



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.74 measures regarding civic integration- Part 2

Requested by EMN NCP Greece on 1 December 2020

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (21 in Total)

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1. Background information

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.....”

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

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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. Do your Member States provide civic courses?

Available choices: YES, NO

2. If you answer YES to question 1, please answer the: a) What is the content of the course (topics addressed)? b) What is the duration of the course? c) What are the different types of courses provided?

3. Do you provide other courses to facilitate the integration of newly arrived migrants?

4. Do you provide incentives to attend the courses (for example, covering childcare costs, link between participation in the courses and issuance of a residence permit, etc.)?

5. Are local authorities and NGO involved in providing these courses?

Available choices: YES, NO

6. Does your Member State provide other measures to support newly arrived migrants in their integration pathway?

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7. Who cover the costs of the civic courses? Does the third-country national have to cover partially the courses at his/her own expense?

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

3. Responses

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. YES Yes, in Austria such courses are offered to both migrants and persons entitled to international protection (Art. 5, 9 and 10 Integration Act).</p> <p>2. a) As part of the values and orientation courses for persons entitled to international protection, the participants are to be taught about the democratic order and the basic principles derived from it (basic values of the legal and social order) as well as the rules of peaceful coexistence. Human dignity, the equality of all people and the right of every individual to a self-determined and self-responsible life are to be treated as such fundamental values in any case (Art. 5 Integration Act).</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>As part of the integration agreement, these courses aim to deepen the basic 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>b) There is no deadline for completing the values and orientation courses for persons entitled to international protection. Module 1 of the integration agreement must be completed within two years upon the first issuing of the residence permit.</p> <p>c) The values and orientation courses are aimed at persons entitled to international protection. The courses under the integration agreement are aimed at lawfully residing third-country nationals.</p> <p>3. Apart from the integration agreement for regularly residing migrants, there are also German courses in Austria for persons entitled to international protection (Art. 4 et seq. Integration Act).</p> <p>4. As far as known, no. However, under certain conditions, the costs of the integration course can be covered by the federal government (Art. 14 Integration Act).</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Apart from the integration agreement for regularly residing migrants, there are also values and orientation courses in Austria for persons entitled to asylum and persons entitled to subsidiary protection (Art. 4 et seq. Integration Act).</p> <p>7. The values and orientation courses for persons entitled to international protection are to be provided by the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs for persons entitled to asylum and persons entitled to subsidiary protection from the age of 15 (Art. 5 Integration Act).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p>

