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Early integration of applicants for international protection

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Explanatory note

This inform was prepared on the basis of national contributions from 25 EMN NCPs (AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and RS, UA) collected via an AHQ developed by the EMN NCPs to ensure, to the extent possible, comparability. The information contained in this inform refers to the situation in the abovementioned EMN Member and Observer Countries up to February 2026.

Statistics, where present, were sourced from Eurostat, national authorities and other (national) databases.

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1. KEY POINTS TO NOTE

- Most responding European Migration Network (EMN) Member and Observer Countries¹ implement early integration measures, although access, coverage and focus vary. Some countries limit measures to specific groups (e.g. vulnerable applicants).
- The most common early integration measures are language courses, civic/cultural orientation and vocational or labour market orientation. These are typically free of charge.
- All countries reporting early integration measures cite the involvement of national authorities in the provision, delivery or coordination of those measures through the reception systems. These are supported by local authorities and are often complemented by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and/or local partners.
- In most countries, participation in early integration measures is voluntary. Where compulsory elements exist (e.g. language or civic courses), they are usually linked to reception rules and may involve sanctions for non-participation.
- Sixteen EMN Member Countries and Serbia adapt early integration measures based on age, gender, vulnerability or educational background, particularly for children, women, unaccompanied minors, and people with health or psychosocial needs.
- In 22 EMN Member Countries and Serbia, applicants for international protection are systematically informed of early integration measures available to them through the national reception or housing structures.
- Good practices reported by responding EMN Member and Observer Countries include rapid early intervention, information provision, language learning, civic and vocational education, and coordination between public authorities, civil society and local communities.
- Most responding countries rely on indirect monitoring or broader integration evaluations to assess the impact of early integration measures. Two countries report specific systems to assess the impact of early integration measures.
- Countries report financial constraints, staffing shortages, organisational fragmentation, long waiting times and external pressures (e.g. fluctuating arrivals, local resistance) as major obstacles to delivering consistent and effective early integration measures.



2. INTRODUCTION

This inform examines the types of early integration measures provided by EMN Member and Observer Countries, their mode of delivery and the authorities responsible for them, as well as the funding sources. Here, early integration refers to activities that enhance integration prospects and self-sufficiency for applicants for international protection during the asylum process and reception, before a final decision is made.² Early integration measures are rarely documented or monitored, and long-term integration evaluation tools do not systematically cover these early-stage actions. The inform looks at the provision of these measures/activities, including the tools used to provide information, facilitate participation, and assess the evolving needs of the target audience. It includes examples highlighting both effective practices and the challenges countries experience when implementing early integration measures.

The Pact on Migration and Asylum (the Pact) emphasises integration as an important part of the holistic approach to a well-managed and effective migration and asylum policy.³ Integration is the responsibility of European Union

(EU) Member States, supported at EU level through the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027 (the Action Plan),⁴ with funding from the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The EU also uses other networks, such as the European Integration Network (EIN) and the Inclusion Partnership of the Urban Agenda, to support the integration of third-country nationals.⁵

The Action Plan focuses on education, health, employment, and housing. It covers all stages and phases of the integration process: pre-departure measures, reception and early integration, and long-term integration, all of which are considered crucial for social cohesion and inclusive societies.^{6,7}

As per the midterm evaluation of the Action Plan, early action and long-term investment are key to ensuring effective integration.⁸ The Action Plan cites inclusion in early childhood education and care (ECEC) and the promotion of early labour market integration for applicants for international protection as its key principles and values.⁹ It also reveals ongoing issues in education, employment, and housing for third-country nationals: school dropout rates remain high, access to higher education is limited,

1 Note for the reader: The key points/executive summary section provides a summary of the main information contained in the inform or study. For ease of reading, key points do not contain footnotes. Please note that EMN Member and Observer Countries referred to in the key points or executive summary are listed in the relevant sections within the current document.

2 The definition of 'early integration measures' was developed by the EMN for the purpose of this inform.

3 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a new pact on migration and asylum, 2020, accessed 7 March 2026.

4 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027, accessed 6 June 2025.

5 European Commission, Migrant Integration Hub, 'Cooperation with integration actors – Migration and Home Affairs', accessed 8 March 2026.

6 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027, accessed 6 June 2025.

7 Broader inclusion policies such as the Gender Equality Strategy (2020–2025 and 2026–2030) and the Anti-Racism Action Plan (2020–2025 and 2026–2029) also contribute to integration efforts.

8 European Commission, 'Mid-term review of the Commission Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027', Commission Staff Working Document, SWD(2025) 162 final, accessed 15 December 2025.

9 Ibid.

unemployment rates are elevated, and many are employed in low-skill jobs.¹⁰

Directive (EU) 2024/1346 (Reception Conditions Directive),¹¹ adopted as part of the Pact, strengthens asylum applicants' integration prospects and self-sufficiency through measures such as earlier access to the labour market and

access to language courses, civic orientation and vocational training (Articles 17 and 18).

While there is extensive information on measures for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection (BIP), early integration measures are seldom systematically recorded or monitored. This inform seeks to close that information gap.



3. EARLY INTEGRATION MEASURES FOR APPLICANTS OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Of the 25 EMN Member and Observer Countries¹² that responded to the ad hoc query, 22 EMN Member Countries¹³ and Serbia reported implementing early integration measures during the application process for international protection. Early integration measures are primarily coordinated and overseen at national level, often through ministries¹⁴ or national reception agencies,¹⁵ with responsibilities either centralised or shared across multiple national bodies. Local authorities and non-state actors, particularly NGOs, international organisations, and contracted service providers,¹⁶ play a key operational role in delivery, especially within reception centres and at local level. As services are delivered in varying ways in different countries, early integration measures are not split by provider here (see Annex 1 for full list of the authorities and other partners involved for each country).

The main early integration measures include language learning,¹⁷ civic or cultural orientation,¹⁸ vocational or labour market orientation,¹⁹ and education for children.²⁰ Other, less widespread measures reported include health-related support,²¹ psychological and mental health support,²² digital skills, and case management.²³

In Italy, access is restricted to specific categories of vulnerable applicants for international protection and to defined services only, subject to availability of places.²⁴

Latvia implements early integration support for applicants for international protection during the asylum procedure through the European Social Fund (ESF+) project 'Support of social workers and social mentors to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection', which is the main structured and continuously available early integration mechanism until the end of 2029.

