

mobility guide

**Intra-European
mobility programmes
for refugees**



moveurope!



mobility of refugees in Europe

Acknowledgements

We are very thankful to all the people who have contributed to shaping this mobility guide, in which much hard work and research has been carried out by many individuals and organisations.

First of all, we are thankful to the ongoing and reliable support of the German National Agency (Jugend für Europa) and especially our personal contact Herr Teichmann, for their guidance and support, in particular during Covid-19 times.

Many thanks go to the members of our partner organisations for their commitment and dedication to this project: Laura Pardo, Nadia Onguele, Ana Mula and Andrea Escobar (*CONEXX-EU*), Imran Shanwari, Misbah Qasemi and Bilal Almobarak (*Support Group Network, SGN*), Marie Paule E. D. N'Guessan, Matilde Martinuzzi, Meron Ghebreigziabiher and Martino Mancin (*Associazione Universo Interculturale*), Lauralee Morel and Yuliya Andzherkarska (*International Foundation for Y-PEER Development*), Iman Moutaouakil, Isabel Teruel, Virginia Pastrana and Francesca Ricciardi (*Asociación Progestión*), Lidia Cichon, Nadine Benziada and Flore Thumm (*Association migration solidarité & échange pour le développement, AM-SED*) and Audrey Bouillez (*Mobile Info Team*).

We are also grateful to Ulrich Stege and Lucia Pizzuti for their expertise and technical support regarding the European and German legal knowledge provided in this guide, as well as to the moveurope! local groups in Grenoble and Paris for their interest to participate and commitment to the research process in the French context: Solène Montalbano, Amélie Morice, Maé Lefèvre, Noëlie Rochemont and Jules Fournel.

Many thanks to Johanna Warchol, professional designer, for her energy and dedication to the style of this guide and for the careful consideration taken to arrange an excellent layout with our team.

We would then like to thank the people who participated in the revision and proof-reading of this guide, Karla Kästner (*migration_miteinander*), Audrey Bouillez (*Mobile Info Team*), Nadia Onguele (*CONEXX-EU*) and Iman Moutaouakil (*Asociación Progestión*), as well as to Alice Hickin (*migration_miteinander*) for her precious review of the English language.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude towards the members of migration_miteinander's team who devoted a lot of time and energy in the coordination and realisation of this guide, for their active support throughout all of the activities of research, writing, and content design. Many thanks to Danica Finger, Karla Kästner, Golde Ebding, Alice Vignani, Mattia Concas, Martino Mancin and Lara Villieras-Guepey.

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Introduction

What is the aim of this guide?

This guide aims to provide youth workers and others working within the field of EU migration with further knowledge within the framework of moveurope! and the countries our partners work within. With this guide, we provide some necessary information about mobility programmes so youth workers can better understand mobility opportunities for refugees in their country such as volunteering service, exchange, apprenticeship or alike.

Having access to the same mobility opportunities as European citizens will increase the inclusion of refugees into the European society and strengthen their connection to the EU. At the same time, it will help reduce irregular secondary movements.

In the long-term, we want young refugees to be aware of intra-European mobility opportunities which can be valuable alternatives to irregular secondary movements, as well as promoting an Active European Citizenship for young people with and without refugee background.

Who are we?

This project and guide are the results of a fruitful collaboration of eight partner organisations in the project 'moveurope! Promotion of mobility for refugees in the European context'. Central to the evolution of our moveurope! programme has been the development of our partnerships. Within our first moveurope! pilot project, migration_miteinadner e.V. (Germany) and Associazione Interculturale Universo (Italy) have already successfully implemented long term mobility programmes for refugees. Since this pilot project, both have created a network in Europe, working with other partner organisations and social workers in order to promote similar mobility alternatives efficiently within other countries in the EU. All current partners within our moveurope programme and involved in creating this guide have experience working with refugees and/or in organising mobility programmes accessible to refugees. Together, we are pooling our knowledge, to form and implement new strategies in our respective countries. Standing in solidarity to increase awareness of and greater practice of refugees mobility rights in the EU.

migration_miteinander e.V. **GERMANY**

migration_miteinander e.V. is an organisation based in Witten, Germany, and composed by a group of young people that want to contribute to a Europe based on solidarity and appreciation of cultural diversity. It was created in 2017 with the aim to facilitate European mobility, not only for Europeans but also for migrants in Europe, and to empower young people to take an active role in their society through exchange programmes and training.

Through our main programme moveurope!, we implement many projects to promote legal intra-European migration and provide mobility tools for refugees through different activities. Some of which include:

- Accompanying refugees to move from Italy to Germany for educational purposes: internships, voluntary services and apprenticeships
- creating informative materials for young refugees and young professionals working with refugees
- offering consultation and training on legal migration and mobility

CONEXX – EUROPE ASBL **BELGIUM**

CONEXX-EU is a non-profit organisation based in Brussels (Belgium). Our mission is to facilitate and promote cooperation actions and activities within the EU and between Europe and other regions worldwide. After more than 10 years of experience working in Latin America, we have a special bond with this region in which we also have an extensive network of partners with whom we work closely. We work with public institutions, universities, civil society organisations and companies, helping and accompanying them in their internationalisation processes. We offer training services to access European funds and implement projects financed by these funds. Most of our projects are financed by EuropeAid and Erasmus+. Our work focuses on Development Cooperation and cooperation in the academic and youth areas, covering different themes within them.

Support Group Network (SGN) **SWEDEN**

Support Group Network, SGN, is a non-profit NGO initiated by refugees and collaborates with local societies. We design and implement initiatives that contribute to better integration and inclusion programmes by offering meaningful projects needed based on empowerment, self-organisation and strategic cooperation.

We encourage refugees' own initiatives and support them in fields of social, cultural, educational, health and psychological care. Moreover, we gather advocacy for their cases in those levels. The organisation is democratic and independent of political, national and religious parties. The organisation uses means that operate in line with European and International rules to promote the organisation's goals. Our values are accountability, ambition, collaboration, creativity and integrity.

Associazione Universo Interculturale **ITALY**

Associazione Universo Interculturale is a non-profit association based in Bologna, Italy, since 2002. It was founded as an initiative of foreign and Italian students and workers, with the aim of promoting activities that spread, motivate and facilitate mutual understanding between people of different cultures and origins. But through the years, we have been able to bring together young people from all over Europe and all over the world to strengthen mutual understanding and the development of European Citizenship.

On one hand, we want to facilitate the integration of foreign people in the territory of Bologna, furnishing different services (such as language literacy courses, basic IT literacy courses, civic education for migrants and new citizens, consultancy and support services for registered members, urban regeneration projects and voluntary working services for refugees and international protection seekers), following the approach of empowerment and active citizenship. On the other hand, we have a platform for interaction between natives and non, establishing the basis for a pleasant coexistence between different cultures to overcome the barriers erected by diversity.

International Foundation for Y-PEER Development

BULGARIA

The International Foundation for Y-PEER Development was established in 2016 and is based on the experience of the professionals and volunteers at the International Institute for Youth Development PETRI-Sofia (www.petri-sofia.org), which has more than 10 years of expertise working in the field of young people's development and empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights, active citizenship and youth participation. Both IFYD and PETRI support the international youth network Y-PEER which is composed of individuals, organisations and institutions working in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, active in more than 50 countries around the world.

The network was established by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in partnership with UNICEF. It was launched in 1999 in order to support, provide information and educate young people on a number of issues, in particular on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as on gender equality. The network organises various campaigns on local, national and global levels, as well as training, conferences, seminars. The capacity building activities of Y-PEER, IFYD and PETRI are based on non-formal and peer education approaches and techniques, while the three entities also work actively on advocacy on different levels, participating in global events and giving voice to the youth around the world, reaching out also to vulnerable and most-at-risk young people in the Arab States region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Asociación para la promoción y gestión de servicios sociales generales y especializados (PROGESTIÓN)

SPAIN

Asociación Progestión is a non-profit organisation dedicated to providing social services. Established in May 1990, our mission is to provide resources and skills to the most vulnerable people in order to enable them to achieve their objectives in an autonomous and responsible manner, seeking the

best possible access to exercise their rights and improve their quality of life.

We work with different groups in a situation of social exclusion: migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, homelessness, women victims of male violence, unemployment, youngsters, etc. We carry out projects in the following areas: legal counselling, psycho-social care, employment guidance, residential care and social accompaniment, asylum and international protection, socio-educational actions and community intervention.

