

# Introduction to the compilation of the answers to the questionnaire

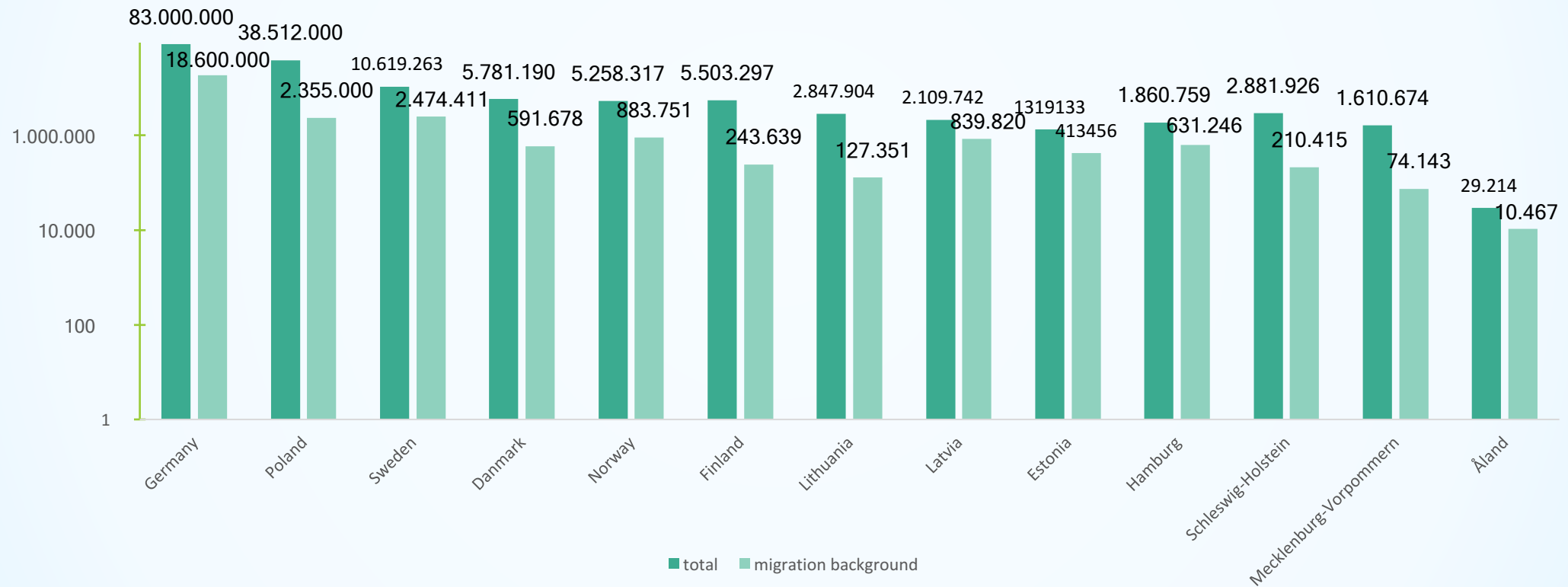
BSPC WORKING GROUP ON MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION  
MEETING IN COPENHAGEN, 21<sup>ST</sup> OF JUNE 2018



# Demographics

2. IF AVAILABLE, PLEASE, PROVIDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE  
POPULATION STRUCTURE OF YOUR COUNTRY / REGION

# Citizens Total in Relation to People with Migration Background



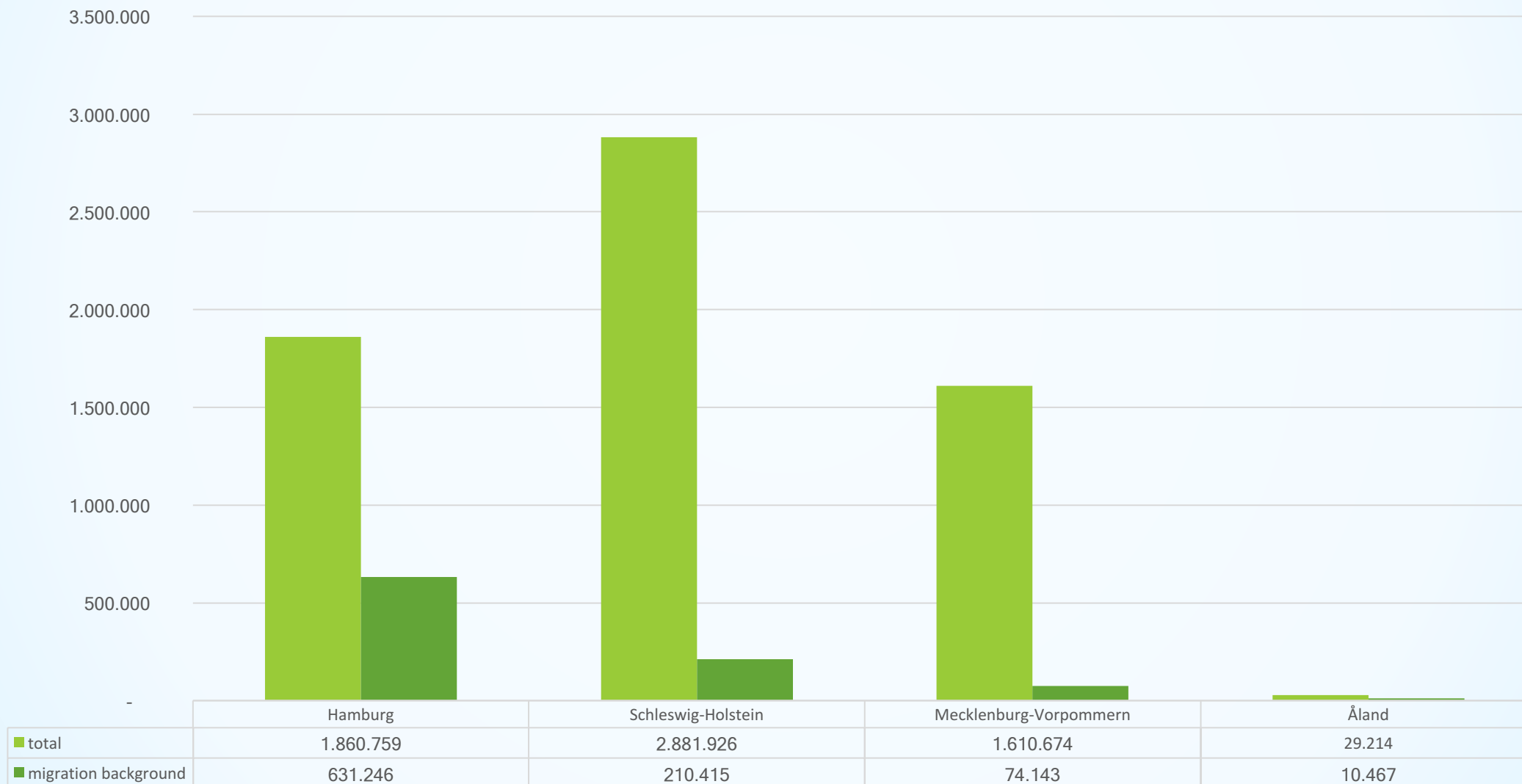
\*The answers submitted by Poland, Estonia and Latvia seemed to refer to another group, so we used other statistics provided by the government online (PL: Census 2011, stat.gov.pl / EE: Census 2018, pub.stat.ee / LV: Census 2018, pmlp.gov.lv)

