develop A1 level (at the Refugee Reception Center) and/or A2 level language skills (during the integration program in municipality) in order to be able to communicate in Lithuanian in his/hers everyday life. b) After completing the course, the students should be able to: 1) understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to key areas of life (for example, people, family, shopping, place of residence, work, etc.); 2) communicate about common things when it is necessary to inquire or provide information in everyday situations; 3) speak about their education, environment, basic needs using simple language. The lessons plan is based on a curriculum description of Lithuanian as a foreign</p>

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			<p>language. During the course students are taught not only vocabulary and grammar but through songs, movies, games, etc. they are also introduced with the culture of the country.</p> <p>c) Lithuanian language course consists of 96 hours in the Refugees Reception Center and/or 190 hours for persons participating in the integration program in municipalities. Lessons are usually held 2-3 times a week. If needed, lessons are organized every day.</p> <p>d) N/i</p> <p>5. Yes, there are several platforms available to learn languages online. More information can be found here: https://www.renkuosilietuva.lt/en/lithuanian-language-classes/</p> <p>6. N/i</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. The amended Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. This law establishes the Welcome and Integration Contract (CAI - articles 8 to 13) which is proposed to any foreigner of at least 16 years of age who resides legally on the territory of Luxembourg and wishes to remain on a permanent basis (not included the international protection applicants). It is optional and aimed as much at EU and EEA citizens as at third country nationals, to new arrivals as well as to people who have been living in Luxembourg for many years. It is not mandatory in any way. The services offered within the framework of this contract are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A language training course • A citizenship training course • An orientation day.

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			<p>The CAI was officially launched on 29 September 2011 in accordance with the Grand ducal regulation of 2 September 2011 on the implementation conditions and modalities of executions concerning the Welcome and Integration Contract.</p> <p>The CAI constitutes a reciprocal and optional undertaking between the State and the foreigner aged more than 16, legally established in Luxembourg, and wishing to stay there on a permanent basis. Provided for a maximum term of two years, the said contract is intended both for EU citizens and third-country nationals, for new arrivals and for people already established for several years in Luxembourg. In consequence the only condition is to be a legal resident of the country wishing to stay permanently. The program is stately funded. The participation at the orientation day and the citizenship training are free of charge. The linguistic courses are at reduced rates (at the moment the price for the person who signs the CAI is 10 euros per course).</p> <p>4. a) What is the targeted level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)?</p> <p>Candidates who have signed a CAI contract with the Luxembourg State are offered language training at a reduced rate so that they can attain at least Basic User Level proficiency (A.1.1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) in one or more of the three administrative languages of Luxembourg (Luxembourgish, French, or German). They may also attend literacy classes. If the candidate has already attained A.1.1. proficiency in German, French or Luxembourgish, they may attend classes to further develop their proficiency in the language in question, or choose a language in which they have not yet attained basic-level proficiency.</p> <p>The courses are provided under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse), and candidates may choose among approved courses offered by communes, associations and the National Institute for Languages (Institut national des langues - INL).</p> <p>The skills acquired at the end of the courses are evaluated in a detailed skills assessment report issued by the training organization.</p> <p>Attendance is compulsory and is documented in an attendance certificate issued by the training organization.</p> <p>b) What is the content of the courses (everyday vocabulary, specific topics, etc.)?</p>