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			<p>2. Please note that in Belgium, the integration policy falls under the competence of the Communities.</p> <p>1. Flemish Community</p> <p>A civic integration programme is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Dutch language course: the aim is to reach level A2 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). There is an exception for illiterate people. <p>The duration of the course depends on the knowledge of Dutch and the learning ability of the person concerned: the Dutch language lessons for low language skilled or 'slow learners' are organised by the Centers for Basic Education (CBE). A standard course consists of 240 teaching hours. Illiterate or very low language skilled persons can also follow Dutch language lessons organised by these centers for basic education, consisting of 600 teaching hours. Higher educated or 'fast learners' are referred to Centers for Adult Education (CVO) where they can follow a standard course consisting of 120 teaching hours. Persons in the integration pathway who want to follow higher education can follow a course of 90 hours if they fulfil the admission requirements for higher education. These courses are organised by academic language centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a social orientation course: classes about life in Belgium. Information on living and working, education, rights and duties, norms and values, etc. Classes are provided in the native language of the newcomer or in another language the newcomer understands. <p>A social orientation course in Flanders typically entails 60 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual guidance by a counselor: during the whole civic integration programme, a counselor will support the newcomer in (learning to) make choices. That is done on a tailor-made basis since individual wishes, experiences and qualifications differ. The counselor will also provide coaching regarding the newcomer's career orientation. <p>There are three types of career orientation:</p> <p>Professional: the person integrating receives guidance towards work and self-employment in collaboration with the Flemish and Brussels Public Employment Services;</p> <p>Educational: the person integrating receives guidance towards further studies or to find a suitable training course;</p> <p>Social: the person integrating receives guidance in his participation in sociocultural activities, voluntary work and other leisure activities, the so-called "social participation".</p> <p>The counselor speaks the language of the newcomer or another language the newcomer knows. An interpreter can also be arranged.</p>
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			<p>The total duration of the total civic integration programme is one year maximum. Additional information (for example of target groups) is available on https://www.vlaanderen.be/en/guidance-for-newcomers-civic-integration-path. The Flemish civic integration trajectory is currently being redesigned and will enter into force in January 2022. The biggest changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter demarcation of target group: applicants for international protection whose request is still being processed will no longer be eligible for a civic integration programme; • Strengthening the integration process: the evolution from two to four pillars within the trajectory with as new pillars the immediate registration of every person integrating at the Flemish Public Employment Service to strengthen economic self-reliance and the involvement in an participation and networking programme of 40 hours; • Civic integration is no longer free: the introduction of a fee for the courses and tests social orientation and Dutch languages (total of 360 euro); • Deepening of the integration contract: clarifying the parts of the integration contract, including the addition of a guiding timeline and an additional provision regarding the essential rights and obligations that must be respected in our society; • Sharing integration results: facilitating the sharing of results with the Immigration Office. <p>1. French Community</p> <p>The civic integration pathway in Wallonia consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a personalized reception module: this module consists of an individual social review (+/- 1 hour) to analyse the situation and to identify the needs and/or difficulties of the person integrating; a French assessment test; an information session on rights and obligations (between 1 and 3 hours) to understand how Belgium functions and your rights and obligations in terms of daily life. It concerns collective or individual session, in French or in a contact language or with an interpreter if necessary. • a French language training to obtain level A2: 400 hours minimum. • a course in citizenship (civic education): a course to acquire an in-depth understanding of how Belgium functions in terms of daily life (health, housing, culture, employment, etc.). This course consists of 60 hours.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a socio-professional integration: an information session and/or individual appointment relating to job assistance (4 hours minimum) <p>Whenever necessary during the programme, the person integrating will receive assistance with the administrative procedures during individual conversations with a social worker from the Regional Centres for Integration (CRI).</p> <p>The maximum duration of the programme is 18 months (extensions are possible in certain cases).</p> <p>3. Yes, persons integrating can further shape the choices they made during the primary civic integration programme, that is to start working or to take up further education/training courses. The person integrating can, for instance, follow vocational training or entrepreneurship training. Moreover, the person integrating can enroll for follow-up language courses. These courses are provided by the mainstream services.</p> <p>4. For a part of the newcomers the civic integration programme is mandatory in Flanders and Wallonia. If they fail to fulfil the obligation, they may receive an administrative fine. Expenses for transport, child care or costs for manuals can be payed or reimbursed (note that this is no longer the case for in the Flemish Community). The programmes are totally free of charge (note that this will no longer be the case in Flanders from 1 January 2022 onwards). The condition for some categories of foreigners to have to make efforts towards integration in order to retain a right of residence is included in the Aliens Act. If the foreign national does not make demonstrable efforts, the Immigration Office can put an end to the stay. The Immigration Office assesses the efforts towards integration on the basis of, among other things, following an integration course and achieving results in this context. Third- country nationals may acquire Belgian nationality by filing a declaration on the basis of Article 12bis Belgian Nationality Code. Article 12bis sets out various requirements for acquisition through declaration. These requirements are, inter alia, knowledge of one of the national languages and evidence of social integration. These may be demonstrated by proving that the applicant has successfully followed a civic integration programme.</p> <p>5. YES</p>
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			<p>6. Several government departments, the local authorities and NGOs support newcomers in their settlement and integration in Belgium. These integration projects focus on different themes: find suitable housing, furniture and clothes, language lessons, access to employment, diploma equivalence, family reunification, rights and obligations in Belgium, etc.</p> <p>7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Flemish Community Currently, the civic integration programme is free of charge and the costs are covered by the Flemish government (note: from 1 January 2022 onwards, person who follow a civic integration programme have to pay for the courses and tests for social orientation and Dutch language (total of 360 euro – if failed for a test, it must be repeated at the rate of 90 euros per test. b) French Community The integration pathway is free of charge and the costs are covered by the Wallon Government (via the Public Service of Wallonia Interior and Social Action of the of Wallonia Region, Directorate of Equal Opportunities and Integration).
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. During the procedure for international protection, the State Agency for Refugees provides the asylum seekers with information about the procedure to be followed, about the rights and obligations, as well as about organizations providing legal and social assistance to foreigners. Activities for social adaptation and cultural orientation are carried out. The activities of the Agency are supported by initiatives of UNHCR, IOM, Bulgarian Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. In addition to the practices for informing asylum seekers, the possibility has been introduced for persons in the territorial divisions of the Agency to receive any information on the procedure and on issues related to health problems, family reunions, access to social services and the labor market, citizenship, and their integration in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>2. For asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection classes are held for social adaptation and cultural orientation, familiarisation with the social and the political system, cultural traditions, etc.</p>


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			<p>Bulgarian language courses are organized and in cooperation with the central executive bodies, the Bulgarian Red Cross and other organizations, the activities for providing social, medical and psychological assistance to foreigners are carried out.</p> <p>3. A number of projects with social focus – for psychological, legal and social assistance, capacity building for intercultural competences, psychosocial and health care, non-formal education, Bulgarian language, social mediation and consulting, etc., are implemented for asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. A number of non-governmental and international organizations also implement various projects in partnership with the Agency.</p> <p>4. Incentives to attend the courses have been used, such as enrollment in kindergartens/nurseries, payment for an hourly nursery for young children while the parents are attending a Bulgarian language course. Participants can be provided with a public transport card, training materials, as well as coverage of health insurance costs.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. The measures for integration of newly recognized refugees include one-time assistance for issuing an ID card, financial assistance, social assistance, health insurance, Bulgarian language training, social and cultural orientation, vocational training and retraining, transport costs, translation services and implementation assistance. of basic rights and opportunities.</p> <p>7. The costs are covered with finances from the state budget and with funds from Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO</p>

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			<p>2. Civic courses may only be provided within Greek language courses. The details of any course is decided solely by the organization (Ministry of Education, NGOs, local authorities etc.) that offer the course.</p> <p>3. No, although all integration courses (language, vocational etc.) are offered to all migrants.</p> <p>4. No. Some organizations may offer in exceptional cases some incentives, like free tablets.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Not specifically, but all integration projects are offered to all migrants.</p> <p>7. It depends on the organization that offers the (language) course. Usually courses offered by NGOs and local authorities are free. Courses by Ministry of Education are also free for refugees, asylum seekers, migrants with limited income. Normally they cost 80 euros per year (6h per week). Same conditions for TCNs apply, as for Cypriot nationals.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Integration Centres organize so called social-cultural courses focused on getting acquainted with the social and legal system in the Czech Republic and on specific aspects of everyday life. The courses take form of professional lectures and seminars. The courses take place in Czech language with possible interpretation into English or other languages according to the requirements of the target group. The topics of courses are for example: health care in the Czech Republic, employee card, state social support benefits, how to obtain Czech citizenship or how to fill out a tax return. Usually, topics are prepared on demand of target group. The duration is 8 hours.</p>