3.1. Language learning

Language learning is provided by 20 EMN Member Countries²⁵ and Serbia. Where language learning is offered, it is reported to be free of charge or funded through reception or integration systems. In seven EMN Member Countries²⁶ and Serbia, language courses are exclusively or primarily provided at accommodation centres for their residents. In four EMN Member Countries,²⁷ language classes are offered within or outside the reception structure.

Language courses are compulsory in Spain and in Finland participation in work and study courses, such as the Finnish language, was mandatory for applicants residing in reception facilities.²⁸ In Spain, participation in language courses forms part of the reception itinerary and is an obligation for applicants for international protection during the reception phase. Attendance is monitored and repeated unjustified non-attendance constitutes a disciplinary

10 Mid-term review of the Commission [Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion](#) 2021–2027, Commission Staff Working Document, SWD(2025) 162 final, accessed 15 December 2025. *Ibid.*

11 Directive (EU) 2024/1346 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection ([Reception Conditions Directive](#)), (EU), 2024/1346), accessed 1 October 2025.

12 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and UA, RS.

13 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

14 BG, CY, EL, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, SI and RS (Serbia Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is a state authority, organised as a special organisation within the public administration system).

15 AT, BE, CZ, DE, EE, FI, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK.

16 BE, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and RS.

17 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and RS.

18 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

19 BE, BG, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, HR, IE, IT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SK and RS.

20 BE, BG, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, PL, SI, SK and RS.

21 BE, BG, CY, EL, ES, IE, IT, LT, LU, SE.

22 BE, BG, CY, DE, EL, ES, IT, LT, LV.

23 BE, CY, EL, ES, LT, LU.

24 Applicants for international protection who have entered the national territory through a) humanitarian corridor protocols or b) evacuations or resettlement programmes; applicants for international protection who are in a situation of vulnerability; displaced persons from Ukraine, in accordance with the special emergency provisions in response of the ongoing conflict may be accommodated within Reception and Integration System (SAI) facilities where early integration measure are provided.

25 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

26 CZ, EE, IT, LT, NL, SK, SI and Serbia. In Italy, early integration measures are mainly offered through SAI facilities, which are primarily intended for BIP. However, access to these facilities and the associated early integration measures is also available to specific categories of applicants for international protection and displaced people, as mentioned above (cf. footnote 24). For applicants who do not fall into these categories and are placed in different types of reception centres, the implementation of early integration measures varies from one facility to another.

27 BE, FI, LV, PL.

28 As of June 2026, participation in work and study courses, such as Finnish language classes, is no longer mandatory. Applicants will be instructed to attend courses outside of the reception structure. Only participation in the course on Finnish society remains obligatory and it will be mainly organised online.

infringement under the reception system rules.²⁹ Fourteen EMN Member Countries³⁰ and Serbia reported that participation in language courses is non-compulsory and there are no sanctions linked to non-participation. In Croatia and the Slovak Republic, participation in language classes is mandatory for those who are of the age of compulsory school education but do not have the necessary language level. No penalty is applied. In Belgium participation in language classes is not mandatory, although bridging classes are organised for those children of age of compulsory education who do not speak one of the three languages of the country (FR/NL/DE).

Language courses are provided in an online format option in six EMN Member Countries.³¹ In Luxembourg, this is through the Citizen's Pact, which includes an online platform. Various providers provide in-person options (e.g. national language institutes, associations, municipalities, other training centres).

Box 1: The language portal in Austria

The language portal³² of the Austrian Integration Fund is the largest learning platform in the German-speaking world. Applicants for international protection can use the language portal free of charge, with over 70 live online sessions per week and extensive learning materials.

NGOs support the provision of language courses in ten EMN Member Countries.³³ This may include NGOs or language providers partnering with the relevant authority.³⁴

Germany does not provide standalone language learning courses. Initial knowledge of German is usually acquired by attending courses, such as initial orientation courses.³⁵

3.2. Civic/cultural orientation

Twenty EMN Member Countries³⁶ and Serbia report civic, cultural or values orientation measures for applicants for international protection. Latvia provides an individualised case management approach for applicants

for international protection, with a special focus on labour market integration. Civic and cultural orientation courses are available for all legally residing third-country nationals. Low numbers of applicants means that the Slovak Republic provides general information based on individual needs, rather than courses. These are delivered by social workers in asylum facilities or by the mobile outreach team for applicants living in private accommodation. Belgium organises civic integration programmes, including for BIP and their families. Applicants for international protection may access those courses on a voluntary basis, depending on the availability of places, in the Walloon Region and the German-speaking Community, but not in the Flemish Community and the Brussels-Capital Region. In Serbia, civic/cultural orientation is described as a set of activities promoting social cohesion and tolerance in the local community, rather than structured courses.

Thirteen EMN Member Countries³⁷ and Serbia report participation in civic or cultural orientation courses as voluntary/non-compulsory. In Austria, failure to participate in the Basic Rules Courses (see Box 2) may result in a reduction in social benefits. In Germany, participation in integration courses and vocational language training courses can be mandatory.³⁸ The immigration authorities, agencies responsible for providing basic income support for job seekers, or agencies responsible for providing benefits under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act, can all require individuals to participate in an integration course, under certain conditions.

Box 2: Basic Rules Courses in Austria

Since 2024, the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services in Austria has run compulsory Basic Rules Courses for applicants for international protection in federal care centres. The curriculum was developed in cooperation with the Austrian Integration Fund. Participants learn about the culture of the host country, as well as important topics such as rights and obligations, gender equality, democracy, and the rule of law.

29 For the sanctions applied in Spain:

1. Minor infringements may be penalised by a 10-50% reduction in financial aid for between one and three months.

2. Serious infringements may be punishable by one of the following penalties:

a) 50-90% reduction of financial aid for 4-12 months; transfer to another reception resource.

c) Temporary withdrawal of all or some material reception conditions for 1-3 months.

3. Very serious infringements may be punishable by one of the following penalties:

a) Temporary withdrawal of all or some material reception conditions for 3-6 months.

b) Compulsory and definitive withdrawal of all or some reception conditions, without prejudice to access to other corresponding social aid and that guarantees decent living conditions.