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			<p>Language courses are offered under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, who has within its responsibilities adult and continuous education through contracted providers who have a convention with the Department of Adult Education of the Ministry. The general content of the courses depends on the service provider but the beneficiary has to be able to understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Also he/she has to be able to introduce him/herself and others and to ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Finally the beneficiary can be able to interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.</p> <p>c) What is the duration of the course? The duration of the language courses depends on the service provider: Municipalities normally propose yearly courses and the National Language Institute propose 6-months modules. Short intensive courses (6 weeks-2 month) are also available. What are the different types of courses provided (for example, the pace of learning)? There are normal courses that are proposed two times per week but there can be intensive courses (four to five times per year).</p> <p>d) Do your Member State issue a certificate of language proficiency on completion of the course? Yes. However, there is no point system put into place for evaluating the foreigner's performance. The skills acquired at the end of a course are assessed through a descriptive assessment of competences issued by the service provider, certifying specific levels of language proficiency according to the CEFR. In the case of the National Language Institute at the end of each module, there is an examination that consists in two parts: a) written examination and b) oral examination. If the beneficiary passes the first level then s/he can register to the next level (A.1.2) and so on.</p> <p>5. Yes, INL offers blended learning classes and SFA Kirchberg offers literacy classes that are partially or fully only.</p> <p>Can you please describe (e-learning platforms, mobile apps, ...)</p> <p>There is an online Luxembourgish course offered on a e-platform (Quattropole) but it is opened to any individual and not limited to refugees. The online language course "Luxembourgish" has been</p>
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			<p>developed by the QuattroPole city network in cooperation with the University of Luxembourg and the Luxembourg Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. SFA IBA and IL classes have used video material that students can also visualize online (youtube) or that is sent to students via social media platforms.</p> <p>6. Partially yes. During the lockdown that lasted from 18 March 2020 until 24 June 2020 (all) some of the courses were interrupted or postponed. Not all of them. The strategy was to maintain as many courses as possible by using Zoom, MS Teams, Whatsapp and other technical ways to offer online teaching.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. For the Basic Civic Integration Examination Abroad, the student needs an A1 level in both reading and speaking. A TCN who wants to move to the Netherlands permanently, is able to take the exam at a Dutch embassy or Dutch consulate. When signing up for the civic integration examination, the TCN will be able to see whether there is an embassy or consulate in their country. If there is no embassy or consulate in the country, the TCN will have to go to another country. The TCN can choose where to take the exam.</p> <p>As part of the civic integration exam that is to be taken once the migrant has moved to the Netherlands and wants to settle permanently, the migrant will also be tested on language skills. The migrant needs be proficient in at least A2 level Dutch (speaking, writing, reading, listening). If the migrant wants to work or study after they have integrated, it is recommended by the National Government to complete the NT2 course and exam (Nederlands als 2e taal – Dutch as a second language). This course comes in two programmes, Programma I with B1 level Dutch and Programma II with B2 level Dutch.^[1] The second programme is targeted towards migrants who want to study or work at a higher education level. Both programmes are concluded with an exam, which is based on 4 exam parts: reading, listening, speaking and writing. The exam can be taken in 6 cities. ^[2]</p> <p>^[1] https://www.inburgeren.nl/u-gaat-inburgeren/cursus-kiezen.jsp</p>


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			<p>[2] https://duo.nl/particulier/staatsexamen-nt2/hoer-het-staatsexamen-nt2-werkt.jsp</p> <p>3. If a TCN wants to access services falling under the Integration Act (Wet Inburgering), there are two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The TCN is obligated to integrate (this is usually the case if they have a permanent residence permit and therefore their duration of stay is longer). In this case, the TCN has a right to a loan of max. 10,000 euros, and if the TCN meets the integration requirements in time, this loan will be forgiven.2. The person (originating from within the EU/EER, Turkey or Sweden) who has recently moved to the Netherlands wants to integrate voluntarily. In this case, the person can apply for a loan to pay for the integration courses. <p>In the Netherlands there is a free market for language schools and integration courses. The Dutch government monitors the quality of the civic integration courses by the means of the quality label 'Blik op Werk'. Only schools that have this label, receive payments by the Executive Agency for Education (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs, DUO) via loans. Also civic courses are provided within the civic integration program.