



## **EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Integration measures regarding language courses and civic integration – Part 1**

Requested by FR EMN NCP on 12th April 2017

### **Integration**

Responses from [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Croatia](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Hungary](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [Norway](#) (20 in total)

#### *Disclaimer:*

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

### **Background information:**

The Law of 7 March 2016 on the Right of Foreign Nationals in France has modified the rights of foreign nationals, in particular with the reform of the reception and integration process for those who first arrive in France (first-time arrivals) and intend to set up permanently. The ministry of the Interior is reflecting on developing the integration policy and would like to obtain information from other Member States on their integration measures regarding language courses and civic integration.


Due to the urgent need of the Integration Directorate in order to feed into a report on this topic, we would be grateful to receive your responses as soon as possible, or by 2nd May at the latest.

Please note that the ad-hoc query is divided into two parts due to the amount of questions.

### **Questions**

1. When did the latest reform of integration policy take place? What were the main objectives?
2. Does a third-country national have to meet language requirements to settle in your country? If so, what level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is required? How is it assessed?
3. Once in the host country, what are the conditions to access language courses and civic training (conditions related to the status, duration of stay in the host country, price conditions, other conditions)?
4. Regarding the languages courses: a) What is the targeted level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)? b) What is the content of the courses (everyday vocabulary, specific topics, etc.)? c) What is the duration of the course? What are the different types of courses provided (for example, the pace of learning)? d) Do you issue a certificate of language proficiency on completion of the course?

### **Responses**


	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wider Dissemination</b>	<b>Response</b>
	<b>Austria</b>	Yes	<b>1.</b> The “50 Action Points for the integration of persons entitled to asylum or subsidiary protection in Austria” was acknowledged and approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2016. The collection of measures comprises 50 action points that address all areas of life. It nonetheless gives special attention to language acquisition, entry into the labour market and an understanding of values. Since late 2015, and based on the “50 Action Points”, the Austrian Integration Fund has been offering and holding values and orientation courses throughout the country for persons granted asylum or subsidiary protection. Cooperation in this regard with the Public Employment Service has also been in place since March 2016. Course participants acquire an

			<p>understanding of the fundamental values of living in the Austrian community as well as important knowledge for everyday life in Austria. About 14,000 recognized refugees could be reached with such courses in 2016. A collection of supplementary learning materials entitled “My Life in Austria – Opportunities and Rules” was prepared in Arabic, Farsi/Dari and English. To deepen participants’ understanding of the topics covered in the value and orientation courses, the Austrian Integration Fund has been offering integration workshops covering the focal topics of health, work and occupations, the environment and the neighbourhood, women’s affairs, and culture and society since May 2016. In April 2016 the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection agreed on a common language support strategy as part of the “German &amp; Integration Start Package”; this entails closer coordination of language support activities targeted at recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection as well as at asylum seekers most likely to remain in Austria. Amendments to the Asylum Act, the Aliens Police Act and the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act became effective as of 1 June 2016. This also entailed changes with regard to the integration of persons granted asylum or subsidiary protection. It has been specified that such persons are required, for the purpose of integration support, to appear at one of the Austrian Integration Fund centres immediately after being granted their status (Art. 67 para 1 Asylum Act). It has additionally been specified that the fact of whether an individual has personally participated in integration programmes offered by the Austrian Integration Fund can be taken into account when the individual’s level of integration is reviewed during a procedure for issuing a return decision (Art. 67 para 2 Asylum Act). Asylum seekers to whom in all likelihood protection status will be granted may now also participate in integration assistance measures (Art. 68 para 1 Asylum Act). To implement additional measures of the “50 Action Points”, the Council of Ministers adopted a package of measures for refugee integration on 21 June 2016. The package focuses on language and education, conveying values, promoting the employment of asylum seekers in community service, and targeted support of volunteers working in language instruction. A list of services was drawn up to determine the activities that are considered as community service work and are consequently allowed to be pursued. In a first step the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs together with the Austrian Integration Fund made a public call for proposals to provide level A1 German language courses. In the course of this call EUR 12 million or 25 projects were assigned all over Austria. The German language course projects, which provide 20,000 course placements for persons granted asylum or subsidiary protection, started on 1 September 2016 and will run until 30 June 2017. Source: National Contact Point Austria in the European Migration Network (AT EMN NCP) 2017 Annual Report 2016 on immigration and asylum in Austria. IOM, Vienna, p. 16-17. Available at <a href="http://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APR-2016_National-Report-Austria-Part-1_FINAL.pdf">http://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APR-2016_National-Report-Austria-Part-1_FINAL.pdf</a> (accessed on 19 April 2017). Planned reforms: In August 2016, Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs Sebastian Kurz presented the key points of the planned Act on Integration. The aim of this</p>
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Federal Act is the expeditious integration into Austrian society of individuals who have permanently settled in the country and involves the systematic provision of integration measures as well as the demand to play an active role in the integration process. In detail, the key points include: measures aimed at supporting individuals who are granted asylum or subsidiary protection as well as other third-country nationals in developing language skills and in orientation; labour market measures; a ban on full-face veiling in public; and laws against controversial groups distributing religious materials. Source: National Contact Point Austria in the European Migration Network (AT EMN NCP) 2017 Annual Report 2016 on immigration and asylum in Austria. IOM, Vienna, p. 13. Available at [http://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APR-2016\\_National-Report-Austria-Part-1\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APR-2016_National-Report-Austria-Part-1_FINAL.pdf) (accessed on 19 April 2017). These amendments are still in the process of parliamentary discussion.

**2.** Current legislative situation: According to the legal situation currently in force, foreign nationals willing to settle in Austria, in general have to prove knowledge of the German language at different stages of the settlement process. They need a certificate of level A1 of the CEFR before coming to Austria. Two years after the issuing of the residence permit TCN need a certificate of level A2 (Integration Agreement Module 1). One common way to fulfil this requirement is to participate in a “German-Integration course”. In order to obtain a “Permanent Residence – EU” or the Austrian citizenship, level B1 of the CEFR has to be proven after five years (Integration Agreement Module 2 - Art. 14-14b Settlement and Residence Act). Certificates issued by institutions which are recognized by the Austrian Integration Fund are accepted.

**3.** Asylum seekers: Asylum seekers to whom in all likelihood protection status will be granted may now also participate in integration assistance measures, as for example language courses, job training courses and civic training (Art. 68 para 1 Asylum Act). Persons entitled to asylum and subsidiary protection will receive comprehensive rights (language training, courses on values and orientation) as well as obligations (among other things obligation to participate, contribute and successfully complete the courses offered) stipulated in an integration contract. In the event of violations of the obligations specified in the integration contract, the social benefits will be cut back (Source: Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs). Other migrants: As stated above, migrants coming through other channels than international protection to Austria in general have to prove knowledge of the German language at the level of A1 before coming to Austria and then need a certificate of A2 within 2 years after the issuing of their residence title. The courses in this field are provided by institutions certified by the Austrian Integration Fund and have to be paid by the participants. Family members of TCN who come for reasons of family reunification receive a reimbursement of 50% of the course costs from the federal state (max. €750,-) if the course is completed within 18 months after the issuing of their residence title (Art. 15 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act).

			<p><b>4.</b> Language courses for beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers: According to Art. 68 para 3 Asylum Act, integration assistance measures for persons granted asylum or subsidiary protection and asylum seekers are to be provided by private, humanitarian and church related institutions. The federal state provides reimbursement of costs. Due to the high plurality of course providers in the federal provinces, general statements about the content, duration, different types etc. cannot be made. Language courses for other migrants: a) Level A2 within two years after a first residence permit has been issued. b) ‘German-Integration courses’ have to provide participants with elementary knowledge of the German language in order to be able to communicate and read simple texts. Furthermore, topics of everyday life with elements of civic training and topics related to European and democratic fundamental rights have to be covered in order to enable participants to participate in the social, economic and cultural life in Austria (Art. 16 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act). c) In general 300 units of 45 minutes (Art. 6 Regulation on the Integration Agreement). d) Yes.</p>
	<p><b>Belgium</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><b>1.</b> Introduction: In Belgium, the Communities (Flemish, French and German speaking) and the Regions (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels-Capital) are responsible for integration policies. As a consequence, legal aspects, practices, policies and budgets attributed to integration differ from one entity to the other. In Flanders, the Agency for Integration and Civic Integration, as well as the two local agencies for integration and civic integration of the cities of Gent (IN-Gent) and Antwerp (Atlas) are in charge of the operational implementation of the integration policy. The Agency for Local Affairs (Agentschap Binnenlands Bestuur) is responsible for policy preparation and evaluation. In Wallonia, the integration policy is decentralized and organized through eight Regional Integration Centres created on a territorial basis. These centres cooperate through a supra-structure, the Platform for Consultation and Support for the Regional Integration Centres (DISCRI). In the Brussels Capital Region, the Flemish Community Commission (VGC) is responsible for the integration policy for Dutch-speaking people, while the French Community Commission (COCOF) is responsible for the integration policy for French-speaking people. In the German speaking Community, the Ministry of said Community is responsible for the integration measures. For the courses, migrants are accompanied by a reference centre for integration and migration. A. FLANDERS Flanders developed a programme of civic integration in 2001, and introduced a (mandatory) integration pathway for newcomers in 2004. The (civic) integration sector in Flanders has recently been subject to a structural reform laid down in the Civic Integration Decree of 7 June 2013, which was amended by the Decree of 29 May 2015. One of the goals of this reform was to achieve a better coordinated approach of the integration and civic integration sector in Flanders. This resulted in the creation of a new autonomous Agency for Integration and Civic Integration as well as the two local agencies for integration and civic integration of the cities of Gent (IN-Gent) and Antwerp (Atlas). The implementing Decree was approved in January 2016 by the Flemish government. This Decree also implements the obligation for civic integration to focus more on the results achieved rather than on the efforts made, as</p>