Progestión has offices in the provinces of Madrid and Valladolid. We currently have 80 members of staff including lawyers, psychologists, educators, employment technicians, social workers, trainers, community intervention agents, administrative staff and operators, amongst others. Additionally, 52 people collaborate with our entity as volunteers.

Association migration solidarité & échange pour le développement (AMSED)

FRANCE

AMSED is a European youth NGO that aims to promote and implement youth activities, special events, intercultural exchanges and integration activities, especially among migrants. AMSED seeks to create spaces for exchange, learning and solidarity at a local, European and international level.

Concretely, this takes the form of different activities developed by the resources centre for the support of youth mobility and European citizenship of young people with fewer opportunities and small associations that are partners and members of our network:

- Information regarding European and international support measures for projects linked to active citizenship, mobility and cultural diversity.
- Assistance and support at a local, regional, European and international level for developing and implementing activities that promote cultural diversity and are linked to youth.

- Training in the field of youth project management at a European and international level, especially in the framework of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.
- Support for international mobility through the active involvement of young people in various social, cultural, educational and citizen initiatives linked to cultural diversity and helping to improve their employability prospects.
- Implementation of activities, at a European and Mediterranean level, linked to the promotion of cultural diversity and citizenship education and covering a number of different topics such as combating discrimination, young people's active participation in society, women's rights and their position in Euro-Mediterranean societies, gender equality and minority rights.

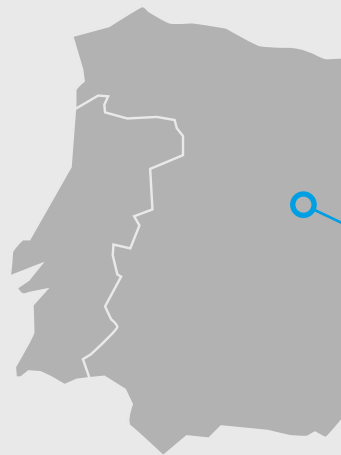
Mobile Info Team

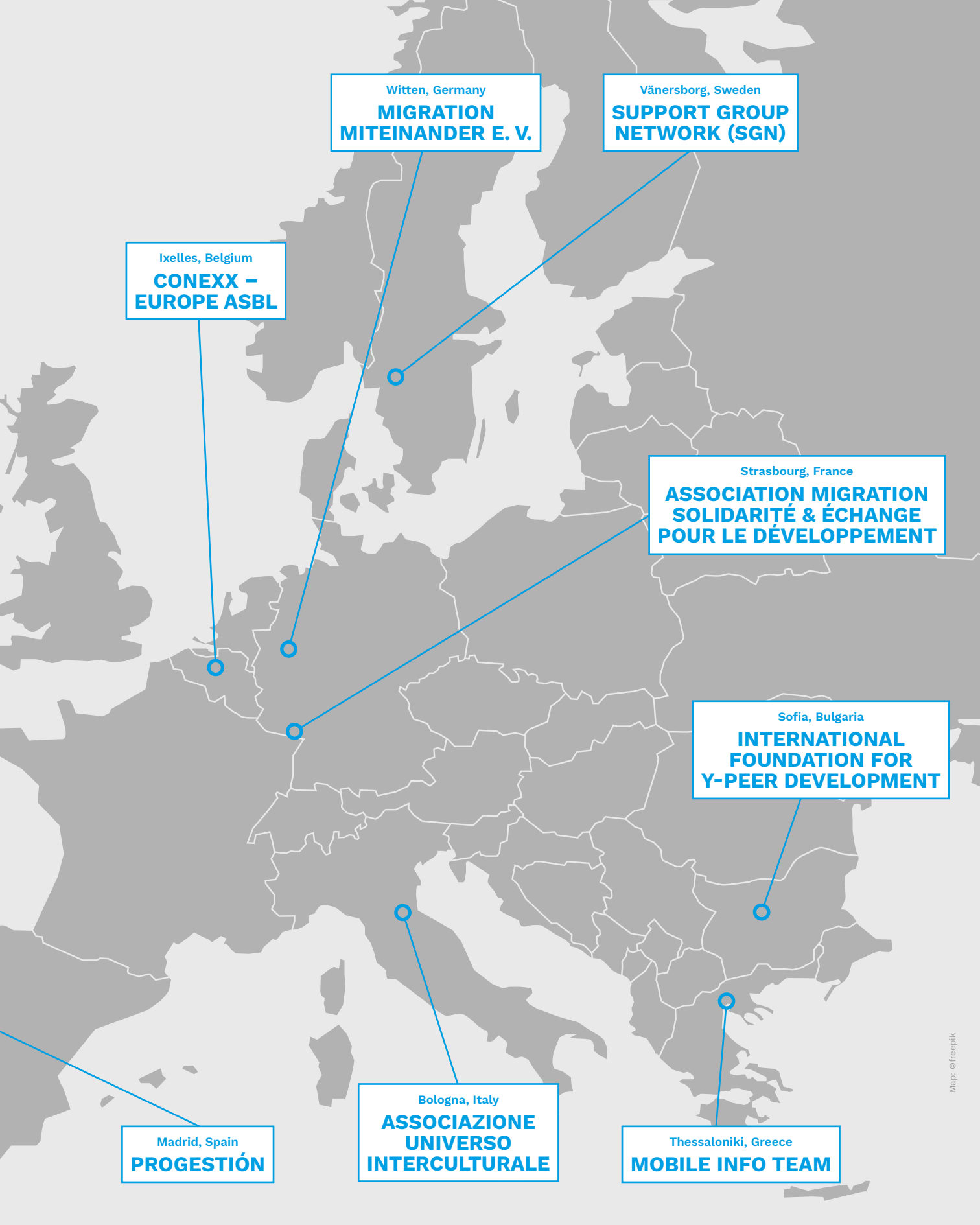
GREECE

Mobile Info Team is a legal support organisation based in Thessaloniki, Greece, and made up of legal casework volunteers from around Europe and beyond. The aim of Mobile Info Team is to provide clear information to asylum seekers and refugees as they navigate the Greek asylum system and attempt to access social services.

We provide this service through our Whatsapp and Facebook hotlines in Arabic, Farsi, French, Urdu, Kurmanji, Sorani, Somali and English. When necessary and possible, MIT provides individualised case support. This can be in relation to family reunification cases, asylum decisions' appeals or any other cases involving increased communication and collaboration between actors and across country lines.

MIT also provides information sessions to community centers serving young refugees and to others NGOs serving volunteers and humanitarian workers across Greece.





Witten, Germany
**MIGRATION
MITEINANDER E. V.**

Vänersborg, Sweden
**SUPPORT GROUP
NETWORK (SGN)**

Ixelles, Belgium
**CONEXX -
EUROPE ASBL**

Strasbourg, France
**ASSOCIATION MIGRATION
SOLIDARITÉ & ÉCHANGE
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT**

Sofia, Bulgaria
**INTERNATIONAL
FOUNDATION FOR
Y-PEER DEVELOPMENT**

Bologna, Italy
**ASSOCIAZIONE
UNIVERSO
INTERCULTURALE**

Thessaloniki, Greece
MOBILE INFO TEAM

Madrid, Spain
PROGESTIÓN

How to use this guide: steps and information

As a youth worker, you might have to accompany refugees who would like to move legally from one country to another country within the EU. This guide will help you to do so, following the steps described underneath:

- 01.** Familiarise yourself with the pilot project moveurope! described in **Chapter 1**, and with the European legal framework in which moveurope! takes place (**Chapter 2**).
- 02.** Make sure the refugee you accompany has a valid residence permit in your country, and check in **Chapter 3** what this residence permit does imply for them in your national context.
- 03.** Use **Chapter 4** to check which legal pathways are available in the country they would like to move to, and which mobility process would suit best to their needs and wishes. In this same chapter, you will also find the conditions and requirements for refugees to access these mobility programmes.
- 04.** Once you found a mobility process that could suit their wishes, you can contact the coordinator of the programme organising these mobilities, or check on their website if there are calls for participants that would be suitable. The links to the relevant websites are provided in **Appendix 3** of this guide.
- 05.** Depending on the mobility process chosen and the conditions and requirements to participate in it, the refugee might have to complete a visa application in order to move legally and participate in the mobility programme. Relevant information needed for the visa procedure regarding the country they wish to move to can be found in **Chapter 5**. Steps and documentation needed within the visa procedure are outlined.
- 06.** You can find more practical recommendations to use when accompanying refugees through the process of immigration in **Chapter 6**. You can also always contact the team working on moveurope! with any questions, or the partner organisations of this project for more specific questions relating to the country they are implemented in. These contacts are in **Appendix 1**.
- 07.** In **Appendix 2**, you can also find an overview of the national laws related to refugees that could provide you with more information about the legal framework for refugees in your country, or in the country the refugees want to move to. Additionally, there are many links leading to relevant websites to provide you with more information on mobilities, visa procedures, legal frameworks and residence permits.