</p> <p>For information about price conditions, please refer to 2020.74 part 2.</p> <p>4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At least A2, but B1 or B2 is preferred2. Speaking, reading, listening, writing3. Depending on the migrant and the civic integration institution. However, the student needs pass the civic integration exam (including language courses) within 3 years, starting when the students receives the DUO letter after arrival.4. Also depends on the institution where the migrants chooses to take a course. <p>5. YES, the Basic Civic Integration Examination Abroad is not tested online but all the course material and information is. The civic integration exam that is to be taken once the migrant has moved to the Netherlands is also not online. However, the Dutch government has placed practice exams online to help test takers prepare for the exam. Moreover, language schools are of course free to provide online material and courses. The government is not monitoring all online initiatives at the moment.</p>
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			<p>6. NO, language courses were taught online where needed by distance learning.[1] From 1 June, physical education was again possible with social distancing and special measures in class. Additional easing of the civic orientation requirements were put in place such as later deadlines for both taking the exam as well as their loan to take civic orientation classes.[2] Since 15 July, a migrant can count distance learning hours for their hour declarations. In new contracts a minimum of 50% physical education is necessary. For non-literate migrants, the additional condition is that the first 48 hours need to be in-class learning.[3]</p> <p>[1] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/03/25/afstand-onderwijs-voor-inburgeringsplichtigen, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/05/01/actualisatie-voorwaarden-afstandsonderwijs-inburgeringsplichtigen</p> <p>[2] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/07/06/kamerbri...</p> <p>[3] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/08/21/afstandsonderwijs...</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The Act on foreigners as of 2013 defined the method of confirming the knowledge of the Polish language for the purposes of the procedure for granting a long-term resident's EU residence permit, adopting in art. 211 paragraph 3 a closed catalog of evidence that can be presented for the authority to conclude that this condition has been met. This evidence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a certificate of knowledge of the Polish language, issued by the State Commission for the Certification of Proficiency in Polish as a Foreign Language, at the level of at least B1 • school leaving certificate in Poland or abroad (primary, secondary, including lower secondary or post-secondary, art) • a university diploma (higher education: undergraduate, engineering, master's and corresponding; postgraduate studies; doctoral studies or doctoral school) with lecture Polish language.

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			<p>It should be remembered that the requirement to have confirmed knowledge of the Polish language does not apply to minors who by the date of submitting the application are under the age of 16.</p> <p>3. Every minor under the age of 16 may enter additional Polish language lessons provided by the general public or private schools. The foreign child needs to be inscribed to the school in question. No other conditions are required. All other foreigners are required to comply with the private language schools rules. No other conditions are required.</p> <p>4. Yes. The Act on foreigners as of 2013 defined the method of confirming the knowledge of the Polish language for the purposes of the procedure for granting a long-term resident's EU residence permit, adopting in art. 211 paragraph 3 a closed catalog of evidence that can be presented for the authority to conclude that this condition has been met. This evidence includes a certificate of knowledge of the Polish language, issued by the State Commission for the Certification of Proficiency in Polish as a Foreign Language.