



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Ad-Hoc Query on implementation of the AMIF

Requested by Christelle CAPORALI-PETIT on 28th December 2016

Integration

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (21 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:

According to the article 3§2 of Regulation 514/2014/EU, the French Ministry of the Interior intends to make a better use of complementarities between funding instruments in the policy of integration of third-country nationals. Indeed, such complementarities could be implemented between the specific objective 2 (Legal migration), especially the national objective 2 (Integration), of the Asylum Migration Integration Fund (AMIF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) in relation with access to employment and vocational training.

The French Ministry of the Interior works closely with the French representative of the European Social Fund, with which discussions about complementarities between the AMIF and the ESF have taken place. However, the French Ministry of the Interior is interested in the practices put in place by the others Member states in this field.

Questions

1. Questions1. What are the mechanisms put in place by other Member States to ensure complementarities between the different European funds?
2. 2. What types of projects can create opportunities for implementing these complementarities (give examples if possible)?
3. 3. Have you planned specific mechanisms to promote synergies between instruments cofinancing programs for third-country nationals such as unaccompanied foreign minors, young adults and women, refugees or related to non-discrimination?

Responses

	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
 	Austria	Yes	1. It can be stated in general that the use of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund complies to a high degree with the principle of avoiding multiple funding. When preparing the multiannual programme for the AMIF, the complementarity of the AMIF to other funding programmes and financing instruments was examined; this was done particularly with regard to the European Social Fund (ESF), considering that the ESF is also a European financing instrument. Specifically, differences can be seen even between the objectives of the two funds. The ESF is focused exclusively on the area of the labour market and is used to promote employment in Austria (and in Europe). Besides the areas of asylum and return, the AMIF is aimed mainly at promoting factual integration of

third-country nationals and is used to pursue the superordinate objective of a “Common European Asylum System, integration of third-country nationals and effective return strategies”. The target group of the ESF is also much broader than that of the AMIF. Whereas the ESF is intended to support all individuals in the internal market through education and training, only third-country nationals legally residing in the EU fall within the specific group targeted for integration through the AMIF. Whereas the ESF primarily promotes direct job placement, the AMIF is used to clarify perspectives and provide information to help individuals enter the employment market as well as to identify possibilities for them to remain in that market in the medium term, yet without actively pursuing job placement or intervening in other ongoing programmes. Consequently, with its “preparatory measures aimed at labour market integration” as part of the specific objective of integration, the AMIF in Austria represents a programme that complements the ESF. Providing these measures makes it possible to ensure that third-country nationals in Austria are adequately assisted in this regard. Thus, even considering only the differing objectives of the programmes and the varying groups targeted by them, complementarities exist between the AMIF and other European funds, and especially the ESF. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.

2. A dynamic exchange of information between the offices responsible for the two funds (AMIF and ESF) can help ensure that each fund is adequately informed of the focus of the other’s activities and about projects that the other is currently funding. Specifically in line with this aim, all funding provided under the AMIF is listed in the publicly accessible web space of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs or of the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, thus making these details available to the general public and to the authorities responsible for managing other funds. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.

3. Thought has been given to the use of potential synergies between the AMIF and the ESF in the area of integration, specifically through intensified consultation between the authorities responsible for each of the funds. The categories of individuals mentioned in the question can be included in the group targeted with the integration measures funded by the AMIF – provided that such individuals are third-country nationals entitled to long-term residence. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.