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			<p>3. Integration Centers provide free legal and social advice or free interpreting. Other tool is providing information in the form of interviews as a podcast on Spotify (called Prague bowl) or Prager - the smartphone application focused on life in Prague, important information and contacts to institutions. Each Integration Center organizes interesting events, concerts or workshops on various topics according to its capabilities.</p> <p>International protection holders: Language and civic courses only.</p> <p>4. Some social – orientation courses provide childcare, but other incentives are not generally used. International protection holders: Costs for transport to the course or childcare use to be refunded.</p> <p>5. YES Yes, NGOs are involved in many integration projects for example by creating informational publications „Next stop the Czech Republic“ and movie. Also a short animated film „How do I do this?“ created in collaboration with The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech republic, is screened in waiting rooms of the MoI premises. NGOs also publish a magazine for foreigners and about foreigners with many important information. NGOs are also organizing many favourite projects as Family next door, that improves relationships between people regardless of their origin, where they have opportunity to taste traditional dishes, talk about culture, traditions and life. We can also mention successful multi-ethnic music festival Colourful planet.</p> <p>6. Obligatory adaptation-integration courses are prepared from 1. 1. 2021. This is 4 hours interpreted course during which selected groups of third-country nationals will be acquainted with the rights and obligations connected with their stay in the territory of the Czech Republic, with the fundamental values of the Czech Republic, with everyday life, culture and customs prevailing in the Czech Republic. Course participants will also be provided with information on organizations and institutions that offer advisory services to foreign nationals free of charge. The obligation to take the adaptation and integration course</p>
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			<p>applies mostly to third-country nationals who have been issued a long-term residence permit. Courses are mainly provided by 18 Integration Centres. The course may be also organized by a different legal entity cooperating with Integration Centre which always has administration role. Foreign national receives an attendance certificate.</p> <p>International protection holders are supported by the State Integration Programme.</p> <p>7. All above mentioned courses are free for foreigners, except adaptation-integration courses. The amount payable to the state for a foreign national for attending an adaptation and integration course intended for the public is CZK 1,500.</p> <p>Courses for international protection holders are so far financed by AMIF. After the end of the project the costs will be taken over by the state budget.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. 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. There are 8 modules. The Basic module focuses on basic information about life in Estonia in general. The other modules are specialised modules: Studying module, Family life module, Research module, International protection module, Work module, Entrepreneurship module and Language training module.</p> <p>The content of the modules is following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic module focuses on the following topics: legal status of foreigners in Estonia; basics of the functioning of the state; fundamental values of Estonian society; the most important authorities

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			<p>and their duties; opportunities for active participation in civil society; where to get help in an emergency; various uses of digital identity documents; various uses of e-services; performing bank transactions; opportunities to have your certified education acknowledged; basic facts about the Estonian health care system; transport, traffic and participation in it; overview of Estonians' conversation habits; opportunities for recreation in Estonia; and overview of services meant for foreigners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying module focuses on the following topics: residence permit and its renewal; Estonian education system; organisation of higher education and research; study culture; support services; libraries; student organisations; and internship and work opportunities. • Family life module focuses on the following topics: types of legal basis for residence in Estonia; the system of family benefits in Estonia; children-related information and services; how to register your child for a school or a kindergarten; parental benefit and parental leave; opportunities for recreation; Estonian pension system; Estonian education system; the rights and obligations of children and parents; social services and allowances in Estonia; labour market services and employment mediation portals; in-service training opportunities; and family-related services for foreigners. • Research module focuses on the following topics: Estonian research institutions and their functions; various academic networks and organisations; research funding schemes in Estonia; and teaching practices implemented in Estonian universities. • Work module focuses on the following topics: the legal grounds for living in Estonia; how to find a suitable job and where to get assistance for this purpose; work-related movement within the European Union; the labour law, an employee's rights and obligations in a work relationship; the structure of the Estonian tax system; the bases of unemployment insurance and health insurance; the Estonian work culture; the structure of the pension system; and opportunities for continuous education. • Entrepreneurship module focuses on the following topics: the legal grounds for living in Estonia; an overview of the tax system in Estonia, incl. corporate taxes; information about various forms of entrepreneurship; the social networks and associations of entrepreneurs in Estonia; and entrepreneurship-related services designed for foreigners.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International protection module focuses on the following topics: the Estonian society, including norms and customs, and cultural adaptation; the rights and obligations of the beneficiary of international protection (including the conditions for granting and renewing a residence permit and obligations relating to their stay in Estonia); education – access to education and opportunities for continuing education; work culture and working in Estonia; financial literacy; place of residence and rules of the society; family life and possible changes in family roles; and social and support services. <p>The courses are held once in three months. Dates and frequency of the courses are determined by the organisers and the size of group varies between 5 and 25 learners. Participation in the modules is voluntary. However, for beneficiaries of international protection, participation in the international protection module is compulsory. See also www.settleinestonia.ee/en.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. Transport and accommodation costs are covered if needed. This applies if the participant's place of residence is further than 50 km from the training location.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. No, the participation in the courses is free. The Settle in Estonia Programme is financed by the Ministry of the Interior and by the European Union through the European Social Fund. Courses for beneficiaries of international protection are financed by the Ministry of the Interior and by the European Union through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The civic training pathway is based on two topics: the first one is related to “the principles, values and institutions of the Republic” and the second one is “living and getting a job in France”. The first topic aims at explaining the rule of law, the concept of liberty, equality, fraternity and secularity. The second topic is more operational and practical. Its treats the settling process in France, the access to health services, to education, to housing as well as to the rights. It also treats the access to work and setting up a professional activity. The civic training is organized in 4 days (2 days before 1 March 2019). It treats 5 main issues: France presentation, health, employment, parenthood and housing.</p> <p>3. At the end of the personal interview, in addition to language training, the TCN can be oriented, depending on their situation and needs, towards an public operator in order to receive a personalized support for vocational orientation.</p> <p>4. Local partners are involved to propose child care arrangements to parents who have to attend such trainings. Newly arrived foreign nationals who sign the Republican integration contract has to follow seriously and assiduously the civic and language training. They should not express any rejection of the values of the Republic. The law on 7 March 2016 provides that the respect of these conditions are required to issue the multiyear residence permit (valid from 2 to 4 years) after one year of regular residence. Otherwise, a temporary residence permit valid for one year can be issued, which is less advantageous. Beneficiaries of international protection are not exempted of signing this contract since it allows them to have access to trainings and personalized pathway. However if they do not respect the contract, it has no impact of the issuance of the residence permit.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. NO all measures are described above and in the 2020.73 AHQ.</p>
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			7. The government covers all costs, the civic and languages courses as well as the evaluation for vocational training are free of charge for all TCNs.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Participants of integration courses (for further information, see 2020.73 Integration measures regarding language courses) also have to attend an orientation course. It usually takes 100 lesson hours to complete, only the fast-track course version lasts 30 lesson units (for rapid learners, who attend an intensive course). The orientation course deals with topics such as the German legal system, history and culture, rights and obligations in Germany, forms of community life, and values that are important in Germany, such as freedom of religion, tolerance and gender equality.</p> <p>3. MiA-Kurse (MiA = Migrantinnen einfach stark im Alltag; engl: Migrant Women simply strong in Daily Life) MiA is a course offered by women for women. MiA is an empowerment offering in which women reinforce each other. The content of the course is tailored to the participants. They talk about topics that are important to them and improve their German language skills in the process. A course lasts 34 hours, spread over several weeks or months. Every woman can take part in up to three courses. MiA courses usually take place in the classroom. Often MiA courses also include other activities such as sewing, singing or painting together. To take part in the MiA course, you must be at least 16 years old. You must not have obtained a school or vocational qualification in Germany. You must also belong to one of the following three groups: You are a foreigner and have permission to reside in Germany permanently (under § 44 paragraph 1 sentence 2 AufenthG). You are an asylum seeker and have good prospects to remain. At the moment this applies to the countries of origin Eritrea and Syria.</p>