was the case before. B. WALLONIA The Walloon Government approved the Decree on the integration pathway for newcomers in Wallonia on 27 February 2014, composed of two modules: the reception module (mandatory for newcomers) and the integration contract (non-mandatory). The Decree of 28 April 2016 made all the modules of the integration pathway mandatory for newcomers (including a module to learn French). Therefore, there is now a mandatory integration pathway in Wallonia. C. BRUSSELS In the Brussels Capital Region, participation in the integration programme (for both French and Dutch speakers) is currently still on a voluntary basis. However, the Brussels government has approved the first draft of the ordinance establishing the compulsory integration programme for newcomers on 14 April 2016. The integration pathway should become mandatory at some point in 2017. Newcomers opting for a Dutch speaking civic integration pathway in the Brussels Capital Region can access the programmes organized by BON, the Brussels Reception Agency for Civic Integration (which is part of the Agency for Integration and Civic Integration since 1 January 2015). This has been the case for several years. Regarding the integration programme for French speakers, a Decree on the reception and integration pathways for newcomers in the Brussels Capital Region was approved on 18 July 2013. Two accredited 'welcome offices' opened their doors in 2016 in the Brussels Region ('VIA' and 'BAPA Bxl'). These 'reception offices' are responsible for the organisation of the integration programme for newcomers who opt for the French module in Brussels. The offices ensure the reception, orientation and guidance of newcomers. However, they are not in charge of the organization of language courses, but they will orientate the newcomer to accredited language service providers. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY The German-speaking Community started a pilot project in January 2016 to implement an integration pathway. The first phase consists of language trainings. In a second phase, information on rights and obligations and socio-professional orientation are added. A Decree concerning the integration of foreigners or people of foreign origin is expected in 2018.

2. No, third country nationals do not have to meet language requirements in order to come to Belgium. However, international students might be required by the educational institutions to prove they meet certain language requirements.

3. A. FLANDERS The Civic integration programme in Flanders (which includes language courses, a civic training, as well as coaching to find a job or a training course) is accessible to people registered in the National Register in a municipality in Flanders or Brussels and who are (i) foreign nationals who are 18 years or older and who come to Flanders or Brussels to reside there for a long period of time (e.g. third country nationals whose reason to stay in Belgium cannot exceed 1 year, even after renewal or extension, are excluded); (ii) Belgians who were not born in Belgium or who have one parent who was not born in Belgium. All persons integrating have a right to a civic integration program. Moreover, the civic integration programme is mandatory


for certain categories. These include – inter alia: nationals from a non-EU country who are 18 years old or older, who are registered for the first time in the National Register with a residence permit valid for more than 3 months; as well as non-EU newcomers or ministers of religion in a local church or religious community, recognized by the Flemish authorities. Certain categories are exempted from the mandatory integration programme, such as EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members; people who are 65 years old or older, etc. The entire integration programme is free of charge. B. WALLONIA The integration pathway in Wallonia is accessible to all foreign nationals (newcomers or not). Furthermore, it is mandatory for newcomers, that is to say foreign nationals who have been residing in Belgium for less than 3 years and who have a residence permit valid for longer than 3 months. However, certain categories are not subject to this mandatory pathway, or are exempted from it, such as : EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members ; people who registered in the municipal registers before 28 April 2014 ; foreign nationals younger than 18 and older than 65 years ; foreign nationals who are not able to participate in the integration pathway due to medical reasons ; salaried workers with a type B work permit or a type C work permit ; independent workers (with a valid professional card) ; European Blue Card holders, etc. The entire integration programme is free of charge. C. BRUSSELS The integration pathway of the Brussels Region is not open to all foreign nationals or newcomers. It specifically targets foreign nationals who are older than 18 years and who have been legally residing in Belgium for less than three years. They also have to be registered in the foreigners’ register of a municipality of the Brussels Capital region and have to hold a residence permit valid for more than three months. Contrary to the Flemish and Walloon integration programmes, the participation in the integration programme in the Brussels Capital Region is currently still on a voluntary basis (although it has been announced that it would become mandatory in the near future). The welcome programme is free of charge. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY The integration pathway in the German speaking Community is accessible to all foreign nationals (newcomers or not). It will be mandatory for some foreign nationals after the entry into force of the new Decree (see Part I, Q.1 of this AHQ). Furthermore, certain categories are not subject to this mandatory pathway, or are exempted from it. The entire integration programme is free of charge.


4. a) What is the targeted level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)? A. FLANDERS In Flanders, language courses “Dutch as a second language” aim to reach the A2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. There is however an exception for illiterate people (A1 level). B. WALLONIA In Wallonia, there is no specific level of French that needs to be reached at the end of the language course. There is an obligation of means rather than an obligation of results. The only requisite for the language classes is an attendance rate of 80% (unless the student’s absence is duly justified). C. BRUSSELS In Brussels, language courses in French (French as a Foreign Language or illiterate people), which are part of the integration pathway, aim to reach the A2 level of the Common European Framework of