30 BE, CY, CZ, EE, EL, HR, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

31 AT, CY, FR, LU, NL, PL.

32 Sprachportal Deutsch lernen, 'Sprachportal', (n.d.), accessed 2 April 2026.

33 BE, BG, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, NL, SE, SK.

34 BG: Bulgarian language courses for asylum seekers are conducted by Caritas-Sofia; HR: Croatian Red Cross; IE: KASI in Kerry, Galway City Partnership in Galway, Third Age Ireland provide language classes across the country; Ireland has 16 Education and Training Boards (ETBs) and the provision of language classes differs by ETB; IT: Italian language training and local orientation services are primarily delivered by reception centre staff, supplemented by local service providers via formal cooperation agreements; LT: Caritas Vilnius provides language classes in Lithuania; NL: Participation Desk (*Meedoenbalie*) is a collaboration between the Central Agency for Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) and the NGO Association VolunteeringNL (*Vereniging VrijwilligerswerkNL*).

35 Language learning is integrated into the Erstorientierungskurse. The [Wegweiskurse](#) are also given in languages of countries of origin.

36 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, HR, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

37 BE, CZ, EE, EL, HR, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

38 In accordance with the provisions of Section 44a(1) of the Residence Act (*AufenthG*). As from 2026 participation of applicants for international protection in the orientation courses (Wegweiser- und Erstorientierungskurse) is not mandatory.

Box 3: 'Bonjour Belgique' Programme in Belgium

The programme is implemented by the French Red Cross and recognised as an official integration programme by the Walloon authorities. A mobile team of around 13-16 trainers (multilingual intercultural mediators) delivers citizenship courses in reception facilities. The programme lasts 60 hours and covers: general information about Belgium, the labour market, healthcare, rights and responsibilities, mobility, etc. These courses are offered in 11 different languages.³⁹ After completing at least 80% of the programme, participants receive an official certificate that is valid when applying for Belgian nationality once a residence permit has been granted.

A similar integration programme is provided by the Belgian Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) in four reception centres in the Walloon Region.⁴⁰

Civil/cultural orientation may be provided to applicants for international protection in an online format in Belgium (German-speaking Community), Germany and Poland. In Finland, the Finnish society course is delivered in reception centres (lectures) and online (online course).

NGOs support the provision of civic or cultural orientation courses in seven EMN Member Countries.⁴¹ In France, some locations, such as the House of Refugees (*Maison des réfugiés*) run by the Paris Municipality and the NGO Singa Paris, are designed to provide support to both applicants for international protection and BIP.

3.3. Vocational/labour market orientation

Fifteen EMN Member Countries⁴² and Serbia report vocational training and labour market orientation measures for applicants for international protection. These include vocational training (i.e. streamlined vocational education, vocational training programmes, skills training, certificates, internships, professional qualification),⁴³ labour-market orientation (e.g. counselling, guidance, job-seeking support),⁴⁴ employability support (e.g. CV support, skills identification, employment pathways),⁴⁵ or specific early access to labour market and work permits and access to mainstream vocational education, training and employment support programmes provided by the Member State once legally permitted to work.⁴⁶

Box 4: National Programme in Bulgaria

Bulgaria has a National Programme for the Employment and Training of Unemployed Persons Granted Temporary or International Protection or Seeking International Protection. It supports access to the labour market and includes Bulgarian language lessons, as well as a 300-hour training programme to gain a first level professional qualification. On completion of the programme, subsidised employment is provided to unemployed persons from the target group for a period of up to 12 months on a full-time basis.

In Finland, participation in work and study courses is mandatory for applicants who reside in reception facilities. Refusal of compulsory work and study activities (which may include work-related tasks) can lead to a reduction in allowance.

Box 5: Pathways for professional integration in Luxembourg

Led by the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees, Luxembourg's interministerial platform brings together key national stakeholders to coordinate and strengthen a structured pathway for the preparation and professional integration of applicants for international protection. It aims to improve employability, facilitate access to paid activities, support financial independence, and promote social integration through a coordinated, multi-institutional approach.

3.4. Additional early integration measures

In addition to language, civic orientation and labour-market measures, countries report early integration actions that are less systematically embedded across national frameworks. These include psychosocial and mental health supports,⁴⁷ health-related orientation and access to healthcare,⁴⁸ legal and administrative orientation,⁴⁹ individual case management,⁵⁰ education support for children,⁵¹ leisure and community-building activities,⁵² and digital skills development and digital information tools.⁵³

3.5. Link between early and general integration measures

Five EMN Member Countries⁵⁴ report that early integration measures for applicants for international protection feed directly into later measures targeting BIP

39 Including French, English, Arabic, Pashto, Tigrinya, Russian, Dari, Spanish, Somali, Albanian, and Farsi.

40 60-hour training programme delivered by professional trainers, with an attendance certification that can be submitted as part of a subsequent application for Belgian citizenship.

41 BE, BG, EL, FR, IE, SE, SK.

42 BE, BG, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, HR, IE, IT, LU, LV, NL, SK.

43 BE, BG, EL, ES, HR, IE, IT, LV, NL and RS.

44 BE, BG, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IT, LT, LV, NL and RS.

45 BE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, SK.

46 BE (4 months), BG, HR (3 months), FR, IE, SK (6 months) and RS (no specific time, but they can access employment services)

47 BE, BG, CY, DE, EL, ES, FI, IE (mainly through NGOs at local level), IT, LT.

48 BE, BG, CY, EL, ES, FI, IE, IT, LT, LU, SE.

49 BE, CY, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU and RS.

50 BE, ES, IE, LT, LV.

51 BE, BG, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, PL, SI and RS.

52 BE, BG, CZ, CY, EE, ES, HR, IE, LT, NL, SE.

53 CY, EL, ES, LT, LU.

54 CZ, DE, ES, FR, LT.

or provide a continuous integration pipeline. In the Czech Republic, access to language courses continues after international protection status is granted, when participation becomes mandatory.

In Belgium, applicants may voluntarily access the official integration programme in the Walloon Region (including the German speaking Community), as well as language classes during the international protection procedure. By contrast, applicants do not have access to integration programmes of the Flemish Community or the Brussels Capital Region. Overall, links between early and integration measures for BIP remain limited and are not systematic.

Within the EMN Member and Observer Countries that consider early integration and integration measures for BIP to be linked,⁵⁵ the main continuation or linkage is through language learning.⁵⁶ The remaining countries consider language learning during asylum as a foundation for later learning, rather than a continuous experience. Civic or cultural orientation as part of early integration is generally framed as a complementary element supporting later integration pathways⁵⁷ and, to a lesser extent, as a formally continuous programme.⁵⁸ Three EMN Member Countries explicitly highlight no connection between early integration and integration measures for BIP.⁵⁹

3.6. Authorities responsible for providing early integration measures

The authorities responsible for early integration measures vary across the EMN Member and Observer Countries. All countries that report having early integration measures⁶⁰ cite the involvement of national authorities in

the provision or coordination of those measures (see Table 1 in Annex 1).

