



## **Ad-Hoc Query on the Adaptation Programmes for Newly Arrived Migrants**

**Requested by EE EMN NCP on 30th July 2013**

**Compilation produced on 06.09.2103**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway (21 in Total)**

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### **1. Background Information**

Estonia has recently made a number of changes to the Aliens Act and the majority of these changes will take effect 01.09.2013. As part of these changes, all newly arrived migrants from non-EU countries, who have received a temporary residence permit for the first time or have extended their temporary residence permit and have not previously completed the adaptation programme, are required to participate in adaptation courses. The courses are voluntary for EU citizens. The aim of these adaptation courses is to ease the transitional period of moving to another state.

Estonia is currently taking preparatory steps for the development and implementation of aforementioned adaptation programmes. These adaptation programmes are specifically tailored to the newly arrived migrants' needs based on the aim of their temporary residence (working, entrepreneurship, studying, family reunification). These programmes made up of a basic language course at the A1 level consisting of 50 teaching units and a basic information course consisting of 10 teaching units. The basic information course is made up of one civic orientation course and one course that contains specific information for the migrant based on the aim of their temporary residence.

We would very much appreciate your responses by the August 30<sup>th</sup> 2013.

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**1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required**

- 1.1. Is there an adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants in your respective country? (Yes/No)
- 1.2. If there is an adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants in Your country, is the adaptation programme performed:
  - 1.2.1. Before entering the country of destination (Yes/No)
  - 1.2.2. While residing in the country of destination (Yes/No)
  - 1.2.3. Partially before entering and partially while residing in the country of origin?
- 1.3. Is there an obligation to join the courses or are they voluntary?
  - 1.3.1. If mandatory, are there any conditions, according to which a newly arrived migrant is exempt from the requirement to take part in the adaptation programme? (health reasons, the migrant has previously studied in the country of destination)
  - 1.3.2. What are the consequences, if a newly arrived migrant does not participate or does not successfully complete the adaptation programme? (financial penalty, annulment of the living permit, no consequence)
- 1.4. How are newly arrived migrants notified about the opportunity/obligation to take part in the adaptation programme? (when a person applies for a living permit, upon receiving the living permit, upon registering place of residence in the country of destination)
- 1.5. What criteria do newly arrived migrants have to meet in order to participate in the adaptation programme? (age, type of living permit)
  - 1.5.1. Third-country nationals?
  - 1.5.2. EU citizens?
- 1.6. Is there a period of time, during which a newly arrived migrant is required to complete the adaptation programme? (i.e. one year after issuance of the living permit)

**2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required**

- 2.1. Why has your respective country decided to implement adaptation programmes? (to help newly arrived migrants adjust, to give basic information to newly arrived migrants)
- 2.2. Are the adaptation programmes the same for all participants, or are the contents of the programmes aimed at different groups of people?
  - 2.2.1. At what groups of people are the adaptation programmes aimed at? (workers, entrepreneurs, students, scientists, teachers, spouses, children)
  - 2.2.2. Are there different adaptation programmes for different groups of migrants? (workers, entrepreneurs, students, scientists, teachers, spouses, children)
- 2.3. What kinds of modules comprise the adaptation programme? (culture, history, legal framework etc.)
- 2.4. How long is the adaptation programme? (hours, teaching units)

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- 2.5. How is the migrants' participation in the adaptation programme monitored?
- 2.6. In what way is the completion of the adaptation programme proven? (certificate, entry in a database)
- 2.7. Who makes the adaptation programme? (the state, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, other service providers)
- 2.8. Who carries out the adaptation programme? (the state, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, other service providers)
- 2.9. Where does the newly arrived migrant go to receive the adaptation programme (internet, local authorities at the place of residence, big city centres)
- 2.10. Who funds the adaptation programmes? Please explain the system (the state, businesses, migrants )

**3. Description of the language programme**

- 3.1. Does the adaptation programme also include a language module? (Yes/No. If Yes, then according to which CEFR level)
- 3.2. What is the duration of the language programme? (hours, teaching units)
- 3.3. Are the contents of the language programme connected in any way to the destination country? (culture, history)