			<p>Reference for Languages. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY In the German speaking community, language courses “German as a second language” aim to reach the A2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. There is however an exception for illiterate people (A1 level). b) What is the content of the courses (everyday vocabulary, specific topics, etc.)? A. FLANDERS There are no specific courses of “Dutch as a second language” (referred to as “NT2”) for people following the civic integration pathway. These people follow the regular Dutch language courses. People who register for the civic integration pathway are directed towards the appropriate level of Dutch classes following a screening of their profile. The “NT2” course is composed of two levels, referring to the framework of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: level A1 (breakthrough) and level A2 (waystage). The content of these classes is defined by the service providers (i.e. adult education or university centres). The courses are free of charge. B. WALLONIA The content of the French language courses is specific to each service provider. However, the Coordination Committee of the Integration Pathway has defined the required criteria for the test that evaluates the level of a candidate before the start of the language course and the test that takes place at the end of the course in order to validate the knowledge acquired by the candidate (see: <a href="http://socialsante.wallonie.be/?q=news-parcours-integration-travaux-comite-coordination">http://socialsante.wallonie.be/?q=news-parcours-integration-travaux-comite-coordination</a>). C. BRUSSELS For those opting for French, the language course is a succession of different modules, each lasting between 100 and 250 hours. There is no standardisation of the modules but the objectives to be met at the end of the modules are identical. There is a frame of reference for the language trainings for literacy and for French as a foreign language online at <a href="http://www.spfb.brussels/espace-pro/appel-conventionnement-op%C3%A9rateur-linguistique-cadre-du-parcours-accueil-primos-arrivants">http://www.spfb.brussels/espace-pro/appel-conventionnement-op%C3%A9rateur-linguistique-cadre-du-parcours-accueil-primos-arrivants</a>. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY The language courses have no fixed content. It is important that the lessons are as practice-orientated as possible. Different levels are offered (from literacy to A1+), as well as different types (intensive language courses and low-threshold courses). c) What is the duration of the course? What are the different types of courses provided (for example, the pace of learning)? A. FLANDERS In Flanders, the duration of the Dutch language course varies according to the level of the foreign national: • The Dutch language lessons for low language skilled or ‘slow learners’ are organised by the Centres for Basic Education (CBE). A standard course consists of 240 teaching hours. • Illiterate or very low language skilled persons can also follow Dutch language lessons organised by the Centres for Basic Education, consisting of 600 teaching hours. • Higher educated or ‘fast learners’ are referred to Centres for Adult Education (CVO) where they can follow a standard course consisting of 120 teaching hours. • Persons in the civic integration pathway who want to follow higher education can follow a course of 90 hours if they fulfil the admission requirements for higher education. These courses are organised by university language centres. B. WALLONIA The French language course (“Français langue étrangère”, or “FLE”) is organized through recognized organizations, such as the so-called Local Integration Initiatives, universities, public employment services and other organisations who carry out the frontline</p>
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			<p>operations. The regional government defines the different qualifications of the trainers. The language course must be completed in eight months and is composed of a minimum of 120 training hours. A test is foreseen before the start of the course in order to evaluate the level of the candidate and another test takes place at the end of the course in order to validate the knowledge acquired by the candidate (the criteria that need to be met for these tests are defined by the Coordination Committee of the Integration Pathway, see <a href="http://socialsante.wallonie.be/?q=news-parcours-integration-travaux-comite-coordination">http://socialsante.wallonie.be/?q=news-parcours-integration-travaux-comite-coordination</a>). C. BRUSSELS In Brussels, the duration of the language courses in French as a Foreign Language (FLE) fluctuates between minimum 120 hours and maximum 1150 hours for illiterate people. The courses offered take 20 hours per week (daytime schedule) or 7 hours per week (other schedule). There are four training schemes, defined on the basis of the level of education or equivalent competences of the target persons, and their proficiency in written and spoken French: 1. The scheme “Alpha – Spoken French as a foreign language”, which is composed of two modules of 200 hours, intended for beneficiaries who do not have a certificate of basic education or equivalent competences. 2. The scheme “Alpha – Written French as a foreign language”, which is composed of three modules of 250 hours, intended for beneficiaries who not have a certificate of basic education or equivalent competences. 3. The scheme “French as a foreign language – A”, which is composed of three modules of 100 and/or 200 hours, intended for beneficiaries whose mother tongue is not French and who have obtained the certificate of basic education or equivalent competences but have not obtained the certificate of the second level of secondary education or equivalent competences. 4. The scheme “French as a foreign language – B”, which is composed of two modules of 120 hours, intended for beneficiaries whose mother tongue is not French and who have obtained the certificate of the second level of secondary education or equivalent competences. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY In the German speaking Community, the language course fluctuates between 90 hours and 600 hours. d) Do you issue a certificate of language proficiency on completion of the course? A. FLANDERS In Flanders, a certificate is granted to the foreign national after the successful completion of the initial civic integration programme, which includes Dutch language classes. Due to the implementing Decree of the Flemish Government of January 2016, foreign nationals who want to acquire a certificate of civic integration at the end of the integration course will have to pass a test and herewith demonstrate they have reached a certain level of Dutch (level A2 of the CEFR or A1 for illiterate people). B. WALLONIA In Wallonia, a certificate of attendance is granted to the foreign national after completion of the integration pathway. The foreign national must obtain this certificate within 18 months following his request for a residence permit of more than 3 months at the municipality (deadline is extendable). A test is foreseen before the start of the language course in order to evaluate the level of the candidate and another test takes place at the end of the programme in order to validate the knowledge acquired by the candidate. C. BRUSSELS The Brussels integration pathway – for newcomers opting for French – is composed of two modules: • Primary module: information on the trajectory and its actors and on rights and obligations, a social evaluation, and a</p>
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			<p>linguistic assessment; • Secondary module: individualised support programme consisting of administrative support and follow-up and orientation regarding training and employment and/or a citizenship training and/or French language learning. The newcomers receive a certificate of attendance after the primary module and also after the secondary module - which is not the same as a certificate based on results as used in Flanders. Evaluations – internal to the providers of language trainings – are carried out during the learning process, at the end of each module. If he wishes to do so, the newcomer can obtain a certificate that proves he has reached an A2 level of French, which will be validated by other bodies than the providers of the language trainings. D. GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY A certificate is granted to the foreign national after the successful completion of the initial civic integration programme, which includes German language classes. To obtain this certificate he must be present at least 80% of the classes. If he/she also passes the language test at the end of the lesson, he/she will also obtain an additional certificate.</p>
	<p><b>Croatia</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. In the framework of the EU accession process, the Government of Croatia (GoC) was required to revise its legislation and practice. In 2013, it adopted the Migration Policy for 2013-2015 aiming at improved practices in managing migration flows, both regular and irregular. The Migration Policy puts special emphasis on integration of foreigners into Croatian society and recognizes vulnerability and need for assistance and help to persons under international protection. In addition, the Action Plan for Integration was adopted as a tool to monitor implementation of legislation related to integration in practice. Action Plan consist of measures in 6 priorities such as social welfare and health protection, accommodation and housing, language learning and education, employment, inter-agency cooperation, awareness raising. A new Action Plan on integration of persons granted international protection is in the process of finalization. Public consultation process has finished.</p> <p>2. 2. No.</p> <p>3. 3. The condition is to have the status of the asylum seeker, alien under temporary protection, and aliens under subsidiary protection. Croatian language is organized in open universities, primary schools and other institutions that are authorized to perform school calendar. Civic training is not provided for aliens in Croatia.</p> <p>4. 4. a) The targeted level of the language acquisition is A1.2. It is possible that some users of the language course can accomplish a higher level, A2 or B2. b) The education program provides 10 thematic contents such as: greetings and introduction, requesting and thanking, the common expressions in everyday life, the body parts and health, clothing and shopping, to name the numbers, the days of the week, the months of the year, food and drinks, the home, family and relatives, basic objects, learning and work.. Language courses include</p>

			<p>four parts of the vocabulary: listening, talking, writing and reading. c) Between 6 and 9 months, depending on the speed of learning of each individual. d) Yes.</p>
	<p><b>Czech Republic</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><b>1.</b> The Policy for Integration of Immigrants in a current year and proposals for further procedure in the subsequent year is prepared for approval by the Government of the Czech Republic each year. First Policy was approved by the Government in the year 2000 and updated in the year 2006, 2011 and 2016. Five main integration priorities of the Czech Republic also reflect main challenges (language, economical independence of immigrants, orientation in the host society, relations between immigrants and majority society, the principle of gradual acquisition of rights based on gradual acquisition of higher residency statuses). Among other priorities the most important ones are: prevention of problems between immigrants and the host society, prevention of enclosure of communities, prevention of social exclusion of immigrants, education of the second generation of immigrants and integration on regional and local levels. In 2015, the new Migration Strategy, involving also area of communication of the subject to the public, was approved by the Government. Main part of this material is also closely linked to integration of immigrants.</p> <p><b>2.</b> Third-country nationals do not have to meet language requirements to settle in the Czech Republic. However, if they want to apply for permanent residence permit or citizenship they have to pass the language exams. Requirement to pass the language test for permanent residence permit (required A1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) was introduced in 2009. Immigrant applying for citizenship has to pass language tests at B1 level and The Czech Life and Institutions Exam (tests knowledge in the following fields: Life and Institutions, Basic Geographical Information and Basic Historical and Cultural Information). Language exam and test was introduced in 2014. Dual citizenship is allowed. Special webpage <a href="http://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/">http://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/</a> was created to support preparation for both language exams and the test.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Integration measures are provided for legally residing third-country nationals and recognized refugees (special State integration programme). Courses are wide open and usually free of charge (for language courses often a small motivational financial deposit is applied, which is returned back to clients after more than 70% of attendance).</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) Targeted level of most of the language courses is level of A1 of CEFR. However, also other courses are provided (mostly up to level B1 of CEFR). b) Content of the courses is mostly aimed at passing the exam, which is the precondition for applying for permanent residence permit or citizenship. c) Usually courses take up to 100-120 hours for A1 level – but this is strongly influenced by several factors (among other things for example personal motivation and proximity of languages has to be taken into account). Setup of courses is not</p>

			<p>unified – classic and also more or less alternative courses are provided. For example also so called low-threshold language course is supported – each lesson is a closed topic and therefore it is not necessary to attend all lessons in exact order. d) Most of the providers of language courses issue their own certificate, but the most important thing for the clients is to pass the exam (A1, B1).</p>
	<p><b>Estonia</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The latest changes of Estonian integration policy took place at 2014, when the strategy of integration and social cohesion in Estonia “Integrating Estonia 2020” was developed. The purpose of integration is to foster a situation where other nationalities living in Estonia, as well as Estonians themselves, are ensured a cohesive and tolerant society where everyone can feel comfortable and safe – to work, study, develop their culture, be a full member of the society.</li> <li>2. No, if a third-country nationals applies for temporary residence permit. Yes, in case a TCN is applying for a residence permit for long-term residents he/she is required to have the Estonian language proficiency at least at the elementary level – language proficiency level B1 or a corresponding level (exceptions apply). The Estonian language proficiency is evaluated at the Estonian language proficiency level exam under the conditions provided for in the Language Act.</li> <li>3. According to law beneficiaries of international protection at the age of 18 to the retirement age who are fit for work are required to participate in the Estonian language training. Refugees as well as beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have access to language courses. They need to have a residence permit. The language courses are free of charge and the expenses for the language courses are covered in a sum up to 12 times the subsistence level per person. Other TCNs are entitled to basic language (A1 level) training courses through the Welcoming Programme. The language training in the Welcoming programme is aimed at foreign nationals who have legally resided in Estonia for less than 5 years. In order to participate in the language training a TCN has to have been granted a temporary residence permit in Estonia. A precondition to participating in the trainings is a referral to the programme by the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB). The PBGB issues a notification of enrolment into the Welcoming programme if the person meets the requirements of participation. The language training through the Welcoming Programme is free of charge. Also since 2015 the Integration Foundation has been organising free Estonian courses at the A2, B1 and B2 levels as part of the ‘Activities supporting integration in Estonian society’ project of the European Social Fund. Furthermore there is online based Estonian language course for beginners which is free of charge (<a href="http://www.keeleklikk.ee">www.keeleklikk.ee</a>) Additionally Estonia offers all new arrivals the opportunity to participate in an introductory Welcoming programme. The Welcoming programme consists of: basic module, thematic module of work and entrepreneurship, studying,</li> </ol>