	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Concerning the issue of complementarities between the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and other funds, the Belgian Home Affairs Federal Public Service (Responsible Authority for the AMIF and ISF Funds) identified the European Social Fund (ESF) as the main other European funding instrument of interest for complementarity on integration of third-country nationals. A coordination mechanism has been set up with the Regions (Flanders and the Wallonia-Brussels Federation) which are Delegated Authorities for AMIF and are also the ESF Responsible Authorities, to ensure complementarity and good coordination. The integration policy has indeed been mainly defederalized in Belgium and is therefore of the competence of the Regions essentially. Coordination meetings are regularly organised with them. Apart from this coordination mechanism on integration, consultations are regularly organised within the Steering Committee (organ which takes all strategic decisions on AMIF) where Foreign Affairs (External relation instruments), Social Integration (FEAD instrument), Home Affairs and Asylum-Migration are represented. Regular consultations also take place with other main federal authorities within the scope of AMIF (such as the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, or the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons) where alternative sources of financing (at European and national level) are discussed. All project promoters, when they introduce a new project, are also requested to provide information on other sources of European funding they benefit from and on how the risk of double financing will be avoided. This also provides additional useful information.</p> <p>2. Complementarities are assessed in relation to the competence of each partner and the scope of each financial instrument. Examples on integration include education and training projects (such as language training, or adult literacy classes, but also train the trainer modules); advice and assistance in areas such as administrative and legal guidance, or health, psychological and social care; actions introducing migrants to Belgium. The examples of projects could be eligible in both AMIF and ESF, it is therefore useful to have a coordination with ESF Responsible Authorities.</p> <p>3. See answer to question 1 above.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Ministry of Labour and Pension System is the Managing Authority for European Social Fund. Independent Sector for Schengen Coordination and European Union Projects of the Ministry of Interior is the Responsible Authority for Asylum Migration Integration Fund (and as well for Internal</p>

			<p>Security Fund). In the course of preparing the AMIF national programme the Independent Sector consulted the Ministry of Labour and Pension System in order to avoid overlapping and ensure complementarity of AMIF and ESF financing. Both authorities agreed that AMIF will keep to financing projects which are specific for third countries nationals, like learning Croatian language, providing information on Croatian legal system, institutions, history and culture, facilitating obtaining documents and permits, promoting understanding between domestic residents TCN, romoting understanding between TCN and domestic population etc., while TCN can be beneficiaries of the ESF projects which are common for Croatian nationals and TCN, like vocational training and improving persons competitiveness at the labour market, assistance programmes for long unemployed persons, etc. . As well, to a representative of the Ministry of Labour and Pension System is a member of the AMIF Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>2. 2. Please see answer 1.</p> <p>3. 3. Please see answer 1.</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. In Cyprus, the authorities have given more emphasis on complementarity for the new programming period 2014-2020. This effort has been enhanced with the setting up of a Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development, which is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of European Funds and programmes. The DG continues its role as the National Authority for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy as well as the Managing Authority for the Operational Programmes co-financed by the EU Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the European Fisheries Fund. It has also established an information centre for the public and businesses for all the horizontal EU Programmes. This will enable a more effective coordination with other funds and a constant overview regarding implementation and possible changes or further developments in European funding. Especially in regards to the AMIF a special focus is given to synergies and complementarity with the European Social Fund in connection with the social integration of third country nationals. In order to better ensure that there is no overlap between actions implemented under each Fund and to more effectively use the funding, the relevant competent authorities have been conducting meetings for the examination of subjects of common interest. They are also be participating in the Monitoring Committees of the respective programmes</p>

			<p>as well as in the Coordination Committee and Consultation Committee for the Planning and Strategic Monitoring of the Programming Documents 2014-2020. The main area of focus is education and the labour market, as well as social inclusion, where complementary projects can be implemented. In particular, the development needs and growth potentials regarding Vocational Education and Training will be mainly addressed by the European Social Fund. AMIF is expected to provide more skill/dexterities acquisition programmes.</p> <p>2. Language, computer programmes as well as seminars on how to set up a business are so far the only projects implemented to be used as complementary to other projects by other Funds.</p> <p>3. As stated in question 1. Plus, the constant communication with the authorities responsible for the particular sections.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. The main complementarity of the activities financed under the AMIF occurs with the activities financed under the ESF. The main tool for ensuring the complementarity with other instruments is the monitoring committee of the AMIF. The ministries involved in the committee (Ministry of the Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Finance) are responsible for implementing other financial instruments in the similar areas to the AMIF. Among other tasks the representatives of the committee have to ensure that the same activities are not implemented under the other financial instruments. The responsible authority of the AMIF composes a working plan for every calendar year. The members of the monitoring committee are responsible for providing inputs into the working plan and thus also responsible, that the same action is not financed under other instruments implemented in their ministries.</p> <p>2. The main complementarity occurs in the area of integration. The Ministry of the Culture is responsible for development plan “Integrating Estonia 2020”, which formulates the seven-year objectives of the integration policy of the Republic of Estonia and the activities needed to achieve them. The development plan is financed both under the European Social Fund and AMIF. The detailed implementing plan of the development plan indicates which action will be financed under the European Social Fund and which action under the AMIF. There are two projects which are financed both under the European Social Fund (EU nationals) and AMIF (third-country nationals): AMIF2015-3 „Welcoming programme research module trainings for third-country nationals“ and</p>