**2. Responses<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Austria</b>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Background information:</b></p> <p>In Belgium the integration policy falls within the competences of Regions and Communities. The Flemish Community, the Brussels-Capital Region and the Walloon Region, each of them, develop their integration activities. As a consequence, “adaptation programmes” (so called “integration pathways”) <u>differ from one region to the other</u>. The information provided below concerns (1) the Flemish part of the country where the “inburgering” and civic integration programme have been implemented for longer and (2) the Walloon (French-speaking) part of the country where integration activities and initiatives are also offered and an “integration pathway” is in the process of being implemented (introduction without constraint). For the sake of conciseness and due to time constraints, we don’t address below the current situation in the Brussels-Capital Region.</p> <p>Please note that the topic is currently intensively debated and that the situation is currently evolving (draft decrees). The Walloon Region and the Brussels-Capital Region are in this regard both in the process of introducing “integration pathways”. It seems premature to address future prospects in our response below, therefore we focus on what applies today, keeping in mind that further developments are to be expected.</p>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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			<p><b><u>In the Flemish Region:</u></b></p> <p>1.1 <u>Yes</u> the civic integration programme (<a href="http://www.inburgering.be/en">http://www.inburgering.be/en</a>)</p> <p>1.2 The civic integration programme is intended <u>for persons residing in the country</u>. However a “<a href="#">Starterskit Migrating to Flanders</a>” has been developed to <u>help those planning to move</u> to Flanders to be more prepared when they arrive.</p> <p>1.3 Civic integration is intended for foreigners aged 18 and more who come to Flanders or Brussels to reside there for a long period. The target group of the civic integration policy also includes Belgians who were not born in Belgium and at least one of whose parents was not born in Belgium. All persons integrating have a <u>right to</u> a civic integration programme. Moreover, certain categories are <u>obliged to</u> take a civic integration programme.</p> <p>The <u>civic integration obligation</u> applies to:</p> <p>1. Foreigners who meet all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are 18 years old or more.</li> <li>• They are registered in the State Register.</li> <li>• They live in a municipality of the Flemish Region.</li> <li>• They have a residence permit of more than three months for the first time.</li> </ul> <p>For those persons integrating, the civic integration obligation continues to exist as long as they have not fulfilled it.</p> <p>2. Belgians who meet all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are 18 years old or more.</li> <li>• They were born outside Belgium.</li> <li>• At least one of their parents was born outside Belgium.</li> <li>• They are registered in the State Register for no longer than 12 consecutive months for the first time.</li> </ul> <p>For those persons integrating, the civic integration obligation continues to exist as long as they have not fulfilled it.</p> <p>3. Foreign-speaking minor newcomers who reach the age of 18 at a moment when they have not yet been registered in the</p>
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<p>State Register for twelve consecutive months for the first time with a residence permit of more than three months.</p> <p>4. Persons integrating who act as a minister of religion in a local church or religious community, recognized by the Flemish authorities.</p> <p>The civic integration obligation does not apply in Brussels.</p> <p>The following persons are <u>exempted from the civic integration obligation</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens of a European Union Member State, the European Economic Area and Switzerland and their family members. This exemption does not apply to family members of Belgians and persons integrating with the Belgian nationality who are mentioned above.</li> <li>• Persons integrating who have already obtained a civic integration certificate.</li> <li>• Persons integrating who cannot follow a civic integration programme as a result of a serious illness or disability.</li> <li>• Persons integrating who have obtained a certificate or diploma in Belgian or Dutch education.</li> <li>• Persons integrating who have attended welcome classes during an entire school year.</li> <li>• Persons integrating of 65 years or older.</li> <li>• Economic migrants who have a temporary residence status that may lead to a definitive residence.</li> </ul> <p>The last four grounds for exemption do not apply to persons integrating who act as a minister of religion in a local church or religious community, recognized by the Flemish authorities.</p> <p><u>Conditions and consequences:</u> Anyone who has an obligation to integrate must meet the following two conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He must report to <u>the welcome office</u> in time.</li> <li>2. He must regularly attend the lessons within <u>the primary civic integration programme</u>. This means that he must attend at least 80% of each course.</li> </ol> <p>Persons integrating who have a civic integration obligation and fail to fulfill it, may receive an <u>administrative fine</u>. The system of administrative fines does not apply in the Brussels Capital Region.</p> <p>1.4 Persons integrating can contact a <u>welcome office</u> to follow a civic integration programme. There are eight welcome offices: one for Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and the five Flemish provinces. Information is provided through <u>brochures</u> and a <u>website</u>.</p>
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		<p>1.5 See detailed answer to question 1.3</p> <p>1.6 See detailed answer to question 1.3: For persons obliged to take a civic integration programme, the obligation continues to exist as long as they have not fulfilled it.</p> <p>2.1 The Government of Flanders thinks “it is important that those new citizens can fully participate in society. Civic integration can help them to take up their role as citizen, parent, employee, entrepreneur, student, member of an association,…”</p> <p>2.2 The content of the programme is defined in the civic integration contract established between the beneficiary and the welcome office/programme counselor. The latter takes <u>maximum account of the work and family situation, the learning needs and questions</u> of the persons integrating. See also answer to question 2.3 &amp; 2.4</p> <p>2.3 There is a primary civic integration programme and a secondary civic integration programme: The <u>primary civic integration programme</u> consists of: (1) a social orientation course, which consists of an introduction to the Flemish and Belgian society, (2) a basic Dutch as second language course, (3) career orientation, which implies coaching in the search of employment or studies, and toward the provision in terms of culture and leisure activities and (4) programme counseling, which implies an individual counseling of the person integrating.</p> <p>During the <u>secondary programme</u>, persons integrating can shape the choice they made during the primary civic integration programme, that is to start working or to take up further education. The person integrating can, for instance, follow vocational training or entrepreneurship training. Moreover, he can enrol for 'Dutch as second language' follow-up courses and continue his studies. Unlike the primary programme, the secondary programme is not organized by the welcome office. Instead it is made available by the regular facilities.</p> <p>2.4 The “Social Orientation” training involves <u>60 teaching periods (hours)</u>.  The “Dutch as a second language” training involves <u>90 to 600 teaching periods</u>.  The “Career orientation” <u>varies (professional, educational, social…)</u></p> <p>2.5 The person integrating must attend at least 80% of all courses for each component of the training programme. The <u>programme counselor</u> (assigned to each person integrating from the very outset of the integration program) makes sure that the person integrating attends the training programme.</p> <p>2.6 Upon completion of the civic integration programme, the integrating person receives a <u>civic integration certificate</u>. Persons integrating who hold a civic integration certificate can directly join the secondary civic integration</p>
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			<p>programme.</p> <p>2.7 The Flemish government – Inburgering (+ partners)</p> <p>2.8 A whole <u>string of organizations</u> are closely involved in the integration programme. The adult education centers, elementary education centers and the university languages centers all offer the ‘Dutch as a second language’ training course. Local councils, OCMWs (public social welfare centers), the Agentschap voor Binnenlands Bestuur (Home Affairs Government Agency) and social housing organizations by Decree have been given the task to inform persons integrating of their right or their duty to integrate...</p> <p>2.9 A total of <u>eight welcome offices</u> are in place.</p> <p>2.10 The programme is fully supported by the <u>Flemish community</u>.</p> <p>3.1 Yes (see different levels in answer to question 3.2)</p> <p>3.2 People who have only had rudimentary prior education or those who are ‘slow learners’ are referred to a centre for elementary education. The standard training course involves <u>240 teaching periods</u>. People with a higher level of prior education or those who are fast learners are referred to an adult education centre, where they take a standard training course involving <u>120 teaching periods</u>. Persons integrating who are keen to embark on advanced education, and who comply with the admission requirements for higher education, can join a training course involving a maximum of <u>90 teaching periods</u>. For persons integrating who are illiterate or who have had only very rudimentary prior education, an NT2 programme involves <u>600 teaching periods</u>.</p> <p>3.3 Yes</p> <p><b><u>In the Walloon Region:</u></b></p> <p>1.1 <u>Yes</u>. Integration activities/initiatives are proposed by “Regional Integration Centres” and associations organizing “Local Initiatives for Social Development” in the Walloon Region. An “integration pathway” is in the process of being introduced (see background information above).</p> <p>1.2 Integration activities/initiatives are targeted at migrants <u>who already reside</u> in the Walloon Region (not before they enter the country).</p> <p>1.3 Currently migrants take part <u>voluntarily</u> in integration activities/initiatives in the Walloon Region. Therefore refusal to participate has no consequences so far.</p> <p>1.4 Newly arrived migrants are notified about the opportunity to take part in integration activities/initiatives</p>
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			<p><u>when registering their place of residence.</u></p> <p>1.5 There is so far no criteria that newly arrived migrants have to meet in order to participate in integration activities/initiatives. EU citizens can opt to participate.</p> <p>1.6 The period intended to be covered is: <u>+ 3 months residence – 3 years residence</u></p> <p>2.1 The aim is to <u>give newly arrived migrants basic information so that they can adjust to life</u> in the Walloon Region.</p> <p>2.2 Some integration activities/initiatives are the same for different groups of people, including workers, entrepreneurs, spouses (e.g. citizenship module – 30 teaching units). Others may vary from one situation to another (e.g. language learning, professional integration in light of social investigation). Moreover as diverse associations organize such activities, differences are likely to occur.</p> <p>2.3 <u>Different modules, including culture, history, legal framework...</u>are foreseen.</p> <p>2.4 The “Citizenship” Module involves <u>30 teaching units</u>. As to other components of the programme (language learning, professional integration...), they very much depend from one situation to another.</p> <p>2.5 Monitoring is made through the <u>social balance sheet</u>.</p> <p>2.6 Completion of the adaptation programme is proven by a <u>certificate of participation</u>.</p> <p>2.7 The State, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other service providers are all concerned.</p> <p>2.8 <u>Service providers</u> carry out the activities, mainly non-profit associations (ASBL), local associations, migrant associations, specialized social services, languages learning places.</p> <p>2.9 <u>Regional Integration Centres</u> are tasked to orientate and accompany newly arrived migrants in this process.</p> <p>2.10 <u>The public sector</u> of the Walloon Region funds such activities/initiatives. In addition to this, other contributions from the Impulse fund for the Migration policy (<u>FIPI</u>) and EU funds (<u>EIF, ERF</u>) are used.</p> <p>3.1 Language courses are part of the programme.</p> <p>3.2 The language learning process varies from one situation to another.</p> <p>3.3 The contents of the language programme are indeed <u>connected to Wallonia &amp; Belgium (culture, history...)</u>.</p>
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers</b>