STEPS

01. UNDERSTAND

Understand the context of our moveurope! framework with our pilot project moveurope! + the European legal framework (Chapter 1 and 2)

02. CHECK

Check if the refugee has a valid residence permit in your country and its implications in your national context (Chapter 3)

03. FIND OUT

Check legal pathways available in their desired country + find fitting mobility process → check the conditions and requirements (Chapter 4)

04. CONTACT

Contact the coordinator of the programme or check on their website if there are calls for participants

05. COMPLETE + PARTICIPATE

Complete a visa application (if necessary) in order to move legally and participate in the mobility programme (see Chapter 5)

INFORMATION

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 6 → more practical recommendations; contact the team working on moveurope! or the partner organisations of this project for more questions

NATIONAL LAWS

Appendix 2 → overview of the national laws related to refugees + links for relevant websites regarding mobilities, visa procedures, legal frameworks and residence permits

We are aware that European and national laws and regulations can change very fast, potentially affecting the information provided within this guide. In order to still achieve our goal and provide accurate information and knowledge, the guide is to be considered as a practical tool in a step-by-step approach, explaining how to reach updated information and use the knowledge exposed here. It will be combined together with non-formal education tools and training concepts. Please do not hesitate to contact migration_miteinander e.V. with any further questions about this guide. migra-

tion_miteinander e.V. are leading the organisation and implementation of this guide and have a team available to answer any enquiries. However, you can also find contact details for each of the partners involved in this programme in Appendix 1. This could be particularly useful for information regarding specific countries referred to in this guide. This guide is brought to you by migration_miteinander and our partner organisations. We all will disseminate, however, we promote open access to this guide. It is free to be shared and used by everyone.

In this chapter you will find out more about how we first began constructing and implementing our moveurope! framework, our positive experience so far and ongoing activities as a result. We will outline our approach and more specifically the target groups involved within our moveurope! framework.



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Caption: Meet Mamadi, he came to Witten in 2018 and started an apprenticeship in the local hotspot restaurant “Knuts”.

Background to our moveurope! framework

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How did we start?

OUR PILOT PROJECT

What is it? We, migration_miteinander, together with Associazione Interculturale Universo, began a moveurope! pilot project in 2017. Our main objectives for this project are to enhance European mobility, not only for Europeans but also for migrants in Europe, and to prepare young people to become active (European) citizens. This project is unlike any within Europe. We not only promote alternative legal secondary migration for education and training purposes, but in this project we have also successfully accompanied refugees in this alternative legal migration opportunities. Here within we focussed on mobility programmes between Italy and Germany. Moving from the first country of arrival to another with the opportunity for young refugees to establish a long-term, sustainable perspective and self-determined life in Europe.

Why did we do a project like this? We believe in empowering young people, in particular young refugees. We want to give young refugees in Europe equal access to opportunities in education and work as all young people in Europe have. We want our European society to perceive young refugees as the talented and motivated young people they are, each having their own ambitions and dreams and thus can be an important contribution when actively included in the society as active citizens rather than as a passive victim role.

What was the outcome? From our moveurope! pilot project, you can see that legal secondary migration for educational or training purposes has a positive impact both on the individual and the society they move to. Using this purpose increases the accessibility for refugees to have equal opportunities like young European citizens have in regards to learning, training and employment, new perspectives, a chance to become more of an active European citizen, faster integration, ability to join a motivated workforce, etc.

OUR CURRENT PROJECT

From the success of our moveurope! pilot project we continue to support mobility and solidarity

within Europe. We also started in 2020 the two-year project 'moveurope! Promotion of mobility for refugees in the European context', co-funded by Erasmus+. This project aims to further promote and facilitate young refugees' access to mobility programmes through a strengthened youth work framework. In order to do so, we created tools, such as this handbook and complementing it with a toolkit about how to introduce information through non-formal education. We also have short and long versions of our training concept available to use online and offline to train youth workers to use moveurope! approach.

What is our moveurope! approach?

moveurope! uses existing tools shaped by the current visa procedures to present legal alternative to irregular secondary movements, using mobility programmes available for refugees to legally move within Europe, such as:

- short-term mobility programmes lasting less than 90 days (i.e. 3 months) and, therefore, do not require a visa: youth exchanges, internship and short-term volunteering.
- long-term mobility programmes lasting more than 3 months which require a visa for educational or training purposes: long-term European or national voluntary services, apprenticeship and internship.

How do we do this?

- 01. We organise mobility opportunities and also accompany young people with and without refugee background onto mobility programmes (such as youth exchanges, voluntary or civic services, internships, apprenticeships).**
- 02. We provide information with the aim to:**
 - raise awareness of the European society on the mobility tools accessible to young people with and without refugee background,
 - empower young people with and without refugee background,
 - and raise mutual understanding in the European society.



03. We are carrying out ongoing research into mobility programmes within other EU member states.

From the moveurope! pilot project we now have a moveurope! programme in which we have and are building a strong moveurope! network of European organisations, active citizens and companies willing to promote mobility rights and opportunities of refugees in the European context from within their member state.

Together with our partners, we have been researching mobility rights and opportunities for young people with and without a refugee background in the countries we are based, hence bringing the pilot project moveurope! to a higher level.

For who are our moveurope! activities?

Information and training are available for:

- Anyone interested in participating in a mobility programme: asylum seekers, refugee status holders, subsidiary protection holders, EU

citizens. Regarding the age, most programmes focus on young people up to 30 years though, but not all,

- Anyone supporting asylum seekers and/or refugees (professionals, youth workers, family, friends, etc) and needing more information and training on the moveurope! approach.

Practical accompaniment for short- and long-term mobilities is available for: Beneficiaries of a national or international protection status, holding a valid residence permit and a valid travel document.

N.B.: For asylum seekers who have only recently arrived in their first country of asylum and have the desire to move and to learn about their rights, taking part in a mobility programme is not yet possible, as the visa procedure is only possible once the persons' asylum application has been approved, a valid residence permit and a valid travel document. However, we can support them in providing information on their rights and future mobility opportunities by anticipation.

In this chapter you will find information on the legal framework which shaped our moveurope! programme. First, we will explain the main parts of the European legal framework that need to be understood when accompanying refugees in mobility programmes available within Europe (CEAS, Schengen system and Dublin Regulation), and for each we will explain their importance in regards to our programme. We will then explain the relevant national visa procedures needed for the intra-European mobility programmes we present.

Finally, we will shortly introduce the European Directive 2016/801, as it can be an obstacle for refugees to engage in some mobility programmes in particular countries. It is therefore important for a youth worker to understand this to be able to spread quality knowledge on mobility opportunities for refugees in those specific countries.



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Rome 2020, Husein and Abdoul, moveurope! participants picking up their visa for a ESC voluntary service in Germany.

Relevant legal framework for moveurope!