France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden involve local or regional authorities in early integration measures, alongside national bodies, with Sweden relying on municipalities or NGOs for their implementation. Eighteen EMN Member Countries⁶¹ report NGOs and other publicly contracted partner organisations as implementing or supporting actors and/or contributing to the delivery or implementation of early integration measures, in cooperation with public authorities. In Croatia, the Croatian Red Cross is identified as the entity operating in reception centres, while social workers are employed to support inclusion in the education system (among other activities).

3.7. Funding sources for early integration measures

Funding sources for early integration measures typically combine national and European instruments. National funding is the most common source of financing, as reported by 20 EMN Member Countries,⁶² often through state budgets or dedicated national funds for reception and integration. AMIF funding is used by 17 EMN Member Countries⁶³ as a complementary source, either to co-finance specific early integration measures or to support targeted projects alongside national resources. Several countries report other funding sources, including local or regional budgets,⁶⁴ ESF+ resources,⁶⁵ international or bilateral funding,⁶⁶ and support from international organisations or United Nations (UN) agencies,⁶⁷ often to complement national and AMIF financing.

55 CY, CZ, DE, ES, FI, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SI, SK, and RS.

56 CZ: language learning continues after protection is granted and becomes mandatory; DE: early measures are framed as preparatory steps that support later participation in the mainstream integration course; ES: early integration actions, including language learning, are directly related to the general integration measures subsequently undertaken by BIP and language skills gained during the asylum procedure are described as recognisable at the point of entering mainstream integration.

57 CY, FI, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SI and RS.

58 ES, SK (programme being prepared).

59 EE, EL, IT.

60 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and RS.

61 BE, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

62 AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, FI, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI.

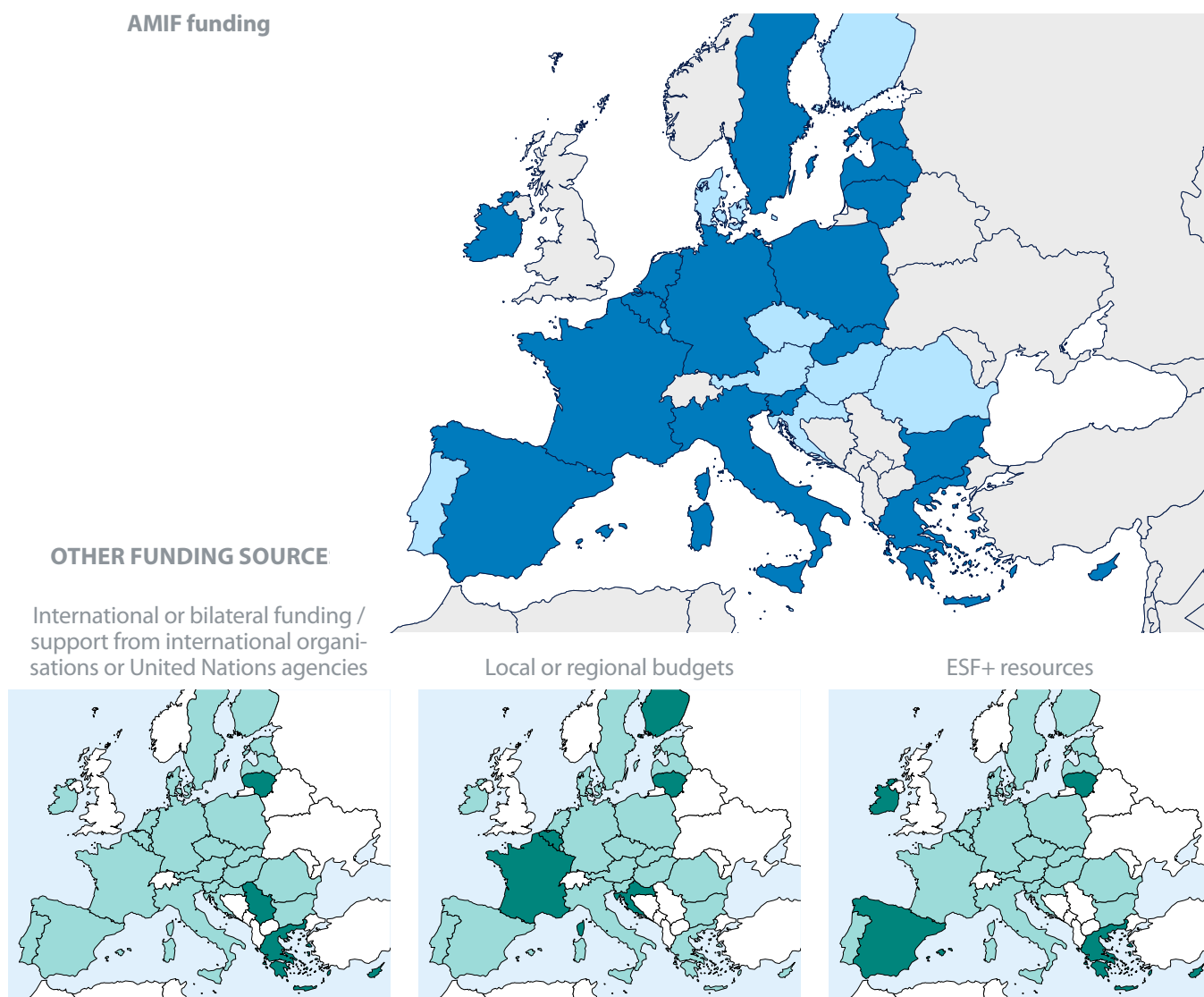
63 BE, BG, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

64 BE: some activities and initiatives are included in the budgets of the federated entities, such as schooling, access to vocational training, and limited access to integration programmes in the Walloon Region; HR: city, county and national budgets; FI: education for children is financed by municipalities, with financial support from the government; FR: measures provided by the public sector and NGOs may receive European funding (especially AMIF), national, or local funding; LT.

65 CY; IE: EIST programme; IT: additional financial support provided through ESF+, which contributes to social and labour market inclusion measures; EL: Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF); ES: employment actions also financed by the general state budget and co-financed by ESF+; LT.

66 CY, EL, LT and RS.

67 CY, EL, LT and RS.

Figure 1: Funding sources for early integration measures

4. ADAPTED EARLY INTEGRATION MEASURES

Sixteen EMN Member Countries⁶⁸ and Serbia report early integration measures tailored to specific profiles, such as gender, age, vulnerability, or qualifications and level of education, to better address the needs of each group.