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			<p>You are an asylum seeker and came to Germany before 1 August 2019. You have held a residence permit for at least three months. Your country of origin is not a so-called safe country of origin. You are employed or looking for work or have a child who is not required to attend school (under § 44 paragraph 4 number 1 AufenthG).</p> <p>MiA participants don't have to pay for the course.</p> <p>4. Attendees who have passed the language test (see 2020.73 Integration measures regarding language courses) and the orientation course successfully receive the "Integration Course Certificate". In accordance with the Nationality Act (section 10 subsection (3), first sentence), holders of the certificate may apply for German nationality after only seven years of lawful residence in Germany (the usual requirement is eight years).</p> <p>Furthermore, attendance of the course is partly or fully covered by the German State (for further information, see no.7)</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Among the multitude of integration measures at the federal, Land and local level, the Migration Advice Service for Adult Migrants (MBE) is particularly important. This programme by the Federal Government provides newly arrived immigrants who intend to stay and who are older than 27 with individual advice for a limited period of time; it was established by the Residence Act in 2005. Migrants who have been living here for some time but still have a "need to catch up in terms of integration" can also get advice under the Migration Advice Service programme, often in the language of their country of origin. The Migration Advice Service for Adult Migrants is funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community and the The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and implemented by welfare organisations and the Federation of Expellees. The MBE has been expanded to include a messenger app and an information platform which allows advice to be given online.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth supports the Youth Migration Services (Jugendmigrationsdienste, JMD) across Germany. These services are directed at young people aged between 12 and 27 and provide individual advice in cooperation with schools, companies which provide professional training, integration course providers and other youth welfare institutions.</p>
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			<p>7. Recently-immigrated individuals, who have no or very limited language knowledge, may be obliged to do an integration course including an orientation course by the immigration authority. 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 and asylum applicants, who entered Germany prior to 1 August 2019 and are considered immediately available to take up work, may be obliged by the authorities providing benefits in accordance with the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act to do an integration course. The costs will be covered entirely by the German State.</p> <p>If attendance is not mandatory, but voluntarily the participant will have to contribute 2,20 Euro for every lesson unit of the course. However, participants who pass the final examination within two years may be able to claim back half of their costs.</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO 2. N/A 3. No 4. No 5. NO 6. No 7. N/A

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	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. As indicated in Part 1, language courses may be offered to certain categories of migrant, for example resettled refugees.</p> <p>4. There are no incentives as such. However, resettled refugees are facilitated to attend language courses, including by providing childcare.</p> <p>5. YES NGOs can be involved in providing language courses in accordance with specific projects funded under AMIF. Language course provided to resettled refugees are provided by Community Education and Training Boards (CDETb).</p> <p>6. The Migrant Integration Strategy sets out the framework for the integration of migrants in Ireland for the period 2017 - 2020. Integration funding under both AMIF and national funding supports projects designed to facilitate the labour market integration of migrants, to support particular vulnerable groups (e.g. refugee women) and to support small community based projects to foster integration (the Communities Integration Fund).</p> <p>7. As there are no official civics courses, the question of cost does not arise.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES As explained in the Part I, when a migrant asks for a residence permit for at least a year, he/she 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 and for the migrant), an effective integration path and a sufficient knowledge of fundamental principles of Italian Constitution, of civic culture and life in Italy. For this purpose, the foreigner shall undertake to learn an adequate level of knowledge of Italian spoken</p>