# Total Citizens in Relation to Migration Background (National)

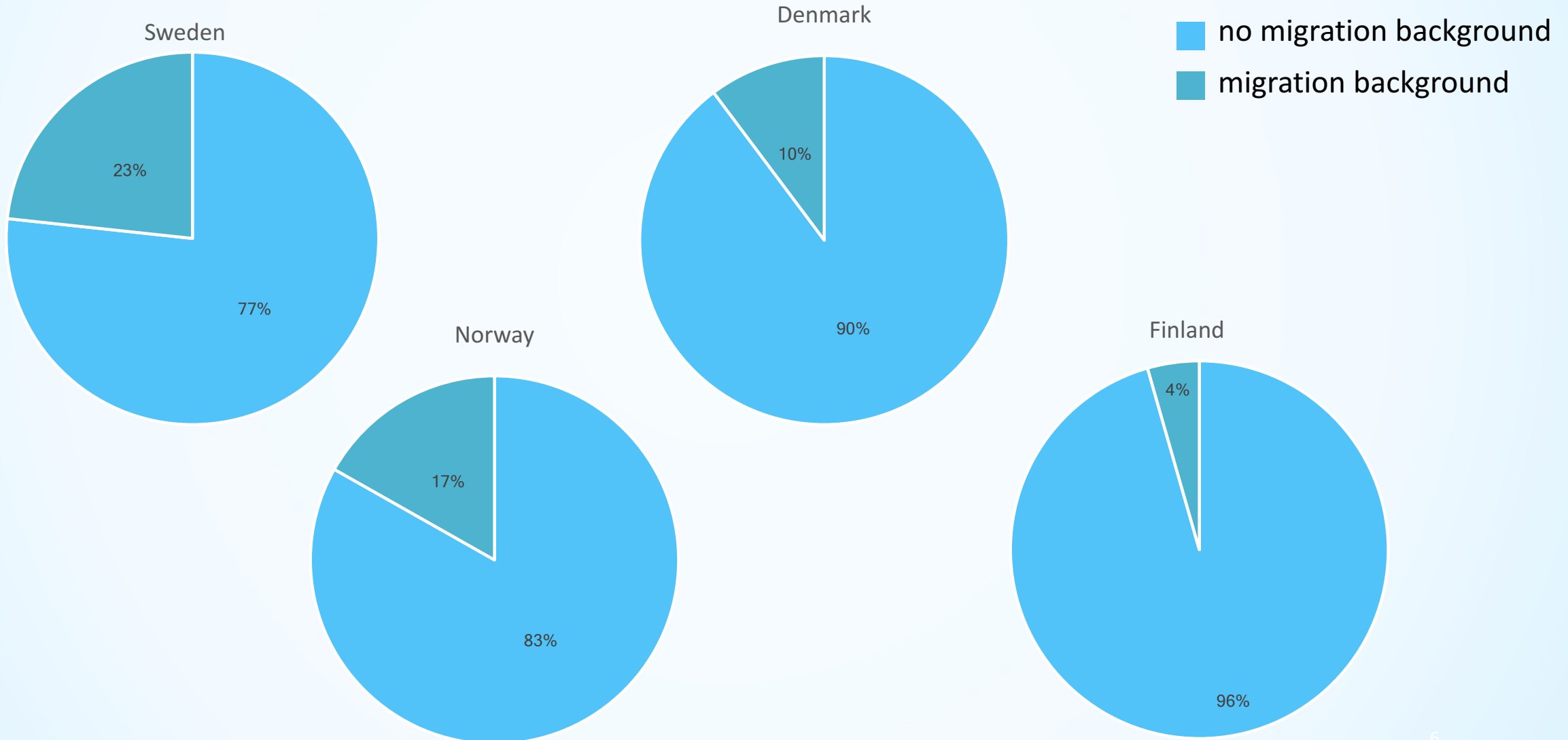


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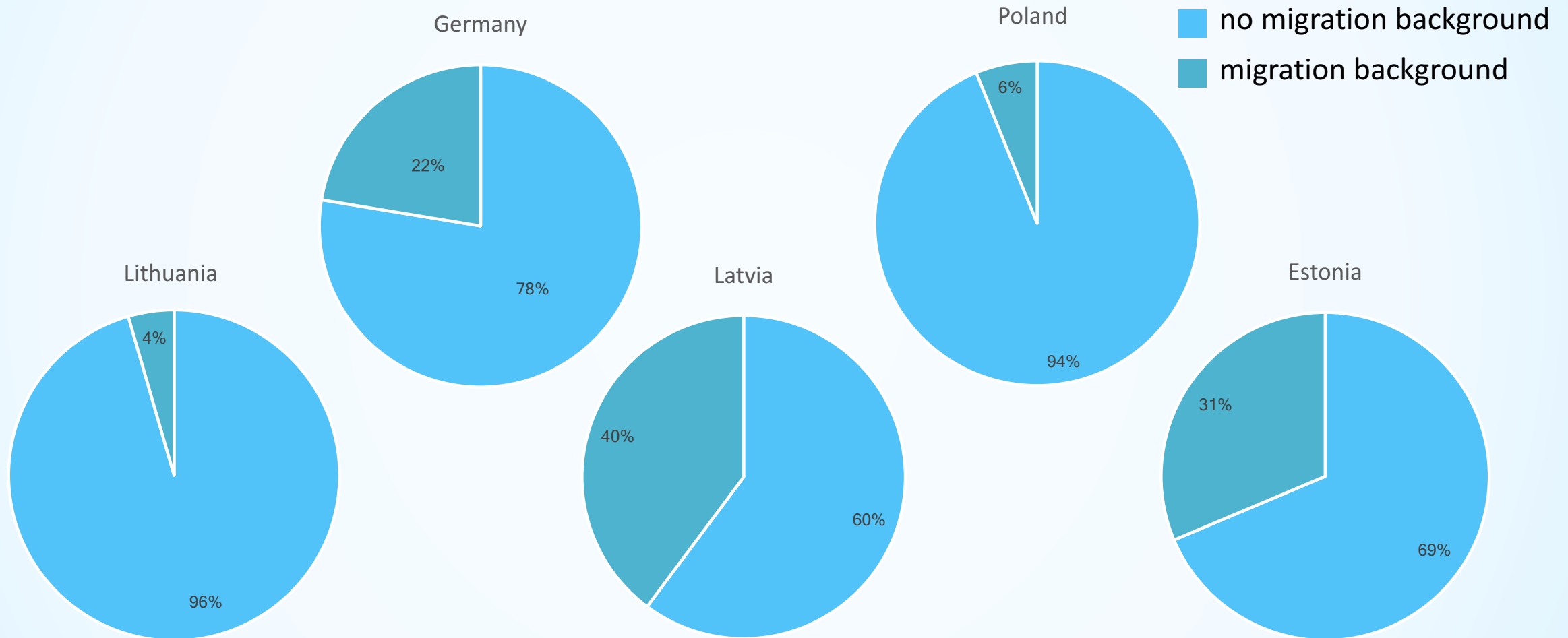
# Total Citizens in Relation to Migration Background (Regional)



# Percentage of People with and without Migration Background (Part 1)



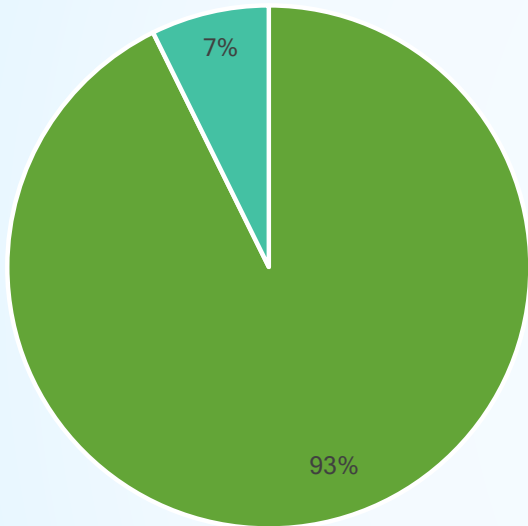
# Percentage of People with and without Migration Background(Part 2)



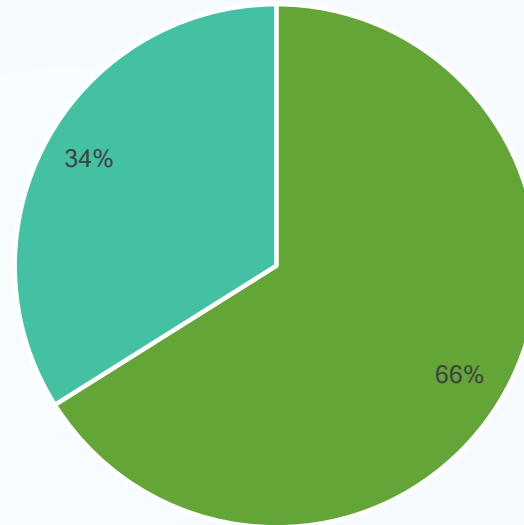
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# Migration Background (Regional)