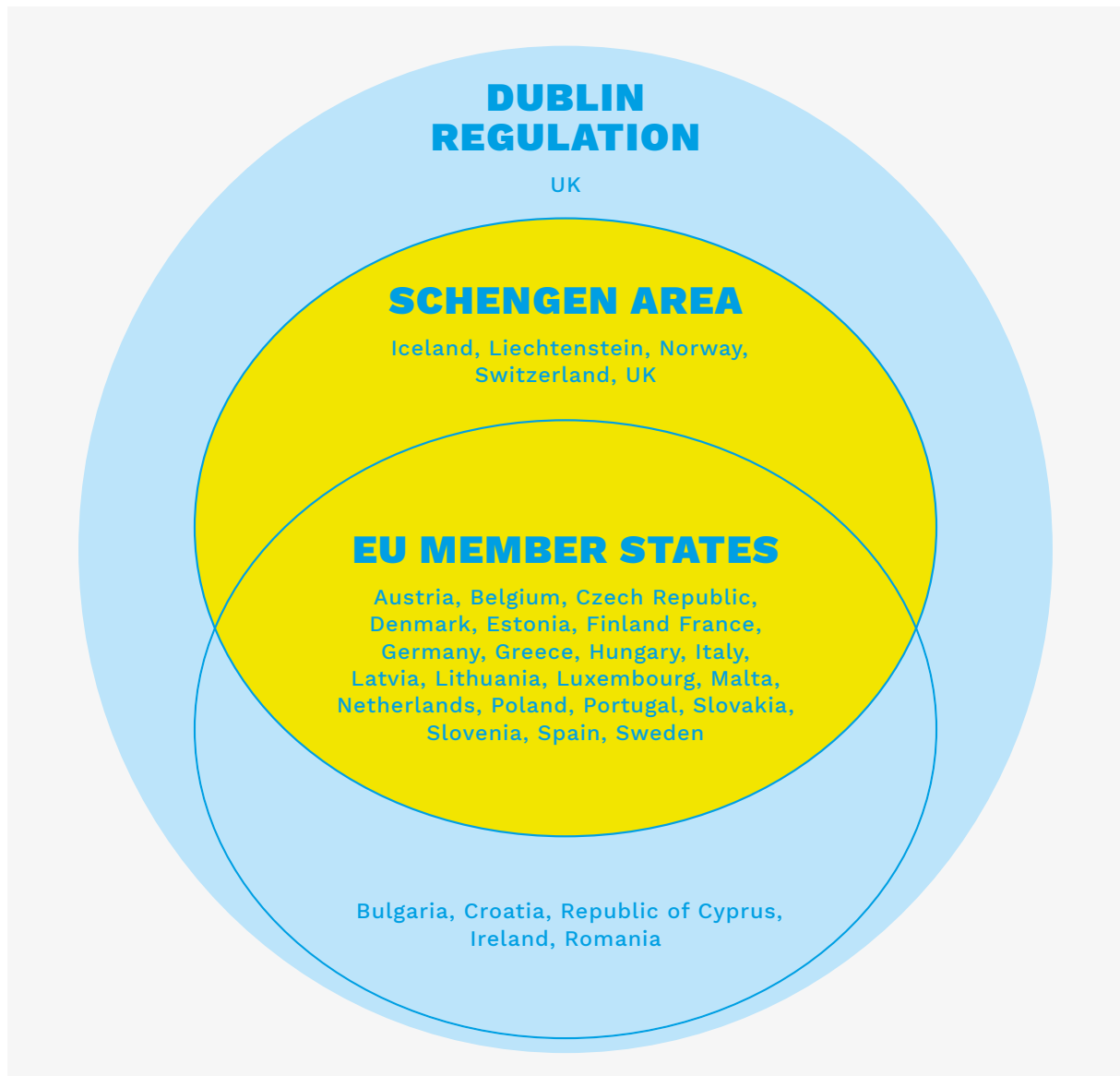
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European legal framework

In this section we will explain the European framework in which our programme takes place. We will briefly outline the main European legislation which asylum seekers work with on a daily basis on a national level. Firstly, we will dig into the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) that regulates Asylum seekers arrival, stay, qualifications and in some cases, return. We will then explain the importance of the Schengen system, especially in relation to the visa requirements ap-

plicable to third-country nationals. Finally, we will highlight the significance the Dublin Regulation has in determining which country an asylum seeker must process their asylum application.

For a better understanding of the countries we are referring to when addressing the different legislations, here is an infographic that allows you to visualise which countries fall under which regulation:



01. The CEAS (Common European Asylum System) and its main regulations

The whole European Asylum System finds its roots in the definition of a refugee and is based on the humanitarian aim of helping those that, for different reasons, are fleeing from their homes in life peril. This humanitarian imperative was first addressed in the 1951 Geneva Convention, defining both what is a refugee and the principle of non-refoulement.

A Refugee is someone who is forced to flee their country of nationality out of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Owing to such fear, they are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of the country of residence and are unwilling to return to it.

The **principle of non-refoulement** prohibits the deportation of a refugee back to a place where there are substantial grounds to believe this would incur into serious harm.

Based on these definitions in 2005, we witnessed the first completion of a Common European Asylum System (CEAS), as a result of several milestones treaties and convention, such as the 1999 Tampere Declaration in which the decision to provide minimum common standards for European Countries on Asylum has been taken.

For main Directives and Regulations forming the CEAS see the table on the following page.

What is important to know for the purpose of moveurope!?

Our programme applies to those who have already received a residence permit, whether this is an international protection or a national humanitarian residence permit, and are in possession of a valid travel document and therefore can legally move outside the country they first sought asylum. For this, it is crucial to

understand how each country has transposed the Qualification Directive⁰¹ within its own legal order. This can help confirm the residence permits existing, the duration of the residence permit and the rights attached to it.

The case of the Directive 2016/801

Finally, in this section, we would like to highlight the European Directive 2016/801 that regulates the entry and residence of third country nationals for the purpose of research, study, training, voluntary service (ESC), pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing. This Directive, in place since 2016, foresees that individuals holding international protection status are unable to receive the benefits it provides for. This led some member states to exclude individuals with international protection (and other groups of third country nationals that are not covered by the directive) from entering their territories for above mentioned purposes. Other member states instead used the margin provided to still allow it.

Forms of international protection and residence permits

In the following table, we summarise the main kinds of protection envisaged within the European framework on international protection (Qualification Directive), the kind of residence permits connected to it and their embedded rights.

For General protection statuses in the European context see the table on the following page.

The EU only provides minimum standards but each member state has the right to provide wider forms of protection or increase a residence permit validity depending on the status granted to the asylum seekers. This is the reason why within this mobility guide we will present the different residence permits issued in each country studied.

01 European Commission website [EN]: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/refugee-status_en

Main Directives* and Regulations* forming the CEAS

MAIN CEAS DIRECTIVES	Legal Basis	About	Main Rights granted
Asylum procedures Directive	(2013/32 EU)	Defines the minimum standards that need to be respected when deciding the outcome of an asylum's request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims at fairer, quicker and better-quality asylum decisions. Establishment of common criteria for harmonised procedures in the process of status recognition
Reception Conditions Directive	(2013/33 EU)	Harmonised procedures to guarantee common standard of reception conditions for asylum seekers across the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detentions as a last resort measure Adequate standard of living Housing, food, clothing but also communicating with relatives
Qualification Directive	(2011/95 EU)	The Qualification Directive establishes harmonised norms that clarify the grounds for granting international protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residence permit Travel documents Access to housing Labour market access Access to Social Welfare Access to Health care
The Dublin Regulation	(604/2013 EU)	The Dublin regulation aims to establish the main criteria to determine the state responsible for handling asylum applications and granting international protection.	
Eurodac regulation	(603/2013 EU)	The Eurodac is the main database in which the fingerprints and biometric data of the asylum seekers are collected. It is of extreme importance as it allows the efficient implementation of the provisions related to the Dublin Regulation	

* **Directive:** A directive is binding member states to carry out certain objectives of the European Union, yet the member states can choose the means by which they achieve these objectives. * **Regulation:** A regulation is a law automatically enforceable in every member state without the need for them to make it a national law. Unlike a Directive, it does not need to be transferred into a national law.

General Protection Statuses in the European Context

GENERAL PROTECTION STATUSES IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT	Types	Definition	Residence Permit	Benefits
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION	Refugee Protection	Under the 1951 Geneva Convention: A refugee is a person who has a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, political opinion, nationality or membership of a particular social group.	EU thresholds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residence permit for the duration of minimum three years (renewable) Eligible for long-term residency after a period of 5 years from the grant of protection 	Security of movement and residence, the right to family unity, economic rights (social provision duties, health care education, accommodation etc.), right to non-refoulement and repatriation assistance.
	Subsidiary Protection	Second ground for international protection: it is granted to those that do not satisfy the criteria within the Geneva convention as a Refugee. This person could easily be subject to deportation back to their country of origin, which risks real suffering or serious harm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residence permit for the duration of one year minimum Eligible for long-term residency after a period of 5 years from the grant of protection 	

02. The Schengen System

Foundation: The Schengen agreement was created in 1990, following an intergovernmental agreement in 1985. It was first implemented in 1995 by 15 countries and now includes 26 countries.⁰²

Main aim: Abolition of the internal frontiers in order to allow **freedom of movement for people**, while strengthening the external borders and providing a common European visa procedure for third country nationals, the **Schengen visa**.

General mechanism: The Schengen Area allows citizens of the participating countries to move freely without border controls. Third country nationals, unless their country of nationality has been granted a visa exemption, must obtain a Schengen visa to lawfully enter the Schengen Area; this visa grants them the right to circulate freely within the Area once they have entered into it. This visa allows a stay for mainly touristic purposes only for a maximum of 90 days within a 180 days period. The tracking of the circulation is performed by the SIS (Schengen Information System)⁰³ and the VIS (Visa Information System)⁰⁴.