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			<p>language (equivalent at least to level A2), a sufficient knowledge of fundamental principles of Italian Constitution, of civic culture and life in Italy (with particular reference to the areas of health, education, social services, work and tax liabilities) and, in case they occur, ensure the fulfillment of the educational obligations for the minors. 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), culture e civil life has been achieved (artt. 5 and 6 of D.P.R, 14 September 2011, n.1799).About civic integration, the law provides for free training lessons (ten hours in Provincial Centers of Adult Education (CPIA) or local permanent centers (CTP)) about fundamental principles of Italian Constitution, civic culture and life in Italy (article 3 comma 1 of Law 179/2011).</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) What is the content of the course:</p> <p>The Ministry of Education, University and Research has diffused “Guidelines for planning civic training and information sessions, as set forth by art. 3 of Presidential Decree 179/2011”.</p> <p>The contents, in line with the provisions set out in the Presidential Decree, concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the fundamental principles of the Constitution (form of the Italian Government: the Republic, guarantee to protect inviolable human rights and solidarity obligations, equal social dignity and equality before the law, right to work, freedom of religion, legal status of foreigners, the Italian flag; - organization and operation of public institutions in Italy (organs and powers of the State, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities – local bodies); - right to health; - school; - social services (Integrated system of social interventions and services); - right to work and employment rights; - tax obligations; - information (rights and duties of third-party nationals in Italy, rights and duties concerning residence, reciprocal rights and duties of spouses, parents’ duties towards children according to Italian laws, also with regards to compulsory education, main initiatives to support the integration process of third-party nationals available in the province). <p>b) What is the duration of the course:</p>
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			<p>The courses held have a duration of 10 hours, they must be attended within 3 months since the third-party-national's arrival to Italy and can be integrated with L2 Italian courses.</p> <p>c) What are the different types of courses provided? n.a</p> <p>3. As said in Part I, an important step towards an effective integration is represented by the Italian language courses, also provided for free at Provincial Centers of Adult Education.</p> <p>4. Migrants are obliged to fulfil language and civic requirements in order to maintain a valid residence permit. In fact, in case of infringement of the integration agreement, they receive a penalty of revocation of residence permit and expulsion (except for beneficiaries of international protection and vulnerable categories).</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Yes. These measures are closely linked with the reception system. In fact, the Italian reception system is built on two levels: the first one concerns the first reception, during which migrants receive first aid, are identified and are informed to apply for international protection (Hotspot and first reception centres); the second one is constituted by the SPRAR (protection system for international protection's applicants and refugees) which guarantee an "integrated reception" aimed at offering not only room and board, but also other services for integration, as case by case integration paths, in the field of Italian languages, access to local services, orientation, training and job placement, health and social/psychological assistance. The management of this second phase of reception/integration is granted – at territorial level – through projects of local and regional authorities, which operate on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>7. The civic courses are free for migrants. Their costs are covered by the Minister of Education, University and Research.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civic courses cover the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History, culture, and values of Latvia; • Public administration and the rule of law (including the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, democracy, promotion of tolerance and reduction of discrimination, courts, police, illegal activities, violence, and hate crimes); • Education, social, and healthcare services (including paid or free, insurance, support, and counseling); • Latvian language at work and in everyday life (requirements, learning opportunities, including self-study opportunities); • Business opportunities (regulatory framework, social entrepreneurship, business incubators, and other forms of support); • Society and everyday life (gender equality, relations between men and women, family, marriage); • Leisure time (active recreation, sports, and cultural events, social activities); • Participation in local community activities, leadership, and cooperation skills. 1. Civic Courses are 16-30 academic hours long. 2. There are no different types of Civic courses. <p>3. Yes, language courses.</p> <p>4. Yes, there is the presence of an interpreter (if required) and babysitting service for the attendees of the Civic courses.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. To ensure the establishment and implementation of a sustainable coordination system to support the participation of third-country nationals in Latvia the Information Centre for Newcomers (ICI) was</p>
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			<p>established in 2016. ICI has five offices – one in the capital city, others in regions. ICI provides free of charge consultations for newcomers on topics such as: employment, migration (residence permits, visas), rights of tenants (issues related to housing), family law (family reunification, divorce, inheritance matters, etc.), legalization and recognition of education documents, starting a business (issues related to entrepreneurship, etc.). ICI also provides psychological consultations and interpretation services both orally and in writing. Interpretation services are available in the following languages: Dari, Farsi, Pashto, Urdu, Arabic, French, Kurdish, Punjabi, Chinese, Turkish, Uzbek, Hindi, Tamil, Spanish, Sorani, Bengali, Vietnamese, Tigrinya.</p> <p>7. Civic courses for third-country nationals are mostly financed as projects through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (2014-2020). There are no requirements for the third-county nationals to cover their own expenses.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. a) Civic courses includes lessons about Lithuanian culture, history, civic values, and basic knowledge of the Constitution of Lithuania. b) Overall foreigner granted asylum has to attend 96 hours of joint civic and language courses at the Refugee Reception Center. The joint civic and language courses are continued to be organized when persons move to municipalities, in order to continue and ensure integration. c) Courses are on civics and Lithuanian language.</p> <p>3. The above mentioned language and civic courses are the main tools. Nonetheless, there are other initiatives/projects for both refugees and other migrant groups that can be mentioned, e.g. "Center Plus" organizes cultural events for foreigners in Vilnius, offers Lithuanian language courses, provides legal consultations and facilitates the integration of foreigners into Lithuanian society (also online). For more see: https://www.facebook.com/centrasplius. "Infocentre" (https://www.facebook.com/Infocentras/) provides social, legal, psychological and vocational guidance consultations, organizes information events (seminars on topics relevant to migrants, like starting up business), Lithuanian language training and public awareness training.</p>