			<p>research, family life, children and young people, international protection. Participating in the Welcoming Programme is free of charge.</p> <p>4. a) For refugees - language proficiency level A2 provided for in the Language Act within two years as of being granted international protection; for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection - language proficiency level A1 provided for in the Language Act within one year as of the grant of international protection; For other TCNs legally residing in Estonia participating in the Welcoming Programme – A1. b) Content of the language training in Welcoming Programme: polite expressions, getting acquainted, introducing oneself and one’s companions, numbers and time, countries, nations and languages, food and beverages, eating habits, café conversations, arranging a meeting, my day and hobbies, my family, asking and telling the way, feeling well/unwell. c) The duration of the language courses for the beneficiaries of international protection is up to two years. For relocated and resettled persons the duration of the language course is 100 hours. The duration of the language training in Welcoming Programme is approximately 80 academic hours. d) For those, who complete Welcoming Programme language course, certificate of language proficiency (A1), is issued. For refugees, who pass the 100 hours language course, diploma is issued with the information of passed hours and themes (not the certificate).</p>
	<b>Finland</b>	Yes	<p>1. The current Integration Act came into force on 1 September 2011. The scope of application of the Act was extended to cover all immigrants residing in Finland. The Act was drafted to address the changes in immigration over the past twenty years. From 2019 a major administrative reform will take place in Finland: 18 regional counties will be set up. These counties are not part of government administration, but they are self-governmental bodies with regional elections for selecting the decision-makers. The Integration Act will be reformed accordingly. In accordance with the Act on the Promotion of Integration, the Government must decide on the national development of integration by preparing a government integration programme for its term of office, covering the integration objectives and measures. The Government Integration Programme is an extensive and concrete action plan, taking the needs of the immigrant population into account through mainstreaming in all policy sectors, especially within employment, education, housing and social and health care services. The first Government Resolution on a Government Integration Programme (VALKO I) was made on 7 June 2012. The Government adopted the second Integration Programme in September 2016. This Integration Programme for 2016–2019, based on the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration, focuses on four areas: (1) using immigrants’ cultural strengths to enhance Finnish innovation capacity; (2) enhancing integration through cross-sectoral measures; (3) increasing cooperation between the State and municipalities in the reception of beneficiaries of international protection; (4) promoting a humane national discussion culture that will not tolerate racism. The Programme takes into account the policies set out in Prime Minister Sipilä’s</p>


strategic Government Programme, the immigration policy measures adopted by the Government in September 2015 as a consequence of the increased number of asylum seekers, the Action Plan on Asylum Policy published by the Government in December 2015, the Action Plan on Integration published by the Government in May 2016 as well as the policies formulated by the Ministerial working group on migration. Under the programme, inter alia, an increasing number of persons granted international protection have been received by the municipalities. This has been a result of close cooperation between various authorities, enhanced guidance and an EU-funded project concerning the promotion of reception of persons granted international protection in municipalities. Furthermore, for example, integration training has been reformed in spring 2016 and multi-professional support for immigrant families is being developed.

**2.** No. However, third-country nationals need to have sufficient language skills to obtain citizenship.



**3.** Publicly financed integration training (including language and civic training) is provided as labour market training. It is mainly targeted to migrants who are unemployed and registered as a jobseeker at an employment and economic development office. Migrants who have resided in Finland less than 3 years after receiving the first residence permit are given priority for approval for the training. Integration training as labour market training is free of charge for participants. There are some courses also available as self-motivated studies, mainly in big cities, which one can attend by own cost without being registered as a jobseeker. Municipalities can also offer integration training to immigrants/residents who are not seeking employment (f.e. parents taking care of small children at home, elderly) as self-motivated studies, but at the moment it is not systematically organized. Integration training which is offered as labour market training is not available for asylum seekers. However, according to the Act on the Reception of Persons applying for International Protection reception centres other than transit centres shall arrange work and study activities with the purpose of promoting the self-initiative of the persons applying for international protection and beneficiaries of temporary protection. Work and study activities may also be arranged at transit centres.

**4.** a) Target language level B1.1. b) National core curriculum for integration training sets a frame for the content of the courses. It combines everyday vocabulary and the themes of f.e. history, politics, society, labour market. Content of the course can be tailored to meet the local conditions and needs of the study group. c) Maximum duration is 60 study weeks (one study week is approx. 35 hours of studying). There are three different paths: basic path, slow path for those who have f.e. learning difficulties or difficult situation in life which affects learning and fast path for those who f.e. have good learning capabilities and experience in studying languages. There is also specific track for those requiring basic literacy training in the labour market oriented integration training. There can be also groups to meet labour market needs in which the students start vocational training combined with language and civic training. d) Students get a certificate after the integration course. Certificate

			includes organ-isers evaluation of the language proficiency. If the student reaches the language level of B1.1. he/she can take part of the national language proficiency test and get a National Certificate of Language Proficiency.
	<b>France</b>	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> The last reform on integration policy was the Law of 7 March 2016 on the Right of Foreign Nationals in France, which modified the reception and integration programme for third-country nationals who first arrive in France (first-time arrivals) and intend to set up permanently. The Law of 7 March 2016 establishes an individualised French integration pathway and strengthens the integration scheme in order to improve reception of third-country nationals newly arrived and to encourage their social, cultural and professional integration into the French society.</p> <p><b>2.</b> NO</p> <p><b>3.</b> Third-country nationals have to sign the Republican integration contract in order to access the different trainings proposed by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), as operator for the Ministry of the Interior. The OFII is responsible for implementing reception and integration of migrants during the first five years of their residence in France. The Republican integration contract targets newly arrived third-country nationals holding a residence permit since less than 5 years and wishing to set up permanently in France. In practice, it is addressed to third-country nationals who have been granted their first residence permit in France. The Republican integration contract is signed after a personalised interview between the newly arrived migrant and an OFII officer. The Republican integration contract is concluded for one year and renewable under certain conditions. Civic and language training are free of charge.</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) At the OFII, the third-country national undertakes a test of oral and written knowledge of the French language aiming to assess his/her level. Based on the needs revealed by the test, a language training is proposed to the third-country national. The targeted level is level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Continuing courses to reach level A2 is encouraged as this level will be required as from March 2018 to obtain a 10-year residence permit. Those applying for French citizenship are required to reach level B1 (oral). b) Thematic and pedagogical contents of the training have been renewed pursuant to the law of 7 March 2016. Language courses treat issues related to the public, practical and professional life in order to deepen knowledge acquired during the civic training which is compulsory when arriving in France and signing the Republican integration contract. The pedagogical approach is based on different tools from the daily life and role playing. It also aims at developing self-learning in order to extend the training on their own. Written knowledge is now taken into account in the courses. The length of the prescribed language training to</p>

			<p>reach level A1 is established based on the needs identified by the test results. Three different programmes are offered: 50, 100 or 200 hours of courses. Depending of the professional and personal constraints of the participant, three types of courses are offered: intensive, semi-intensive and extensive courses, with a length of training ranging from 2,5 weeks (intensive courses of 50 hours) to 33 weeks (extensive courses of 200 hours). Upon completion of the A1 level training, a certificate of attendance is issued to every participant provided that he has followed at least 80 % of the prescribed language training. Upon completion of the A2 and B1 level training, the participant is informed of the existing certificates/diplomas and the registration process to the A2 and B1 levels tests. Such tests are paid by the applicant.</p>
	<p><b>Germany</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Integration Act (Integrationsgesetz) has come into effect on 6 August 2016. Generally, it aims at facilitating an easier access for refugees to language courses and at decreasing legal impediments to entering the job market as well as to start formal vocational training. Furthermore, refugees with protection status who depend on social benefits and do not attend university or vocational training may be assigned a location (State or community) of residence for up to three years.</li> <li>2. The legal requirements for permanent settlement in Germany are outlined in the Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz). In order to obtain a permanent settlement permit in accordance with Section 9 of the Residence Act, sufficient command of the German Language is generally required. Sufficient command of the German language is defined as corresponding to Level B1 of the CEFR. There are further requirements.</li> <li>3. There are innumerable options, private and public, for foreigners to learn the German language. The flagship language program of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Integration Course ("Integrationskurs") consists of a language course element and an orientation course segment. 2016, there have been approx. 320.000 new participants in the Integration Courses. Depending on residence and employment status, the attendance of an integration course may either be obligatory, optional or denied. Refugees with protection status do have access to Integration Courses as well as asylum applicants who will likely receive protection status. They may also be required to participate and face cutbacks of social benefits if they do not attend. Asylum applicants with limited chances of receiving protection status do not have access to Integration Courses (see question 8). Additional information may be accessed at <a href="http://www.bamf.de/EN">www.bamf.de/EN</a></li> <li>4. The language course comprises a total of 600 lessons on the general integration course, and up to 900 lessons on special courses. It will cover German language training relating to important aspects of everyday life, e.g. work and career, basic and further training, bringing up and raising children, shopping/trade/consumption, leisure time and social interaction, health and hygiene/human body, media and media use, and housing. In the</li> </ol>