</p> <p>On May 5, 2020, the Minister of Science and Higher Education inaugurated the work of the State Commission for the Certification of Proficiency in Polish as a Foreign Language in the 2020-2024 term. The Commission is a body that cares for the proper functioning of the system for certifying knowledge of Polish as a foreign language. Her tasks include: issuing opinions on applications for authorization to organize exams; establishing sets of examination tasks; checking the correctness of the assessment of examination papers made by members of the examination committees; periodic analysis of the functioning of the system for certifying the knowledge of Polish as a foreign language and presenting recommendations in this regard to the minister of science and higher education. The duration of the courses depends on the private school program.</p> <p>The official certificate of knowledge of Polish as a foreign language is the Certificate of Proficiency in Polish, issued - after passing the exam - by the State Commission for the Certification of Proficiency in Polish as a Foreign Language. The certificates correspond to the language proficiency levels defined by the Council of Europe in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR) - the European System for the Description of Language Education, i.e. A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 and C2. Polish language certificates can be obtained in two age groups: in a group adjusted to the needs of children and adolescents and in a group adjusted to the needs of adults.</p>
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			<p>Regardless of the confirmation of the knowledge of the Polish language, the certificate also gives the foreigner possessing it important rights, e.g. it allows to apply for recognition as a citizen of the Republic of Poland (certificate at the level of at least B1), or to obtain an exemption from fees related to educating foreigners in full-time studies at a public university in Polish (certificate at least C1 level). Courses are provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office for Foreigners - in case of asylum seekers • private language schools - all foreigners • public and private general schools - pupils till 16 years old <p>5. Yes. There are several private language schools that provide foreigners with the possibility of participating in on-line Polish language courses: https://klubdialogu.pl/pl/kursy-online/ https://www.institutjezykowy.pl/pl/ https://preply.com/pl/skype/korepetycje-z-polskiego?campaignid=111460869... - list of Polish language teachers offering on-line courses https://ocalenie.org.pl/kursy-polskiego - on-line courses offered by NGO https://e-polish.eu/kursy-jezyka-polskiego-dla-obcokrajowcow https://polishonlinenow.com/pl/lessons-courses/47/intensywne-kursy-jezyk... MOBILE APPS: https://www.busuu.com/pl/app/learn-polish-app?utm_medium=cpc&utm_source=... Learn Polish Language with Master Ling</p> <p>Simply Learn Polish earn Polish Vocabulary Free</p> <p>Learn Polish - 50 languages</p> <p>Learn Polish. Speak Polish</p>
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			<p>Learn Polish Free</p> <p>FunEasyLearn</p> <p>Drops: Learn Polish. Speak Polish.</p> <p>6. In times of covid-19 pandemic, general rules apply and thus changes in sanitary restriction apply to schools too. In December 2020 all schools are working only remotely. If language courses for foreigners take place at school, there are no contraindications for them to be organized in the same way as normal lessons - in accordance with the guidelines of General Sanitary Inspectorate, Ministry of Health and Ministry of National Education https://www.gov.pl/web/edukacja/bezpieczny-powrot-do-kol2, after approval by the management of the facility. For other places (e.g. private language schools) there are no special regulations. Therefore, the general rules for meetings apply (§ 28 (1) of the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of October 9, 2020, on establishing certain restrictions ..., as amended): the maximum number of participants may not exceed 5 and the participants are obliged to keep the distance at least 1.5 m between each other and to cover the mouth and nose, in accordance with § 27 paragraph 1 of this regulation (§ 28 (2) of the regulation). As an example practice of the Office for Foreigners may be mentioned: From August 27 2020 courses of Polish as a foreign language for adult foreigners applying for international protection began. Lessons were conducted in Warsaw, 2 or 3 times a week. The courses were available to adult foreigners who applied for international protection and who used cash benefits to cover their own costs of the stay in the territory of Poland. Office for Foreigners provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free teaching materials for learning Polish for all course participants. • Certificate of completion of the course or participation in the course. • Professional care of children's animators for children over 3 years of age during classes for parents. • People with the highest attendance received a diploma and reimbursement of documented costs of purchasing tickets for travel.