4.1. Measures focusing on women

Six EMN Member Countries⁶⁹ report adapted early integration measures focusing on women applying for international protection. Germany offers specific courses to improve language proficiency through the development of creative skills. They also offer empowerment courses for female migrants, led by women teachers, to ease the transition to the new cultural environment. In Croatia and Sweden, measures combine support for female applicants with labour-market oriented activities to build financial independence. Croatia organises creative workshops for

female applicants without any formal qualifications, aiming to empower participants to take the initiative and enter the labour market. Sweden and France introduced targeted language and labour-market preparation activities for women applicants with limited prior labour market participation.

4.2. Measures for minors⁷⁰

Fourteen EMN Member Countries⁷¹ and Serbia report adapting early integration measures based on the age of the applicant for international protection.

Seven EMN Member Countries⁷² provide bridging or preparatory classes for children to facilitate their integration into the education system. In Belgium, children and young people (6-18 years old) who do not speak Dutch, French

68 BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LV, LU, PL, SE, SK.

69 DE, ES, FR (AMAL Project; Sistech), HR, IE (one local project), SE.

70 Access to education is outside of the scope of this inform, as it is a basic right of a child; however, these measures are offered in addition to education.

71 BE, CY, CZ, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LV, PL, SK and RS.

72 BE, FI, FR, HR, LT, NL, PL.

or German, or do not have sufficient level of language to follow mainstream education system, may attend specially adapted bridging classes for newcomers (OKAN classes in the Flemish Community; DASPA classes in the French Community). The aim of bridging classes is to enable students to attain a sufficient level of French, Dutch or German proficiency to integrate into a mainstream school class and continue their primary or secondary education. This involves learning French or Dutch, as well as familiarisation with school culture and broader Belgian society.

In France, minors who are of school age can participate in educational programmes, such as the Pedagogical Units for Newly Arrived Non-French Speaking Students (*Unités pédagogiques pour élèves allophones arrivants*). Placement tests allow for a personalised curriculum. Classes are offered as complementary to regular classes.

In Poland, early integration measures are formally divided by age, with orientation courses organised separately for children aged 10-17 and for adults. Education and adaptation classes are provided in centres for foreigners for younger children aged between three and six years of age, supporting their early adaptation and school readiness.

Twelve EMN Member Countries⁷³ and Serbia provide cultural, sports and recreational activities for children, particularly within reception settings and for vulnerable or unaccompanied minors.

4.3. Measures adapted based on vulnerability

Fifteen EMN Member Countries⁷⁴ report adapting early integration measures to consider the vulnerability of the applicant for international protection. Measures focus on supporting applicants for international protection who have different vulnerabilities, including physical⁷⁵ or mental health issues,⁷⁶ disabilities,⁷⁷ or other health-related challenges.⁷⁸

Spain implements social support and reinforced accompaniment for single-parent families to reduce the risk of exclusion and guarantee the well-being of minors. In Latvia, certain applicants for international protection, such as those who have health problems, are pregnant, or single mothers,⁷⁹ are accompanied when undertaking bureaucratic processes or visiting medical centres.

Trauma-informed approaches are being developed in some ETBs in Ireland, and the Irish healthcare service has online training in trauma-informed care for people working with migrants. In Luxembourg, education and training activities are tailored to consider the needs of those with vulnerabilities, including traumatised adult learners. In Spain, measures consider individuals whose personal situation increases their (risk of) vulnerability, for example single parent families with dependent children are supported through reinforced social monitoring, guaranteeing adequate attention to their family situation and the needs of the minors.

4.4. Measures adapted based on qualifications or level of education

Nine EMN Member Countries⁸⁰ report implementing adapted early integration measures for applicants with lower skill levels or who are illiterate. In Sweden, literacy-oriented language training is organised for people with a limited educational background. In Estonia, applicants for international protection who are illiterate receive individual support in addition to standard language classes, while in Finland they benefit from specially designed lectures. In Luxembourg, participants are placed in a class that best meets their individual learning and literacy needs, assessed at the one-stop-shop facility (*Maison de l'orientation*). The course provider (*Service de la Formation des Adultes*) has developed online pedagogical resources available free-of-charge to professionals working with the target audience.⁸¹



5. COMMUNICATION OF EARLY INTEGRATION MEASURES

Of the 25 EMN Member and Observer Countries that responded to the ad hoc query, 22 EMN Member Countries⁸² and Serbia report disseminating information about early integration measures to applicants for international protection. They inform applicants of the early integration measures available to them through national reception or housing structures.

5.1. Digital tools

Thirteen EMN Member Countries⁸³ report using digital platforms to inform applicants for international

protection about early integration measures. Thirteen⁸⁴ use institutional websites to share information on available measures. Social media is also used by some local authorities in Ireland and reception authorities in Greece to share up-to-date information on supports available.

Lithuania, France and Poland have developed mobile apps to support new arrivals, including applicants for international protection. Lithuania's InfoDesk App⁸⁵ is a user-friendly digital platform to provide orientation information on living in Lithuania, including residence permits, healthcare, education and the labour market. It also offers

⁷³ BE, BG, CY, EL, ES, FI, HR, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL.

⁷⁴ BG, CY, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SK.

⁷⁵ ES, IE, IT, LT, LV.

⁷⁶ CY, EL, FR, IE, IT, LT.

⁷⁷ BG, ES, FI, IT, LT.

⁷⁸ CY, ES, IE, IT, LT, LV.

⁷⁹ Includes persons with health problems, older adults, families with children, single mothers, pregnant women, or clients without Latvian/Russian language skills.

⁸⁰ BE, EE, FI, HR, IE, LU, NL, SE, SK.

⁸¹ Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 'Adult Education Service', n.d., accessed 25 March 2026.

⁸² AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

⁸³ AT, BE, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE.

⁸⁴ AT, BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE (Health Service Executive (HSE) uses digital and multilingual tools to support health literacy, facilitate navigation of health services, and reduce language barriers), LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE.

⁸⁵ BNS, 'Lithuania launches app to help foreigners access information and services.' Lithuanian Radio and Television (LRT), accessed 2 April 2026.

updates for reception centre residents, such as training schedules, event invitations and contact details for relevant services.

Sven EMN Member Countries⁸⁶ use digital material, such as leaflets, brochures and newsletters. In Finland, a brochure on the Finnish society course can be sent by email. Luxembourg is digitalising its workshop content to facilitate broader dissemination of information.