Why is this important in regards to moveurope!?

The Schengen System underlines anyone with a residence permit from an EU member state has the freedom of movement. As moveurope!'s aim is to promote intra-European mobility opportunities for recognised refugees, it is essential to know that any refugee with a valid residence permit and a valid travel document has the right to move within the 90/180 days frame without a visa, but only if the purpose to travel is touristic.

03. The Dublin System

The Dublin Regulation was first created in 1990 and throughout the years has been modified twice, in 2003 and in 2013. Currently the Dublin III Regulation is in force.

Foundation: 1990

Aim: The Dublin Regulation establishes the main criteria to determine which state is responsible for processing asylum applications and granting international protection. The goal is to avoid the “asylum shopping” phenomenon, where asylum seekers create asylum claims in more than one state.

Target group: The Dublin Regulation applies to two different groups: asylum seekers who have entered Europe and people who have a legal residence in a European country. Beneficiaries of international protection do not fall under the Dublin Regulation.

General mechanism: “The criteria for establishing responsibility are, in hierarchical order: family considerations, recent possession of visa or residence permit in a member state and whether the applicant has entered the EU irregularly, or regularly.”⁰⁵

The principle of the first country of arrival means that the application for asylum must be carried out by the country in which the person’s biometric data was first registered. This is either trackable within the EURODAC system, through travel documents or other types of evidence. If one asylum seeker has had its data registered first in one European country and then moves irregularly and claims for asylum in a second European country, they will be subject to the Dublin procedure and forcefully returned to the first country it is called

02 Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

03 For more information about the SIS, check out the website of the European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen-information-system_en

04 For more information about the VIS, check out the website of the European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-information-system_en

05 European Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/examination-of-applicants_en [EN]

the take back procedure. You could also hear that this person has been “dublinated”.

Why is this important in regards to moveurope!?

The Dublin mechanism is of utmost importance within our moveurope! programme as many often refer to it as the main deterrent to intra-European mobility for asylum seekers and refugees. An asylum claim can often take a long time to process. Due to this procedural challenge, the applicants could spend several years in the country where they had to first register their asylum claim. However, moveurope! supports refugees in understanding the Dublin principle (of staying in the first country of arrival) through legal intra-European migration channels. Thus refugees do not have to incur irregular secondary movements, a situation of “illegality” and vulnerability.

Use of national visa procedures for intra-European mobility

The moveurope! pilot project helps refugees to benefit from mobility opportunities triggering visa procedures from the European country in which they legally reside. Applying for visas in order to do a long-term voluntary service, vocational training or apprenticeship, can be a promising alternative to move legally instead of starting a second asylum application in another EU member state which according to the Dublin Regulation would be a life in irregularity.

For moveurope! it is necessary that a refugee already has a residence permit from a European state and a valid travel document.

Important: The possibility to migrate legally applies only in the case of holding a residence outside of the state where the refugee wants to undertake, for instance, a volunteering experience, an apprenticeship or a vocational training.

As each country has its own practices and rules regarding visa procedures (i.e. necessary documents, visa type, etc.), it is extremely important to familiarize yourself with each state’s visa procedures. This information is provided in the Chapter 5 of this guide.

General visa procedure and requirements: The need for a visa and/or a residence permit depends on whether the stay is short- or long-term and on the purpose. According to the Schengen Code, a third country national residing in a Schengen country holding a passport, or in the case of refugees holding a refugee travel document, can travel within Schengen Countries according to the criteria listed on the following page.

For moveurope! it is therefore essential to understand the different types of visas and the related requirements needed for each mobility.

Possibility for subsequent mobility opportunities: In some cases, it is possible to go directly from one mobility opportunity to another without leaving the country, and thus without having to go through another visa application. That said, there is no general rule on this matter and each country has its own requirements.

An example in regards to Germany: if while doing a voluntary service in Germany, you are further proposed an apprenticeship, you can convert your visa for voluntary service into a residence permit for apprenticeship without leaving Germany. When the apprenticeship is successfully completed (usually after three years), you will be issued a one year work permit to find a paid position in the field of your apprenticeship.

Visa Requirements

Duration of the stay	Validity	About
Short term stay (Schengen rules)	<90 days in a 180 day period	Generally, no visa is required if holding a residence permit from another Schengen Country. Working purposes: This always requires a working visa.
Long term stay	> 90 days	Always need for a visa and residence permit when staying for longer than 90 days.



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Meet the participants within our (Y)our Europe! youth exchange. An exchange involving young people living in Germany, Bulgaria, Italy and Turkey.

This chapter will enable you to undertake the first step of accompanying a refugee in finding mobility opportunities in the European context. You have first to make sure the refugee has a valid residence permit in the country you are based.

In the following tables, we have summarised the main types of residence permits granted in countries we have researched. We also have described for you all mobility rights attached to each residence permit presented.



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Flight over vineyards in Italy.

The residence permits in each national context

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A. Residence permits in the German context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE GERMAN CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	AsylG Section 3 subs. 1	3 years + possible indefinite settlement permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrestricted Access to Labour Market Privileged family reunification 	Yes: Refugees are entitled to a refugee travel document which allows to travel for six months.	You have generally the right to travel visa free within the Schengen area up for a period of 90 consecutive days. If you move without the required visa or recognised residence permit for further periods, then you could lose the rights in Germany
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	AsylG Section 1 subs. 4	1 year + possible extension for 2years depending on each case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrestricted Access to Labour Market Limited family reunification 	Yes: Possibility to travel abroad with own document or apply for a “travel document for foreigners” (Grey card)	
BAN FOR DEPORTATION*	AsylG Section 60 subs. 5 /subs. 7	1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> permission to access to labour market needed No family reunification 	Generally does not allow for travelling. Possibility to obtain it only if you show the inability to have access to the passport from your country of origin	An unauthorized travel abroad could bring to the revoke of the residence permit.
DULDUNG*	AsylG §60	Temporary (Until deportation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible work ban No family reunification Limited movement 	No: If you leave the area in which you live you will lose the recognition of the temporary residence permit	
AUFENTHALTS-GESTÄTTUNG*	§ 55 Abs. 1 AsylG	Temporary (for the time of Asylum request)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Accomodation rights Substantially no employment and education rights Limitations to movement 	No: If you leave the state you are in, you will lose the recognition of the the temporary residence permit.	

***Ban for Deportation:** Even though none of the forms of protection apply, there are still grounds to believe that the deportation to the country of origin would entail a breach of the Convention on Human Rights. ***Aufenthalts-gestattung:** This form of protection does not give the right to an effective residence permit but legitimises the stay throughout the necessary period to carry out the asylum claim. ***Duldung:** This is also not an effective residence permit, but a certificate issued to third-country nationals who are obliged to leave Germany and cannot temporarily be deported due to an obstacle, such as unidentified identity, lack of a national passport or illness. Therefore, their stay in Germany is tolerated for a determined period of time.

B. Residence permits in the Belgian context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE BELGIAN CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	Loi sur les étrangers (Aliens Act)	<p>A Refugee is at first entitled to a residence permit in Belgium for a period of five years. After this period of five years, they will be given a permanent residence permit.</p> <p>They have to register in their municipal office to receive an electronic A-card (temporary residence). After a period of five years, an electronic B-card is issued (unlimited residence)</p>	The recognised refugee is subject to Belgian law and must respect the same laws as Belgian citizens	Yes: Refugees must inquire at destination embassy or consulate before departure whether they need a visa or not for their trip. A short stay is for a maximum period of time. They must inform the municipality. They have the right to return to Belgium within one year; after that, a return is not guaranteed.	<p>No information specific to Belgium could be found. The European legislation should therefore apply:</p> <p>You have generally the right to travel visa free within the Schengen area up for a period of 90 consecutive days. Whether you move without the required visa or recognised residence permit for further periods, then you could lose the rights in Germany</p>
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Loi sur les étrangers (Aliens Act)	<p>The Subsidiary Protection status gives right to an initial limited stay in Belgium; the electronic Aliens card (A). The electronic A card is valid for one year and can be renewed for a period of two years. After these two years, it is again possible to request a renewal for two years.</p> <p>After five years, the refugee is entitled to stay for an unlimited period of time.</p>	In order to work in Belgium, the subsidiary protected has to apply for an employee work permit or self employed work permit.	During the first years of residency, every journey to the country of origin must be reported to the municipality where the person was given subsidiary protection from. A passport can be requested at the Embassy or consulate of the country of origin. Travelling to the country of origin may question the status of the person enjoying the subsidiary protection.	