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	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO For granting a temporary residence permit in Portugal it is not required that a third-country national has knowledge of the Portuguese language. A different situation occurs when the third-country national wishes, after at least five years of legal residence in Portugal, to apply for a permanent residence permit or long-term resident status.</p> <p>2. In the situation of a third-country national applying for a permanent residence permit or long-term resident status, he or she will have to prove knowledge of basic Portuguese, in this case, A2-level. The PPT/PLA (since 2020) language courses managed by the ACM are a way to certify the required level of Portuguese learning in these processes (see answer 4).</p> <p>3. Since August 2020, Portugal has extended legal access to public language training programs to resident foreigners that have already started the permit request process, as part of the regularisation procedure, or have proof of admission of asylum application and that the procedure is pending.</p> <p>4. In Portugal, the Portuguese for All Program (PPT) aims to promote Portuguese certified language courses with no costs associated to the participants, as well as courses of technical Portuguese for different sectors of activity (such as Retail, Hostelry, Beauty Care, Building Construction, Civil Engineering). PPT is a joint initiative between the Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security, and the Ministry of Education and Science and is managed by the ACM, co-financed with European funds. These courses are held in schools from the public network and training centres of the institute for employment and vocational training (IEFP). By legislation published in August 2020, these courses, with a new designation, Portuguese as Host Language (PLA), can also be held in Qualification Centres' Network (Centros Qualifica), allowing for wider answers and broader geographical coverage concerning certified language courses to migrants. These can then be combined with other processes of skills recognition, validation, and certification processes. In the same sense, and to enable lifelong learning opportunities, it is established that the training entities responsible for the development of these courses have to promote the routing of low-qualified trainees to this Qualification Centres' network, facilitating their access to skills and qualification reinforcement.</p> <p>The PPT/PLA develops two types of courses:</p>
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			<p>1) Portuguese language learning courses meet the following levels according to the CEFR: Elementary User (Level A1 + A2) and Independent User (Level B1 + B2) - up to 150h of training.</p> <p>2) Technical, sector-specific Portuguese courses, aimed at various economic activities (retailing, hospitality, beauty care, construction, and civil engineering), to facilitate the inclusion of immigrants into the labour market. The courses last 25 hours and, depending on the number of hours of training per week, those courses may take one week, two weeks, one month, or three months and are implemented by the Institute of Employment and Professional Training (IEFP) and by the Directorate-General of School Establishments (DGEstE).</p> <p>The training references for the courses include integration in the National Qualifications Catalog (CNQ), corresponding to the levels of linguistic proficiency of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and the respective workload.</p> <p>Under Ordinance number 183/2020, of 5 August, that reviewed the PPT/PLA language program, the Portuguese Reception Language courses must be flexitime, enabling the offer to be differentiated according to the needs of the trainees. Also, according to the new ordinance, specific training is foreseen for trainees who use non-Latin alphabet or another writing system.</p> <p>In the end of the PPT/PLA course, the trainees receive a certificate.</p> <p>5. Portugal does not have a specific language course online directed solely to refugees.</p> <p>However, the “Plataforma de Português Online” (transl. Online Platform for Portuguese) https://pptonline.acm.gov.pt/ is a free online language tool that allows migrants to start learning Portuguese before arriving while it can also be used when already in the country, as a complement of certified Portuguese courses. The Online Platform for Portuguese is a practical tool for those who are learning the Portuguese language. This learning resource provides content for the acquisition of European Portuguese by adult speakers’ natives of other languages and promotes the development of listening, reading, and writing skills, vocabulary learning, and expanding and grammar knowledge. This Platform is available in Portuguese, English, Arabic, Spanish.</p>
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			<p>This platform, created in 2016 with the aim of teaching European Portuguese to adults, aims to develop language skills, socio-cultural knowledge and intercultural awareness. The site is organised in 24 thematic modules, presented in text, audio, video and image formats. Content is available for two different levels, A and B, based on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).</p> <p>This online tool, sponsored by the ACM is available in English, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese. Anyone can register for lessons regardless of legal status or location.</p> <p>6. Yes, during the Covid-19 pandemic, most PPT/PLA courses were postponed, because of lockdown and State emergency ruling. But others also adapted and were implemented online.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO No, there is no language requirement regarding the residence permit application. Knowledge of the Slovak language is only required when applying for the Slovak citizenship.