			<p>minimum requirement for obtaining a certificate is passing the language test with Level B1 of the CEFR and succeeding in the final test of the orientation course segment. Additional information may be accessed at <a href="http://www.bamf.de/EN">www.bamf.de/EN</a></p>
	<b>Hungary</b>	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Due to the recent migration pressure the Hungarian integration system as a whole was reviewed and revised. Due to a change in legislation since the 1st of June 2016 integration support through an integration contract is no longer available. The already established support is paid by the IAO if the eligibility criteria were met.</li> <li>2. No.</li> <li>3. Language courses are provided by volunteers and NGOs through AMIF funded projects. As part of the housing projects or on individual basis language courses are also available at several NGOs.</li> <li>4. Since NGOs are providing language courses, there are no uniform requirements.</li> </ol>
	<b>Italy</b>	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE no. 179 of 14th September 2011 Regulation governing the integration agreement between third-country nationals and the State, pursuant to art. 4-bis, par. 2, of the Consolidated Law on immigration and norms on the conditions of foreigners, as set forth by Legislative Decree no. 286 of 25th July 1998. (11G0221) The Decree governs the integration Agreement between the State and foreign citizens coming from third Countries with valid residence permits, on the basis of reciprocal commitments. The State ensures the enjoyment of fundamental rights and undertakes to provide the tools to acquire the language, culture and principles of the Italian Constitution; foreign citizens agree to abide to the rules of civil society, with the aim to positively integrate, in the reciprocal interest.</li> <li>2. By undersigning the Integration Agreement established by Presidential Decree no. 179/2011, third-country nationals undertake to acquire a suitable level of fluency in oral Italian language (equivalent to at least A2 level of CEFR), sufficient knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution, civic culture and life in Italy (with particular focus on healthcare, school, social services, work and tax obligations) and ensure that any minor children undergo compulsory education. In order to prove to have attained A2 level of CEFR, foreign citizens must present a level certification released by a Provincial Centre of Adult Education) or by one of the Certifying Bodies recognised by the Italian Government (University for third-country nationals of Perugia, University for third-country nationals of Siena, Roma Tre University, Società Dante Alighieri).</li> </ol>

**3.** Access to the courses offered by Provincial Centres of Adult Education, which are the bodies in charge at institutional level to provide L2 Italian courses, is free of charge for all foreign citizens with valid permits to reside in Italy. In certain cases, students attending the courses are requested a voluntary contribution to partially cover the costs for teaching materials and insurances (indicative cost from 30 to 60 Euros). This contribution is never requested in case of courses financed by FAMI (Asylum and Migration Fund for Integration) fund.

**4.**

L2 Italian courses offered at Provincial Centres of Adult Education concern A1 and A2 levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The "Guidelines for planning literacy and learning courses of the Italian language" drawn up by the Ministry of the Education, University and Research provide indications for developing the learning units.

Based on the assumption that a foreign student who underwent schooling in his country of origin generally employs 100 hours to acquire the skills foreseen for each of the initial levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), the Guidelines foresee literacy courses of maximum 200 hours in total, to attain A2 level, divided as follows:

20 hours of welcoming and orientation

180 hours of teaching activity.

The 180 hours of teaching activity are distributed as follows:


1. 100 hours to attain A1 level which include: 20 hours of listening, 20 of reading, 20 hours of oral and written interaction, 20 hours of oral production and 20 hours of written production. The contents to attain A1 level concern basic knowledge, simple vocabulary and sentences referring to the person, his family and the environment. In particular:


personal information;


body, clothing, meals, beverages;

family members;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> daily living spaces;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> places of local geography and country of origin;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> communication tools;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> modules concerning primary needs and requests to the <b>Public Administration</b>;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public offices (Registry office, Police department, Prefecture, etc.);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Social security bodies.</li> </ul> <p>2. 80 hours to attain A2 level which include: 15 hours of listening, 15 of reading, 20 hours of oral and written interaction, 15 hours of oral production and 15 hours of written production. The contents to attain A2 level focus on expressions and sentences concerning contexts of social life, culture and work, in addition to expressions and sentences referring to the Italian Constitution, in particular work, rights and duties, organisation and operation of public institutions. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> work: various types of work, safety in living areas and workplaces, protection bodies, active employment search, <b>workers' rights and duties, social conflicts and strikes</b>;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> School: education and professional training systems;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Medical <del>healthcare</del> <b>sector</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Social services,</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tax obligations: fines and sanctions;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Banks, post offices, currencies, purchases;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Events: family celebrations, national holidays, public meetings;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sports and cultural events;</li> </ul>
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			<p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition rituals: birth, weddings and funerals;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural phenomena;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Public and private means of transportation;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Variety of communication media in modern society (radio, television, internet, etc.).</p> <p>In order to facilitate access to courses and sustainable attendance, the units proposed to foreign citizens are personalised and of modular type, aimed at acquiring skills assessed as missing during the welcoming and orientation phase. For this reason, the courses offered to attain different levels (A1 and A2) have a variable duration according to the specific needs of the learning group and are held in days and at times compatible with the students' needs (also outside working hours).</p> <p>At the end of the course, after an assessment of the concepts learned, the Provincial Centre of Adult Education releases a level certification (A1 or A2 based on the course attended and level reached).</p>
	<b>Latvia</b>	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Since 2015 there have been several political initiatives concerning asylum seekers, refugees and persons with alternative status. According to the Action Plan for Movement and Admission in Latvia of Persons who Need International Protection after arrival they are encouraged to participate in the language and welcome courses, and an individual social mentor service is provided.</li> <li>2. For temporary residence permit „No” but for a permanent residence permit third - country nationals must know Latvian language within A2 level. The certificate of language knowledge must be submitted.</li> <li>3. Language courses for third country nationals are provided by: a) NGO's within the projects financed by Asylum, Migration and Integration fund - AMIF (civic training is provided, too), the condition for access – legal residence in Latvia, b) some municipalities which are providing language training for all their citizens, the condition for access – registration of the place of residence in a specific municipality, c) State Employment Agency for unemployed persons; the condition for access – third country national must be registered as work seeker or unemployed. The provided language courses are free of charge.</li> <li>4. Language courses within AMIF projects: a) targeted levels are A1, A2, B1 and B2, b) the NGO's implementing projects determine the content of language courses (mandatory request is to develop all the</li> </ol>

			language skills of students – speaking, listening, writing and reading), c) duration of one course is at least 120 academic hours, d) yes, provider of courses issue a certificate of completing the language training but to receive an official certificate of language proficiency student must take an exam at the National Centre for Education.
	<b>Lithuania</b>	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> On 22 January 2014 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania assigned the formation of foreigners' integration policy to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. Previously there had been no specific institution responsible for this issue (Ministry of Social Security and Labour was responsible for the formation of integration policy of persons who have been granted asylum rather than third-country nationals). The order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 31 December 2014 approved the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners' Integration Policy 2015–2017. The measures of the plan are co-financed from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania. While implementing the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners' Integration Policy 2015–2017, the following actions have been envisaged: - provision of support to Migrant Counselling and Integration Centres (in Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda), in which migrants may attend the courses of the Lithuanian language and the basics of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, receive psychological, legal, representation, etc. services, as well as participate in training that facilitates their opportunities to find employment; - preparation and dissemination of information on accessibility of integration services to foreigners in various institutions; - improvement of foreigners' education measures, as well as legislation governing recognition of professional qualifications of foreigners; - carrying out of information campaigns about foreigners' integration and organisation of various trainings and educational events; - organisation of specialist training and promotion of interinstitutional cooperation; - establishment of a consultative integration forum aimed at inviting representatives of foreigners' organisations, migration experts, representatives of non-governmental organisations and public bodies working in the field of migration to discuss foreigners' integration issues; - monitoring of the implementation of foreigners' integration processes and policy. Each year, seminars are organised for employees of state, municipal and non-governmental organisations, other institutions and agencies working in the field of social integration of foreigners granted asylum; various cultural events to encourage the knowledge of other cultures are also held.</p> <p><b>2.</b> No.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Migrants with refugee status, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and their relatives arrived to country under the procedure of family reunification participate in the integration programme which lasts 15 to 36 months depending on the migrant's vulnerability. During this time foreigners granted asylum attend Lithuanian language courses. Language courses during the first 3 months of stay in the Refugee Reception Centre are</p>