C. Residence permits in the Swedish context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE SWEDISH CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	Utlänningslag cap 5 § 1	3 years + possible permanent residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrestricted Access to the Labor market Family reunification 	Yes: Refugee can travel with travel document.	<p>It is prohibited to visit the country of origin and this can risk losing protection granted.</p> <p>Persons may travel in and out of the country if they have a permanent residence permit. Persons may be absent from Sweden for up to one year and keep the residence permit. If anyone is abroad for longer than 1 year and applies for residence permit in another country, the Swedish Migration Board may revoke their Swedish residence permit.</p>
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Utlänningslag cap 4 § 2	13-months residence permit + possible extension for 2 years depending on each case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrestricted access to live and work in Sweden for 13 months. Person can apply for permanent residence permit when they have a permanent job. Restricted family reunification. 	Person can travel in and out of the country as long as the permit is valid.	
PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMIT	Utlänningslag cap 3 c § 6	Valid as long as one lives in Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrestricted Access to the labor market Familyreunification 	Person can remain abroad for up to two years.	
LMA	Utlänningslag cap 4 § 13	Temporary, valid until a decision from the migration board has been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit to work No family reunification Daily allowance and health care Freedom to move inside the country 	No	Traveling abroad is prohibited.
AVISING (DEPORTATION)	Utlänningslag cap 11 § 17	Temporary (while waiting for the deportation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitations to movement No right to work No right to education 	No	

D. Residence permits in the Italian context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE ITALIAN CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	Legislative Decree n. 142/2015	5 years, renewable	Once granted protection, refugees are generally entitled to the same rights as Italian citizens (education, work, health care, housing, and other benefits). Specific laws can put specific limits to these rights.	The refugee can request in police station (questura) for a travel document, which lasts five years and is equivalent to a passport.	Persons can move within the Schengen area up to a maximum of 90 days. Violating the 90-days-limit may trigger the loss of the refugee's rights in Italy.
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Legislative Decree 18/2014, which modified the art. 23 of the legislative decree n. 251/2007	5 Years, renewable if the specific conditions are met or as a work permit.	Similar to the benefits from Refugee protection, persons are subject to the rights and laws as Italian citizens unless specific laws declare otherwise.	The refugee can ask the diplomatic authorities of the country of citizenship for a passport. If the conditions are not met, they can request at the police station (questura) a travel document, which lasts five years and is equivalent to a passport.	
SPECIAL PROTECTION	Legislative Decree n. 130 del 21/10/2020 converted in the law n. 173 del 18/12/2020	1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access granted into labour market • At the end of the permit, it can be converted into a residence permit under grounds of employment or self-employment 	The refugee can obtain a travel document, which lasts five years, even if persons do not have a passport for subjective reasons (e.g. well-founded fear of having contacts with the diplomatic representation of his/her country) or even objective (e.g. absence and/or impossibility to produce the documents required by the embassy for the issue of the passport, absence of consular representation in Italy)	Persons can move within the Schengen area up to a maximum of 90 days. Violating the 90-days-limit may trigger the loss of the refugee's rights in Italy
"SPECIAL CASES"*	lett d art 5 comma 8 dlgs 11.5.2018	2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access granted into the labour market • On expiry it may be converted into a residence permit under grounds of employment or self-employment. • In the case the conversion is a failure, the police station will issue, upon request of the person concerned and opinion of the competent Territorial Commission, a residence permit for protection 		

*Special Cases: used to be called humanitarian – social protection, victims of domestic abuse, particularly exploitative working conditions

MAIN PERMITS IN THE ITALIAN CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
NATURAL DISASTER	Art.1 comma 1, lett.h), D.L.4 ottobre 2018	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid only in Italy • Access granted to work • Renewable and convertible into a long-term permit for employment or self-employment 		Persons can move within the Schengen area up to a maximum of 90 days.
MEDICAL TREATMENT	ex art. 19 comma 2 lett. D-bis d.lgs. 286/1998	Same duration as the estimated duration of the therapeutic treatment, attested by the health certificate, but not more than one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to work • Convertible into residence permit under work purposes. • Renewable if serious psycho-physical conditions persist or arise from serious and certified diseases. • Only valid in the national territory 	The refugee can request at the police station (questura) a travel document, which lasts five years and is equivalent to a passport.	Violating the 90-days-limit may trigger the loss of the refugee's rights in Italy

E. Residence permits in the Bulgarian context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE BULGAR. CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	Article 8 of the LAR	A refugee card is valid for 5 years. You can also request a travel document to travel abroad (25 €)	Persons will have the same rights as a citizen but there are limitations: cannot vote in elections or join a party, no right to hold a position for which a Bulgarian citizenship is required by law, no right to serve in the army.	Yes	If persons stay in another EU country for up to 3 months, they must go back to Bulgaria for at least 6 months before traveling again. If you have refugee status and travel to your country of origin, you may lose your status in Bulgaria.
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Article 9 of the LAR	A card of foreign national with humanitarian status that is valid for 3 years	Persons will have the right to: employment without a special permit, education in state schools and universities, family reunification, Bulgarian citizenship after 5 years, travel abroad	Yes	
TEMPORARY PROTECTION	Article 1.a (3) of the LAR	The residence permit obtained is for a period of 1 year but can be extended by up to 2 years	Persons will have the right to: be employed or self-employed, reside within the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, be employed and do vocational training, have appropriate accommodation or accommodation funding if needed, seek social assistance, have emergency medical help, freely return to their country of origin, benefit from a family reunification		

F. Residence permits in the Spanish context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE SPANISH CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
ASYLUM PROCEDURES DIRECTIVE	Artículo 13 CE. “Reconoce el derecho a solicitar asilo” Ley 5/1984, de 26 de marzo, reguladora del derecho de asilo y de la condición de refugiado (anterior ley de asilo)	Permanent Residence and work permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against refoulement • Permanent residence and work permit • Access to education, health care, housing. • Equal access conditions as Spaniards to lifelong learning or to internships, as well as to the procedures of recognition of academic and professional diplomas and certificates • Freedom of movement 	Issue of identity and travel documents	Persons generally have the right to a free travel visa within the Schengen area up for a period of 90 consecutive days. If persons move without the required visa or recognised residence permit for a longer period of time, then persons can lose the rights in Spain
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Same legal basis, applied when the beneficiary is not risking the individual’s life, like in case of internal conflicts such as wars. Not applicable on asylum seekers from Venezuela	Residence permit for 5 years	5 and 10 years to apply for Spanish nationality	Allowed within Europe for maximum 90 days.	
RESIDENCE FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS	Immigration Law: Ley orgánica 4/2000, sobre Derechos y Libertades de los Extranjeros en España y su Integración Social (Art. 31.3)	1 year residence with the right to access to job. Longer stay possible if needed for medical reasons.			

G. Residence permits in the French context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE FRENCH CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
REFUGEE PROTECTION	Right to stay	10 years	Persons' residence permits have to be issued within 3 months following their request for such documentation	<p>Yes: a refugee can travel outside France with a travel document (like a passport) valid for two years</p> <p>Persons may request a three-month safe-conduct to travel to their country of origin when this is justified (usually very rare circumstances such as death or serious illness of a relative)</p>	The impact depends on which country and the reason for staying abroad. Often changes whether it is related to a job or having family ties in the state you want to settle in. If a person's case is accepted, their protection will now depend on the new state they live in. The refugee status will be protected.
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Right to stay	4 years	<p>Same residence permit is granted to family on the basis of the same pattern as the refugee's</p> <p>Their residence permits have to be issued with the next 3 months following their request for such documentation</p>	<p>Yes: persons with subsidiary protection can travel outside France with a travel document (like a passport) valid for one year</p> <p>Persons may request a three-month safe-conduct to travel to their country of origin when this is justified (often only by very rare circumstances such as death or serious illness of a relative)</p>	The impact depends on which country and the reason for staying abroad. Often changes whether it is related to a job or having family ties in the state you want to settle in. If a person's case is accepted, their protection will now depend on the new state they live in. The refugees status will be protected.
TEMPORARY PROTECTION*	Directive 2001/55/CE du 20 Juillet 2001 relative à l'octroi d'une protection temporaire en cas d'afflux massif de personnes déplacées	1 year (can be extended for 2 years)	no information	no information	no information

*Temporary Protection: There are currently no foreigners benefiting from this device in France

H. Residence permits in the Greek context

MAIN PERMITS IN THE GREEK CONTEXT	Legal Basis	Residence Permit Issued	Benefits	Travel abroad	Impact of staying abroad
ASYLUM PROCEDURES DIRECTIVE		The refugee status allows persons to obtain a residence permit valid for 3 years. It can be renewed. Persons will also have the possibility to obtain a Travel Document valid for 5 years if they are over 14 years old.		Yes: If persons hold a Travel Document too.	If persons stay in another EU country for up to 3 months, they must go back to Greece for at least 6 months before travelling again in any EU country. If persons travel to their country of origin, they may lose their refugee status in Greece.
SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	Article 24 L. 4636/2019 IPA	The subsidiary protection allows persons to obtain a residence permit valid for 1 year. It can be renewed. Persons will also have the possibility to obtain a Travel Document valid for 3 years if they are unable to obtain a national passport from their country of origin.	Persons will have the right to move freely throughout Greece, get a Greek social security number and access the health care system, send their children to Greek public schools, attend a public evening school and work.	Yes: If persons hold a national passport from their country of origin or a Travel Document too.	If persons stay in another EU country for up to 3 months, they must go back to Greece for at least 6 months before travelling again in any EU country.