			<p>AMIF2015-4 „Welcoming programme student module trainings for third-country nationals“ and thus they are complementary. However, the first processing of the first progress reports shows that financing of the same project under different funds is administratively difficult and burdensome as every invoice has to be divided between two financing instruments. Also, the eligibility rules of expenses under the AMIF and ESF are different (there are no common ESF eligibility rules in Estonia as every action has its own specific rules). Therefore, the responsible authority may decide not to finance the projects under the different instruments anymore in the future.</p> <p>3. Estonia has planned to continue the good practice of the monitoring committee of AMIF as described in point 1. Also, additional meetings between ESF and AMIF committees/representatives are planned to be held to discuss future actions in close cooperation.</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. In Finland the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (responsible for the European Social Fund and other structural funds) is represented in the monitoring committee of the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and in this capacity has a role in matters related to the Fund. Also, the regional ELY centers (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment) which coordinate ESF funding in the regions, have a rotating membership in the monitoring committee. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the Centre of Expertise in Integration of Immigrants (which is located within the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment), and the Economy and the ELY Centers, among other cooperation bodies, receive information on the timing of AMIF calls for proposals and training sessions related to the calls, which are further published on the websites of the structural funds and of Centre of Expertise in Integration and disseminated in the regions by the ELY centres. Also, after each call for proposals, details of the received applications and of the funded projects are disseminated in a similar procedure. The AMIF Responsible Authority (RA) also has access to the electronic data system containing information on projects funded by the structural funds. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment shares information and organizes meetings with the AMIF RA also concerning other types of funding provided for integration actions. The AMIF RA has organized publicity and training events in cooperation with regional ELY-centres and there are plans to cooperate in the future as well for example by coordinating the training events for new applicants. In 2016 an informal coordination group has been formed consisting the Ministry of the Interior/AMIF RA, the</p>

			<p>Ministry of Employment and the Economy/ Integration and ESF experts, the Ministry of Social affairs and health, the ELY centres, the managing authority of FEAD (Fund for the European Aid to the Most Deprived), the Ministry of Agriculture (Agricultural fund, Leader) and the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities. The coordination group has the following tasks: - follow-up of the state of the play in the field of integration - current topics and needs - summaries of received AMIF/ESF/other funds' applications to ensure there is no overlap between various funding instruments and on the other hand to ensure complementarity - summaries of on-going projects - planning possible communicational cooperation, discussion of possible targeted calls for proposals While AMIF applications are being evaluated, if necessary, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy or bodies within its administrative branch are asked for opinions and statements concerning the applications and their feasibility or whether there are overlaps with on-going ESF projects etc.</p> <p>2. So far in Finland the synergies element has not been taken to project level. In Finland authorities in different administrations find it important to prevent overlapping project funding, and the synergies cooperation has be welcomed as a method to ensure this.</p> <p>3. So far Finland has had no plans for specific mechanisms.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Coordination mechanisms have been set up in order to avoid any double-funding between operations co-financed by the ESF and the AMIF. Hence, the responsible authority of the ESF takes part in the ad hoc and programming committees for projects submitted under the AMIF's legal migration and integration measures. Furthermore, all projects involving training and/or preparing initiatives to access to the labor market are scrutinized jointly with the managing authority of the ESF in order to avoid double-funding. Meanwhile, it is agreed that the managing departments of the AMIF and the ESF in France meet annually to review and set up the detailed rules for the management (control, management, simplification tools) and work on a coordination strategy (communication, follow-up and evaluation).</p> <p>2. It proposes programs to access to employment, professional support and vocational training for third-country nationals.</p> <p>3. These topics are discussed at the annual meeting organized between the responsible authorities of</p>