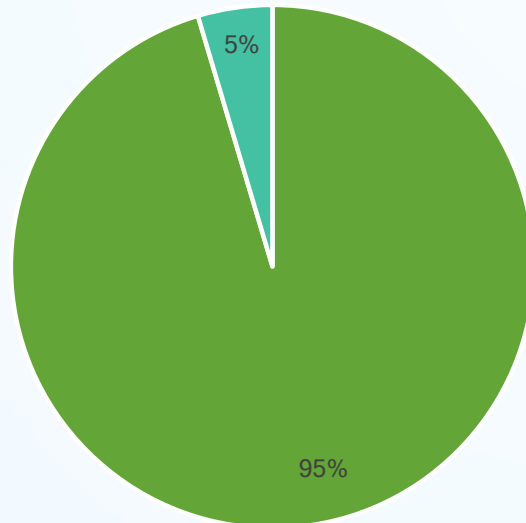
Schleswig-Holstein



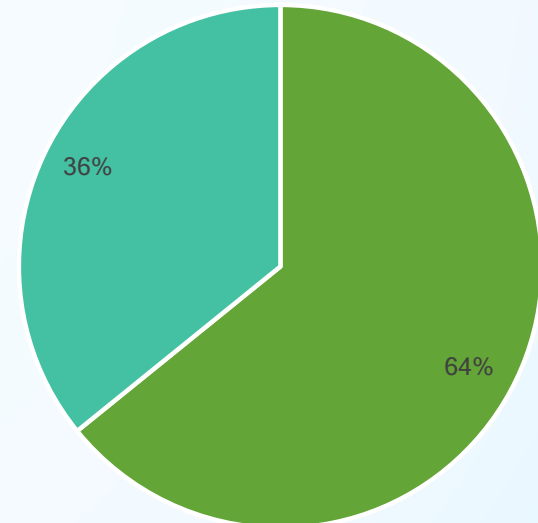
Hamburg



Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



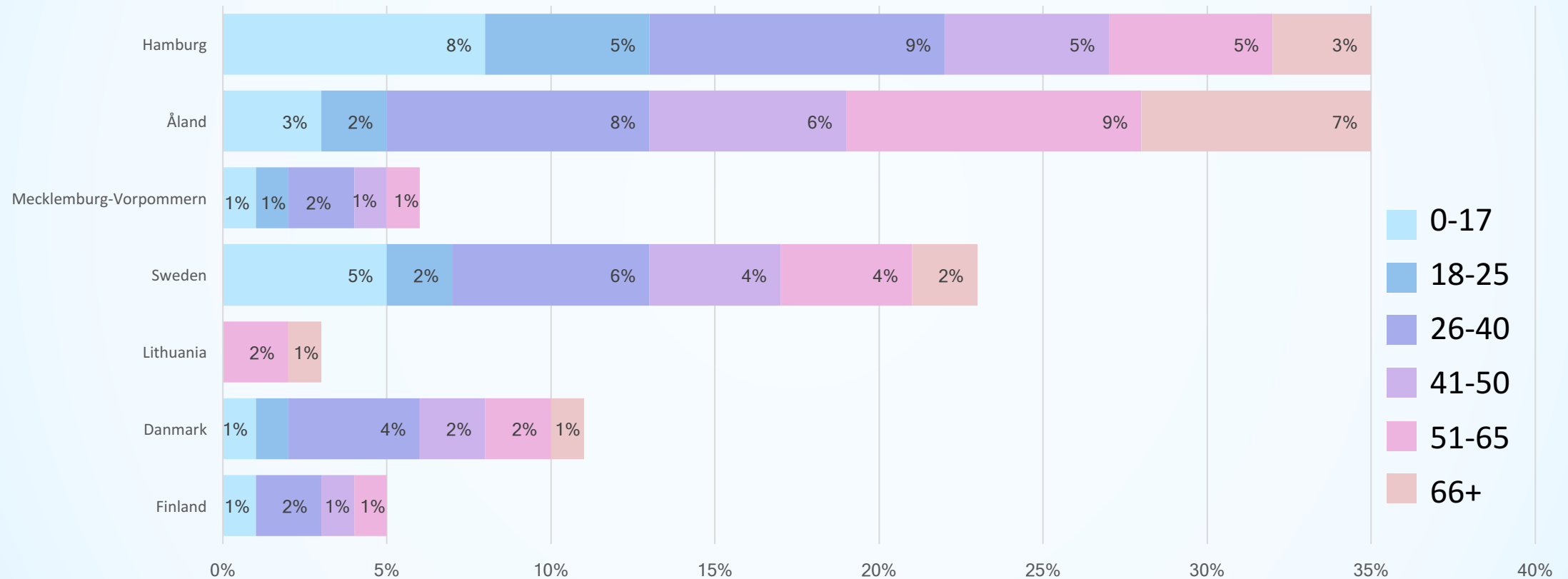
Åland



■ no migration background  
■ migration background

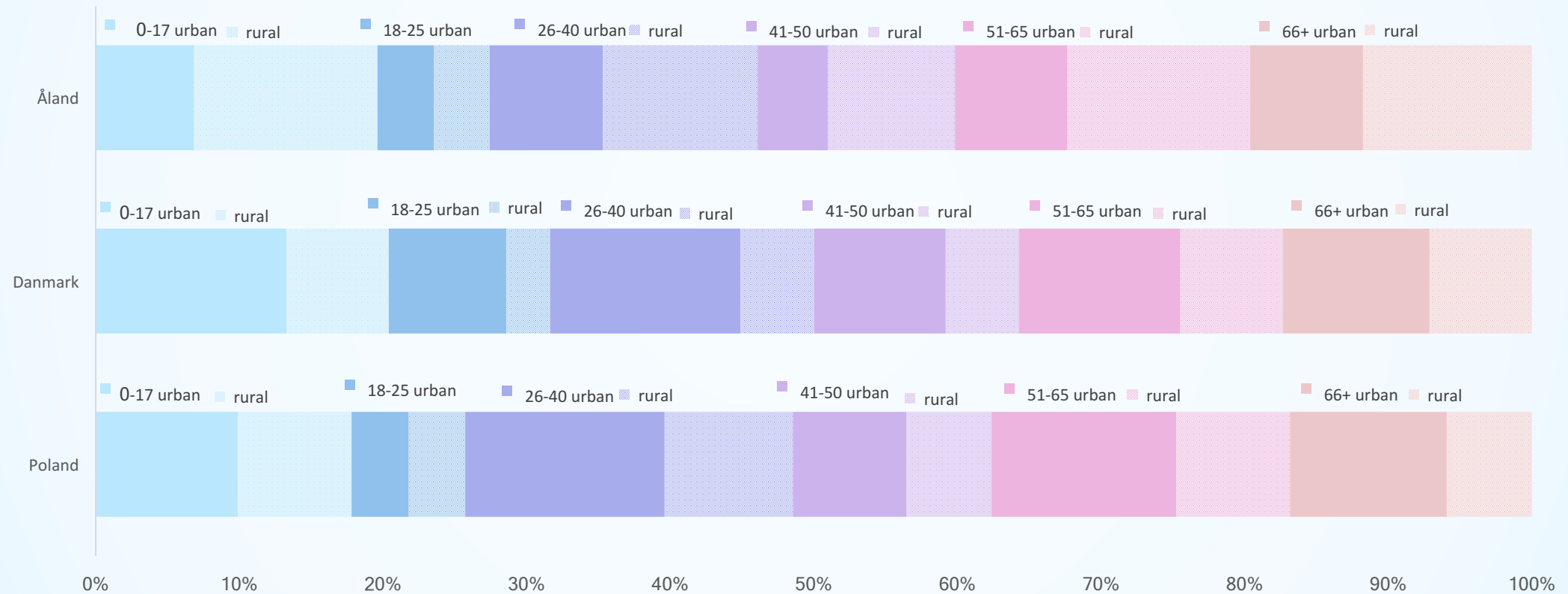


# Percentage of People with Migration Background within each Age Range



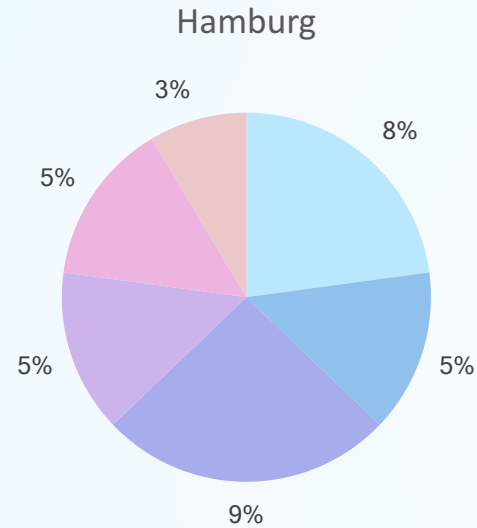
\*The Age Ranges in Poland, Lithuania, Finland and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern slightly differed: 0-17; 18-24; 25-39; 40-49; 50-64; 65+ and in Sweden they were: 0-18; 18-25; 25-40; 40-50; 50-65; 65+

# Percentage of People Living in Urban or Rural Areas within each Age Range

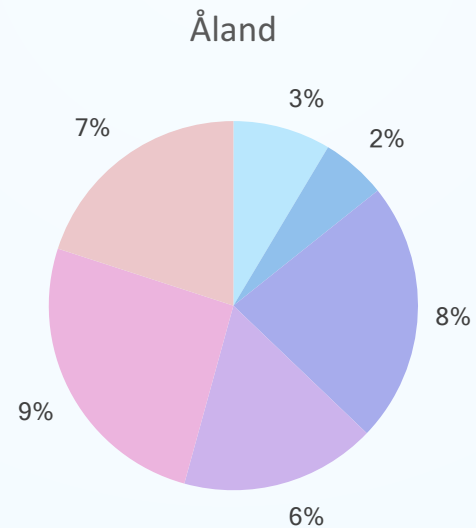
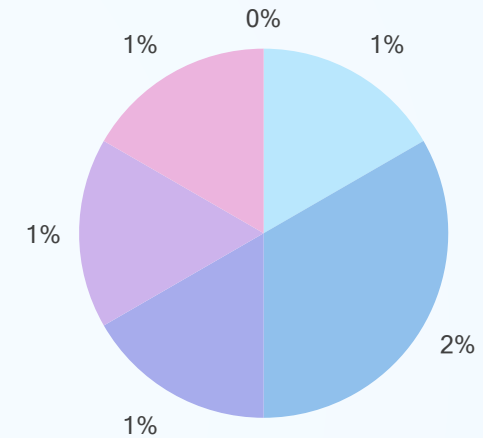


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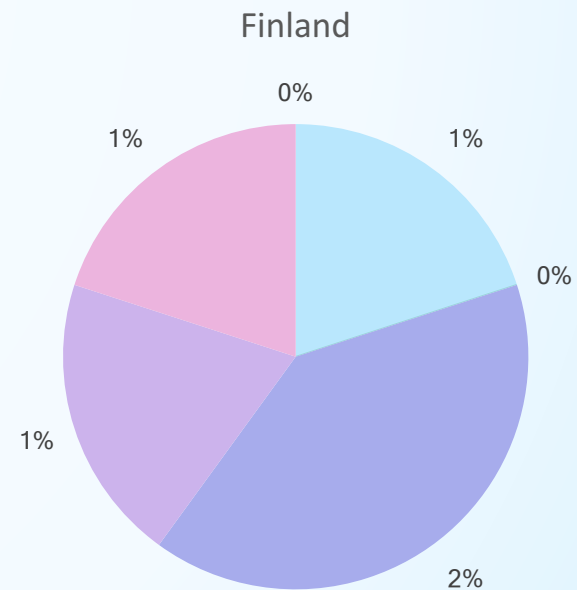
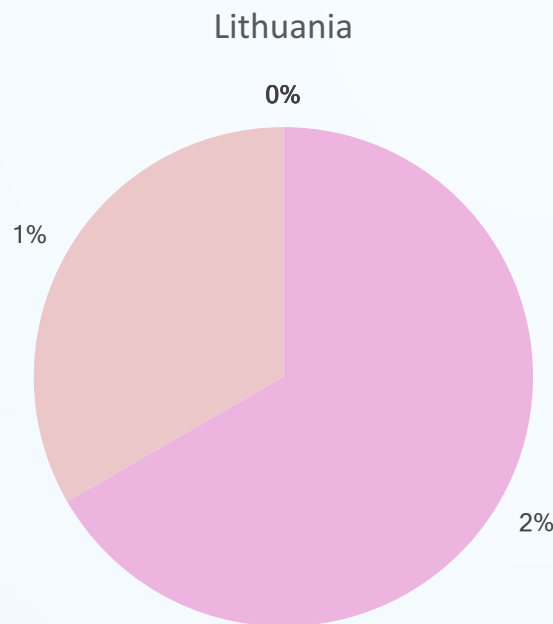
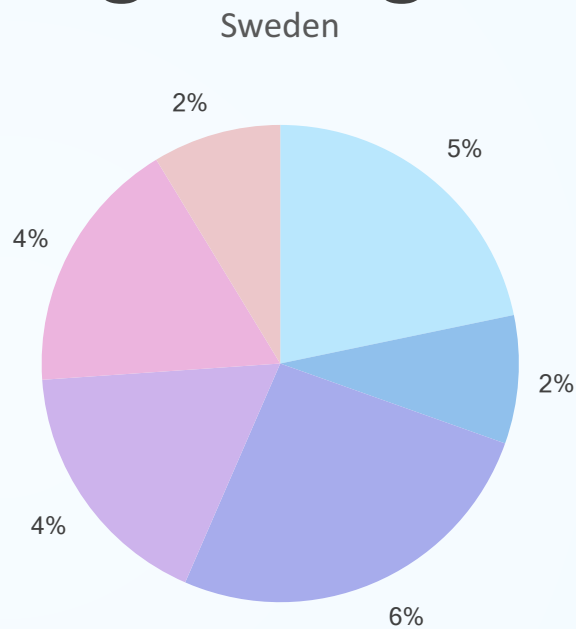
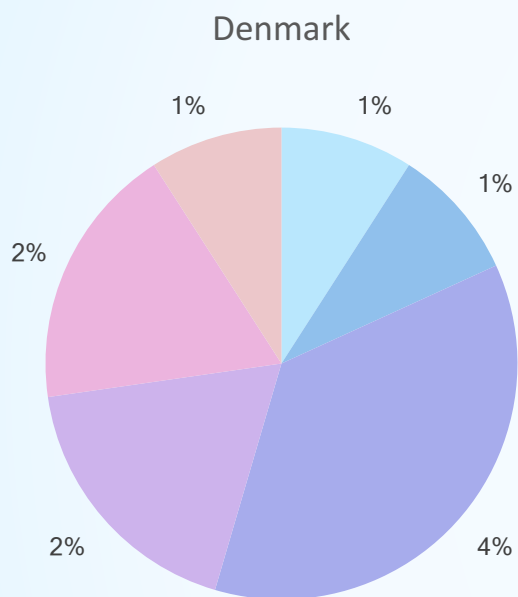
# Percentage of People with Migration Background within each Age Range