			<p>initiated by the Refugee Reception Centre. When foreigners granted asylum move to live in the municipalities, NGOs organize Lithuanian language courses (expenditures are covered by the state budget). The course costs 1.73 €per hour in the Refugee Reception Centre and 2.29 €in the municipalities, however participants do not have to pay of the courses when they are provided during the integration programme.</p> <p>4. a) Participants have to reach A1 level (not less than 96 hours of lessons during the stay in Refugee Reception Centre – during 3 months) of Lithuanian language in the Refugee Reception Centre and A2 (190 hours language lessons during integration period in municipality – during 12 months) when they continue the courses in the municipalities. b) The course is flexible and is adjusted according to the need of the participant. Illiterate or low-educated learners can try to learn only the everyday vocabulary while highly-educated learners can even try to achieve B1 level. However, most participants only learn everyday vocabulary and struggle with the vocabulary needed in the job market. c) That depends on the pre-knowledge of the student, the study place (in the Refugee Reception Centre everyone learns for 10.5 hours a week while when they move to the municipalities they learn for 4-8 hours a week depending on the needs and the possibilities of the participant), etc. The aim is for the participant to reach A2 level. d) At the end of the course the participants are welcome to take the category I (lowest) Lithuanian language examination after which, if they pass, they get a certificate.</p>
	<p><b>Luxembourg</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The last reform on integration policy was the Law of 16 December 2008 on the reception and integration of foreigners in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. This law establishes the Welcome and Integration Contract (CAI - articles 8 to 13) which is proposed to any foreigner of at least 16 years of age who resides legally on the territory of Luxembourg and wishes to remain on a permanent basis (not included the international protection applicants). It is optional and aimed as much at EU and EEA citizens as at third country nationals, to new arrivals as well as to people who have been living in Luxembourg for many years. It is not mandatory in any way. The services offered within the framework of this contract are: • A language training course • A citizenship training course • An orientation day. Another advantage of completing the requirements of the Welcome and Integration Contract is to get an exemption from one of the modules of the course “Living together in Luxembourg” for the acquisition of Luxembourg nationality + cfr part 2. The CAI was officially launched on 29 September 2011 in accordance with the Grand ducal regulation of 2 September 2011 on the implementation conditions and modalities of executions concerning the Welcome and Integration Contract. Also the Law of 16 December 2008 foresees a Multi-annual National Action Plan on Integration and against Discriminations 2010-2014. The Action Plan is available in French and English. The coordination of this multi-annual national action plan is made by the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et l'intégration – OLAI). The execution of the multi-annual national action plan is coordinated by the OLAI so the costs are covered by an annual budget line of the OLAI. The action plan of</p>

2010-2014 remains valid because the multi-annual National Action Plan for the period 2014-2019 has not been finalized. The Action Plan calls for the involvement of 14 ministries and government administrations whose combined efforts enhance the inter-ministerial harmonization of the actions they lead, implement, and financially support, in the field of the integration of foreigners in Luxembourg and in the fight against discrimination. However, the implementation and development of this Action Plan is based on a strategy of co-responsibility and participation of both the State and the Civil Society. The four major axes of the Multiannual national action plan on integration and against discriminations are: - Reception, including all measures aimed at providing guidance to newcomers in Luxembourg; - Integration of foreigners in Luxembourg's social, economic, political and cultural life; - Fight against discrimination through information and awareness-raising measures - Study of migrations based on specific studies and databases, reports, and on other statistical data (Article 3 of the Law of 16 December 2008 on the Reception and Integration of foreigners in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg) Also the plan identifies the key strategic intervention areas on which to base its objectives and actions. These key areas of focus are based on the Common Basic Principles of the European Union's integration policy for immigrants (CBP - CBP-1 (A two-way process), CBP-2 (Respecting the basis values of the European Union), CBP-3 (Employment) CBP-4 (Basic knowledge of the host country's language, history and institutions; CBP-5 (Education); CBP-6 (Access to goods and services); CBP-7 (intercultural dialogue); CBP-8 (Practices of different cultures and religions); CBP-9 (Democratic process); CBP-10 (Mainstreaming integration in all relevant policies), CBP-11 (collecting statistics)). The CBPs are attributed with regards to the four major axes (areas of action) mentioned above. The detailed measures are found in pages 33 to 38 of the action plan (See [http://www.olai.public.lu/fr/publications/programmes-planactions-campagnes/plan/olai\\_plan\\_daction\\_uk.pdf](http://www.olai.public.lu/fr/publications/programmes-planactions-campagnes/plan/olai_plan_daction_uk.pdf)). Every year, the Government fix the yearly priorities to implement the Plan.

2. No. N/A. N/A.

3. The CAI constitutes a reciprocal and optional undertaking between the State and the foreigner aged more than 16, legally established in Luxembourg, and wishing to stay there on a permanent basis. Provided for a maximum term of two years, the said contract is intended both for EU citizens and third-country nationals, for new arrivals and for people already established for several years in Luxembourg. In consequence the only condition is to be a legal resident of the country wishing to stay permanently. The program is state 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).

4. a) The general aim is the integration of the target population in the Luxembourgish society. 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

			<p>Reference for Languages in one or more of the three administrative languages of Luxembourg – i.e. Luxembourgish, French, or German and 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 Luxembourgish 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. If the candidate reaches the introductory level A.1.1 either in Luxembourgish, 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 has approved the introductory level A.1.1. (In case of need, the language training can be completed with literacy courses). However, the beneficiary of the CAI can continue to register in the following models if s/he passes the introductory level A.1.1 until completing the duration of the 2 years. b) Language courses are offered under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, who has within its responsibilities adult and continuous education through contracted providers who have a convention with the Department of Adult Education of the Ministry. The general content of the courses depends on the service provider but the beneficiary has to be able to understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Also he/she has to be able to introduce him/herself and others and to ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Finally the beneficiary can be able to interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help. c) The duration of the language courses depends on the service provider: Municipalities normally propose yearly courses and the National Language Institute propose 6-months modules. Short intensive courses (6 weeks-2 month) are also available. d) There are normal courses that are proposed two times per week but there can be intensive courses (four to five times per year). e) Normally no. There is not a point system put into place for evaluating the foreigner's performance. However, the skills acquired at the end of a course are assessed through a descriptive assessment of competences issued by the service provider. In the case of the National Language Institute at the end of each module there is an examination that consists in two parts: a) written examination and b) oral examination. If the beneficiary passes the first level then s/he can register to the next level (A.1.2) and so on.</p>
	<b>Netherlands</b>	Yes	<p>1. a. When did the last reform on integration policy take place?</p> <p>The last reform was launched at the 1st of January 2013, with an addition to this reform launched at the 1st of January 2015.</p>



b. What are the main objectives of this reform?

The person who is integrating is responsible for his/her own integration. The integration period has been reduced to 3 years (for illiterate persons 5 years); The person who is integrating has to pay the costs for integrating his or herself. However asylum seekers who received a residence permit are granted the opportunity to borrow up to 10,000 euros. If one succeeds the integration exam within 3 years (or if the exemption is granted) then the loan will be cancelled. The courses are taught on the private market.

On the 1st of January 2015 the ‘‘ONA’’-exam was launched. ONA stands for Orientation on the Dutch Labour Market (in Dutch: Oriëntatie op de Nederlandse Arbeidsmarkt), which gives the person who is integrating insights into the Dutch Labour Market, its function and it implies career planning.

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

If a migrant moves to the Netherlands under family reunification, the migrant has to take an exam in the country of origin on A1-level (speaking, reading and knowledge of Dutch society), which is laid down in law (Wet inburgering buitenland).