			the ESF and the AMIF. However they are not integrated as such in a follow-up mechanism and a specific coordination between these two authorities.
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. In Germany, the possibility of using different Union funding instruments with regard to complementarity was also examined. As in France, the possibility has been seen within the framework of the ESF. However, the support of projects by funds of the AMIF and the ESF has not been realized. The funds are implemented in Germany by various authorities (BAMF and Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs). The coordination between the authorities and interests was considered to be too intensive in terms of administration (with regard to the tendering procedure and the billing of the projects (AMIF also receives very little money in relation to the ESF)</p> <p>2. There are no projects financed by different funds.</p> <p>3. No, not in relation to complementarity with other EU financing instruments</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. The Responsible Authority (RA) places emphasis on the complementarity with the national budget in order to avoid the overlap between the different funding instruments and to achieve the greatest added value. HU's Human Resource Development Operational Programme (HDOP) for 2014-2020 financed by the ESF covers all disadvantaged groups in general. In order to ensure the complementarity of the two Funds, the RA closely cooperates with the Ministry of the Human Resources during the preparation of the multiannual programme and the actual call for proposals especially in the field of social inclusion. Integration of Hungarian citizens from migrant backgrounds can be enhanced only from the allocations of the European Social Fund. The Ministry of Interior (MoI) is represented in the working group preparing ESIF Partnership Agreements and Operational Programmes, in the implementation phase the participation of the MoI in the Monitoring Committee will be ensured. The MoI also takes part in the elaboration of the Action Plan and calls for proposals. Bear in mind the EU external policies the RA intends to set in its call for proposals as a precondition for applicants to contact EU delegations in third countries regarding return activities and pre-departure information and assistance.</p>

			<p>2. See answer to question 1.</p> <p>3. See answer to question 1.</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. The Italian National Programme AMIF, approved with Decision C (2016) 1823 of 21.03.2016, indicates the mechanisms to promote complementarity between AMIF, other European funds and national funds related to the phenomenon of migration management. In particular, the intervention strategy adopted by the Responsible Authority of the Fund (Ministry of Interior) and the Delegated Authority (Ministry of Labour and Social Policy) to ensure complementarity between AMIF and other EU financial instruments is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Multisector: able to integrate policies, services and initiatives that refer to different areas, but that are complementary with one another; •Multi-level: able to involve all the relevant institutional actors; •Multi-stakeholder: able to involve all stakeholders actively; •Multi-funded: capable of ensuring greater synergy in resource management and increase the complementarity of actions financed by EU and national funds owned by central and regional administrations. The instruments adopted are the following: • Participatory Planning: following the conclusion of the 2014-2020 Partnership Agreement, the Responsible Authority initiated a dialogue with all the central and regional administrations responsible for managing EU funds that provide money to the migration and asylum sector to ensure the complementarity of EU financial instruments and to avoid gaps and overlaps between them. Following this consultation process with stakeholders, the AMIF National Plan PN was adopted; • AMIF Monitoring Committee: to promote integrated planning of measures, the Monitoring Committee (established by virtue of art 12.4 of Regulation n° 514/2014), includes the Managing Authorities of EU Funds for social Inclusion funds (ESF National Operational Plan - Inclusion), and of EU Funds for Education and digital innovation (ESF National Operational Plan- Education), the European Fund for aiding people in need (FEAD), along with a representative of the Region's techno-structure for the ESF; • Technical AMIF roundtables: technical tables have been set up according to areas of intervention (asylum, migration, return) and are composed of representatives of the central government, regional and local authorities managing interventions in the field of migration and asylum, which will translate into operational action the national programming. Through these roundtables, it will be possible to obtain a continuous coordination with the National and Local Authorities responsible for managing the programs included in the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020. Particularly, this coordination will refer to the