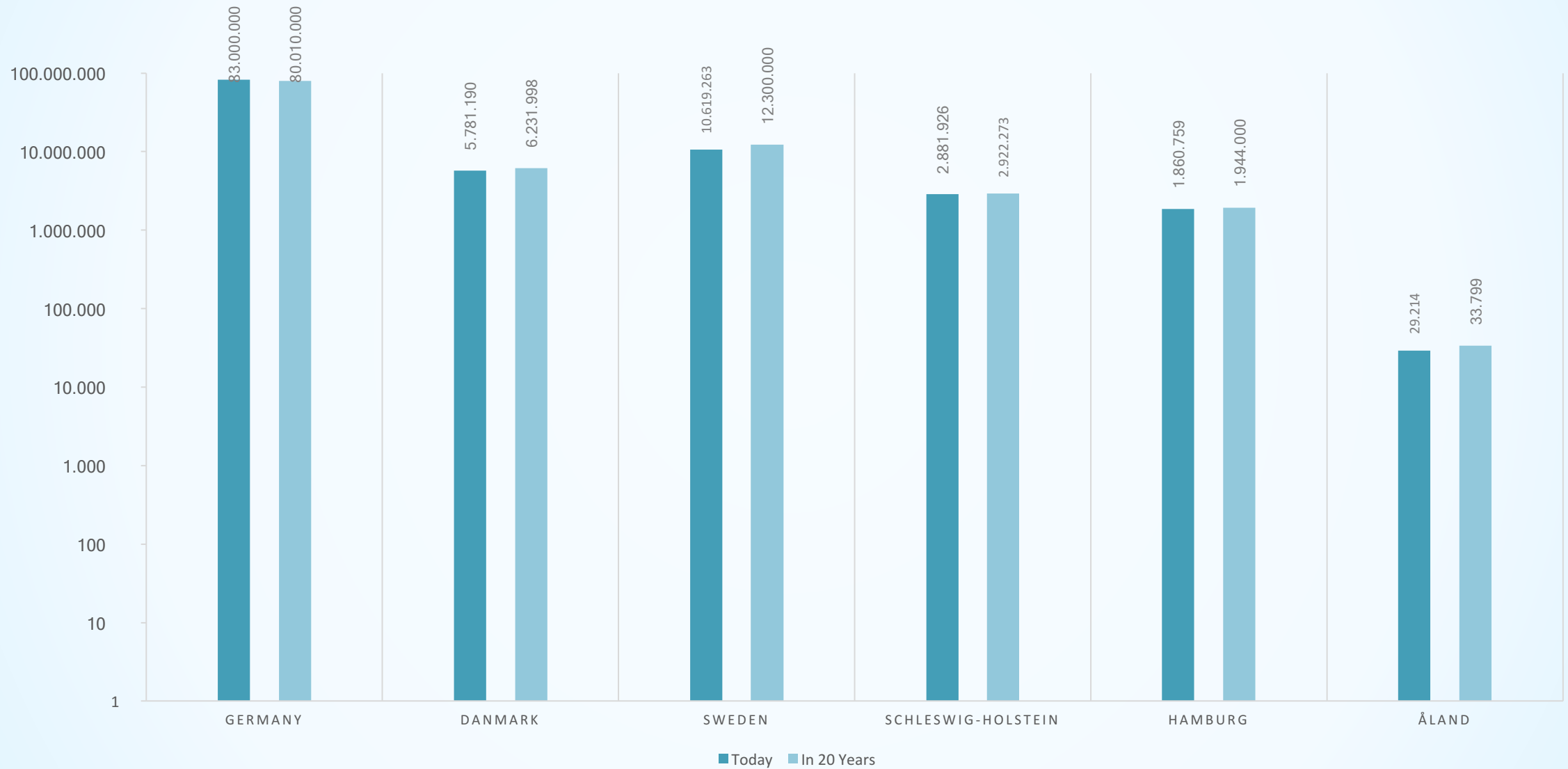
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



# Percentage of People with Migration Background within each Age Range



# Prognosis for 2038



# Immigration Law

WHAT ARE THE SIGNIFICANT RULES FOR IMMIGRATION? E. G. DOES AN IMMIGRATION LAW EXIST?



# Significant Rules & Immigration Law

Country	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Estonia	Poland
Yes, significant rules for immigration exist.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yes, an immigration law exists.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# Finland

The Aliens Act (301/2004) regulates all issues related to immigration in Finland

# Sweden

Immigration is regulated under the Aliens Act (2005:716) and the Aliens Ordinance (2006:97)

# Norway

The significant rules for immigrations follows from the Norwegian Immigration Act and the Immigration regulations.

# Denmark

The rules regarding immigration etc. are contained in **The Danish Aliens Act**, Furthermore, there are **a number of executive orders** etc., Significant Rules exist.



# Lithuania

## Law on the Legal Status of Aliens

- establishes the procedure of **entry and departure, stay and residence, granting of asylum and temporary protection** in the Republic of Lithuania,
- the procedure of **integration and lodging of appeals** against the decisions concerning the legal status of aliens
- and regulates other issues relating to the **legal status of aliens** in the Republic of Lithuania (Ministry of Interior)

# Latvia

Provisions regarding the rights of persons to **receive asylum, acquire refugee or alternative status (subsidiary protection) or receive temporary protection** in Latvia are stipulated by **the Asylum Law**

# Estonia

A third-country national must have a legal basis to stay in Estonia.

For **entry and residence, either a visa or a residence permit can be applied for.**

The entry of third-country nationals into Estonia, their **temporary stay, residence and employment** in Estonia, as well as their **obligations**, are regulated in the Aliens Act

# Germany

For third country nationals (i.e. not EU citizens) the legal foundations of the Residence Act set forth the **possibilities for labour/education, refugee and family migration**.

Of special significance here is the fact that the **residence permits** – which are initially temporary – **open up the possibility of permanent residence**. The provisions of the Residence Act thus contain various different “Immigration opportunities” which can ultimately lead to a permanent and unconditional right of residence (settlement permit under Section 9 Residence Act and EU permanent residence status under Section 9a Residence Act).

The **prerequisite for this change of status** and for permanent and unconditional immigration is successful **economic and social integration**. The Residence Act accordingly makes the improved residence permit contingent on certain integration expectations (e.g. language skills, economic independence) being met, cf. Sections 9 (2-4), 9a (2) Residence Act.

The **five years of prior residence** usually also required now also applies as a **general rule to asylum seekers and refugees** since the amendments introduced by the Integration Act of August 2016 (previously three years of prior residence), and furthermore only if integration requirements are met, Section 26 (3) sentence 1 Residence Act.

# Poland

Among most significant rules of Polish migration law it should be mentioned

- Two-tier administrative procedure,
- Right to juridical revision of the case,
- Requirement of legality of entry, stay and performing work activity,
- Protection of national workforce (labour market test as general rule, with exceptions),
- Targeted rules on stay and scope of rights, depending on the purpose of stay and the migration category,
- Future possibility to determine volume of admission (no effect to EU citizens).

Several Other national legal acts regulating immigration to Poland exist. E.g. Act on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland, Act on employment promotion and labour market institutions amongst others

# Poland

A very important factor determining the migration policy of Poland is the EU membership. As part of EU activities in the field of migration, two aspects may be distinguished:

- internal migration taking place within the framework of free movement of persons (employees) between the Member States of the Community,
- external migration (legal and illegal) from third countries.

In principle, internal migrations are not subject to any limitations and are an important instrument ensuring equilibrium on the EU labor market. The Union is also developing a common policy on immigration (including asylum and external border controls). Regarding the immigration of third-country nationals, the EU takes measures in areas such as entry and residence conditions, procedures for issuing long-term visas and residence permits, defining the rights of third-country nationals residing legally in the state, illegal immigration and illegal stay or combating human trafficking, especially of women and children.