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			<p><b>required</b></p> <p>1.1. Yes</p> <p>1.2. Yes:</p> <p>    1.2.1. No</p> <p>    1.2.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.3. No</p> <p>1.3. They are voluntary</p> <p>    1.3.1. N/A</p> <p>    1.3.2. N/A</p> <p>1.4. -</p> <p>1.5. What criteria do newly arrived migrants have to meet in order to participate in the adaptation programme? (age, type of living permit)</p> <p>    1.5.1. Type of residence permit,</p> <p>    1.5.2. N/A</p> <p>1.6. N/A</p> <p><b>2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</b></p> <p>2.1. Bulgaria applies such programmes/courses in order to help newly arrived migrants to integrate in the society;</p> <p>2.2. Adaptation programmes are the same for all participants.</p> <p>    2.2.1. -</p> <p>    2.2.2. -</p> <p>2.3. Culture, history and legal orientation;</p> <p>2.4. Different;</p> <p>2.5. How is the migrants' participation in the adaptation programme monitored? -</p> <p>2.6. Certificate;</p> <p>2.7. Non-governmental organisations, international organisations, etc. with the financial aid of the European Fund for the integration of third country nationals (EIF).</p> <p>2.8. Non-governmental, International organisations, etc. with the financial aid of the EIF.</p> <p>2.9. Internet, big city centres, etc.</p>
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			<p>2.10. These programmes are funded under the EIF (EU funding).</p> <p><b>3. Description of the language programme</b></p> <p>3.1. Yes</p> <p>3.2. Different</p> <p>3.3. -</p>
	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1.1 No</p> <p>1.2 - 1.6 N/A</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. <i>General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</i></p> <p>1.1. Yes.</p> <p>1.2. <i>If there is an adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants in Your country, is the adaptation programme performed:</i></p> <p>1.2.1. No.</p> <p>1.2.2. No.</p> <p>1.2.3. Pre-departure provision: on the basis of project “Next Stop: the Czech Republic”. This project offers an information “package” consisting of brochure, a documentary film on DVD, and a checklist (it shall help them check whether they fulfilled all their obligation under the law). The potential migrants can obtain this package at selected Czech embassies abroad (in English, Russian, Ukrainian and Vietnamese).</p> <p>Post-arrival support is realized by adaptation/integration courses “Welcome to the Czech Republic”. During this course, the immigrant will watch a short documentary and be given a comprehensive brochure summarising all important information as presented during the course.</p> <p>1.3. Voluntary.</p> <p>1.3.1. Not applicable</p> <p>1.3.2. Not applicable (no consequence).</p> <p>1.4. Upon receiving the living permit, newly arrived migrants are notified about the opportunity to take part in the adaptation programme. The information is given by regional Centers for support of integration of third country nationals (so called Integration Centers) and NGOs, through leaflets and newsletters.</p> <p>1.5. <i>What criteria do newly arrived migrants have to meet in order to participate in the adaptation programme? (age, type of living permit)</i></p> <p>1.5.1. Third-country nationals shall be adult in order that they can participate in the programme.</p>

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			<p>1.5.2. Not applicable</p> <p>1.6. No time period is required to complete the adaptation programme, but it is recommended that they pass it within 6 months from their entry.</p> <p>2. <i>Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</i></p> <p>2.1. To help immigrants to orientate themselves in the new environment, familiarise themselves with their rights and obligations, with local conditions and customs. Participants also get information about available public and social services.</p> <p>2.2. <i>Are the adaptation programmes the same for all participants, or are the contents of the programmes aimed at different groups of people?</i></p> <p>2.2.1. The programme is aimed at third country nationals who have newly arrived to the Czech Republic and who plan a long-term stay here.</p> <p>2.2.2. No.</p> <p>2.3. What kinds of modules comprise the adaptation programme? Culture, history, legal framework, country institutions, local conditions and customs, etc.</p> <p>2.4. The adaptation / information courses take 8 hours to pass.</p> <p>2.5. Not applicable (given that the programme is not compulsory).</p> <p>2.6. A certificate.</p> <p>2.7. The adaptation programme was developed by various NGOs in close cooperation with the Integration Centers, International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Ministry of Interior of the Czech Rep.</p> <p>2.8. NGOs and the Integration Centres</p> <p>2.9. Information about programmes are available through social networks, the media and websites, embassies, and organizations that hire or service third country nationals</p> <p>2.10. The programme is funded partly by the state (Ministry of Interior), and partly through European Union funds (European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals).</p> <p>3. <i>Description of the language programme</i></p> <p>3.1. No, but participants of courses receive contact details for Integration Centers, NGO and schools providing language courses of Czech language for foreigners. When applying for permanent residence as non-EU citizen, a mandatory requirement of the application is a Czech language exam certificate (CEFR Level A1)</p> <p>3.2. Not applicable.</p> <p>3.3. Not applicable.</p>
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	Denmark	Yes	
	Estonia	Yes	<p><b>1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</b></p> <p>1.1. Yes</p> <p>1.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.1. No</p> <p>    1.2.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.3. No</p> <p>1.3. Voluntary. Changes to the Aliens act will make participation in the adaptation programmes compulsory on 01.09.2013.</p> <p>    1.3.1. Not applicable</p> <p>    1.3.2. No consequence, because the adaptation programme is voluntary.</p> <p>1.4. Information is disseminated through informational pamphlets and newsletters through local authorities, the Police and Border Guard Board, embassies, and organizations that hire or service third country nationals. Additional advertising takes place through social networks, the media and websites, e-mails and on the premises, where the adaptation programmes take place.</p> <p>1.5. The participants have to be newly arrived migrants who are citizens of third countries and over 18 years of age (adults).</p> <p>    1.5.1. Newly arrived migrants who are citizens of third countries and over 18 years of age.</p> <p>    1.5.2. Not applicable.</p> <p>1.6. As the programme is voluntary at the moment, there is no period of time during which a newly arrived migrant is required to complete the adaptation programme.</p> <p><b>2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</b></p> <p>2.1. The aim of the adaptation programme is to offer a supportive environment for third-country nationals during their stay in Estonia and to help them settle in in Estonia.</p> <p>2.2. The adaptation programmes are the same for all participants.</p> <p>    2.2.1. The adaptation programmes are aimed at people from all professions and backgrounds.</p> <p>    2.2.2. No.</p> <p>2.3. The programme comprises of: 1. learning the Estonian language, 2. lectures and tours introducing the life,</p>