This chapter presents all the mobilities that can be undertaken by refugees within the countries researched in our moveurope! programme. You can first find an overview of the European mobility programmes existing. Then, you can find for each country: An overview of the mobility programmes available, national and European (aims, target groups), the general requirements for young people to engage in the mobility programmes introduced in the overview (including academic, language or personal skills required), how third country nationals

can engage in one of the mobility programmes described above (which visa procedure must be followed, how can they remain a livelihood during the mobility programme, whether it is possible or not to engage in another mobility programme subsequently to the first one), and the requirements for refugees to access one of the mobility programmes described in the overview (which residence permit they require to engage in the mobility programme, any restrictions for a refugee to access the mobility programmes).



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Youth exchange programmes: preparing young people to actively work towards peaceful coexistence in multicultural societies.

Presentation of existing mobility programmes in Europe

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A. European mobility programmes

General EU mobility programmes overview

		Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Number of participants	Who can organize it?
ERASMUS+	ESC					
	VOLUNTEERING AS AN INDIVIDUAL*	2 to 12 months (as well shorter stays possible in case of young refugees: 2 weeks to 2 months)	Take part in daily activities of associations which operate in the solidarity field.	Young people between 18 and 30 years who are legally living in a country participating in the activities or in a partner country and have registered in the European Solidarity Corps Portal.	One participant	Any organisation legally established in a participating country or a partner country that holds a valid Quality Label or Erasmus+ volunteering accreditation.
	VOLUNTEERING TEAMS	Minimum 2 weeks up to a maximum 2 months	Carry out volunteering activities as a group, for individual that doesn't feel confident to be on their own. Mainly activities that can be completed in a short period of time such as restoring damaged sites or carrying out activities in a refugee camp.		minimum 5 participants per team activity coming from at least 2 different countries.	
YOUTH EXCHANGE	5 to 21 days (excluding travelling days)	Develop competences; become aware of socially relevant topics/ thematic areas; discover new cultures, habits and life-styles, mainly through peer-learning; strengthen values like solidarity, democracy, friendship.	Anyone between the age of 13 and 30 who is a resident in the countries where organisations are sending or receiving participants. Group leaders must be at least 18 years-old. (nationality depends on the partners involved in each exchange).	Minimum 16 and maximum of 60 participants per activity. Minimum 4 participants per national group.	Youth organisations, informal groups of young people or other organisations. At least organizations from 2 or more countries must be involved.	

*Volunteering as an individual: a. short term; b. long term

In general, all of these Erasmus+ programmes do not require any previous qualification, education level, specific experience or language knowledge. However, there can be some exceptions, as spec-

ified in the [Erasmus+ programme guide](#) [EN]⁰¹ : “a more specific volunteering profile might be set up if justified by the nature of the activity or by the project context.”

⁰¹ https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/programme-guide/part-b/three-key-actions/key-action-1/mobility-project-for-young-people-and-youth-workers_en

B. German mobility programmes

01. Germany – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Who can organize it?	
HOSPITATIONS- PRAKTIKUM*	Maximum 3 months	Time for orientation within German culture, for networking, for learning the German language and also find out about further opportunities in Germany	Not specified	No specific requirements so any organization/ association willing to organise can.	
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES	BFD	6–24 months	Get practical experience in the field of common good (socially, ecologically or culturally engaged) and in the sport field.	Anyone aged 15/16, who have completed mandatory education and no upper age limit (all nationalities). Exceptions for over 27 may apply.	Federal agencies and affiliated institutions that refers to a central federal office: BFD Office website Bundesfreiwilligendienst link [DE]
	FSJ/FOJ	9–18 months	Show solidarity, get experience and work in the social sector	For anyone who has completed compulsory high school education and under 27 years old	Local or foreign institutions in the field of culture, social work, politics or education. Environmental NGOs (for FOJ)
APPRENTICESHIP (AUSBILDUNG)	1 year (no qualification required) or 2–3 years	Prepare for a qualified job: 50 % school, 50 % work	Any foreigners, regardless of age, having completed at least 9–10 years of school. In certain sectors access without any school education possible, too.	Companies/enterprises in collaboration with a school	
EMPLOYMENT	Not predefined	Employment of skilled workers in German labour market	General target group: Skilled workers (§18 AufenthG). The BeschV defines few exceptions to this group. (Beschäftigungsverordnung) → §19c AufenthG	Any official legal entity that can employ staff.	

*Hospitationspraktikum: job shadowing internship.

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
HOSPITATIONS- PRAKTIKUM*	None required	No general German skills required. Required language skills will depend on the respective host organisations	Defined by possible mobility giver
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	BFD Completion of mandatory full time education (10 years)	Basic German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in learning in an intercultural environment • Open-minded and team-spirited • Flexible and interested in gaining practical experience
	FSJ/ FOJ Completion of compulsory High school education.	Basic German	
APPRENTICE- SHIP (AUSBILDUNG)	Usually: basic secondary school certificate; in some cases intermediate level may be required, in others no qualification at all is required. Depends on the apprenticeship type	German linguistic level: B1 certificate unless the provider of the apprenticeship assumes responsibility for the German skills of his/her apprentice. B1 certificate is always required in the care sector.	
EMPLOYMENT	<p>Principle of migration of skilled workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational qualification • University degree <p>If qualifications/degrees were obtained outside of Germany, they need to be compared to German academic standards → Recognition procedure</p>	No general German linguistic skills required. Exceptions within specific branches.	Defined by possible employer

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to start	Subsistence	Possibility to take a subsequent mobility opportunity	
YOUTH EXCHANGE	Schengen Visa (as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months) for the countries that require one. Generally speaking, countries inside the Schengen area do not require one. it's valid for 90 days within 180.	All costs are covered (travel, accommodation, food, visa)	No	
HOSPITATIONS-PRAKTIKUM*	Schengen Visa sufficient (as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months) and only for the countries that require one → travel from/ to countries outside the Schengen area. Otherwise no visa at all required	All costs of the stay need to be covered (board, accommodation etc.). In some cases the host organization can offer free accommodation and/ or board.	No	
VOLUNTARY SERVICES	ESC (ESK)	A visa valid for the duration of the voluntary service will then be issued.	Travel cost reimbursed, health insurance, accomodation, pocket money and food money (up to 400 €/2019), monthly transportation ticket and a language course provided.	Voluntary service visa can be converted into a residence permit (with an alternative purpose) directly in Germany.
	NATIONAL BFD	A visa valid for the duration of the voluntary service but no more than 12 months will be issued.	Up to 414 € per month (up-dated 2020) for accommodation, meals and work clothing, or corresponding monetary compensation for the above mentioned. The exact allowance will be agreed with the individual dependent on the location.	Voluntary service visa can be converted into residence permit (with an alternative purpose) directly in Germany.
	FSJ/ FOJ	A visa valid for the duration of the voluntary service but no more than 12 months will be issued.	330 € per month maximum. But on average around 150 €/month Food and accomodation usually provided. The exact allowance will be agreed with the respective assigned location.	Voluntary service visa can be converted into residence permit (with an alternative purpose) directly in Germany.
APPRENTICESHIP (AUSBILDUNG)	German National visa for the purpose of vocational training (16a AufenthG) After which a temporary residence permit can be applied for the same purpose.	Proof of sufficient financial means to secure livelihoods in Germany needed (638 €/month)	Yes: can apply for temporary residence permit for a period of 12 months under the grounds to seek further employment in Germany. Then a residence permit under the grounds of work can be issued	

*Hospitationspraktikum: job shadowing internship.