			<p>Thematic Objective 8 "Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labor mobility", 9 "Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination" and 10 "Investing in education, training and vocational training, for skills and lifelong learning".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participatory programming: the AMIF Delegated Authority involved the Italian Regions and Autonomous Provinces in an integrated planning process and has signed 17 Programme agreements with the Regions. Such agreements are aimed at the definition of a system of interventions and integrated planning in the field of migration policies in the period 2015 - 2020, according to a logic of coordination and integration of measures and financial instruments at the national and regional level.• AMIF projects: each project proposal accepted for funding includes a section in which the proponent must indicate which measures will be adopted to reach the proposed intervention in accordance with other interventions carried out in the specific field. This section is subject to examination by the Evaluation Commission in charge of approving proposals. <p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects to promote the employability of migrants, co-financed by AMIF, will be complementary and in preparation of further vocational training and placement projects co-financed by the ESF.• Regional projects to promote the integration of migrants financed by AMIF, will be integrated as part of a larger plan for territorial intervention to increase the effectiveness of the actions managed through the use of additional Community resources;• The school inclusion projects co-financed by AMIF and in particular the national program for the training of 10,000 teachers, will be complementary with actions funded by the Ministry of Education through the National Operational Plan - School, to promote service integration in schools. <p>3. The AMIF has funded projects to extend and strengthen reception services addressed to particularly vulnerable target (e.g. unaccompanied foreign minors) and to define the qualitative and quantitative reception standards and monitor the services offered in the reception centers also by creating a reception system permanent observatory. AMIF has funded projects to prevent and combat discrimination of migrants, which are complementary and in connection with other initiatives promoted by the National Office for anti-discrimination and the anti-discriminatory national network.</p>
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 	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Ministry of Welfare is the leading institution of the state administration in the areas of labour, social security, children's and family rights as well as equal rights for people with disability and gender equality. Ministry of Welfare is the Responsible Authority of ESF activities focused on social inclusion, employment. Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for education, science, sports, youth and state language policies in Latvia. Ministry of Education and Science is Responsible Authority of ESF activities focused on education and science. Ministry of the Interior is the leading institution in home affairs sector which includes such subsectors as fight against crime, protection of public order and security, protection of individual rights and lawful interests, state border security, fire safety, fire security, rescue, civil protection, record keeping and documentation of population, as well as migration. Ministry of the Interior is the Responsible authority of AMIF. Ministry of Culture is the Delegated Authority and implements integration actions funded by AMIF: (1) Latvian language training courses, (2) integration of third country nationals involving mass media, (3) introductory programmes, and (4) support measures for persons subject to international protection, as well as (5) creation of national level coordination system for third country nationals. The complementarities between different European funds are promoted at the level of projects funded by ESF and AMIF. Special working group (included main responsible line ministries) was established at government level to design efficient action plan for integration of persons in need of international protection. Activities included in action plan were planned to meet all needs of the target group, step by step, from the moment of arrival to adaptation and next to integration and inclusion. Working group found appropriate to use all available funding to provide designed activities, so it was revised and adjusted to ensure implementation of the action plan. List of action examples and funding: Language courses – state budget Integration courses – AMIF Interpreter’s services – AMIF Mentors assistance services – ESF Language tuition connected with employment - ESF Creation of national level coordination system for third country nationals is funded by AMIF and services of social mentors and social workers funded by ESF providing accessibility of translation services.</p> <p>2. It is necessary to take into account the systemic approach to create transparent and successful synergy and complementarities between the different funds. The combination of the pre-defined projects and projects selected through open calls could be the best solution to promote and co-ordinate complementary actions funded by different funds.</p>
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			3. Please see answer 1.
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. There are no specific mechanisms to ensure complementarities between different EU funds. The Ministry of Social Security and Labour (MSSL) is the Responsible Authority for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The MSSL is also responsible for the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), access to whose services is provided also to third-country nationals. Consultations have been held with the Managing Authority for FEAD regarding complementarity between the services provided by the two funds, that is, as regards allocation of food and hygiene products to asylum seekers and/or the persons who have been granted asylum from funds of FEAD and AMIF. The MSSL is responsible for the instruments financed by the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The projects funded by these instruments are open to all residents of Lithuania, and no specific instruments have been developed for immigrants from third countries or for the persons who have been granted asylum. The Responsible Authority has participated in meetings with the representatives of the MSSL responsible for the ESF instruments related to the inclusion of the persons who have been granted asylum into ESF-funded instruments. The European Commission calls on the Member States to organise in 2017 reviews of the inclusion of asylum seekers and the persons who have been granted asylum into social policy-making processes and the labour market. The MSSL plans to organise a review of social security and labour policies at the end of September or the beginning of October 2017. The main instrument developed in order to ensure complementarities with other financial instruments is the AMIF Monitoring Committee, whose members are the representatives of various institutions/agencies who are responsible for the implementation of the ESF, the ERDF and other EU structural and investment funds as well as the Internal Security Fund (ISF).</p> <p>2. Lithuania has are no specific mechanisms to ensure complementarities between different EU funds, hence no projects are implemented.</p> <p>3. In Lithuania, AMIF is the main funding instrument for this type of projects intended for third-country nationals, therefore specific mechanisms to ensure complementarities have not been developed.</p>