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			<p>4. Refugees participating in the integration programme can also be provided with psychological assistance services, the most necessary social, health and legal advice or other legal services. It should be mentioned that at the end of 2020, The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the legal acts' projects designed to encourage foreigners who were granted asylum in Lithuania to seek better integration, and reward those who had already demonstrated such efforts – namely, by studying Lithuanian language, proving previous experience gained in their country of origin, looking for a qualified job. Individual integration plan is proposed to be first discussed when a person (or a family) still resides in the Refugee Reception Centre. Later, when a person (or a family) moves to live in a municipality, the plan would be reviewed with responsible local institution. In accordance to the individual integration plan, a foreigner who was granted asylum would be provided with services that reflect upon his/her personal needs. Social support corresponding to the integration progress – given a person (or a family) does (not) demonstrate interest to integrate, the support would remain unaltered or be up for a reduction. From month one to month seven foreigners who were granted asylum would be provided with basic support that is calculated in accordance to the number of members in a family. The support could be differentiated when this period comes to an end.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Recruitment specialists at the Refugees Reception Centre help with searching available job opportunities immediately after receiving information about the refugee and their personal qualifications (language, competences, other). The recruitment specialists assists in preparing or improving CV, establishing contacts with potential employers, maintaining contact and ensuring that adequate working conditions are maintained, consulting refugees on employment related questions. Other measures include: support for professional training, support for mobility, support for obtaining skills. The government provides the employer with a grant to fund the placement expenses as a part of professional training or as an opportunity to get the first hands-on experience. As a result, persons with refugee or protection status are expected to become more competitive on the labour market. The period of financial support for placement is limited to 12 months. There's also support for job creation available. For other TCNs arriving to Lithuania (workers, startups, etc) there are different types of support in the integration pathway offered by different institutions and NGOs.</p>
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			7. The State provides free courses and other support for third-country nationals who have been granted asylum in Lithuania. In other cases, third-country nationals study at their own expense and/or participate in other State/EU funded and other activities, that could be free of charge (as mentioned in Q3).
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>In the framework of the Welcome and Integration Contract, there is a free civic course provided jointly by the Integration Department of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region and the Department of Adult Education (Service de la formation des adultes) of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, in partnership with the Luxembourgish municipalities and secondary schools. The Department of Adult Education certifies candidates' attendance at the course.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>1. What is the content of the course (topics addressed)?</p> <p>The citizenship training course aims to provide insight into integration and the basic conditions of a harmonious cohabitation in a multicultural Luxembourg as well as on the history of Luxembourg, its political organisation, as well as its culture and customs.</p> <p>1. What is the duration of the course?</p> <p>The duration of the course, at this moment, is of 6 hours (that normally is provided in different languages and during the morning (9h to 12h) of 2 consecutive Saturdays or in the evening during the work week (2 or 3 hours, 3 or 2 consecutive weeks).</p> <p>1. What are the different types of courses provided?</p> <p>The only difference is the language - the course is delivered in German, English, French, Luxembourgish and Portuguese - and the distribution of the six hours into several sessions (see answer to question 2.b).</p> <p>3.</p>