In the case of a permit based on asylum, the following is applicable:

Before beneficiaries move to normal housing, they stay at COA’s reception centre. COA is an independent administrative body that is responsible for the reception and counselling of asylum seekers and beneficiaries who are awaiting housing in a municipality. COA operates under the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Security and Justice. Beneficiaries aged between 18 and the pension-entitlement age who still stay in a COA reception centre, are entitled to a so-called pre-civic integration programme, a programme that is carried out by COA on instructions from the Ministry of SZW. Preparation on civic integration comprises language lessons, training courses in knowledge of Dutch society (KNS) and individual counselling. The language lessons are given by recognized NT2 teachers and are intended to raise the command of the participants’ language level to at least A1-minus. This type of education differs with the (more limited) language education that is offered to asylum seekers who are still awaiting a decision on their asylum application. During the KNS training courses the beneficiary learns about the most important aspects of living in the municipality, which focuses on his/her independence and self-rescuing capacity. Every participant also gets a personal file. The contents of the file is compiled during supervisory discussions with the Case Manager. The programme

			<p>provides an important contribution to the rest of the civic integration programme which participants must follow independently. Information on (pre-)civic integration is available at COA locations.</p> <p>In the autumn of 2015 this service was improved by providing leaflets in an additional 15 different languages than were currently on hand.</p> <p>The Civic Integration Act and the Aliens Act require persons aged between 18 years and the pension-entitlement age who want to get a permanent residence permit, or persons who want to stay in the Netherlands with a temporary permit for a permanent purpose, to have a certain command of the Dutch language within three years after obtaining the permit. This obligation is not specifically applicable to beneficiaries, but to all third country nationals mentioned above and, by nature, is therefore generic. The civic integration exam consist of exams in reading, writing, listening and speaking on A2 level.</p> <p>b. If so, what level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is needed?</p> <p>For the pre-civic integration programme a level of A1-minus at COA is needed. The civic integration exam consist of exams in reading, writing, listening and speaking on A2 level.</p> <p>c. How is it assessed?</p> <p>Through an exam.</p> <p>The following themes are examined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Speaking</li><li>2. Listening</li><li>3. Writing</li><li>4. Reading</li><li>5. Knowledge of Dutch Society (in Dutch: KNM)</li></ol>
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6. Orientation on the Dutch Labour Market (in Dutch: ONA)

3. Once in the host country, what are the conditions to access language courses and civic training (conditions related to the status, duration of stay in the host country, price conditions, other conditions)?

Since 1 January 2013 persons obliged to participate in a civic integration programme who have obtained a residence permit, have been personally responsible, by law, for their civic integration. This obligation applies from the moment that the IND grants a residence permit. The IND then shares information about granted residence permits with the Education Executive Agency (DUO), who then first determines whether the beneficiary is indeed obliged to participate in a civic integration programme. Consequently DUO submits a notification to the beneficiary regarding the obligation to participate in a civic integration programme and the civic integration period. Beneficiaries who study are temporarily released from their obligation to participate in a civic integration programme. The obligation to participate in a civic integration programme lapses entirely if DUO receives evidence of a successful graduation, and only at the request of the beneficiary. Persons obliged to participate in a civic integration programme can also obtain dispensation of the obligation to participate in a civic integration programme on medical grounds or demonstrable efforts made. In preparation of the civic integration examination the persons obliged to participate in a civic integration programme are eligible for a social loan to be able to finance the language and orientation courses. Specifically applicable to beneficiaries, is that on passing the civic integration examination, they are entitled to a remission of their debt.


For all persons obliged to participate in a civic integration programme a maximum loan of EUR 10,000 applies. DUO is responsible for offering these loans. DUO is also charged with the administering of the civic integration examinations. As a departmental agency, DUO pursues various education laws on instructions from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, and the student loans on instructions from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, who finances the student loan system that is intended for civic integration.

4. Regarding the languages courses:


a. What is the targeted level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)?


Please see question 2b.



b. What is the content of the courses (everyday vocabulary, specific topics, etc.)?

			<p>The civic integration exam consist of exams in reading, writing, listening and speaking on A2 level.</p> <p>c. What is the duration of the course?</p> <p>It depends on the person who is integrating. If he/she learns fast or slow, the number of study hours will be reduced.</p> <p>An average student needs 700 – 800 hours to reach the level of A2 (starting at zero knowledge).</p> <p>d. What are the different types of courses provided (for example, the pace of learning)?</p> <p>See question 2c.</p> <p>e. Is a certificate of language proficiency issued on completion of the course?</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<p><b>Poland</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration policy concerns only integration of beneficiaries of international protection in Poland. Reform of the policy has not been carried yet, it was not such a need.</li> <li>2. Third-country nationals needn't meet any language requirements to settle in Poland. Only when they want to obtain polish citizenship by the administrative way, have to obtain the certificate of polish language on the B1 level. This is assessed by National Committee, which have eligibility to witnessing of knowledge of polish language as foreign language.</li> <li>3. In Poland there are no language courses and civic training organized by public organization organs. Foreigners, who were granted a refugee status or complementary protection, are obliged to learn polish language during one year of individual integration program. The courses are not organized by public organization organs but mainly by non-government organizations which benefit from EU funds for financing their activities.</li> <li>4. Languages courses should be conducted according to Ministry of National Education regulation (18th of February 2011) concerns frame program of language course of polish for foreigners a) regulation determines frame of language learning to gain competencies equivalent for A1, A2, B1 and B2 levels (CEFR). b) main</li> </ol>

			<p>goals of the courses are communicating in polish (everyday vocabulary, vocabulary connected with travelling, institutional issues, writing short official and unofficial texts, perception the most important intentions in short oral and written forms, mastering of basic vocabulary, grammar, orthographical and punctuation rules and pronunciation and intonation enabling communication with familiar and non-familiar users of polish (official and unofficial variety of polish), gaining communicating competence and knowledge about polish culture. c) foreigners covered by international protection can learn polish language for one year d) Language schools or institutions usually issue certificate of language proficiency but they are not equivalent to take an examination pass before the national committee.</p>
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Main policy document in the migrant integration from third countries is the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic approved in 2014 by the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic. Since then, there was no reform of the document. The Integration Policy of the SR focuses on various fields: the role of local level, housing, cultural and social integration, healthcare, education, employment and social protection, citizenship and unaccompanied minors. As integration process is a cross-cutting topic, Integration Policy of SR sets out priority areas, which should be further adequately developed into action plans by responsible actors (in the fields specified within Integration Policy of SR)., The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, as an authority responsible for Integration Policy, developed Action plan within the competences of MoLSAF SR in this regard for years 2014-2016 and Action plan for years 2017-2018. Action plan for 2017-2018 contains objectives and measures updating the already existing measures. The fulfilment is to be of a continuous nature. In addition to that, in October 2015 the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the SR were assigned, by the Resolution of the Government of the SR to the coordination of the state integration programme for beneficiaries of international protection by 31 December 2016. The deadline was later postponed to 31 December 2017. The programme should focus on three priority areas: housing, education, and employment of persons granted international protection.</p> <p><b>2.</b> No. There is no language requirement to be fulfilled.</p> <p><b>3.</b> There is no centralised system regarding the language courses for the purpose of integration of the TCNs in the SR, however there are certain options for foreigners to take Slovak language courses along with cultural orientation offered by various institutions such as: Migration Information Centre of International Organisation for Migration (MIC IOM) offers free of charge Open courses of the Slovak language for third country nationals with permanent, temporary or tolerated stay in the Slovak Republic along with courses of socio-cultural orientation. Center for Continuing Education of the Comenius University in Bratislava organizes various types of language courses including intensive 5 and 10-month-courses of the Slovak language as a foreign language,</p>

			<p>evening courses for foreigners in general, evening courses for members of diplomatic missions as well as individual courses “tailor-made” according to the clients’ requests. These course are paid by the foreigners. The courses can be attended by all foreigners irrespective of their nationality, age, level of education. Students can sign up for an exam for assessment of their language proficiency. Center for Continuing Education of the Comenius University in Bratislava provides short-term and long-term education. Short-term education includes individual Slovak language courses, individual consultations before testing language competencies, the Summer University of Slovak Language and Culture and the Mobile Classroom. Long-term education includes linguistic and vocational training for university studies (10-month education), intensive courses of Slovak language (10 and 5-month education) and evening courses of Slovak language (5-month education). Studia Academia Slovaca – The Center for Slovak as a Foreign Language at the Faculty of Arts of the Comenius University in Bratislava organizes courses of the Slovak language at two levels (A1 and A2). Apart from regular course, it also organizes a Summer School of Slovak Language and Culture. These courses are also paid. Studia Academia Slovaca provides language courses of Slovak as a foreign language for all A1 to C1 levels by contact form of daily, evening and individual courses for regular students and for all those interested to learn Slovak language. In the field of distance learning, the SAS focuses on operation of e-learning language training programs for A1 and A2 levels through a special website: <a href="http://www.e-slovak.sk">www.e-slovak.sk</a>. SAS also provides a mobile application, KnowledgeFox, aimed at mediating Slovak lexis. Studia Academia Slovaca and Center for Continuing Education of the Comenius University in Bratislava also provide to foreigners intercultural communication courses, courses of life and culture in Slovakia and professional communication courses.</p> <p><b>4.</b> As most courses except the MIC IOM course are provided commercially this question cannot be answered sufficiently. As for the curriculum for Slovak language courses provided by MIC IOM, each lecturer creates the content of the course based on the composition of the group and the needs of the attendees. These language courses are tailor-made and based on conversation on everyday topics such as by the doctor, shopping, greetings, holidays, etc.</p>
	<b>Slovenia</b>	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Language courses represent main activity among integration programs since 2004. While content of the courses had evolved over time, as had the legislature, main policy focus remains. Slovenia had recognized lack of language skills as the main obstacle in any successful integration. With that in mind, we wish to enable, preferably free, access to quality language courses to as many third country citizens as possible, if possible in their local communities. While Slovenia organizes different integration programmes, language courses are far largest, most accessible and recognizable among them.</p>