	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg the European Funds are funds which allow the Member States of the European Union to be solidary between them. They target the economic and social structures of the different European regions in order to reduce inequalities in development between them. The European Social Fund is managed by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social and Solidarity Economy. The responsible authority of AMIF is the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI), which depends of the Ministry of Family and Integration. The OLAI is responsible of the reception of international protection application as well as the integration of third-country nationals. The deputy authority is the Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and it is in charge of the implementation of the action related to the international protection procedure, legal migration and return. There is a particular importance in the implementation of synergies between the different instruments, especially in reception and integration issues. As there are complementarities between the AMIF and the ESF, some mechanisms are put in place by Luxembourg to ensure complementarities between the different European funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The partnership between the responsible and delegated authorities of the AMIF and the final beneficiaries is reinforced through the establishment of a committee of final beneficiaries composed by project managers, representatives of the responsible and delegated authority, and representatives of other national authorities (including management authorities of the ESF and FEAD). This committee supports the implementation of the funds during the period 2014-2020. It meets at regular intervals and constitutes a platform of information, for exchange good practices and for clarification of the eligibility criteria and the guidelines. It facilitates and promotes possible synergies between projects. • There are collaborations with the responsible authorities of the other EU Funds in Luxembourg (EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, AMIF, FEAD). On the 22 January 2016, there was an exchange meeting on the objective of the different funds and the financial means. At the moment, there is a continuous collaboration mainly bilateral including exchanges with the managers of other European funds on the operation aspects of the implementation (eligibility, control, IT monitoring of the programmes and projects ...). • The AMIF Selection and Monitoring Committee meets regularly. It is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs; the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Economy; the Ministry of Equal Opportunities ; the Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth; the Ministry of Family, Integration and of the Greater Region; the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social and Solidarity Economy the Union of Luxembourg Cities and Communes (Syvicol) and the National Council for Foreigners (CNE). In
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			<p>order to better assure the complementarity of European and national instruments, the management authorities of the ESF and the FEAD are members of the Selection and Monitoring Committee. • Besides from the sites of the responsible and delegated authority, AMIF is visible through the website of the European Funds www.fondseuropeens.lu (EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, AMIF, FEAD). It is foreseen to participate, in collaboration with other European Funds, to a visibility action organized during the European Day (May 2017).</p> <p>2. One of the projects financed by AMIF that can create complementarities between AMIF and ESF is InSituJobs run by CLAE a.s.b.l (01/05/2015 – 30/04/2018), which creates an interactive information and orientation instrument and professional linkage for third-country nationals and international protection beneficiaries in order to facilitate access to the labour market. Another project is the TCN Job – guidelines pour les employers run by IMS (01/06/2016 – 31/05/2017) that intends to produce a manual destined to employers who are willing to hire a third-country national, facilitating the access to the labour market.</p> <p>3. See. Answer to question 1.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. The set up for the programming and the monitoring of funds is centralised under one Ministry in the case of Malta. This ensured complimentarity between the programmes as well as a means of ensuring that there is no duplication of activities. Meamwhile Malta believes that any assistance to migrants should be financed through the AMIF national programme and not through the European Social Fund (ESF). The ESF programme for Malta address other important priorities.</p> <p>2. As stated above Malta is of the opinion that the two programmes should address different needs and priorities.</p> <p>3. No plans for synergies are currently being envisaged although the members appointed on the AMIF monitoring committee cover a wide spectrum of services and Departments which are or possibly could provide services to third country nationals.</p>