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			<p>culture and values of Estonian society, and 3. preparation for employment. The basic course introduces the history, geography, culture, life and society in Estonia, as well as the basic norms and values of Estonian society. As part of the basic course, knowledge of the country's current laws and the rights of residents can be acquired. Participants also learn about available public and social services and how to become employed.</p> <p>2.4. The volume of the basic course is 65 hours.</p> <p>2.5. Participants have to confirm their participation with a registration form, which reflects their identification number and nationality.</p> <p>2.6. Upon successful completion of the adaptation programme, all participants receive a corresponding certificate. At the end of the language programme (A2, B1), participants take part in the national level exam and receive the appropriate certification.</p> <p>2.7. The adaptation programme was created by a university.</p> <p>2.8. The adaptation programme is carried out by non-governmental organisations and is project-based.</p> <p>2.9. The adaptation programme takes place in a single location in Tallinn. The materials for the courses are available online for free.</p> <p>2.10. The programme is funded partly by the state (Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Culture), and partly through European Union funds (European Social Fund, European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals).</p> <p><b>3. Description of the language programme</b></p> <p>3.1. Yes, A2. For those who wish to apply for long-term residence in Estonia, further possibilities will be offered to learn the Estonian language at B1 level. Further language learning is offered in the form of a language club. The language club supports each student according to their individual language abilities, thereby creating a friendly environment in which people with different needs and abilities can feel equally secure.</p> <p>3.2. The language course consists of 364 hours of basic Estonian education aimed at the desired initial language level (A2), which should provide learners the opportunity to participate in the day-to-day life of Estonia as well as in the labour market.</p> <p>3.3. The language programme touches several aspects of Estonian life such as culture and history, society, institutional framework, socio-economic factors, norms, values and cultural life.</p>
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+	Finland	Yes	<p><b>1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</b></p> <p>1.1. Yes</p> <p>1.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.1. No</p> <p>    1.2.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.3. No</p> <p>1.3. The program is not in course format, and while non-participation is possible, not doing so may affect social security benefits received by the migrant. The integration program begins with an initial assessment of the immigrant’s situation. If deemed necessary during the initial assessment, the next step is making a personal integration plan with the immigrant outlining which integrative activities the immigrant will participate in. Unemployed immigrants always have a right to a personal integration plan, but in some cases the initial assessment may lead to the conclusion that no personal integration plan is needed.</p> <p>    1.3.1. Voluntary. The integration programme aims to reach all immigrants without specific restrictions with a focus on immigrants registered as unemployed job seekers.</p> <p>    1.3.2. The immigrant participating in the tasks outlined in his/her personal integration plan will receive full financial assistance for unemployed immigrants or social benefits. A condition of getting full financial assistance for unemployed immigrants is participation in the integration measures outlined in the personal integration plan. An immigrant who does not perform the responsibilities outlined in the plan, may get a reduction to financial benefits, or may receive a waiting period before beginning to receive financial benefits.</p> <p>1.4. All new immigrants are granted an information package about living in Finland, including information on integration upon receiving their residence permit, residence card, registering their right of residence or registering their place of residence and basic data in the population information system. Information is also available via different authorities and online.</p> <p>1.5. All immigrants have a right to receive basic information regarding Finland once they have received a residence permit or upon registering their right of residence. No distinction is made in case of specific groups.</p> <p>    1.5.1. As above.</p> <p>    1.5.2. As above.</p>
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			<p>1.6. The integration programme is based on personal integration plans. As such, the length of time spent on integration activities will vary according to the individual. The maximum time of participation in integration is 3 years counting from the date on which the first personal integration plan is signed by the immigrant. In special cases, this may be prolonged to 5 years. The first personal integration plan should also be drawn up within the first three years of the immigrant receiving his/her first residence permit, residence card or registering his/her right of residence.</p> <p><b>2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</b></p> <p>2.1. The integration program is based on an existing government resolution. The primary aim of the integration program is to increase participation of immigrants, interaction between different population groups and support of good ethnic relations. Specific focus has been placed on supporting the employment of immigrants and supporting immigrant families including youth and children.</p> <p>2.2. As the integration programme is based on the creation of a personal integration plan, the content will vary according to the needs of the immigrant in question. The content of the plan may also vary according to which kinds of integrative measures and services are offered by the municipality of residence of the immigrant.</p> <p>2.2.1. The integration programme has a focus on advancing the employment opportunities of immigrants. Another important focus is supporting the immigrant in developing their language skills and proficiency level in one of the official languages of Finland enough for employment and participation in Finnish society.</p> <p>2.2.2. The integration program is mainly meant for immigrants past the age of compulsory education in Finland.</p> <p>2.3. No specific modules exist; the educational material may include language studies in one of the two official languages of Finland, language studies in the immigrant's native tongue, basic literacy studies, education about Finnish society, culture and the rights and duties of citizens and studies complementing basic studies. The studies may also include career planning, further education aiming to increase chances of employment or studies aiming for the recognition of foreign degrees or qualifications in Finland. Education can also include self-initiated studies if approved as a part of the personal integration plan. Children will attend a preparatory class for one year, after which they will participate in Finnish education with some adjustments to language studies and the subject of religion.</p>
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			<p>2.4. No hourly requirements exist as the time is dependent on the contents of the personal integration plan. However, there is a maximum of 60 study credits that can be included in a personal integration plan.</p> <p>2.5. Progress/participation in the personal integration plan is monitored by either municipalities or the Employment and Economic Development Offices.</p> <p>2.6. Certificates are issued for complete study programmes or degree programmes included in the personal integration plan. No certification exists for completing the entire integration programme.</p> <p>2.7. The entirety of the integration programme is the responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The responsibility for language education during integration lies with the Ministry of Education and Culture.</p> <p>2.8. The integration programme is carried out by various authorities/government institutions, such as municipalities, ELY Centres, Employment and Economic Development Offices, NGOs, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Ministry of Education and Culture.</p> <p>2.9. Locally, the integration programme is the responsibility of either municipalities or the Employment and Economic Development offices, with cooperation between these authorities. A personal integration plan may be drawn up by either of these once the immigrant has had an initial assessment, and once the immigrant's municipality has been registered by a local register office and once Kela has decided the immigrant has a right to Finnish social security.</p> <p>2.10. The adaptation programme is funded by the state, either to the institutions involved or by supporting municipalities. Additional funding comes from European Union funds.</p> <p><b>3. Description of the language programme</b></p> <p>3.1. According to the integration law and the integration goals of the Ministry of Education, the objective in terms of language education during integration is ensuring that immigrants reach a functional skill level in one of the official languages of Finland. The immigrant should reach level B1.1, or basic functionality on the language skills descriptive scale, compliant with CERF levels (Kielitaidon tasojen kuvausasteikko).</p> <p>3.2. Language studies during integration consist of 30-40 study credits worth of courses in Finnish or Swedish language and communication skills.</p> <p>The aim of language studies is to provide the immigrant with the opportunity to function as an equal member of Finnish society. As courses are offered by a number of different institutions, the content will vary. Finnish culture and society is taught separately, and while these subjects may come up in language classes, the</p>
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			primary focus is on language studies.
	<b>France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1.</p> <p>1.1. Yes. In France, beneficiaries of the Integration and Reception Contract (<i>Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration</i>) have to attend training sessions (French, civics and life in France).</p> <p>1.2.</p> <p>1.2.1. Yes, but only for some categories (spouses of French nationals or within the framework of the family reunification procedure).</p> <p>1.2.2. Yes. It concerns newly-arrived migrants wishing to settle permanently in France.</p> <p>1.2.3. No.</p> <p>1.3. It is mandatory.</p> <p>1.3.1. Foreigners who are exempted from signing the CAI, and thus from joining the courses, are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ill foreigners who hold a “private and family life” residence permit.</li> <li>- foreigners who studied in a French high-school abroad for at least three years;</li> <li>- foreigners who studied at the university in France for at least one year;</li> <li>- foreigners aged between 16 to 18 years old, born and living in France, who fulfill the conditions for obtaining French nationality and a residence permit;</li> <li>- foreigners who hold an "EU Blue Card", their spouse and children;</li> <li>- foreigners who hold a “temporary worker” temporary residence permit, an “employee on assignment” temporary residence permit, or a “seasonal worker” temporary residence permit;</li> <li>- foreigners who hold a “skills and talents” residence permit</li> </ul> <p>All foreigners who do not intend to settle permanently in France are exempted from signing the CAI, and especially students.</p> <p>Some CAI beneficiaries may also be exempted from the French courses included in the CAI. If his/her level of language is good enough, the French Office for Immigration and Integration (Office Français de l’immigration et de l’intégration = OFII) provides him/her a ministerial certificate of exemption from language training.</p> <p>1.3.2. If the foreigner does not attend the training sessions without valid reasons, the prefect might suspend the</p>