**The most important turning point in the field of migration policy in Poland over the last few years was the adoption of the strategic document entitled The Polish Migration Policy: current state of play and further actions of 2012 (supplemented by the Action Plan approved in 2014). However, due to unforeseen and dynamically changing circumstances related in particular to the migration crisis in the EU, these documents were repealed in October 2016. Currently, work is ongoing to develop a new Polish migration policy.**

# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

4. WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF  
ASYLUM?

# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

## FINLAND

When a person cannot rely on the protection of the authorities of his/her home country or country of permanent residence **because of the persecution fear**.

The Finish Immigration Service will evaluate whether an applicant meets the grounds for getting asylum. The criteria for asylum are defined in the Finnish law (Aliens Act) and international agreements that Finland has adopted.

## DENMARK

**Protection status:** if the alien risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in case of return to his country of origin.

**Temporary protection status:** An alien who – due to a particularly **serious situation characterized by arbitrary violence and attacks on civilians in the country of origin** – risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in case of return to his country of origin is granted temporary protection status

# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

## LITHUANIA

Subsidiary protection in the Republic of Lithuania may be granted to the applicant for asylum who is outside the borders of his/her country of origin and cannot return due to entirely reasonable fear that:

- 1) she/he will be tortured, subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- 2) there is a threat that s/he will be imposed capital punishment or execution;
- 3) his/her life, health, **safety or freedom is under threat as a result of indiscriminate violence which emerged during an international or internal armed conflict.**

## ESTONIA

Upon assessing persecution, **it does not matter whether the alien has a real basis for persecution or only the circumstance of persecution.**

Subsidiary protection is granted to an alien [...] believing that his or her return or expulsion to his or her country of origin may result in a serious risk in the specified country, including:

- 1) imposition or execution of death penalty on him or her, or
- 2) torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of him or her, or
- 3) **individual threat to his or her life or the lives of civilians or violence towards him or her or civilians by reason of international or internal armed conflict.**

# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

## Poland

In addition a foreigner who does not meet the conditions for a refugee status, is granted subsidiary protection in cases where a return to the country of origin may expose him to a real risk of serious harm by

- 1) a death penalty sentence or an execution to be carried out,
- 2) torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment,
- 3) a serious and individualised life or health hazard as a result of common use of violence towards the civilians in a situation of an international or internal military conflict - and due to this risk he may not or do not wish to return to his country of origin.



# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

## SWEDEN

A 'person otherwise in need of protection' is an alien who in cases other than those referred to before is outside the country of the alien's nationality, because he or she

- 1) feels a well-founded fear [...]
- 2) needs protection because of external or internal armed conflict or [...]
- 3) or is unable to return to the country of origin because of an **environmental disaster**. The corresponding applies to a **stateless alien** who is outside the country in which he or she has previously had his or her usual place of residence

## GERMANY

The international subsidiary protection based on the EU Qualifications Directive stipulates that the foreigner must face the threat of **"serious harm"** for instance **"by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict"**

The national deportation bans, which refer to the European Convention on Human Rights or which may arise due to a substantial concrete danger to life, limb or liberty, also form part of subsidiary protection.

# Requirements for Acceptance of Asylum

## NORWAY

Asylum is also granted if the applicant nevertheless faces a real risk of being subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment upon return to the country of origin.

**The right to be recognized as a refugee does not apply if the foreign national can obtain effective protection in other parts of his or her country of origin than the area from which the applicant has fled.**

## LATVIA

For Refugee status may apply as well a **stateless person**, who being outside his former country of permanent residence is unable or unwilling to return there due to the same reasons and to whom respective conditions when refugee status is not granted do not apply.

**A person may not apply for refugee status if he or she is a national of more than one country and does not use legal protection in any of the countries of his or her citizenship without justified reason. The country of citizenship of a person shall be each country of which the person is a citizen**

# Dual Citizenship

5. DOES YOUR COUNTRY ALLOW DUAL CITIZENSHIP?



# Conditions for Dual Citizenship

Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Poland	Latvia
<p><b>Denmark allows for dual citizenship with no restrictions.</b></p> <p>As of 1. September 2015.</p>	<p><b>Sweden allows dual citizenship.</b></p> <p>There are no special conditions to dual citizenship in Sweden.</p>	<p><b>Finland accepts multiple citizenship.</b></p> <p>Finnish citizen may also be a citizen of some other country. Even if a Finnish citizen has more than one citizenship, the Finnish authorities will consider him or her to be a Finnish citizen both in Finland and abroad.</p>	<p><b>Polish citizen having at the same time, citizenship of another State has the same rights and obligations as a person with only Polish citizenship.</b></p> <p>Polish citizen of another country/ countries will be treated only as Polish citizen (he is not rely to be treated as foreigners by Polish authorities).</p>	<p><b>Latvia allows dual citizenship.</b></p> <p>Dual citizenship may be acquired only if a person has citizenship of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Member State of the European Union,</li> <li>– Member State of the European Free Trade Association,</li> <li>– Member State of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation-Commonwealth of Australia, the</li> <li>– Federative Republic of Brazil, New Zealand</li> <li>– or citizenship of a country previously not referred to if an authorisation of the Cabinet of Ministers has been received.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for Dual Citizenship

Germany	Estonia	Lithuania	Norway
<p><b>Multiple citizenship should be avoided.</b></p> <p>Multiple citizenship is accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If Children grew up in Germany, habitually resident in GER for a period of eight years/ attended school in GER for six years / have German school-leaving qualification / vocational qualification (since late 2014)</li> <li>- if the law of the foreign state does not provide for its citizens relinquishing their citizenship, - the foreign state regularly refuses to release people from citizenship</li> <li>- or makes it dependent on conditions which cannot be met</li> <li>- if the loss of foreign citizenship would entail substantial disadvantages.</li> <li>- if there is a special public interest in naturalisation (e.g. for athletes)</li> </ul>	<p><b>The basis of the Estonian citizenship policy is that an Estonian citizen cannot be a citizen of another state at the same time.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With regard to minors, dual citizenship will be allowed, no matter if the child acquired Estonian citizenship by birth or through naturalisation. If they have dual citizenship, they shall renounce either the Estonian or the other country's citizenship within 3 years after attaining the age of 18 years.</li> <li>- There is another exception: beneficiaries of international protection granted by Estonia or any other EU member state, if the circumstances, which constituted the basis for granting the permission, have not ceased to exist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>No one may be a citizen of both the Republic of Lithuania and another state at the same time.</b></p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– if they acquired a citizenship of R. o. Lithuania and a citizenship of another state by birth;</li> <li>– a person, who was exiled from/left an occupied R. o. Lithuania before 11.03.1990 and their descendants</li> <li>– marrying a citizen of another state and acquiring that state's citizenship automatically;</li> <li>– a person who is adopted by the citizen(-s) of R. o. Lithuania/of another state until that person turned 18 and haven't reached 21 and of this reason acquired a citizenship of another state;</li> <li>– was granted a citizenship of R. o. Lithuania by way of an exception/ for special merits for the state of Lithuania</li> <li>– acquired a citizenship of R. o. Lithuania by a grant of refugee status.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Initially, Norway does not allow dual citizenship.</b></p> <p>An exception may be granted if release is deemed to be legally or practically impossible, or for other reasons seems to be unreasonable.</p> <p>In addition to this, Norway also allows people who gets dual citizenship by birth to keep both nationalities.</p> <p>At the end of 2017 the Government initiated an official hearing of a proposal to allow dual citizenship. The official hearing will be closed 20 March.</p>

# Work Permit

6. WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS TO OBTAIN A WORK PERMIT?



Country	Finland	Denmark	Sweden	Norway
Special conditions EU / EEA Citizens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Need to register their right of residence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + EFTA (CH)
Residence permit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
EU Blue Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Visa needed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Permission of employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has been offered a job		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
More Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– amount and types of work a person is allowed to do</li> <li>– appropriate salary for his/her work (enough to support him/her for the entire time your residence permit is valid)</li> <li>– is not a danger to public order and security / to public health / is not a danger to Finland's international relations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>min. annual salary of DKK 417,793.60</b></li> <li>– Highly qualified employees in certified companies (&lt;three months )</li> <li>– professional fields currently experiencing a shortage of well-qualified employees (<b>Jobs on the „Positive List“</b>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– employment enables to support himself or herself</li> <li>– the payment, insurance cover and other terms of employment follow Swedish collective agreements / practice within the profession or sector</li> <li>– international exchange / agreement</li> <li>– <b>not for period longer than two years</b></li> <li>– linked to a particular employer &amp; certain kind of work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- permit as a <b>skilled worker</b> (higher education or has completed vocational training)</li> <li>- own business</li> </ul>

Country	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia
Special conditions EU / EEA Citizens	☑		
Directive (2011/98/EU)*	☑	☑	
EU Blue Card	☑	☑	☑
Residence permit	☑		☑
Visa needed	☑	☑	
Application needed / permission of employment	☑		
Has been offered a job			
More Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>vacancy that cannot be filled with residents of Latvia or other EU/EEA countries</b></li> <li>- education shall correspond to person's future position in the enterprise / at least three years of experience</li> <li>- <b>asylum seeker has the permission to employment without restrictions (until the final decision to grant or refuse the refugee or alternative status)</b></li> <li>- refugee or alternative status grants permission to employment without restrictions</li> <li>- family members as well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seasonal Workers Directive (2014/36/EU)</li> <li>- The Intra Corporate Transfer Directive (2014/66/EU)</li> <li>- apply for admission into Lithuania for the purpose of employment</li> <li>- a national Type-D visa shortage occupations list (national Visa)</li> <li>- <b>contract concluded between two companies for the provision of services or the performance of work for (one year, national visa)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Since 2013, Estonia no longer issues work permits. Residence permit also gives the third-country nationals</b></p>