	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. • Contact between ESF and AMIF on MA (ESF) and RA (AMIF) level and policy level; • Yearly workshop between AMIF and ESF beneficiaries in which the possibilities on synergy can be addressed; • The national ESF regulation was changed. It is explicitly stated that status holders are part of the ESF target group; • For AMIF (and ISF) no other complementarities with EU are found apart from AMIF-ESF.</p> <p>2. Projects in which municipalities are beneficiaries can create opportunities for implementing these complementarities. In NL municipalities are responsible for integration programs and work programs. Municipalities can choose to finance follow up programs on integration with ESF money. Currently two municipalities use AMIF and ESF subsidy. We will ask during project monitoring and/or -closing if they experience any synergies.</p> <p>3. We will use regular information meetings to promote – possible – synergies between AMIF and ESF.</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. The authority which is responsible for the implementation of the Fund Asylum, Migration and Integration (FAMI) draws attention to ensure complementarity of actions between the different European funds. Therefore one of the points of the application's project under the FAMI covers the compatibility of actions with other actions at the regional, national or EU level. In addition the beneficiaries during the assessment can receive points for having experience in managing the projects in similar areas. It is worth noticing that the FAMI beneficiaries have extensive experience in project implementation and know what kind of actions may be proposed to a project which will be implemented under the FAMI and what actions to the project under the ESF.</p> <p>2. It seems that the example of actions which ensure complementarity between the Fund Asylum, Migration and Integration and the European Social Fund could be a project under the FAMI, which would cover some events / integration meetings, workshops, trainings (including the language course). Project under the ESF would concern different trainings. Both projects would be directed to the same target group.</p> <p>3. Applications for the co-financing under the FAMI are assessed by two independent experts from different institutions (MoIA, CEP MoIA, MoFLSP). Projects that take into account the situation of</p>

			vulnerable persons such as minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents of minor children, victims of torture or rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or abuse, victims of trafficking, and individuals in need of immediate care and necessary medical treatment, during the assessment stage, can receive up to 5 points.
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. Complementarity between AMIF and ESF or other financial tools was ensured already during the preparation of the national AMIF programme when it was set up that within the specific objective 2 – Integration / legal migration there will be funding for topics focused on integration of legal migrants in the field of economic, political, cultural and social life; as well as creating conditions for the implementation of the integration policy on the national, regional and local level. Interinstitutional cooperation aimed at monitoring of the integration policy and enhancing the status of legal migrants on the labour market will be funded from other sources. Complementarity of the AMIF with other tools is ensured through the Monitoring Committee for the Internal Affairs Funds during the preparation of calls for applications for grants. At the same time, in case of review of the National AMIF programme, complementarity and synergy with other financial tools will be reconsidered and updated.</p> <p>2. Opportunities for the implementation of complementarities are created by projects which aim at preventing risks of economically, socially and culturally divided society as well as formation of closed communities of third-country nationals.</p> <p>3. Needs of these groups, especially as regards vulnerable persons are ensured on the level of individual support projects. From the point of view of synergies, these needs are mainstreamed within individual financial tools. As mentioned in 1, complementarity and synergy are subject to the Monitoring Committee for the Internal Affairs Funds as well as to the preparation of calls for applications for grants. At the same time, in case of review of the National AMIF programme, complementarity and synergy with other financial tools will be reconsidered and updated.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	1. Complementarities with other different European funds and all other interested public is ensured via The Monitoring Committee for Internal Security and Migration Funds (Monitoring Committee) and