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<p>CAI, refuse to renew his/her residence permit or to grant him/her a resident card (valid for 10 years).</p> <p>1.4. During their first visit at the French Office for Immigration and Integration, newly arrived migrants sign the Integration and Reception Contract and are informed about the training sessions.</p> <p>1.5.</p> <p>1.5.1. Newly-arrived foreigners from outside the European Union (over the age of 18) who have been granted residence in France for the first time or following regularisation, and who wish to settle in France are required to sign the Reception and Integration Contract. It concerns in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- beneficiaries of family reunification;</li> <li>- family members of a French citizen;</li> <li>- refugees and their family members;</li> <li>- stateless persons and their family members who wish to settle in France, with the exception of asylum seekers.</li> </ul> <p>1.5.2. Not applicable.</p> <p>1.6. The Integration and Reception Contract is concluded for a period of one year. The contract might be renewed if training has been postponed for a valid reason.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>2.1. The Integration and Reception Contract aims at facilitating the integration of foreigners into French society, in particular through the learning of French. The objective of the training sessions is also to present the values and institutions of the French Republic, the organisation and the functioning of the State and local communities. It should provide migrants with a better understanding of their rights and duties within the French community.</p> <p>2.2. The programmes are the same for all participants, except for the French language training which depends on the level of the foreigner.</p> <p>2.2.1. See above.</p> <p>2.2.2. No.</p> <p>2.3. The programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- French language training (if needed);</li> <li>- Civics training;</li> <li>- A training session on the organisation and functioning of the French public services, as well as practical information on life in France.</li> </ul> <p>2.4. - French language training: it depends on the level of the foreigners (for a maximum of 400 hours);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civics training: one-day training session;</li> </ul>
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			<p>- Training session on the organisation and functioning of the French public services, as well as practical information on life in France: 6 hours.</p> <p>2.5 At the end of the training session, a completion certificate is issued by the French Office for Immigration and Integration, based on the information provided by the centre which carried out the training session.</p> <p>2.6. See 2.5.</p> <p>2.7. The training session is organised by the OFII.</p> <p>2.8. The training session is carried out by a training centre, depending on the place of residence of the foreigner.</p> <p>2.9. See 1.4 and 2.8</p> <p>2.10. It is stately funded. The OFII, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Interior, funds the training sessions.</p> <p>3. 3.1. Yes. Its duration depends on the level of the foreigner, who have to take a French level test during his/her first visit at the OFII. The French language course leads to the Initial Diploma in French language (Diplôme initial de langue française = DILF).</p> <p>3.2. See 2.4 3.3. See 2.4</p>
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</b></p> <p><b>1.1.</b> Yes (Integration Courses, ESF-BAMF-Programme (focusing on integration into the labour market), Resettlement-Programme with Pre-Departure Courses and courses for cultural orientation and basic German at the reception centre in Germany)</p> <p><b>1.2.</b></p> <p><b>1.2.1</b> No (but see 1.2.3)</p> <p><b>1.2.2</b> Yes (Integration Courses, ESF-BAMF-Programme)</p> <p><b>1.2.3</b> Yes (ESF-BAMF-Programme, Resettlement-Programme)</p> <p><b>1.3.</b></p> <p><b>1.3.1</b> The participation in an <u>Integration Course</u> can be made mandatory by local aliens authorities if persons are not able to communicate in German (below level A1) or if a person needs special assistance (e.g. single parents). Also Social Welfare Offices can obligate a person to participate if he/she receives social benefits. The individual situation is taken into account.</p> <p>The participation in an <u>ESF-BAMF-Course</u> can be made mandatory in a contract between the Social Welfare Office and a client with individually compiled measures for the integration into the labour market.</p>

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			<p>Participants in the <u>Resettlement Programme</u> are entitled by law to participate in an Integration Course after their arrival in Germany. Their participation can be made mandatory as well.</p> <p><b>1.3.2</b> If the local aliens authority obligates a person to participate in an <u>Integration Course</u> and he/she does not do so, there is a possibility to refuse the renewal of a residence permit. Generally long-term residence permits can only be issued if the migrant proves knowledge of the German language (B1) and knowledge equivalent to the contents of the orientation course. If the Social Welfare Office obligates a person, not participating can particularly result in a reduction of social benefits.</p> <p><b>1.4.</b> Local Aliens Authorities, Social Welfare Offices, Counselling Services and Course Providers advise migrants on possible integration measures including <u>Integration courses and ESF-BAMF-Courses</u>. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees additionally provides extensive information in several languages on its webpage. Persons participating in the <u>Resettlement-Programme</u> (or other humanitarian programmes) are informed about integration measures during the selection procedure, the pre-departure courses and during the stay in the reception centre Friedland in Germany.</p> <p><b>1.5.</b></p> <p><b>1.5.1</b> Every migrant can be allowed to participate in an <u>Integration Course</u> by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees if he/she is living in Germany legally and permanently. In addition several groups are legally entitled to participate in the courses, particularly labour migrants, family members, refugees, permanent EC residents and participants in the Resettlement-Programme (§ 44 Residence Act). Migrants can participate in <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> if they have an assured residence status, their German-language skills are not yet adequate to access the primary labour market, if they receive welfare benefits or are looking for work and if they have fulfilled their obligation to attend school. There is also a possibility to participate for persons with a temporary suspension of removal and asylum seekers with at least limited access to the labour market.</p> <p><b>1.5.2</b> EU Citizens and their family members are allowed to participate in <u>Integration Courses</u> if courses are available. Also EU Citizens can participate in <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> if they meet the programme's requirements for access.</p> <p><b>1.6.</b> Persons who are obliged to participate in an Integration Course have to complete the course within two years or within an individually contracted adequate period of time.</p>
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			<p><b>2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</b></p> <p><b>2.1.</b> Considering the negative demographic developments and the need for highly-qualified workers Germany decided to become more attractive for skilled migration and implemented a completely new Residence Act in 2005. Integration and the active participation in social life are now promoted and supported by the Federal Government. The <u>Integration Courses</u> ensure a nationwide reliable basis of integration for every migrant. It fosters the essential learning of the German language and also provides information on rights and duties, culture, history and living conditions in Germany.</p> <p>The <u>ESF-BAMF-Programme</u> is part of the National Programme for the European Social Fund and specifically supports the integration into the labour market.</p> <p><b>2.2.</b></p> <p><b>2.2.1</b> The <u>Integration Course</u> is a basic offer and therefore aimed at all migrants. There are special courses particularly for illiterates, parents/women, and young adults. Also there are catch-up courses and intensive courses.</p> <p>The <u>ESF-BAMF-Programme</u> aims at migrants seeking work or already being employed (only) and offers work-related language courses on different levels.</p> <p>The adaption programme for the <u>Resettlement-Programme</u> as a first-step-programme before the Integration Courses is not differentiated in specific groups.</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> see 2.2.1</p> <p><b>2.3.</b> The <u>Integration Course</u> consists of a language course and an orientation course. During the orientation course participants will get information on the German legal system, history and culture, rights and obligations in Germany, ways of co-existing in society and important values in German society, e.g. freedom of worship, tolerance and equal rights.</p> <p><u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> consist of business-related German lessons, specialist teachings, internships / work placements and visits.</p> <p>Pre-Departure Courses (Resettlement-Programme) in the country of stay convey a first cultural orientation, first knowledge of the German language and some basic knowledge of society, economics and culture. After the arrival during the 14-day stay at the reception centre these topics are repeated and reinforced, also in courses for cultural orientation and basic German, including for example: structure of the government, mobility, health care system, education, work, contact with authorities or possible integration measures.</p>
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			<p><b>2.4.</b> The <u>Integration Course</u> consists of 600 teaching units language course (900 in special courses) and 60 teaching hours orientation course.  <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> have up to 730 teaching units in total and last for six months full-time or up to twelve months part-time.  <u>Resettlement-Programme</u>: Pre-Departure Courses consist of up to 80 hours language course and a 4-days event on cultural orientation. The courses in the reception centre in Germany consist of five days language course (at least twenty hours) and five days orientation course (at least ten hours).</p> <p><b>2.5.</b> During <u>Integration Courses</u> participants should obtain language level B1. This is tested with a graded written and oral language examination, the German Test for Immigrants (“DTZ”). The subjects of the orientation course are covered by the Orientation Course Test with a total of 25 multiple-choice questions. If participants pass both tests (language test at level B1) they receive the Integration Course Certificate (“Zertifikat Integrationskurs”). The Certificate makes it possible to be naturalized after seven years instead of eight years.  In <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> each teacher is responsible for a documented evaluation of the learning process for every participant. Tests can be taken (up to level C2) but are not mandatory.  Participants of the Pre-Departure Courses and of the courses at the reception centre in the <u>Resettlement-Programme</u> generally receive a confirmation of participation.</p> <p><b>2.6.</b> see 2.5</p> <p><b>2.7.</b> All three Programmes are run by the Federal Government. School aged children and young adults are excepted from the Programmes in Germany because of the Federal States’ responsibility in the field of education.</p> <p><b>2.8.</b> The <u>Integration Courses</u> and the <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> are carried out by private or state-run organizations under the supervision of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.  In the <u>Resettlement-Programme</u> Pre-Departure Courses are run by private providers or IOM under the supervision of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. The courses in the reception centre are run by private providers under the supervision of the reception centre and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.</p> <p><b>2.9.</b> There are currently 1,324 providers for <u>Integration Courses</u> and 122 providers for the <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> (crossovers possible) with approved locations all over Germany.  The Pre-Integration-Courses (first step) for the <u>Resettlement-Programme</u> are organized at - or close to - the actual living place of the participants (e.g. refugee camps). After the arrival continuing courses (second step) are organized</p>
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			<p>at the reception centre.</p> <p><b>2.10.</b> The integration courses are funded by the Federal Government with 2.94 Euro per teaching unit and participant. Participants are expected to take a share of 1.20 Euro if possible. Some groups are excepted of a financial contribution by law (e.g. late repatriates).  <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> are financed by the European Social Fund. National public or private co-funding is required. The Pre-Integration-Courses and the courses in the reception centre for the <u>Resettlement Programme</u> are financed by the Federal Government. When there are corresponding EU-Programmes the Resettlement-Programme and other humanitarian actions can be co-funded by them.</p> <p><b>3. Description of the language programme</b></p> <p><b>3.1.</b> see 2.4  <b>3.2.</b> see 2.4  <b>3.3.</b> The language course of the <u>Integration Course</u> covers important aspects of everyday life in Germany, such as housing, work and career, education, shopping, leisure time, social interaction or media and media use. Specific country-related knowledge is part of the orientation course.  The contents of the language course of the <u>ESF-BAMF-Courses</u> are related to the participant's future employment or individual work environment (for participants who are in an employment relationship).  For the <u>Resettlement Programme</u>: Yes, see 2.3</p>
	<b>Greece</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>No, in Hungary there isn't a complex adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants. However due to the amendment of the Asylum Act in 2013 – with the purpose of legislative harmonisation – the possibility of an integration contract will be launched from 1. January 2014 for refugees and for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. The elaboration of the implementation rules are still in progress. The asylum authority will enter into an integration contract based on the wish of the person and in case of need. The asylum authority shall grant support via family assistant services that also will provide the services specified in the contract. An almoner will help in the social integration of the person. The asylum authority will monitor the accomplishment of the duties. (Summary of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum 2. §. n) on integration contract)</p>
	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	1.1 No