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			<p>In the framework of the Welcome and Integration Contract besides the citizenship training, there is a language training and an orientation day which is organized at least twice a year. This orientation day will take place during half a day on a weekend. It will include various partners and is aimed at enabling the signatory candidate to have better knowledge of Luxembourg's private and public organizations, in a friendly atmosphere.</p> <p>4. Yes. There are reduced rates for language classes. Completion of the Welcome and Integration Contract is being considered as a sufficient proof of good integration for third country nationals in the framework of the demand for a long-term residence permit after 5 years of legal residence. The law about the Luxembourg nationality foresees the possibility of the procedure of option in cases of close links with Luxembourg. Completion of the Welcome and Integration Contract is being considered as such a close link with Luxembourg.</p> <p>5. NO</p> <p>6. See answer to question 3.</p> <p>7. The program is state-funded. Taking part in 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). This represents between 2 and 5% of the regular price. 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 expenses of the language and citizenship training courses are covered by the Ministry of Education, whereas the organization of the orientation day is covered by the Department of Integration of the Ministry of Family and Integration. The third-country national has to partially cover the price of the course (see above) at his/her own expense.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. a) content of the courses and c) types of courses provided Before a TCN who is still living abroad can obtain a residence permit, they must first pass the Basic Civic Integration Examination Abroad (consisting of an assessment of speaking/reading level at A1 and an assessment of the TCN's knowledge of Dutch society). No courses are provided to TCNs still living abroad who want to pass the Basic Civic Integration Examination Abroad; TCNs have to rely on self-study and can make use of an official self-study package.</p> <p>Only once a TCN lives in the Netherlands, they are offered courses that assist them in their duty to continue to integrate. Whether the TCN is obligated to integrate depends on the reason why they are moving to the Netherlands: if the TCN moves to the Netherlands to reside here permanently (for instance for family reunification) they are usually obliged to integrate. Their integration makes it easier to participate in Dutch society and gives a better chance of getting a job. That is why the TCN still has to pass the Civic Integration Examination in the Netherlands, with a Dutch language proficiency of at least A2.[1] To help the TCN with this, different institutions provide courses in the Dutch language, civic integration and literacy.</p> <p>Basically there are three ways of satisfying the integration requirement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newcomers can obtain the civic integration diploma by passing the 7 different integration exams: <i>I. the participation statement, which is signed after attending a workshop on Dutch core values, II. Orientation on the Dutch Labour Market (Oriëntatie op de Nederlandse Arbeidsmarkt, ONA), III. Reading, IV. Listening, V. Writing, VI. Speaking and VII. Knowledge of Dutch Society (Kennis van de Nederlandse Maatschappij, KNM)</i>. Except for the workshop on the participation statement, newcomers are not obliged to participate in the language and/or civic integration courses provided by a variety of institutions. There is only an obligation of result: obtaining the civic integration diploma. Hereby the Dutch integration policy stresses one of its pillars, the 'own responsibility' of newcomers. However, whereas a newcomer is free to choose for self-study in order to prepare for the integration exam, practice shows that most newcomers enrol in an integration course. 2. A person can be exempted from his obligation to obtain a civic integration diploma, when he is able to show a substituting diploma, certificate or document that proves a certain knowledge of the Dutch language [art.5 CIA, art. 2.3 CID].
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			<p>3. If due to special individual circumstances someone is prevented from taking the civic integration examination (such as illiteracy, psychological disorder, physical impairment or mental disability), or in spite of many efforts failed to pass the examination, he can be exempted from the integration requirement [art. 6 CIA, art. 2.8 CID, art. 2.4 CIR].</p> <p>b) duration of the courses</p> <p><u>Integration once in the Netherlands</u></p> <p>The courses are of different duration depending on the TCN integrating. The only requirement is that all newcomers between 18 years old and the legal pension age (this is on average 65 years, but it differs for persons) that are subject to the Civic Integration Act are legally obliged to obtain the civic integration diploma [art. 3(1) CIA jo. Art. 5(1)(a) CID] within three years [art. 7a and 7b CIA]. Due to Covid-19, this period has been extend by 4 months.[2] If this obligation is not satisfied, DUO imposes a fine and a new time period in which the requirement must be met. See for more information below, at question no. 5.</p> <p>[1] https://www.naarnederland.nl/brochures, https://ind.nl/Familie/partner/voorbereiden/Voorwaarden/Paginas/Voorwaarden-eind.aspx#</p> <p>[2] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/09/08/verlengi...</p> <p>3.</p> <p>No. There are informal initiatives[1], which for instance help with the natural development of Dutch language skills (but these do not count as official integration courses and are also not affiliated with the Dutch language examination).</p> <p>[1] Such as https://www.leefenleer.nl/voor-vrijwilligers/nieuws/inburgering-en-informeel-leren/, an initiative in Amsterdam to help the informal practicing of Dutch for newcomers</p> <p>4. Yes. Without satisfying the civic integration requirement, newcomers will not be considered for (1) a permanent residence permit [art. 3.96a, art. 3.80a and 3.107a Vb] or (2) naturalisation [art. 8(1)(d) Act on Dutch Citizenship]. For both (1 and 2), similar kind of conditions apply (diploma and exemptions) as to the requirement of civic integration (see question 2).</p>
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			<p>Furthermore, if the course is not concluded with the passing of the exam within due time, it is possible that the Dutch Executive Agency for Education (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs; DUO) gives a fine to the TCN.</p> <p>Additionally, the possibility of applying for a loan to finance the courses and the possible remitting of that once the integration trajectory is successfully completed within a given time (see AHQ 2020.73 for further explanation) is also an incentive to attend the courses.</p> <p>Finally, TCNs integrating also have a right to childcare support.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Yes, but for the most part the national government does not keep track of what kind of support there is. To name an example of a national measure that the national government was involved in: the annual national action plan swim safety for asylum seekers 2020-2021 was started and signed by the National board Swim safety and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers in May 2020. The aim is to decrease the risk of drowning. It demands among others for swimming courses and continuation of cooperation with swimming pools near reception centres. There is target group information, for example for (young) adults and attention to participation of girls and woman.[1]</p> <p>[1] https://www.coa.nl/nl/nieuws/nationaal-actieplan-zwemveiligheid-asielzoekers-ondertekend</p> <p>7. The Dutch government provides a social loan for all newcomers that are obliged to obtain the civic integration diploma [Art. 16 CIA jo. Art. 4.1 and 4.1a CID]. The maximum amount of the loan is €10,000, depending on the income of the person and its partner [art. 4.1a(2) CID]. Six months after satisfying the civic integration requirement, the newcomer must pay back the used amount to DUO within ten years [art.17 CIA, art. 4.6 CID] in proportion to the height of the person's and its partner's income [art. 4.6 until 4.11 CID].</p> <p>In the Netherlands there is a free market for language schools and civic integration courses (for instance concerning knowledge of Dutch society or orientation on the Dutch labour market). The Dutch government monitors the quality of the civic integration courses by the means of the quality label 'Blik op Werk' [art. 12a CIA and 3a(1) CID]. Only language schools having this label, receive payments by DUO via loans [art. 4.1a(4) CID].</p>
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			<p>Special provisions on recognised refugees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the social loan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refugees are always granted the maximum loan of €10,000, irrespective of their income ○ If a refugee satisfies the civic integration requirement within the determined period of time (see below question 4), the debt will be cancelled [Art. 16 Wi jo. Art. 4.1, 4.2 en 4.13, lid 3 Bi]. This provision also applies to family members of refugees [art. 4.1a(3) CID]. However, when a refugee defaults, he must pay back the social loan as any other person described above [art. 4.13(3)(a) CID]. • The Dutch government finances the support of refugees for their integration as soon as they are housed in the municipality (social guidance) with a contribution of €2370 (per refugee that must fulfil the integration requirement). The quality and duration of the social guidance differs in every municipality (from half a year to 2.5 years) and is in most cases executed by welfare organisations. It includes amongst other things assisting in the paper work, finding a school for the children and an integration course for the parents.
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES 2. 3. 4. 5. YES 6.</p>