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Due to the fact that the provision of the Slovak language courses is not standardized in the Slovak Republic, foreigners can study at various private institutions or take courses provided by NGOs. In 2019, the Migration Information Center (MIC) IOM offered free Slovak language courses for third-country nationals in several Slovak cities including a course for unaccompanied minors. During 2020, courses were provided mostly online, currently there are 14 courses available. Topics to be covered by civic courses are an integral part of these Slovak language courses. In case of the course provided to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) by the respective Center where they are accommodated, the Center also provides a weekly extended 6-hour language preparation. The UAMs start to attend the school within 3 months and at school they are offered extra-curricular activities focusing on Slovak language and culture. Apart from this, foreigners can subscribe to free online platforms such as:</p>


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			<p>www.slovake.eu/en - This portal contains language courses at different levels (A1, A2, B1, B2) with many exercises, tests and dictionaries - everything necessary to familiarise oneself with the Slovak grammar, learn new words, or even interact with other users. In addition, users can learn about Slovak culture and history.</p> <p>www.e-slovak.sk - is an e-learning portal with courses of Slovak as a foreign language aimed at acquiring basic language skills which can be applied to day-to-day situations.</p> <p>www.ucimesaslovincinu.sk - is a free-of-charge e-learning platform which offers space both for learning and teaching Slovak as a foreign language for learners of A1 to C2 levels.</p> <p>As for the beneficiaries of international protection, they are provided Slovak language course through the project „Rifugio“ financed through AMIF and implemented by an NGO. Currently, the course is provided in the premises of the NGO, previously they attended a language school.</p> <p>4. As regards the beneficiaries of international protection, the language course is divided into two groups – beginners and advanced learners. The content of the course is the everyday vocabulary. No language proficiency certificate is provided upon completion of the course.</p> <p>5. Beneficiaries of international protection prefer the in-person learning (as they do not have access to sufficient equipment). However, they also use a mobile app.</p> <p>6. N/A as for the state run courses Most of the other courses mentioned above in Q.1 have moved to online platforms. Also the Slovak language course for UAMs is currently provided through online learning.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A</p>


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			<p>3. In Slovenia we provide single programme which contains language courses and civic orientation. So far foreigners may access (free of charge and voluntarily) maximum 180 hours of language courses. The amount of hours depends on issued residence permit (temporary, permanent, first issuance, prolongation, family member).</p> <p>4. The targeted level for language courses is A1 of the CEFR. The content of the courses is every day vocabulary. The duration of the course is 60 hours (+additional 120 hours) and 180 hours (it depends on issued residence permit). The participants are tested prior to the start of the course and they are sorted to groups according to their knowledge of language. After completing the programme, the contractor conducts an internal knowledge test and issues a certificate to the participants, which is considered a public document. Foreigners with 80% participate rate in language course are eligible to take part (free of charge) in Slovene language exam on level A1. (see answer 4, part 2)</p> <p>5. Yes, but only in time of implemented Covid-19 measures.</p> <p>6. During the pandemic the courses were discontinued but due to the long duration of pandemic they will be continued online.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. None, except those related with vulnerability situations which have priority to access</p> <p>4. a) It differs from one course to another. There is a range of levels. b) Idem previous answer. c) Duration depends on the course . In general terms courses are focused on daily life and labor integration. d) No.</p> <p>5.</p>

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			6. Yes, except those carried out on line
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. In Sweden everyone not having Swedish as their mother tongue is offered to learn "Swedish for immigrants" organised by the municipalities. Swedish for immigrants have four different levels and is free of charge for the immigrant. The organisation of the education can differ a lot between different municipalities but normally you can do it either full or part-time.</p> <p>4. The level depends on the level of the course. The content is decided in national educational plans. The duration depends on personal circumstances. The education should be personalised. Most often both full-time and part-time courses are available. Since the courses are organised by the municipalities the organisation can vary a lot between different municipalities. The student is given a grade after finishing a course.</p> <p>5. There is a digital support tool that can be downloaded as an app. It is called "Hejsvenska" and is supposed to be able to be used by everyone.</p> <p>6. This can differ between municipalities but as a general rule no, but as with other education a lot of lessons has been digital during the pandemic</p>