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			<p>1.2 - 1.6 N/A</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>In Italy no adaptation courses are envisaged for newly arrived migrants. However, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 179 of 14 September 2011, any foreigner aged over 16 entering the country for the first time, who applies for a residence permit for no less than 1 year, is bound to sign a 2 years “Integration Agreement”. This agreement, which regulates the so-called “Point-based Permit of Stay”, consists in a commitment, by the foreigner, to learn the Italian language, at least at the Level A of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages; to have sufficient knowledge of the Italian culture and civic life, especially with regard to healthcare, schooling, social services, labor market and fiscal obligations; to abide by the duty to educate his/her children; to learn the organization of the Administration. Credits may be acquired or lost by the foreigner, according to his/her activities and behavior: for instance, credits may be obtained by demonstrating certain knowledge of Italian language or activities (like, for instance, vocational trainings, etc.). Within this context, Italian language courses are provided that fall under the educational offer of the Ministry of Education, University and Research., whereas language tests and courses of civic culture and civic life in Italy are covered by the Ministry of Interior funds, including the financial contribution that foreigners pay for obtaining a residence permit</p>
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Latvia does not have any adaptation programs for immigrants. The only programs/courses/counselling services are provided on ad-hoc basis within the framework of EU Third-country national’s integration fund, but these measures are not available all the time and in all the territory of Latvia, but are rather sporadic and unsystematic.</p>
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Lithuania does not have such adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants on a State level. However some integration measures are provided by NGOs.</p> <p>Third country nationals who apply for a permanent residence permit or citizenship are obligated to take a national language and fundamentals of the Constitution exam</p>
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1.1. Yes. In Luxembourg the Welcome and Integration Contract (Contrat d’accueil et d’intégration, or CAI) is opened to EU citizens and third-country nationals.</p> <p>1.2.</p>