Country	Poland	Germany
Special conditions EU / EEA Citizens		
Directive (2011/98/EU)*	☑	
EU Blue Card	☑	☑
Residence permit	☑	Depends whether the respective residence permit provides access to the labour market.
Permission of employment needed	☑	☑
More Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– temporary residence permit for the purposes of highly qualified employment</li> <li>– special demands of labour market</li> <li>– <b>Occupation List by Voivode</b> (taking into account current situation on local (regional) labour market)</li> <li>– <b>graduated from Polish university or university located in one of EEA countries or Swiss Confederation (3 years before submitting the application) or is PhD student</b></li> <li>– uninterruptedly and legally stayed in Poland for the period of more than 3 years previous to submission the application</li> <li>– work contact of at least 1-year duration;</li> <li>– regular and stable income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– sufficient to support him/herself and</li> <li>– monthly or annual salary is not be lower than the minimum wage specified</li> <li>– salary cannot be lower than the equivalent of 150% of the average monthly wage and salary in the national economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– temporary residence permit granted on family grounds</li> <li>– temporary residence permit for recognised asylum seekers, refugees or persons eligible for international subsidiary protection</li> <li>– other residence permits permission from the foreigners authority &amp; Federal Employment Agency</li> <li>– <b>German or other privileged foreigners HAVE priority</b></li> <li>– conditions cannot be less favourable than comparable German workers</li> <li>– <b>asylum seekers who do not have a residence permit but “only” temporary permission to stay can be allowed to work after three months of permission to stay</b></li> <li>– <b>asylum seekers from safe countries of origin are prohibited from working.</b></li> </ul>

# Advisory Services

7. DO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FOREIGNERS (OR MIGRANTS, ASYLUM SEEKERS, REFUGEES) EXIST?



Country	Sweden	Finland	Denmark	Norway	Germany
Who is entitled to advisory services?	asylum seekers & people that recently received a residence permit	asylum seekers	asylum seekers / asylum seekers with residence permits	asylum seekers	
What kind of service?	information and support	legal advice	Council / Integration programme	information (legal rights and the asylum procedures)	information about migration-related matters*
Who is providing the services?	Migration Agency and the Employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen).	legal aid offices	Danish Refugee Council / Municipality	NGO (financed by the government)	The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) (with the help of various different private institutions)
More		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The legal aid office decides if it compensates the legal counsel's costs or asylum seeker may pay for himself/herself or go to interviews alone</li> <li>– <b>A representative will find a legal counsel for unaccompanied minor and</b> legal aid offices compensate the costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All Foreigners can ask questions at Danish Immigration Service</li> <li>– The project "Friends lead the way" (civil society) has ensured that <b>every [new] refugee in Denmark is offered a Danish friend</b> which can help the refugee with getting to know Danish society, establishing a new network in Denmark and to become active and included in the local society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has on their website extensive information</li> <li>– Applicants can also call the Directorates hotline for information</li> <li>– Norwegian Embassies will also assist potential applicants abroad with information</li> </ul>	<p>* Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– for adult immigrants: integration courses, childcare services, housing, health, parenting</li> <li>– for young people (aged &gt;27):. the school and education system, career planning, using computers and German language-learning programmes</li> </ul> <p><b>No independent and individual legal advice.</b> <i>There is, however, a three-month pilot project on "asylum procedure advice" (no results published yet)</i></p>

Country	Estonia	Lithuania	Latvia	Poland
Who is entitled to advisory services?	all migrants / asylum seekers	refugees	foreigners	asylum seekers
What kind of service?	council	one-stop-shop	legal assistance in certain cases	information about the asylum law,
Who is providing the services?	Police and Boarder Guard Board (PBGB), the Ministry of Culture (Tallinn and Narva) / the Ministry of Social affairs	Foreigners Integration Centres (Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipeda)	Legal Aid Administration (Ministry of Justice)	Office for Foreigners
More	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Council for migrants on the procedures of obtaining and extending visas, residence permits etc. with view of ensuring their legal entry and stay in Estonia.</li> <li>– includes counselling companies/higher education institutions wishing to invite foreign nationals for work / study</li> <li>– Provide asylum seekers with information about the rights and obligations of the applicants and assistance in communication with authorities, e.g. assistance applying for state legal aid etc.</li> </ul>	<b>One-stop-shop:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– information, consultation, mediation, representation and other social assistance</li> <li>– Lithuanian language courses</li> <li>– Civic orientation courses</li> <li>– Legal assistance services</li> <li>– Psychological counselling</li> <li>– Organizing joint events with community</li> <li>– Education and training services to facilitate integration into labour market</li> <li>– It should be noted as well, that in cases provided for in the Law, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees can receive legal assistance free of charge</li> <li>– Website provides information to all foreigners</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– all necessary support and instructions on particular cases need to be provided in such a way as to increase the trust of citizens in the State bodies and public awareness and appreciation of the law</li> <li>– obligation to provide full and proper information to the parties regarding the factual and legal circumstances which may affect the establishment of their rights and the obligations that are the subject of the administrative proceedings</li> </ul>

Åland	Hamburg	Schleswig-Holstein	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every migrant who is in contact with social services / the local employment office has the right to a so-called <b>personal integration plan</b>, based on each person’s individual background, experience, needs and wishes.</li> <li>The municipal officer or employee at the employment office can then see what measures/support society can offer, as well as pointing to activities organised by civil society that can help further the integration process of each individual.</li> <li>Integration plans can also be made up for minors and whole families.</li> <li>There is a <b>small information office</b> for immigrants funded by the Åland government</li> <li>general information about life on the Åland Islands set up on a website (in 7 languages) - maintained &amp; funded by the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Regional Integration-centres</i> provide aid for adult immigrants.</li> <li><i>The Refugee-centre Hamburg</i> provides services for children without documents.</li> <li><i>The Amira Consultation</i> helps are victims of discrimination.</li> <li><i>The Rom and Cinti Union e.V.</i> provides help for Roma and Sinti / Turkish Community Hamburg is helping immigrants with the right to stay.</li> <li><i>Hamburg Welcome Centre</i> is open for all newcomers to the city of Hamburg &amp; gives information about the city itself but also about questions like Housing, Schools, labour market social security system....).</li> <li>The program <i>W.I.R (work and integration for refugees)</i> was founded to help refugees in a holistic way. Its major concern is to <b>prepare and integrate the refugees for and in the labour market</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Schleswig Holstein Immigration Counselling</b> [Migrationsberatung Schleswig-Holstein (MBSH)]: Service point for all items regarding right of residence as well as general integration issues and is freely available for everyone regardless of the residency status.</li> <li>„<i>Alle an Bord</i>“ (financed by the land Schleswig-Holstein) and „<i>Mehr Land in Sicht</i>“ (financed by European Social Fund via federal ministry of labour and social affairs) are focused on <b>individualized consultations towards asylum seekers and refugees regarding labor and vocational training.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Reception centre Stern Buchholz</i> social advice for asylum seekers which are likely to stay permanently</li> <li><i>Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden)</i> especially counsels Jewish migrants</li> <li>“<i>Work for Refugees</i>” (<i>Netzwerk “Arbeit für Flüchtlinge”</i>) provides counselling and support for the access to work and apprenticeship, particularly for refugees</li> <li>“<i>Integration through Qualification</i>” advises for the recognition of vocational qualifications acquired in foreign countries (Funded by the Federation)</li> <li>The network of migrant organisations in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern “<i>Migranet M-V</i>” advises migrant-self-organisations in particular concerning their political and social participation</li> </ul>

# Language Courses

8. ARE COURSES PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT, SUCH AS LANGUAGE COURSES OR COURSES E.G. FOR CIVIC EDUCATION OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING?

8. Language Courses													
Name	Åland	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Hamburg	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Schleswig-Holstein	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Estonia	Poland
Language courses are provided.	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Integration Courses are provided.	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	
Vocational training is provided.	☑				☑		☑	☑			☑		
Specifications and Additional Programmes	Integration courses focus on language, employment traineeships and information about society and culture.	work activities : – maintaining the yard – Cleaning – Personal work and study activity plan – course on the Finnish society	1) Introductory Courses (asylum seekers) language, culture and society. 2) Danish, English or a native language is required 3) The integration programme (Foreigners with a residence permit )				“Work opportunities in Latvia”: A Social-economic inclusion programme including study visits to educational institutions and employers etc..		Norwegian social studies	Specified courses for alphabetization, for rapid learners, for literacy skills, for women and young adults are offered. ‘STAFF’(starter-kits for refugees) integration s measures at educational institutions for qualified refugees.	A tandem, consisting of a Syrian and a German employee for political education at vocational schools.	The Welcoming programme provides language tuition up to level A1 amongst other topics.	

Name	Åland	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Hamburg	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Schleswig-Holstein	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Estonia	Poland
Language courses are provided.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integration Courses are provided.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Vocational training is provided.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Specifications and Additional Programmes</b>	Integration courses focus on language, employment traineeships and information about society and culture.	work activities : – maintaining the yard – Cleaning – Personal work and study activity plan – course on the Finnish society	1) Introductory Courses (asylum seekers) language, culture and society. 2) Danish, English or a native language is required 3) The integration programme (Foreigners with a residence permit )				“Work opportunities in Latvia”: A Social-economic inclusion programme including study visits to educational institutions and employers etc..		Norwegian social studies	Specified courses for alphabetization, for rapid learners, for literacy skills, for women and young adults are offered. ‘STAFF’(starter-kits for refugees) integration s measures at educational institutions for qualified refugees.	A tandem, consisting of a Syrian and a German employee for political education at vocational schools.	The Welcoming programme provides language tuition up to level A1 amongst other topics.	