			<p>2. Foreign citizens do not have to pass any sort of language test in order to be granted residence permit. State requires language test to be passed only prior of being granted citizenship.</p> <p>3. Conditions are tied to residence permit – primarily its duration and in the cases of family reunification the reasons for it being issued.</p> <p>4. a.) A2 b.) The programme integrates contents from every-day life and work, which stimulate the integration of immigrants into Slovenian society c.) Beginner's module of the ZIP programme (60 hours - Breakthrough level) Introduction to Education I. Personal Identity II. Apartment and Accommodating, Family and Home III. Labour Market and Working Post IV. Health and Social Security VI. Public Life in Slovenia VII. Slovenian History, Culture and Constitutional Arrangement Advanced module (120 hours - A2 level [CEFR]) Introduction to Education I. Personal Identity II. Family and Home III. Work and Occupation, Labour Market IV. Health and Social Security V. Education VI. Public Life VII. Food and Drink VIII. Environment and Places IX. Slovenian Society and Constitutional Arrangement X. Slovenian Culture, History and Tradition d.) While a certificate is issued, it is not state recognised. In order for such to be issued, foreign citizens have to pass a state exam. Those that had been present for at least 80 percent of the 180 hour course are entitled to sit a first Slovenian language exam at the basic level free-of-charge.</p>
	<b>Spain</b>	Yes	<p>1. In 2009 by Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December. The main objective was to include both the immigrant integration policy and public authorities' obligation to promote the full integration of non-nationals in Spanish society at the legislative level of an organic law, as a policy that runs through all the policies and public services to be implemented by the public authorities, in a framework of cooperation between the central Government, the Autonomous Communities and City Councils. Among other actions.</p> <p>2. It is not a compulsory requirement for a TCN to have knowledge of the Spanish language in order to obtain a residence permit or a residence and work permit in Spain. Therefore, no minimum CEFR level is required, although some of the courses which are delivered do follow the CEFR guidelines for their assessment. Only in the case of applicants of Spanish nationality who are resident in Spain are two official knowledge tests conducted by the Instituto Cervantes; these are the exam to attain the Diploma of Spanish (DELE) at A2 level or above and the CCSE test (constitutional and sociocultural knowledge of Spain).</p> <p>3. Access to publicly funded Spanish language or other co-official language courses under the immigrant integration policy is open and free of charge. In this case, non-profit social organisations, which receive a subsidy from the Directorate-General for Migration, deliver the courses, or, in the case of the Autonomous</p>

			<p>Communities, the relevant body delivers them. Participants do not need to fulfil any specific requirements, although priority is given to the most vulnerable or those in precarious social or economic situations. There are also other social bodies and training centres which provide language teaching to non-nationals on a private basis and at a cost to the participant.</p> <p>4. No specific CEFR level has been established as an official target of these courses; in practice, it varies between A1, A2 and B1. The content is general Spanish at the intended CEFR level to be achieved. The duration is not standardised either and varies greatly, as there is no average standard duration. As for the issuance of a certificate that provides evidence of passing a course, there is no standard procedure either; there are organisations which certify the achievement of a specific CEFR level, but the majority do not.</p>
	<b>Sweden</b>	Yes	<p>1. There has been several new initiatives during the last few years, aiming at getting newly arrived faster into the labour market.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. For language course, Swedish for immigrants: That the person is registered as living in the country and to be registered the person must have a residence permit with a duration of at least one year. There are no separate course for civic training.</p> <p>4. a) Swedish for immigrants has four different courses where the first aims A1 and the fourth aims at B1. b) Swedish Tuition for Immigrants is advanced language instruction aiming to give adult immigrants basic knowledge of the Swedish language. Students with a mother tongue other than Swedish should in the education learn and develop a functioning second language. The education should provide language tools for communication and active participation in daily, societal and working life. c) That depends on many different things such as the pre-knowledge of the student, the study pace (full-time or part-time) and so on. It can take different amount of time to acquire the required knowledge to pass a course. d) a proof of the finished course is issued</p>
	<b>Norway</b>	Yes	<p>1. In May 2016 the Norwegian government launched a white paper on integration policy. The white paper is based on the migration situation in Europe and Norway in 2015 and 2016. It outlines how Norway's integration policy and integration measures should be organised to ensure that newly-arrived immigrants with refugee backgrounds enter the labour market or start an education without delay and acquire a permanent connection to the labour market. Upon being granted international protection or granted a residence permit, newly arrived</p>



immigrants between the ages of 18 and 55 have the right and the obligation to participate in the Introduction Program, according to the Introduction Act of 2003. The program includes Norwegian language education and social studies education, as well as career guidance and work training. Participation in local civil society activities is also encouraged. The purpose of this Act is to increase the possibility of newly arrived immigrants participating in working and social life and to increase their financial independence. Foreign nationals between 18 and 55 years of age who have a residence permit that forms the basis for eventually getting a permanent residence permit in Norway, will have the right and obligation to participate in Norwegian language training and social studies. A minimum of 600 hours of Norwegian language training and social studies will be given free of charge within the first three years.

**2.** A TCN does not strictly speaking have to master Norwegian at any level just to settle in Norway, but the fact is that few occupations that require highly qualified employees are open to professionals who do not master Norwegian well. There are particular branches such as in the building industry, where unskilled labour can be hired without much knowledge of Norwegian. However, it is not possible to get Norwegian citizenship without documenting either a good knowledge of Norwegian - such as achieved through a Norwegian schooling, or having attended 300 hours of language instruction. The level aimed at is A2 in the CEFR. It is not assessed and exams do not have to be passed.

**3.** Even with a visitors visa, anyone can pay for and take languages courses privately, these are readily available at any number of private language centers. Some universities offer summer courses in Norwegian that are on a pay-only basis. The introduction program is only offered free of charge to asylum seekers granted international protection, or residence granted on humanitarian grounds. Other immigrants can request attendance on these courses, but might have to pay - it depends on capacity.

**4.** From 1 January 2017, those who apply for Norwegian citizenship must have passed an oral Norwegian test at minimum level A2 and a test in social studies in Norwegian. This is a requirement for everyone between 18 and 67 years old. The requirement to pass these tests are in addition to the requirement that an applicant must complete tuition in Norwegian or Sami to be able to get Norwegian citizenship. If an applicant is between 55 and 67 years old, the requirement to complete this tuition is new. \*\* The introduction program language element aims at approximately level 2A (2 year program, 5 days a week, most weeks of the year); attendance required, skills tested. \*\* The obligatory 300 hours required for citizenship is also aimed at level 2A - 1B ++ see below \*\* There is a test for professionals, and university applications; Bergens test. The level to pass this test is about B2 - C1. The written Bergens test is designed for foreigners who intend to apply for admission at a Norwegian university or college, as well as for Norwegian citizens who have graduated from secondary

			<p>schools abroad and for job-applicants in Norway (e.g. medical practitioners, native language teachers, and those who are required to document their Norwegian language skills). 300- 400 hours of classroom learning are estimated but this is most likely in addition to using Norwegian on a regular basis outside the classroom. The oral test, has been designed mainly for healthcare workers and other foreigners who are required to document their Norwegian speaking skills at an advanced level, when applying for studies or a job in Norway.</p> <p>- See more at: <a href="https://www.folkeuniversitetet.no/eng/Artikler/Spraaktester/Test-of-Norwegian-advanced-level-Bergenstesten#sthash.INKIVNQ2.dpuf">https://www.folkeuniversitetet.no/eng/Artikler/Spraaktester/Test-of-Norwegian-advanced-level-Bergenstesten#sthash.INKIVNQ2.dpuf</a> Certificates are awarded for the Bergen Test. ++ If an applicant has an adequate knowledge of Norwegian, she/he does not need to pass the test for Norwegian language. Adequate knowledge is determined this way: * passed Norwegian Test 2 or 3 (Norskprøve 2 or 3), written and oral tests, or passed the Bergen Test, or another oral and written Norwegian test at a minimum level of A2, or *completed ordinary tuition in Norwegian or Sami in primary/lower secondary school or upper secondary school, and applicant has been given a grade in the subject, or *completed Norwegian or Sami studies at a university or university college in Norway or abroad corresponding to 30 credits, or *met the admission requirement and been offered admission to studies conducted in Norwegian or Sami at a university or university college in Norway.</p>
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