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<p>1.2.1. No.</p> <p>1.2.2. Yes.</p> <p>1.2.3. No.</p> <p>1.3. The Welcome and Integration Contract is voluntary.</p> <p>1.3.1. N/A. There are no exceptions because the programme is voluntary.</p> <p>1.3.2. There are no financial penalties, or of revoking the residence permit. However, if the signatory of the contract does not successfully complete the programme without a legitimate reason recognized as such by the OLAI (i.e. health issues or work related issues, etc.) cannot benefit of a second contract (article 23 par. 2 of the grand-ducal regulation of 2 September 2011).</p> <p>Some advantages are attached to the respect of the contract for example an exemption from one of the mandatory citizenship training courses for the acquisition of Luxembourg nationality and an acknowledgement towards a long-term residence permit</p> <p>1.4. As the CAI is voluntary, the information about it is on the official information website of the Luxemburgish government (<a href="http://www.guichet.public.lu">www.guichet.public.lu</a>) and on the website of the Luxemburgish Welcome and Reception Agency (OLAI). Information is also provided by the communes and by foreigner associations.</p> <p>1.5.</p> <p>1.5.1. The CAI is offered to any foreigner, EU-citizen or Third country national, of at least 16 years of age who resides legally on the territory of Luxembourg and wishes to remain on a permanent basis. It targets the new arrivals as well as at people who have been living in Luxembourg for many years.</p> <p>1.5.2. The age and residence conditions are the same for EU nationals and Third country nationals.</p> <p>1.6. The CAI is concluded for a maximal duration of two years (art. 4 of the grand-ducal regulation of 2 September 2011). The performance of the signatory is evaluated by the OLAI after two years (art. 22 of the grand-ducal regulation).</p> <p>2.</p> <p>2.1. The general aim is the integration of the target population in the Luxemburgish society.</p> <p>2.2. The CAI is the same for all participants in the programme. The only thing that can change is the language courses the applicant wants to follow because there are offers in Luxemburgish, German and French, which are the three administrative languages of the country.</p>
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		<p>2.2.1. The adaptation programmes address the diversity of all foreigners in Luxembourg. There are special courses for illiterate persons. For certain courses, a working language adapted to a specific public is used (i.e. French is used as a working language in German courses, Portuguese and English as working languages in a French course, German or French as working languages in Luxemburgish courses) An administrative meeting with the candidate to the CAI is held to determine the linguistic skill of the candidate and to orient him/her in the language training that is better adapted to his/her personal/professional needs.</p> <p>2.2.2. No. The only adaptations are mentioned on 2.2.1.</p> <p>2.3. <b>Languages:</b> It aims to enable the signatory of the CAI to reach at least Basic User Level A.1.1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages in one or more of the three administrative languages of Luxembourg – i.e. Luxemburgish, French, or German. <b>Orientation course:</b> It provides information on daily life in Luxembourg during an orientation day. <b>Citizenship course:</b> The citizenship training course aims to provide insight on integration and on the basic conditions of a harmonious cohabitation in a plural Luxembourg as well as on the history of Luxembourg, its political organisation, and its mores and customs.</p> <p>2.4. Language: 60 hours. If the candidate reaches and approved the introductory level A.1.1 either in Luxemburgish, French or German, he/she can, in accordance with his/her personal/professional needs develop his/her competences in one of the languages in which he/she had approved the introductory level A.1.1. Orientation day: 4 hours. Citizenship training course: 6 hours.</p> <p>2.5. There is a verification of the performance of the signatory at the end of the contract (2 years) made by the OLAI. (See 1.6.). It is important to mention that the student must sign an attendance list every time s/he assists to a course (language, orientation or citizenship course).</p> <p>2.6. The courses are proven by a certificate and introduced in a database. The language skills acquired at the end of a course are assessed through a descriptive bilan of competences issued by the training organization.</p> <p>2.7. The CAI is managed by the OLAI / Ministry of Family and Integration.</p> <p>2.8. Language courses and citizenship training course 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 organization of the orientation day is covered by the Luxembourg Welcome and Integration Agency (OLAI) / Ministry of Family and Integration.</p>
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			<p>2.9. The signatory will receive the language courses where the contracted providers have their physical installations and the orientation and citizenship courses in the place where the OLAI organises them (throughout the country). Information on the CAI are available at Luxembourg Welcome and Integration Agency (OLAI) (in the capital).</p> <p>2.10. The program is stately funded. The participation at the orientation day and the citizenship training are free of charge. The linguistic courses are at reduced rates (at the moment the price for the person who signs the CAI is 10 euros per course). This represents between 2 and 5% of the regular price.</p> <p>3</p> <p>3.1. Yes. A.1.1. If the candidate reaches and approved the introductive level A.1.1 either in Luxemburgish, French or German, he/she can, in accordance with his/her personal/professional needs develop his/her competences in one of the languages in which he/she had approved the introductory level A.1.1.</p> <p>3.2. Between 30 and 180 hours depending on the learning abilities and the frequency of the chosen courses.</p> <p>3.3. No. The courses are only on the three official languages of the country.</p>
	Malta	Yes	
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. <b>General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</b></p> <p>1.1. Yes</p> <p>1.2. Yes.</p> <p>    1.2.1. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.2. Yes</p> <p>    1.2.3. Yes</p> <p>1.3. There is an obligation to pass an exam abroad and one in the Netherlands. There is no obligation to join courses (preparation is own responsibility for candidates).</p> <p>    1.3.1. Yes, there are medical and ‘knowledge of the language’ exemptions and exemptions for hardship reasons.</p> <p>    1.3.2. Abroad: passing the exam is a condition for obtaining a visa. In the Netherlands: culpable not passing the exam within 3 years of stay can lead to not extending the visa or when this is not compatible with the ECHR in the individual case a financial penalty.</p>

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			<p>1.4. Abroad: the exam is one of the conditions to be able to apply for a visa for family / marriage related migration. In the Netherlands: migrants have to make an appointment with the immigration and nationalization service. There the immigrants get the information about the obligation to learn Dutch.</p> <p>1.5. When immigrants pass the exam abroad they get a temporary residence permit. The immigrants from outside Europe and from 16 till 65 have to participate in the adaptation programme.</p> <p>1.5.1. Abroad: Only family migrants who came after the first of January 2007 from third countries are obliged in the Netherlands.</p> <p>1.5.2. They are not obliged but they get an advice to participate the adaptation programme.</p> <p>1.6. Abroad: no. In the Netherlands: 3 years after arrival.</p> <p><b>2. Description of the adaptation programme – short answers required</b></p> <p>2.1. Abroad: to facilitate the migrants in their first step in integration and society. In the Netherlands it is obliged to reach level A2 and knowledge of the society so that the migrants can participate.</p> <p>2.2. Abroad: yes. In the Netherlands there are 3 possibilities; the civic integration exam level A2 and the languages exams on level B1 and B2.</p> <p>2.2.1. Abroad: Family migrants. In the Netherlands family migrants, asylum entitled people and people who are not obliged.</p> <p>2.2.2. Abroad: no. In the Netherlands the civics integration program is for lower educated people and the languages programs are for middle and higher educated people.</p> <p>2.3. Abroad: reading, speaking and culture. In The Netherlands the civic integration program consists of reading, listening, speaking and writing, and knowledge of the society. The languages programs have no knowledge of the society.</p> <p>2.4. Abroad: preparation for the exam is the own responsibility of the candidate. Individual characteristics determine the individual preparation time. The Netherlands: the same.</p> <p>2.5. In the Netherlands there is no monitoring, because it is the own responsibility of the migrants: actual participation in the adaption programme is not monitored. There is no obligation to join courses (preparation is the own responsibility for candidates).</p> <p>2.6. Abroad: via a disposal. The Netherlands: people get a certificate.</p> <p>2.7. Abroad: the state and companies make the exam. The Netherlands: the state and companies make the exam.</p>
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			<p>2.8. Abroad: candidates make the exam at the Dutch embassy in the country of origin. In the Netherlands the state.</p> <p>2.9. Abroad: own responsibility (there are private companies who give preparation courses, there is an official preparation package facilitated by the state, and there is a company, starting costs facilitated by the state, that provides individual help via phone, mail or internet. In the Netherlands people have their own responsibility. There are a lot of private companies who give preparation courses. There are programs via Internet and there are programs on the educational television.</p> <p>2.10. Abroad: the state and the migrants (preparation and exam costs). The same in the Netherlands.</p> <p><b>3. Description of the language programme</b></p> <p>3.1. Abroad: Yes, A1. In the Netherlands the level is A2 or B1 or B2.</p> <p>3.2. Abroad: not applicable. It is different for people in the Netherlands.</p> <p>3.3. No, there is no relation.</p>
	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Portugal does not have an adaptation programme. Instead Portugal has developed an Integration Plan focused on immigrants in several dimensions as health, education, housing, employment, social security, justice, citizenship and other issues.
	<b>Romania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No. There are no adaptation programmes for newly arrived migrants in the Slovak Republic. There are few language courses or courses of social and cultural orientation provided for migrants (not only newly arrived) organised by NGOs or international organisations, mostly financed from the European funds, thus being project based. These courses are voluntary and do not represent any condition for receiving the residence permit
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Sweden has no adaptation programmes.</b></p> <p>In Sweden all immigrants are offered to attend “Swedish for immigrants”. Swedish tuition for immigrants forms part of the public adult education system in Sweden. The purpose of the scheme is to provide learners</p>