# 8b. Charges

											Mecklenburg - Vorpommern		
Name	Åland	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Hamburg	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Schleswig- Holstein		Estonia	Poland
Are the courses free of charge?			☑		☑	☑			☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Special conditions & Exceptions	Integration courses are free. General language courses in Swedish on A1.1-B1.2-levels for a small fee (50-130 €/semester)	At the reception centres.	Foreigners with a residence permit and asylum seekers don't need to pay fees for the introductory and the integration programme.	Only for refugees during their integration period.			The Riga City Council supports the Latvian language courses for the residents of Riga free of charge.	A cost contribution is charged for attendance in line with the stipulations of Ordinance on Integration Courses. Upon application, people eligible to attend who are claiming certain benefits are exempt from the costs.	Foreign nationals between 16 and 55 get a minimum of 600 hours of Norwegian language training and social studies (within the first three years).	Federal funding covers also transportation allowance of the participants and as far as necessary child care during the course duration. But Employed persons with own income must bear the costs themselves.	Some Exceptions can be made; Project „Introduction German”: The participation is free of charge.	The Welcoming programme is free of charge and for persons not beneficiaries of international protection, not compulsory.	Yes, the courses of Polish language are free of charge for asylum seekers. Also student's books and pens etc. are free for participants.



## 8c. Obligatory Courses

Name	Åland	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Hamburg	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Schleswig-Holstein	Estonia	Poland
Are there obligatory courses?	×	Some	☑	☑	×	☑	×	Some	Some	Some	Some	×
Only for the following		They are obligatory. If an asylum seeker refuses to attend work and study activities, his/her financial support may be reduced.					For a person to be able to receive Permanent Residence Permit, the person has to prove Latvian language knowledge at A2 level.	Obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the person cannot speak simple German,</li> <li>- in the scope of claiming benefits</li> <li>- or if there is a special need for integration,</li> <li>- Asylum seekers with good prospects of remaining in Germany may also be obliged to attend an integration course → not attending leads to benefit cuts.</li> </ul>	Work immigrants and their family members, Refugees and their families (ranted a residence permit)	Basically, all those groups of persons mentioned (recognized refugees /individuals with prospects of permanent residence) are admitted to participate in the integration courses, or may even be obliged to participate (with the exception of teaching units for initial orientation) . Participation in the STAFF courses is on a voluntary basis.	For persons beneficiaries of international protection.	

# Benefits

9. WHAT KIND OF BENEFITS EXIST FOR MIGRANTS / ASYLUM SEEKERS?

# Finland

## Reception allowance:

- clothing expense
- small-scale health care expenses
- costs of using local transport
- Telephone
- other corresponding
- food and everyday expenses of the individual and family when the reception centre does not provide meal service

**Supplementary reception allowance:** Special needs or circumstances of the individual or family when these are deemed appropriate.

## Basic component per month is:

- 312.23 € (91.52 €\*) for persons living alone and for single parents.
- 263.78 € (75.36 €\*) for other persons over 18 years
- 199.18 € (59,21 €\*) for a child who lives with his/her parents

\*If the reception centre offers meals

## Spending allowance per month (if the reception centre provides full board)

- 26.92 € unaccompanied minor (under 16 years)
- 48.44 € for minors (16 or 17 years)

# Denmark

## Asylum seekers get:

- Necessary healthcare & social services
- Adult education and other activities
- Accommodation at an asylum centre
- Transport costs to and from meetings with public officials
- healthcare providers etc.
- Cash allowances for asylum seekers over the age of 18, who do not receive free meals at their accommodation centre:
  - DKK 51.32 per adult, per day,
  - DKK 40.63 when lives with spouse/partner

# Norway

## Asylum seekers get:

- The option to stay at a reception centre while their asylum case is being processed.
- They also have access to a range of public services including healthcare.
- In addition asylum seekers receive financial support.

# Sweden

## Asylum seekers get:

Financial support if the asylum seeker do not have the own ability to support him or herself:

- 71 kr/day (24 kr/day\*) for adults who are alone
- 61 kr/day (19 kr/day\*) per person for adults who share household expenses
- 37 kr/day (12 kr/day\*) for children 0–3 years<
- 43 kr/day (12 kr/day\*) for children 4–10 years old
- 50 kr/day (12 kr/day\*) for children 11–17 years old

\*in accommodation where food is included

There are other financial support that asylum seekers can apply for.

Asylum seekers in Sweden have the right to acute health care.

# Latvia

## Asylum seekers get:

3,00 € daily allowance till decision on their status is taken. (For buying food and hygiene goods)

asylum seekers can reside in the Asylum Seekers Accommodation Centre Mucenieki

if a refugee does not have sufficient means, they may request:

- single financial support
  - 278,00 € for an adult
  - 194, 00 for a minor perso or the second adult in a marriage
- and benefits
  - 139,00 € benefit per month for an adult,
  - 97,00 € for a minor or the second adult in a marriage
- Allowance for the coverage of residence expenses

# Lithuania

## Asylum seekers get:

- social integration benefits
- Stay at the Refugee reception centre receive
- **85,4 € Monthly subsistence during the period of integration (up to 12 months)**
- One-time allowance for settlement at the municipality partial compensation for monthly rent accommodation expenses for a person (depends on municipality)
- Compensation of monthly kindergarten expenses for children
- One-time allowance for the pupil to start school

# Estonia

- **Third-country nationals** staying in Estonia under residence permit enjoy the same benefits and social assistance as Estonian citizens. Family support is universal.
- Subsistence benefit is paid, if net income after paying rent and communal costs will be less than
  - 140€ per adult or first member of the family,
  - 112€ per second member of the family
  - 168€ per minor

# Germany

## **Foreigners capable of work get:**

- basic social security benefits: approximately EUR 400 for single adults per month
- the cost of accommodation/heating
- other additional needs (e.g. education and participation packages for children, young people and young adults).

**Exceptions for EU citizens** not in employment not previously employed in the Federal Republic in the first five years of living in Germany: No basic social security benefits (but bridging benefits).

**Exceptions for asylum seekers**, but also foreigners (granted special humanitarian residence permits): basic social security benefits in the form of material and/or cash benefits (First 15 months of their stay)

# Poland

## **Foreigners applying for international protection get:**

### **a) Assistance in the centre for foreigners:**

- accommodation
- 9 PLN per day or a full board collective (children are entitled to three years of age and children attending kindergartens and primary schools and junior high schools)
- 50 PLN per Month "pocket money"
- 20 PLN per month constant financial assistance for the purchase of sanitary and hygienic articles
- 140 PLN a one-time financial assistance for the purchase of clothing and footwear in the amount
- refunding of travel costs for medical, recreational, administrative or professional reasons

### **b) Social assistance outside of the centre for foreigners - benefit in cash covering the cost of stay on the territory of Poland.**

# Family Reunification

10. ARE THERE POSSIBILITIES FOR FAMILY-REUNIFICATION?



# Family Reunification

Name	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden	Latvia	Germany	Norway	Estonia	Poland
Possibilities for Family reunifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Visa needed		✓	✓			✓			
How is Family defined	spouse / registered partner / a cohabiting partner / guardian of a child under 18 years of age / child	spouses / children		spouses / cohabiting partners / children under the age of 18	minor children >18 /adults under the custody	spouses / minor unmarried children / parents	Spouses / children / parents	spouse /minor children	spouses* / minor child
Conditions for third country nationaly especially refugees, asylum seekers and Persons with granted subsidiary protection	Family members ( of persons with granted asylum / quota refugees (if application within 3 months) <b>without an income requirement</b> , if the family ties existed before	When a person is not a national from a visa free country, a <b>visa is required</b> for short stays until 90 days within the Schengen area.	Relatives may come to visit family member and obtain a temporary residence permit, usually issued for 1 year; later it may be replaced with a permit valid for 2 years. Relative may obtain a national visa.	From July 2016 to 2019: temporary act limiting the rights to family reunification: asylum seekers who are deemed eligible for subsidiary protection will not have the right to family reunification if they had not applied for asylum before.	Asylum seekers, after residing in Latvia (min. 2 years) reunify family with spouse, <b>Conditions:</b> - sufficient financial means /place of residence - family members do not pose a threat - health insurance policy - Issuance of visas is subject to Schengen rules.	- Asylum seekers and refugees do not need to proof sufficient living space / sufficient means to support (if applicatio n within 3 months)* ,**	The reference person must have a steady source of income. Some cases are exempted from this requirement.	Beneficiaries of intern. protection can reunify their family members, if they applies for a visa, arrive to Estonia and apply for asylum stating the reason being a family reunification.	A person with refugee status / granted a subsidiary protection, subsequent temp. residence permit (min. 2 years) may reunite with “family” The applicant is not required to have health insurance / a source of stable and regular income, / a guaranteed place of residence in Poland (application 6-month after granted refugee status or subsidiary protection)