			<p>the Interdepartmental Working Group. They have been established to discuss cross-departmental issues pertaining to the implementation of Home Affairs funds. These issues are a) prioritization, selection and approval of project proposals, b) distribution of funds, c) compliance and synergies with other instruments of EU financing, d) implementation monitoring, e) evaluation and f) reporting on implementation. The members in both bodies are civil servants from public bodies involved in the implementation of the funds (competent authorities and PEFB), an NGO representative and other government bodies whose areas of competence (partially) relate to projects co-funded from the funds. Representative of the Managing Authority for ESI funds is also a member. Representatives of the AA participate as observers. Other stakeholders can be invited to the meetings on an as needed basis, depending on the agenda.</p> <p>2. Projects that present complementarities are related to integration of target group (TCN- Third country nationals) in particular in the field of employment, since these type of activities are not funded within AMIF projects.</p> <p>3. No such specific mechanism have been planned.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Sweden is currently working actively in an effort to ensure complementarities among different European funds. The Government has created a working group where representatives of different EU-funds will discuss the issue and will try to find the most suitable way forward. The working group has been created at the European Commission's initiative and representatives of the Commission will be present during the meetings. The first meeting of this working group will take place in the middle of February 2017. Furthermore, the Responsible Authority for asylum, migration and integration fund had a number of informal bilateral meetings with other responsible authorities for EU funds in Sweden in an effort to find a common way forward. After careful consideration of the specific regulations, it was impossible to find viable solutions to the administrative and legal obstacles they pose.</p> <p>2. • Local or regional implementation projects (master projects) which address unemployment issues (through, for example, vocational training) in a specific area and for different target groups. These projects can be divided into different phases (subprojects) which can be funded by different funds(ex. AMIF, ESF). • Joint calls for proposals with other EU funds and common priorities can also be a</p>

			<p>viable way forward, if the administrative obstacles (ex. different requirements, different administrative circles within Swedish agencies) were lifted. • Projects that include a feasibility study and an implementation phase which can be funded separately by different EU-funds.</p> <p>3. These issues are going to be discussed within the working group mentioned above.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. The UK has not put in place specific mechanisms to ensure complementarity. The AMIF Responsible Authority (RA) consulted with the Managing Authorities (MA) for the ESF and ERDF during the drafting of the AMIF National Programme and made clear the limits for AMIF, particularly under Specific Objective 2. The AMIF RA have been clear that our responsibilities under integration will mean some language training and general job preparedness, but not specific vocational training. The ESF/ERDF Managing Authorities are invited to the AMIF Monitoring Committee so are updated regularly on AMIF and the priorities. The Department for Work and Pensions that have responsibility for ESF will also have a representative on the AMIF project selection decision panel. The AMIF RA has received occasional ad-hoc queries from the ESF MA on the suitability of certain projects they intend to fund relating to work preparation for refugees, which are dealt with as and when they occur.</p> <p>2. Complementarity could work in areas where AMIF is being utilised to provide basic language training, and ESF could provide more vocational training. Or where AMIF is funding basic refugee integration, and the refugees can then be referred onto more specific ESF training.</p> <p>3. No, this has not been planned in the UK.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. Norway is not involved in the AMIF.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>