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			with basic Swedish language skills. Municipalities are required to offer Swedish language instruction to all adult immigrants who lack basic Swedish language skills. This education is voluntary and free of charge.
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>1.1 - NO</b>  <b>2 – N/A</b>  <b>3- N/A</b></p> <p>The UK does not have an adaptation programme for new migrants; with the exception of the 12-month resettlement support package provided under the Gateway Protection Programme – the UK’s quota scheme to assist refugees identified by UNHCR as highly vulnerable. Up to 750 successful applicants per year are brought to the United Kingdom, where they are resettled by the participating local authorities. During each refugee's first year, the Home Office funds the local authority to provide accommodation, benefits and access to health and education services. Funding for 12 months of integration casework support is also provided.</p> <p>A paper published by the Communities and Local Government sets out an approach on creating an integrated society, with emphasis on migrants taking responsibility to integrate into the British society and on local level provision of resources to migrants. Please find further details here  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-conditions-for-a-more-integrated-society">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-conditions-for-a-more-integrated-society</a></p> <p>Those wanting to settle permanently in the UK or to become British Citizens are required to demonstrate their knowledge of language and life in the UK. The requirement is changing in October 2013. From October, applicants will be required to pass a ‘Life in the UK test’ which covers their knowledge of living in the UK and also produce evidence that they have English speaking and listening skills at ESOL entry level 3.</p>
	<b>Norway</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. General requirements of the adaptation programme for newly arrived migrants – short answers required</p> <p>1.1. Is there an adaptation program for newly arrived migrants in your respective country? (Yes/No)  Yes, In Norway the program is called The Introductory program and is regulated by law, The Introductory Act  <a href="http://www.ub.uio.no/ujur/ulovdata/lov-20030704-080-eng.pdf">http://www.ub.uio.no/ujur/ulovdata/lov-20030704-080-eng.pdf</a></p> <p>For facts about immigration and integration in Norway:  <a href="http://www.imdi.no/Documents/BrosjyrerHefterHaandbok/iFACTS2012.pdf">http://www.imdi.no/Documents/BrosjyrerHefterHaandbok/iFACTS2012.pdf</a></p> <p>1.2. If there is an adaptation program for newly arrived migrants in Your country, is the adaptation program performed:  1.2.1. Before entering the country of destination (Yes/No)  No, but we provide a Cultural Orientation Program for UN refugees before entering.</p>

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			<p>1.2.2. While residing in the country of destination (Yes/No) Yes.</p> <p>1.2.3. Partially before entering and partially while residing in the country of origin? No</p> <p>1.3. Is there an obligation to join the courses or are they voluntary? The target group has the right and obligation to participate in program.</p> <p>1.3.1. If mandatory, are there any conditions, according to which a newly arrived migrant is exempt from the requirement to take part in the adaptation program? (health reasons, the migrant has previously studied in the country of destination) Yes, health reasons, age over 55 years and persons not in need of basic qualifications.</p> <p>1.3.2. What are the consequences, if a newly arrived migrant does not participate or does not successfully complete the adaptation programme? (financial penalty, annulment of the living permit, no consequence) Financial penalty. Reduction in the individual benefit linked to registered attendance in the program. No consequences for residence permit.</p> <p>1.4. How are newly arrived migrants notified about the opportunity/obligation to take part in the adaptation programme? (when a person applies for a living permit, upon receiving the living permit, upon registering place of residence in the country of destination) General info upon receiving residence permit from the Immigration Authorities and from the municipality linked to the resettlement process.</p> <p>1.5. What criteria do newly arrived migrants have to meet in order to participate in the adaptation program? (age, type of living permit) The target group comprises people between 18 and 55 years of age who need basic qualification and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have been granted asylum and thus refugee status</li> <li>• Are resettlement refugees</li> <li>• Have been granted residence on humanitarian grounds after applying for asylum</li> <li>• Family immigrants with the groups mentioned above</li> <li>• Persons who after a breakup of a relationship have been granted a residence permit on an independent basis due to abuse in the relationship (from 1 July 2011)</li> </ul> <p>1.5.1. Third-country nationals? Only as part of the target group specified above</p>
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		<p>1.5.2. EU citizens? No, only if also defined as part of the target group specified above. Measures provided to EU citizens and their family members, see <a href="http://www.nyinorge.no/en/">http://www.nyinorge.no/en/</a></p> <p>1.6. Is there a period of time, during which a newly arrived migrant is required to complete the adaptation program? (i.e. one year after issuance of the living permit). The program lasts for up to two years after resettlement. In specific cases, and based on individual needs, the program can be prolonged for up to three years. The program ends if the person gets work or join full time studies.</p> <p>2. Description of the adaptation program – short answers required The focus is on language tuition, work practice and social orientation. The program consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian language tuition;</li> <li>• Measures to attain skills for labour market entry;</li> <li>• Career guidance;</li> <li>• Measures to continue education;</li> <li>• Social studies in the immigrant's native language (when feasible).</li> <li>• Introduction benefit. Economical support linked to participation in the program. The benefit comes to twice the basic amount of the national insurance on an annual basis. Participants under 25 years of age receive two thirds of the benefit. The benefit is taxable.</li> </ul> <p>2.1. Why has your respective country decided to implement adaptation programmes? (to help newly arrived migrants adjust, to give basic information to newly arrived migrants) The aim is to improve the opportunity for newly arrived immigrants to participate in working life and society and to strengthen their financial independence. The aim is to give each participant basic skills in the Norwegian language, basic insight into Norwegian society and to prepare him or her for employment or education. Read more about Norwegian language tuition and introduction programme: <a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/bld/topics/integration-and-diversity/norwegian-language-tuition-and-introduct.html?id=670151">http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/bld/topics/integration-and-diversity/norwegian-language-tuition-and-introduct.html?id=670151</a></p> <p>2.2. Are the adaptation programmes the same for all participants, or are the contents of the programmes aimed at different groups of people?</p>
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		<p>An overarching principle is to offer a program which matches the participant's background, work experience and qualifications. The municipality and the immigrant develop an individual integration plan.</p> <p>2.2.1. At what groups of people are the adaptation programmes aimed at? (workers, entrepreneurs, students, scientists, teachers, spouses, children) See point 1.5 and 2.2</p> <p>2.2.2. Are there different adaptation programmes for different groups of migrants? (workers, entrepreneurs, students, scientists, teachers, spouses, children) See point 1.5 and 2.2</p> <p>2.3. What kinds of modules comprise the adaptation programme? (culture, history, legal framework etc.) See point 2</p> <p>2.4. How long is the adaptation programme? (hours, teaching units) Two years, full time.</p> <p>2.5. How is the migrants' participation in the adaptation programme monitored? Through registration in a National Introductory Register (NIR)- a database following every participant through the program. Statistics Norway monitors through register data results after completed program. Statistics Norway publishes every year 'Monitor for the introduction program'. The goal of the monitor is to follow cohorts of people who finish the program over a long period and to measure the development in the years ahead.</p> <p>2.6. In what way is the completion of the adaptation programme proven? (certificate, entry in a database) Both certificate and in a national database</p> <p>2.7. Who makes the adaptation programme? (the state, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, other service providers). Local authorities in collaboration with NGOs and the local and regional Welfare- and Labour market authorities.</p> <p>2.8. Who carries out the adaptation programme? (the state, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, other service providers) The municipality (ascertaining needs, writing up an individual plan, providing a contact person, a full-time programme with benefit, applying sickness absenteeism rules and providing close individual follow-up).</p> <p>2.9. Where does the newly arrived migrant go to receive the adaptation programme (internet, local authorities at the place of residence, big city centres)</p>
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		<p>Local authorities at the place of residence</p> <p>2.10. Who funds the adaptation programmes? Please explain the system (the state, businesses, migrants )                  The state funds the introductory program directly and indirectly. Municipalities receive a per capita integration grant when settling refugees and their family members. In addition grants linked to tuition in Norwegian and social studies for adult immigrants are provided for the municipalities.</p> <p>3. Description of the language programme</p> <p>3.1. Does the adaptation programme also include a language module? (Yes/No. If Yes, then according to which CEFR level)                  Yes . A2</p> <p>3.2. What is the duration of the language programme? (hours, teaching units)                  600 hours is mandatory. Participants who need more training can get up to 2700 hours in addition to the first 600. The training must be completed within five years.                  Read more about Online Norwegian language tuition: <a href="http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Immigrant-integration/Norwegian-online-language-tuition/">http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Immigrant-integration/Norwegian-online-language-tuition/</a></p> <p>3.3. Are the contents of the language programme connected in any way to the destination country? (culture, history).                  50 hours social studies is provided in the immigrant's native language (when feasible)</p>
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