5.2. Printed material

Seventeen EMN Member Countries⁸⁷ use printed material to communicate early integration measures, such as brochures, leaflets, posters, or newspapers. In six EMN Member Countries,⁸⁸ bulletin boards or information stands in reception and housing facilities are used to provide a central point of information, increase awareness of available programmes, and encourage participation.

5.3. Other dissemination methods

Nine EMN Member Countries⁸⁹ work with other stakeholders to communicate the early integration measures available. The Greek authorities engage refugee association networks to disseminate information on services. In Spain, the national authorities collaborate with the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) to provide clear, harmonised information to applicants. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitates dissemination of early integration measures in Cyprus through its widespread presence and targeted information sessions. In Belgium, Ireland and Latvia, information sessions support communication efforts. In Lithuania, initial briefing sessions within accommodation centres inform applicants of the roadmap of integration services. Information on measures is explicitly shared during welcome courses in Luxembourg. Finally, five EMN Member Countries⁹⁰ highlight the importance of word-of-mouth in sharing information among networks of applicants for international protection.



6. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF EARLY INTEGRATION MEASURES

Assessing the impact of early integration measures can help to understand long-term integration outcomes for applicants granted international protection. Five EMN Member Countries⁹¹ and Serbia implement activities to monitor, progress or evaluate broader integration outcomes of applicants for international protection. In Italy, the assessment is ensured through a locally run SAI involving over 600 municipalities across the country. Of the 22 EMN Member Countries responding to the ad-hoc query, Latvia (see Box 6) and Germany (see Box 7) report systematically assessing the impact of early integration measures.

Box 6: Individual and systemic impact assessments in Latvia

In Latvia, impact assessments are carried out at both individual and systemic level. At the individual level, impact is assessed through continuous monitoring of individual inclusion plans, regular consultations and case discussions, and adaptive, interdisciplinary support focused on employment, language learning, and independent navigation of institutions. At the systemic level, impact is measured through the monitoring of project performance indicators, regular team discussions on client trends and risks, interdisciplinary cooperation, cross-sectoral coordination by the National Coordinating Authority, and interinstitutional evaluations that identify systemic obstacles and any policy or service improvements required.

Box 7: Investigating the long-term effects of early integration measures in Germany

Germany has established a framework to empirically investigate the long-term effects of early integration measures through annual follow-up interviews. The study is carried out by the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ) in cooperation with the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). By the end of 2025, the sample comprised more than 30 000 people who had been interviewed between one and nine times. The study uses key integration measures during the period immediately after arrival, such as support provided for migrants to acquire German language skills through integration courses.

The Netherlands and Sweden do not measure long-term integration outcomes of early integration measures specifically for applicants granted international protection. Instead, Sweden assesses the combined effects of early integration measures with integration measures provided after the granting of international protection. The Swedish Public Employment Service (PES) conducts broader labour market and integration outcome analyses, while the Netherlands evaluates early integration measures within the overall integration policy framework rather than through long-term outcome assessments. Cyprus has established a set of key performance indicators (KPIs)⁹² to measure its National Integration Strategy and Action Plan.

⁸⁶ BE, CZ, ES, FI, FR, LU, LV.

⁸⁷ BE, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI.

⁸⁸ BE, HR, LT, LU, NL, SI.

⁸⁹ BE, BG, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, SE, SK.

⁹⁰ BE, HR, LV, NL, SE.

⁹¹ IT, LV, NL, PL, SE and RS.

⁹² Government of Cyprus, Deputy Ministry of Migration and International Protection, 'National Strategy and Action Plan for Migrant Integration 2026-2029', accessed 5 May 2026.



7. GOOD PRACTICES

Seventeen EMN Member Countries⁹³ and Serbia report good practices in early integration measures to support both short-term and long-term integration outcomes for applicants once they are granted international protection.

7.1. Rapid implementation of early inclusion measures

Four EMN Member Countries⁹⁴ and Serbia highlight the importance of delivering guidance and support as soon as possible, including early access to language learning and training. In Lithuania, assigning a dedicated social worker at an early stage ensures that applicants gain the practical skills to navigate the system, encouraging self-efficacy. In Croatia and France, early inclusion is especially important for school-age children. In France, rapid inclusion in the mainstream education system with adapted support effectively supports long-term inclusion, especially for language and cultural training.

7.2. Provision of information

Collective information sessions, notably the in-person civic integration programmes offered in Belgium (Walloon Region and German-speaking Community) and Spain are reported to facilitate the integration process from the moment of entry in the asylum system. Ireland reports coordinated sessions with different stakeholders as an efficient way to help people to access services.

7.3. Civic/cultural integration

Early civic and cultural integration initiatives are reported to have clear benefits in Germany, where participation in integration courses are shown to improve language learning. Improvements are observed not only during participation in the course, but in the three years following course completion, and are also shown to improve labour market participation (see Box 7). Community-based measures are reported to support integration effectively in the Netherlands and Cyprus.

Box 8: Participation desk in the Netherlands

Participation desks (*Meedoenbalies*) are available to applicants for international protection in some accommodation centres in the Netherlands, supporting residents' access to volunteering, work opportunities and other activities. Evaluation reveals that they offer accessible entry to applicants for international protection to become involved in the local community through volunteer work, which also helps with learning the language and cultural norms. Participation desks organising initiatives at local level allow volunteer work and other activities to align with the day-to-day reality of the applicant for international protection and enhance their integration into the local community.

7.4. Language learning

Language learning initiatives in Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany show the benefit of early, practical and well-structured approaches to strengthen integration outcomes and longer-term socioeconomic prospects. Courses in Luxembourg place a strong emphasis on oral communication and include a variety of practical language formats, such as workshops and study visits. A pedagogical guide for language practice promotes a coherent and coordinated approach to language acquisition.⁹⁵ The First Aid Communication mobile application (FACT)⁹⁶ provides applicants for international protection and refugees in Belgium with a basic vocabulary package and sector-specific vocabulary for relevant occupations.

7.5. Vocational/labour market orientation

Vocational and labour market orientation measures can combine targeted training with locally embedded support structures to which applicants of international protection have access. This is the case in Italy and Ireland (where it is a mainstream initiative). A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)⁹⁷ was signed in Italy in 2022 to promote the social and labour market integration of vulnerable migrants, including applicants for international protection, by offering training courses in sectors with key labour market shortages such as construction.