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# Evictions

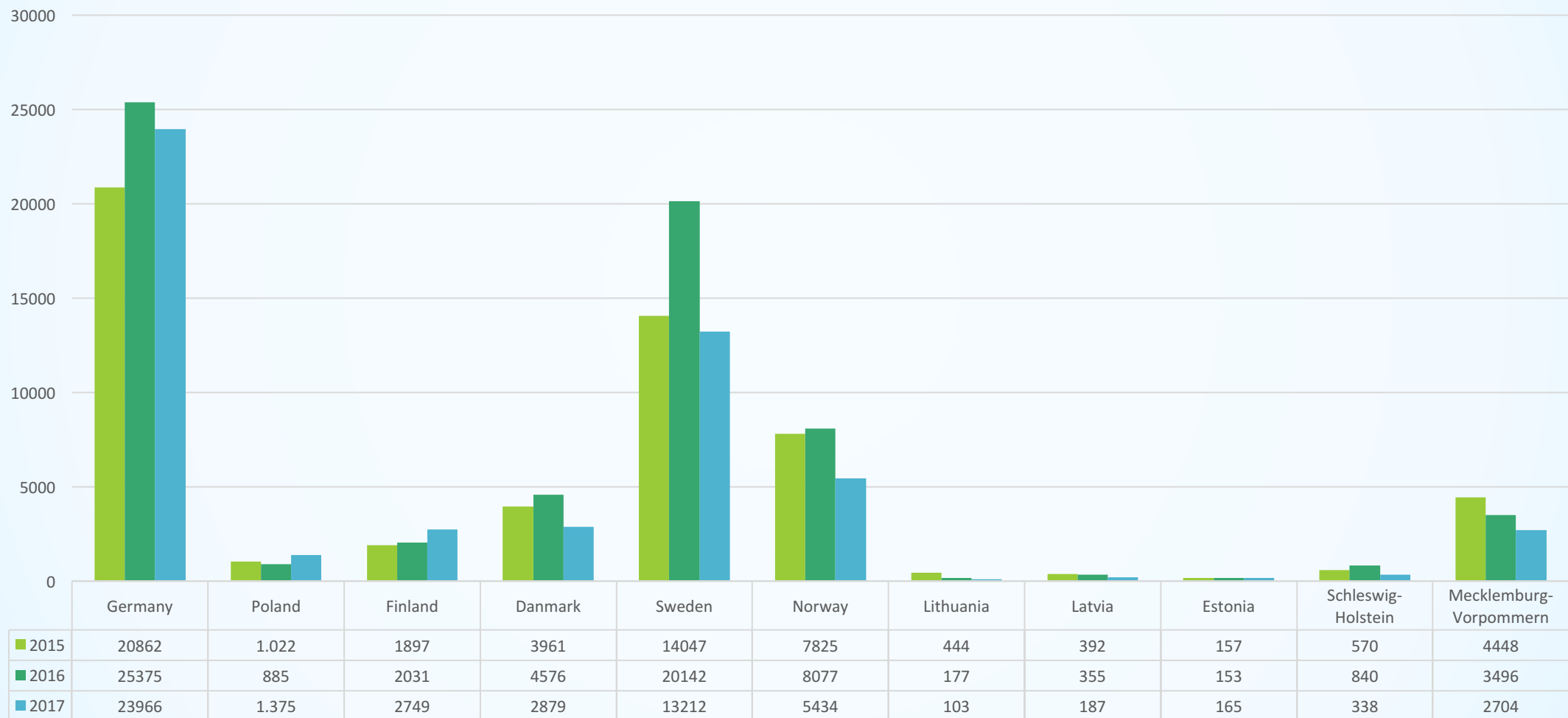
11. COULD YOU INFORM US ABOUT THE NUMBER OF EVICTIONS  
ACTIVITIES AND WHO DECIDES?

# Proposed Questions:

The questions to be answered would be:

- How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?
- How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?
- How many Evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?
- How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

# Evictions\*



# Who is Responsible for Evictions?

Germany	Poland	Finland	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia	Schleswig-Holstein	Mecklemburg-Vorpommern
Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (lower authority to the ministry of interior)	Polish Border Guard	The Finnish Immigration Service (under the Ministry of the Interior)	If the alien does not leave voluntarily, the Danish Police will make the arrangements for his/her departure.	Swedish Migration Agency or the Police	Directorate of Immigration and our Migration Appeals Board	the Migration Department, the police or the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter "State Border Service"), while the enforcement of decisions shall be controlled by the police and the State Border Guard Service.	A voluntary return decision is issued by the OCMA (if the illegal stay of the foreigner is detected by an official of the OCMA and/or official of the State Border Guard) and the State Border Guard (If illegal stay is detected by an official of the State Border Guard).	Police and Border Guard Board	Kreisausländerbehörde – County Immigration Office	The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees decides on the application for asylum

# Minors

*12. HOW DOES YOUR COUNTRY DEAL WITH UNACCOMPANIED MINORS?  
HOW DO YOU REALIZE THE RIGHT TO CERTAIN SUPPORTS, INCLUDING  
(ACCORDING TO UN COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD):*



# Special Programs for Family Unification / Resettlement / Return & Search for Relatives

- ❖ In general a **guardian** is always appointed to an unaccompanied minor due to the respective Acts.
- ❖ The unaccompanied minor is usually **accommodated in a specific centre/unit/child-care institution (juvenile homes)** for unaccompanied minors with specially trained staff to take care of the minor according to his/her needs. Foster families are mentioned in the questionnaire by Germany, Latvia and Sweden.
- ❖ In every country unaccompanied foreign **minors are legally obliged to attend school.**
- ❖ Not all but most of the countries initiate a **search for the parents or other relatives** of an unaccompanied minor asylum seeker. The search can be carried out in collaboration with an organization such as the Red Cross or the UNHCR. The countries which answered this question all have resettlement- and return-programs.

# Legal Age, Ostensible Minors & Regional Programmes

- ❖ The situation is different for **minors of legal age**, since he or she is considered an adult. He or she will henceforth be treated according to the rules applied to adult asylum seekers. However, e.g. in Sweden the social services can under certain circumstances offer accommodation and care until the person turns 21 (particularly in situations where there are special needs).
- ❖ Ostensible minors: In Poland, if the person denies to agree to such an examination the asylum seeker will be treated as an adult person. In Norway the applicant will be considered a minor, if there is reasonable doubt about the asylum seekers age.
- ❖ With regard to the last sub item Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden answered that unaccompanied minors are subject to the same rules as other Danish, Finnish, Norwegian or Swedish children, including the right to school and special offers as well as measures related to the respective laws. This is more or less the same in each country and region, which took part in the survey.



# Costs

13. PLEASE STATE – IF POSSIBLE – THE AVERAGE MONTHLY COSTS:

# Detailed List of Cost (Proposal)

## **A) Asylum seekers /**

## **B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits**

- 1) Adults living alone
  - a) in reception centers with food
  - b) in reception centers without food
  - c) Living outside reception centers
- 2) Unaccompanied minors
  - a) under 16 years
  - b) + 16 years
- 3) Children with families
  - a) in reception centers with food
  - b) in reception centers without food
  - c) Living outside reception centers
- 4) Spouses / partners / roommates
  - a) in reception centers with food
  - b) in reception centers without food
  - c) Living outside reception centers

- 1) Additional costs for transportation
- 2) Additional costs for clothing
- 3) Additional costs for education (books etc.)
- 4) Health care
- 5) Rent
- 6) One-time payments

## **C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment**

# Costs per Asylum Seeker\*

Name	Finland	Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden	Germany	Norway	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Poland
per asylum seeker	19.200,00 €	2.871,76 €	580,00 €	2.216,27 €	670,00 €	196,81 €	1.010,00 €	369,35 €
per minor	53.200,00 €		587,00 €	8.669,84 €	737-1020	2 338,55 €		

# Accommodation

*14. PLEASE INDICATE HOW YOUR COUNTRY / REGION ORGANISES  
ACCOMMODATION FOR MIGRANTS, ASYLUM SEEKERS (REFUGEES,  
MINORS.)*



# Housing / Accommodation

- ❖ The situation depends on the respective status – asylum seekers waiting for a decision, granted asylum or an alternative status, an unaccompanied minor or a detained foreigner – of the asylum seeker.
- ❖ Every country has to provide accommodation for the above mentioned groups and usually asylum seekers are first housed at respective reception facilities/reception centers.
- ❖ After getting a status asylum seekers/refugees will receive help finding a rental apartment on the free rental market from private owners in Estonia and Lithuania. Help is provided by the accommodation center/refugees reception centre or a support person. In Sweden for former asylum seekers that have received a residence permit the municipalities have a responsibility to find housing if the person cannot find accommodation him- or herself. The former asylum seeker can also apply for help with housing costs from the municipalities.
- ❖ Generally the municipalities are responsible for respective different accommodation for unaccompanied minors.

# Housing & Accommodation in Hamburg



## Ankunftszenrum / Arrival Centers

- 1 Center in Hamburg
- first registration
- Decision weather to stay or travel further
- until apllication for aslyum is handed over to BAMF – Ministry for Work and Migration

## Erstaufnahmeeinricht ungen (EA), Reception Center

- after the application for asylum at BAMF
- 1 social worker is responsible for 65 inhabitants
- container homes
- stay up to 6 months
- about 4000 People live in 14 EA's

## Öffentlich-rechtliche Folgeunterkünfte (örU), Accom.subject to public law

- a total of 31.800 People
  - 51% Paviion villages
  - 13% social housing
  - 36% community housing (with shared kitchens and sanitary domains)
- total of 122 EA's in Hamburg

## Perspektive Wohnen, Perspective Living

- Social housing that is funded by the state and will transformed into public housig for normal renting

Image-Sources left to right: Ankunftscentrum Rahlstedt: welt.de; EA Niendorf: Hamburg.de; örU Baakenhafen: Abendblatt.de; Gefördertes Wohnen Vogelweide: www.hamburgteam.com

# Volunteers

*15. HOW IS THE INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZED (NATIONAL / REGIONAL)? FINANCIAL SUPPORT?*

# *Involvement of Volunteers*

- ❖ Civil society is playing a vital role in every country and region in the involvement of organizing volunteers.
- ❖ Volunteers are encouraged by the state or by NGOs and voluntary work is supported through civil society, governments and other actors in the public sector.
- ❖ Voluntary work is partly funded by the governments, but also e. g. by AMIF, the **EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund**. *Effective the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2015 Germany, Estonia, Finland and Lithuania were funded within AMIF; in the period between 2015 and 2017, 10 such projects were co-financed from AMIF funds in Poland.*



# Best Practice Examples

- ❖ In Germany “the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees promotes volunteering, for instance, through its support of integration projects (for instance venues for intercultural exchange), by **training volunteers in integration work and funding migrant organizations** (for instance leisure and sports clubs). **One special funding program is directed at volunteering agencies testing models to involve refugees themselves in volunteer work.** The expansion of the Federal Voluntary Service to include a **special service for refugee-related projects** also heads in this direction. In this context it is not just volunteer work for refugees but also by refugees that is being promoted.”
- ❖ “With regard to asylum seekers in Denmark, the reception center operators are contractually obligated to **motivate relevant and interested people and associations in the local community** to do voluntary work at the reception centers. This obligation is financed through the appropriation for the operators within the framework of the Danish Finance Act.”
- ❖ “In Sweden involvement of volunteers is organized both through **civil society projects such as mentor programs and through the business sector as well as the municipalities.**”