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			7.
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. NO Portugal does not offer civic integration courses. However, through available financing it can promote specific actions related to the integration of migrants. For instance, there are actions financed under the AMIF - Fund for Asylum, Migration and Integration, such as financing for projects that integrate actions aimed at migrant populations, refugees or beneficiaries of international protection in Portugal, nationals of third countries who legally reside in a Member State or who are in the process of obtaining the right of legal residence in a Member State, namely actions that focus on advice and assistance in areas such as accommodation, means of subsistence, administrative advice, healthcare, psychological and social support, assistance to minors and family reunification</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. In Portugal, the ACM develops and promotes Non-formal Educational Actions to favour the learning of the Portuguese language. These courses, financed by the AMIF - Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund, are developed by public and private non-profit organizations.</p> <p>These Non-formal Educational Actions fall into the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portuguese Language actions: aimed to grant a certification by a competent entity. These actions provide participants with knowledge that allows their certification (Level A2 - Elementary User, from the CEFR); • Portuguese Language actions for beginners: which aim to provide participants with basic knowledge that allows their social and professional integration; • Literacy Actions: which aim to provide participants with reading and writing skills that contribute to their autonomy as immigrant citizens, with a view to their integration in other training offers;


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated cultural orientation actions, combined with the teaching of the Portuguese language, that promote practical knowledge of local contexts, institutions and practices of access to the labor market. <p>Beside the Non-formal Educational Actions, other available integration tools are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Online Platform for Portuguese (see answer 5). • The Pedagogical Resources Platform, available at http://ppt.acm.gov.pt/, an e-learning platform developed in moodle software to support the teaching of Portuguese to foreigners in a training context, aimed at teachers and trainers who teach Portuguese language courses to foreigners citizens and certify Level A2 - Elementary User. • The Training Notebook (proposed activities and exercises): is addressed to a heterogeneous audience of young and adult immigrants, elementary users of the Portuguese language, whose level of linguistic proficiency corresponds to levels A1 and A2 according to CEFR. It aims to explore and develop the skills of reception and production, taking the trainee to communicate in Portuguese and allowing to know aspects of Portuguese culture most relevant to this target audience. Designed to be used in the classroom and with a trainer, its methodology is based on the principle that the use of language is for communication. This Training Notebook consists of 12 Modular Forms containing each of them texts and activities in context; • The Guide for teaching Portuguese as a Host Language (PLA) in the context of Non-Formal Education: This proposes technical guidelines for the organization of non-formal education actions aimed at third-country nationals. The Guide is intended for entities, as well as for trainers and educators responsible for promoting these actions. <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. NO</p> <p>6. NA</p> <p>7. NA</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO Civic courses are partially covered by the Slovak language courses provided by MIC IOM (see Q.3 in part 1).</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. As for the TCNs in general, MIC IOM provides a grant to cover educational courses (e.g. foreign language courses, accounting course, PC skills courses, etc.) or retraining courses (e.g. a hairdressing course, course for using a forklift, etc.). It can also be an online course, provided that the agency / language school issues an invoice and certificate: https://www.mic.iom.sk/en/social-issues/education/493-we-offer-an-opportunity-to-get-a-financial-contribution-for-a-course.html</p> <p>In the field of international protection, the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic organises for beneficiaries of international protection as well as for asylum seekers meetings where they present Slovak traditions such as Christmas or Easter gatherings or barbecue in nature.</p> <p>As regards UAMs, the Center for UAMs cooperates with IOM regarding the education of employees in the field of socio-cultural orientation. IOM provides services of an interpreter – a cultural mediator.</p> <p>4. No. 5. NO</p> <p>6. Beneficiaries of international protection are provided informal learning about the Slovak culture through an integration project funded through AMIF and implemented by an NGO. The informal learning includes workshops, presentations and informal meetings during which they are presented topics included in the manual of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic “A New Start in the Slovak Republic”.</p> <p>Asylum seekers learn about the Slovak culture through social workers of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic who work with the internally prepared manual.</p>
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			7. N/A
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The civic course is a part of single programme. The duration of single programme is 60 hours (+120 hours) and 180 hours. The content of the civic course is acquaintance with Slovenian history, culture and constitutional order. The contents of life and work, which strengthen the integration to Slovene society, are integrated into the language course.</p> <p>3. At the moment we are providing only language courses, otherwise we are providing also intercultural dialogue programme and programmes for special target groups. For example, we developed a publication "Multilingual manual for easier communication in health care".</p> <p>4. We provide covering the costs of exam of Slovene language on basic level if they attend the language course in at least 80% of hours.</p> <p>5. NO</p> <p>6. We developed the website for foreigners, which contains information regarding all the aspects of living in our country (integration, health care, education, social security, accomodation etc).</p> <p>7. The courses are covered by AMIF in 75% and by state budget in 25%.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. a) Political and administrative framework, rights and obligations, gender perspective, labor framework. b) It depends of each NGO delivering the course. c) na</p>

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			<p>3. Yes, although integration courses are addressed to every migrant in vulnerable situation irrespective of their date of arriving.</p> <p>4. Courses are free or charge and are taken into account to access to a residence permit</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. Costs are covered by public powers be national ,regional or local governments and are for free</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Elements of civic education are included in the language course "Swedish for immigrants" that is offered to everyone living in Sweden not having Swedish as their mother tongue. Swedish for immigrants are organised by the local governments.</p> <p>4. No. But child care can be provided in order for the parents to attend Swedish for immigrants.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6. No - not on a general level but local initiatives by local government can be present in certain areas.</p> <p>7. Not applicable</p>

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