In Ireland, the delivery of supports through ETBs (mainstream, locally based adult education services) allows educational programmes to be tailored to the learner. Courses offered include language, literacy, digital, cultural and vocational education programmes. The centres are embedded within local communities, allowing for close cooperation with local employers and non-governmental actors, based on identified needs.

7.6. Cooperation and collaboration with civil society and local communities

In France, Lithuania and Sweden, effective early integration relies on coordinated action between public authorities, civil society and local communities. In Lithuania, community-related activities are encouraged in areas where accommodation centres are located, for example providing transport to local libraries and cultural centres to facilitate interaction between applicants for international protection and the host community. The County Administrative Boards of Sweden, which are responsible for the allocation of funds relating to early integration measures, emphasise strong, stable cooperation between key actors (e.g. local authorities, experienced civil society organisations), combined with early, clear and accessible information for asylum seekers. In France, strong mobilisation of NGOs allows for comprehensive support for applicants for

⁹³ BE, BG, CY, DE, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SI, SK.

⁹⁴ ES, FR, HR, LT.

⁹⁵ Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 'Adult Education Service' n.d., accessed 8 April 2026.

⁹⁶ AppreciateHQ, 'First Aid Communication mobile application (F'ACT)', First Aid Communication mobile application (FACT)', n.d., <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=be.appreciate.fact>, accessed 8 April 2026.

⁹⁷ Italian Ministry of Interior, 'Memorandum of Understanding between Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Ministry of the Interior, and the national social partners in the construction sector (ANCE, FENEAL-UIL, FILCA-CISL, and FILLEA-CGIL)', Protocollo-migranti-settore-edile-160522.pdf2022, <https://www.lavoro.gov.it/priorita/Documents/Protocollo-migranti-settore-edile-160522.pdf>, accessed 20 April 2026.

international protection. In the Netherlands the participation desks are available to applicants for international protection (see box 8).

8. CHALLENGES IN DELIVERING EARLY INTEGRATION MEASURES

Most EMN Member and Observer Countries⁹⁸ report challenges in delivering early integration measures to applicants for international protection.

8.1. Financial challenges

Nine EMN Member Countries⁹⁹ and Serbia report financial challenges, notably the cost of delivering measures,¹⁰⁰ insufficient and unstable funding,¹⁰¹ possible cut of subsidies impacting early integration and participation programmes,¹⁰² and increased pressure on existing resources.¹⁰³ A lack of financial resources for NGOs can also present a challenge to the delivery of early integration measures.¹⁰⁴ In Serbia, limited capacity within local NGOs requires the engagement of NGOs based in larger cities, resulting in more expensive service provision.

8.2. Organisational and logistical challenges

Eleven EMN Member Countries¹⁰⁵ report organisational and logistical challenges. Luxembourg reports the additional challenge of limited access to childcare. In the Netherlands, the handover between reception centres and municipalities once an applicant becomes a BIP often contains only limited information due to data protection requirements. The isolated geographical location of accommodation centres reportedly presents a challenge in Belgium, Ireland and the Slovak Republic, as does a scarcity of certain professional profiles in Spain. Logistical challenges include insufficient availability of classrooms in Luxembourg, and applicants for international protection moving to different centre(s) during the asylum procedure

in Ireland and the Netherlands. Ireland also highlights the lack of transport infrastructure.

8.3. Systemic challenges

Six EMN Member Countries¹⁰⁶ report that systemic challenges significantly affect the provision and impact of early integration measures. Policy choices can affect the integration of applicants for international protection despite the integration measures in place, such as the relocation of applicants in Ireland and Netherlands, or their exclusion from the labour market in Lithuania. Long waiting times have a negative impact on early integration due to stress and limited access to education and employment opportunities.¹⁰⁷ In Belgium, the division of competencies across authorities creates uncertainty about the level of authority or organisation responsible for early integration of applicants for international protection and how it should be arranged.

8.4. External challenges

Thirteen EMN Member Countries¹⁰⁸ highlight challenges caused by external factors, including fluctuations in the number of applicants for international protection,¹⁰⁹ competing priorities or disinterest from applicants,¹¹⁰ literacy levels, and mental health challenges.¹¹¹ In Ireland, reported experiences of hostility from the local community (e.g. people stationed outside accommodation centres and taking videos) can lead applicants to disengage from activities, damaging their integration process. Poland points to a challenge in organising classes that take account of participants' different backgrounds and levels of proficiency (knowledge of Polish, familiarity with local realities, language barriers, etc.).

9. UPCOMING MEASURES OR AMENDMENTS

Twenty-two EMN Member Countries¹¹² and Ukraine plan to introduce new, or amend existing, measures for early integration. Seven EMN Member Countries¹¹³ report introducing or improving standardised civic integration courses. The Austrian federal government intends to introduce a mandatory integration programme to support

displaced people, BIP, and applicants for international protection with a high likelihood of being granted asylum as soon as they submit their application, including modules on employment, values and rules. If applicants refuse to participate, their social benefits can be reduced and

⁹⁸ All responding EMN Member Countries, except HU and IT.

⁹⁹ BE, CZ, DE, ES, FI, FR, IE, LV, NL, SK.

¹⁰⁰ BE, ES.

¹⁰¹ BE, CZ, FI, IE, LV, NL and RS.

¹⁰² NL.

¹⁰³ BE, FR, IE.

¹⁰⁴ BE, CZ, FR.

¹⁰⁵ BE, CZ, EL, ES, FR, IE, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK.

¹⁰⁶ BE, CZ, IE, LT, NL, SK.

¹⁰⁷ NL.

¹⁰⁸ AT, BE, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IE, LU, LV, PL, SI.

¹⁰⁹ AT, DE, EE, ES, PL.

¹¹⁰ BG, EL, HR, LU.

¹¹¹ BE, FR, IE, LU, LV, SI.

¹¹² AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

¹¹³ AT, DE, EL, IE, LT, SE, SK.

administrative penalties imposed.¹¹⁴ Greece is introducing a recording and referral mechanism for integration services.

Seven EMN Member Countries¹¹⁵ report introducing or improving tailored or flexible supports for applicants for international protection. For example, Belgium will be introducing 'BE informed', a new Fedasil initiative providing structured pre-integration information to applicants through multiple complementary tools. These include a handbook for staff, interactive themed sessions for applicants in reception centres, and train-the-trainer courses, enabling staff to deliver collective sessions on life in Belgium, including work, housing, healthcare, and education. Cyprus's first comprehensive National Integration Strategy and Action Plan (awaiting ratification) includes a focus on early integration measures. Poland plans to enhance educational and adaptation classes for children between three and six years of age, with cultural and recreational outings to strengthen family bonds and intergenerational relationships.

Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are introducing measures to provide support for labour market participation. In Luxembourg, the interministerial platform on employability is developing measures to facilitate earlier access to employment, as well as earlier and more targeted

guidance for applicants for international protection, taking into account their skills, previous professional experience, and language competencies. In the Netherlands, the current six-month waiting period for applicants for international protection with a high chance of receiving asylum to access the labour market will be shortened to three months. This amendment will introduce the overall exclusion from the Dutch labour market for asylum seekers with a low chance of receiving asylum in the Netherlands, for example asylum seekers from safe countries of origin and asylum seekers who have lodged their asylum request in another EU Member State, resulting in a transfer decision to that Member State. This group will no longer be allowed to work at all.¹¹⁶ In Finland, a recent government proposal includes removing work-related integration measures from the reception system.

Five EMN Member Countries¹¹⁷ are introducing measures to support national-level implementation of the Pact. These include civic integration programmes for applicants for international protection (among other target groups),¹¹⁸ facilitating access to language training and the labour market in France and mandating cultural integration measures and language learning for applicants for international protection in Croatia.

¹¹⁴ The package is set to come into force in 2026

¹¹⁵ AT, BE, BG, IE, LV, NL, PL.

¹¹⁶ The Dutch government will amend the Decree on the Foreign Nationals Employment Act 2022 (*Wet arbeid vreemdelingen* 2022). With this amendment, the waiting time for asylum seekers before they are allowed to work in the Netherlands will be shortened from six months to three months, starting when they lodge their asylum application. It will also implement the new Reception Conditions Directive. Asylum seekers in the fast procedure and asylum seekers who have lodged their asylum request in another EU Member State resulting in a transfer decision to that Member State will be excluded from the Dutch labour market. However, asylum seekers with a nationality with a low acceptance rate will be able to work. These amendments will take effect from 12 June 2026.

¹¹⁷ CZ, EE, ES, FR, SE, SI.

¹¹⁸ CZ, EE, SI.

ANNEX 1

Table 1. Authorities responsible for providing early integration measures

Country	National authority	Local authority	Other actors
Austria	Basic rules (civic): Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services; Language: Austrian Integration Fund		
Belgium	Fedasil (federal agency responsible for reception of applicants for international protection)		Reception partners
Bulgaria	State Agency for Refugees (SAR)		
Croatia	Ministry of the Interior and its reception centres		Croatian Red Cross
Cyprus	Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Education		IOM specifically for unaccompanied minors
Czech Republic	Refugee Facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior		
Estonia	Social Insurance Board of the Republic of Estonia		Welfare service company (<i>Hoolekandeteenused</i>)
Finland	Reception centres procured, directed, supervised, and (some) run by Finnish Immigration Service	Municipalities organise basic education for children	NGOs and companies running some of the reception centres in Finland NGOs organise activities that support pre-integration
France	Ministry of the Interior, specifically the Asylum Directorate (<i>Direction de l'asile</i>) within the General Directorate for Foreigners in France (<i>Direction générale des étrangers en France</i> , DGEF); French Office for Immigration and Integration (<i>Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration</i> , OFII)		NGO operators contracted by the State, managing the DNA facilities (<i>Centres d'Accueil pour Demandeurs d'Asile</i> , CADA), <i>Centres d'accueil et d'examen des situations</i> , CAES), dedicated emergency accommodation, etc.)
Germany	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (<i>Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge</i> , BAMF)		Welfare organisations that are members of the Federal Association of Non-statutory Welfare (BAGFW); Federation of Expellees (<i>Bund der Vertriebenen</i> , BDV)
Greece	Ministry of Migration and Asylum; Directorate of Social Integration		International organisations; local non-profit organisations; NGOs; reception and identification service staff
Ireland	Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration; Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science; Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht; Department of Health State agencies: Solas, HSE, Pobal, Tusla	Local authorities (Local Authority Integration Teams); Local Government Management Agency (LGMA)	Local development companies, ETBs, local and national NGOs
Italy	Ministry of the Interior; local authorities		Local NGOs and service providers
Latvia	Society Integration Foundation; Ministry of Culture		Representatives of NGOs (on the Council of the Society Integration Foundation)
Lithuania	Reception and Integration Agency operating under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour		Educational institutions, NGOs, other service providers

Country	National authority	Local authority	Other actors
Luxembourg	Department of Adult Education (SFA) of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth; Division Vivre ensemble of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees; National Reception Office (NRO) of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees (MFSVA)		
Netherlands	COA; Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	Municipalities	Association VolunteeringNL (<i>Vereniging VrijwilligerswerkNL</i>), employers, employment agencies, NGOs
Poland	Office for Foreigners		Public entity selected through a tender process
Serbia	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration; Ministry of Education; National Employment Service		NGOs, international partners (primarily United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR)
Slovak Republic	Migration Office		NGO present in asylum facilities, based on AMIF-funded project, providing a Slovak language teacher, cultural mediators, labour market integration etc.
Slovenia	Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Support and Integration of Migrants		Provider selected through public tender
Spain	Directorate-General for Humanitarian Care and the International Protection Reception System		Non-profit organisations
Sweden	Swedish Migration Agency (SMA)	County Administrative Boards (<i>Länsstyrelserna</i>)	Civil society organisations, study associations, NGOs



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The Czech Republic www.emncz.eu/

Estonia www.emn.ee/

Finland emn.fi/en/

France www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2

Germany www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html

Greece <https://migration.gov.gr/emn/>

Hungary www.emnhungary.hu/en

Ireland www.emn.ie/

Italy www.emnitalyncp.it/

Latvia www.emn.lv

Lithuania www.emn.lt/

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Malta emn.gov.mt/

The Netherlands www.emnnetherlands.nl/

Poland www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network

Portugal rem.sef.pt/en/

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Spain www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home

The Slovak Republic www.emn.sk/en

Slovenia emnslovenia.si

Sweden www.emnsweden.se/

Norway www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#

Georgia migration.commission.ge/

The Republic of Moldova bma.gov.md/en

Ukraine dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html

Montenegro www.gov.me/mup

Armenia migration.am/?lang=en

Serbia kirs.gov.rs/eng

The Republic of North Macedonia <https://mvr.gov.mk/>

Albania

United Kingdom