EMPLOYMENT	Ordinary visa procedure to be triggered. National visa (category D) will be issued and can then be converted in residence permit for work reasons by local foreigners office	Subsistence needs to be covered (Dec. 2020: minimum wage of 9,35 €/ hour, 1621 €/ month (in case of full-time, but part-time settings possible, too) Higher amounts for skilled workers above 45 and specific branches	If requirements are satisfied, residence permit can be transformed in other kinds of residence permit (family reasons, unlimited stay etc.)
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04. Requirements specific for refugees

		Legal Status	Restrictions in access	
YOUTH EXCHANGE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) Valid travel documents (passport or national travel documents) 	No restrictions	
HOSPITATIONS- PRAKTIKUM*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) Valid travel documents (passport or national refugee travel documents) 	No restrictions	
VOLUNTARY SERVICES	ESC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents) Visa for Germany (if duration above three months) 	Individuals with International protection residence permit are not allowed to do an ESC in Germany (exception: lasting less than 3 months)	
	NATIONAL	BFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents) Visa for Germany 	
	NATIONAL	FSJ/ FOJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents) Visa for Germany 	

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">APPRENTICESHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) • Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents) • Visa for Germany 	<p>Depends on the approval from the Federal Employment Agency (BA) who will check first: if there is no negative impact on the German labour market. They therefore check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Labour market of the region • The field of work • If someone else would have the priority for the apprenticeship (for example priority goes to German citizens, EU-citizens in Germany, third country nationals with a German residence permit) • If the conditions within the contract are equal conditions to that Germans would find
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">EMPLOYMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other) • Valid travel documents (passport or national refugee travel documents) • Visa for Germany 	<p>No restrictions</p>

C. Belgian mobility programmes

01. Belgium - Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Who can organize it?
KENNISCENTRUM WWZ*	As agreed between the organisation and the volunteer	Improve the community, gain professional experience	All person living in Belgium with a legal residency document, including foreigners, asylum seekers and their families, non-unaccompanied foreign minors, etc. There is no age limit, including minors.	Registered Non-Profit Organisations in Belgium. (Including Dutch-speaking areas)
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE*	As agreed between the organisation and the volunteer	Improve the community, gain professional experience.	All individuals living in Belgium with a legal residency document, including foreigners, asylum seekers and their families, non-unaccompanied foreign minors, etc. ... There is no age limit, including minors.	Non-Profit Organisations (no family or private setting), members of the platform (members' names are available in their websites).
APPRENTICESHIP	May vary	Targets are set depending on the professional programme. For example, either getting the job at the company, obtaining qualifications or further education.	For people aged between 15 and 25. Residents of EEA or Switzerland or in possession of a valid residence permit.	Each regional public employment service (Actiris, Le Forem, VDAB, ADG) offer traineeships and apprenticeship to the job seekers

***Kenniscentrum WWZ**: Steunpunt Vrijwilligerswerk Brussel ***National voluntary service**: Plateforme Francophone de Volontariat.

	Academic Qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
KENNISCEN-TRUM WWZ*	Depends on the area of interest.	Flemish (French for Brussels). Other languages may be required depending on the organisations target audience.	Depends on the activities allocated.
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE*	No specific academic qualification is required. Being able to read and write is enough. Nos membres La Plateforme francophone du Volontariat levolontariat.be⁰¹	French. Other languages may be required depending on the organisations target audience.	Depends on the activities allocated.
APPRENTICESHIP	Completed level 2 of compulsory secondary education. Apprendre et travailler à temps partiel Belgium.be⁰²	French, Flemish, German (in Brussels, it may be required to speak both French and Flemish). English could be an asset.	Depends on the sector of the apprenticeship.

***Kenniscentrum WWZ:** Steunpunt Vrijwilligerswerk Brussel ***National voluntary service:** Plateforme Francophone de Volontariat.

01 <https://www.levolontariat.be/members>

02 <https://www.belgium.be/fr/formation/enseignement/apprentissage>

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to start	Subsistence /Remuneration	Possibility to take a subsequent mobility opportunity
KENNIS-CENTRUM WWZ*	This national voluntary programme is not available to third national countries not already residing in Belgium (moveurope! participants could thus only access in case of a foregoing mobility in Belgium)		
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE*	<p>If a person is coming to Belgium for longer than 90 days but does not intend to stay permanently, he/she must apply for a long-stay (category D) non-immigrant visa including the purpose for their stay.</p> <p>Since 2015, an additional requirement is necessary for processing certain long-stay Belgian visa applications. This fee is in addition to the standard handling fee and should be paid to the Belgian Immigration Office prior to making an application. The fee amount is between 62 € to 358 € depending on circumstances. Further information is also available from the Belgian Immigration Office or a Belgian embassy. However, depending on the country of origin, you may be exempt from a short stay visa (less than 90 days).</p>	<p>50 € to 100 € per day for a short stay visa and 650 € to 1000 € for a long stay visa. This also depends on the country you are visiting and the type of accommodation: hotel or private accommodation.</p> <p>There is also possibility to have a warrant.</p> <p>The subsistence amount that has to be proved is of 958,91 € /net/month and it can be proven with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an Erasmus agreement, • a pledge of financial support (attachment: Annexe 32) • a Belgian scholarship 	No information available
APPRENTICESHIP	For more informations: Office des étrangers website ⁰¹		

***Kenniscentrum WWZ**: Steunpunt Vrijwilligerswerk Brussel ***National voluntary service**: Plateforme Francophone de Volontariat.

01 <https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/FR/Pages/home.aspx>

	Legal status	Restrictions in access
KENNISCENTRUM WWZ*	Since 2014, refugees have been allowed to participate in voluntary services in Belgium, provided they reside legally in Belgium with the required residence permit.	Volunteer workers must be residing legally in Belgium. Being a volunteer does not confer any right to be authorized or permitted to stay in Belgium.
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE*	Refugees are allowed to participate in voluntary services in Belgium since 2014, provided they reside legally in Belgium with the required residence permit.	
APPRENTICESHIP	No specific information can be found	<p>Employment policy depends on the regional competences, therefore conditions for apprenticeships may vary depending on where these are taking place: Wallonia, Flanders, Brussels. Additionally, language requirements may vary, including for the small German speaking area.</p> <p>Eligibility for those programmes is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being in possession of a residence permit, being registered in a school and providing evidence of sufficient resources to live on the territory. A candidate from European Economic Area (EEA) can enter Belgium by presenting an identity card or valid national passport (more information on the website of the Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation [EN]⁰¹) • Being in possession of a work permit, except for residents from EEA or Switzerland (more information on the website of the Association pour le droit des étrangers [FR]⁰²) • Obtaining a diploma equivalent (more information on the portal of L'Enseignement en fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles [FR]⁰³) <p>Particularly in Wallonia, people must have a residence permit and be aged between 15 and 25 years old. Jobseekers must be registered with Le Forem [FR]⁰⁴ (to be registered, people need the right residence documentation). Individual Vocational Training (IBO): open to unemployed Belgian nationals. Professional integration training (BIO): open to everyone with a work permit.</p>

***Kenniscentrum WWZ**: Steunpunt Vrijwilligerswerk Brussel ***National voluntary service**: Plateforme Francophone de Volontariat.

01 https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/services/travel_to_belgium/studying_in_belgium

02 <https://www.adde.be/ressources/fiches-pratiques>

03 <http://www.enseignement.be/index.php?page=25547>

04 <https://www.leforem.be/particuliers/offres-emploi.html>

D. Swedish mobility programmes

01. Sweden - Overview of mobility programmes

		Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Who can organize it
VOLUNTARY SERVICE NATIONAL	ATLAS PRAKTIK	15 weeks to 1 year	to create opportunities for workplace-based learning abroad to realize the curriculum's goals of internationalization	student in the upper secondary vocational program	schools and organizations
	INTERNSHIP (PRAKTIKPROGRAMMET)	from 4 months to one year	an internship to constitute a future resource base of young people who can work with global development issues		Sida's strategic partner organizations can apply directly to the program. Other organizations can apply through a relay organization
APPRENTICESHIPS (NATIONAL CONTEXT)	UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS*	duration depends on any given vocational education	Apprenticeships aim to provide pupils with initial vocational training, increased work experience and the opportunity to gain knowledge in the field of work under the guidance of a supervisor at a workplace		High Schools (gymnasieskolan)
	SPECIAL NEED UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL*				
	EDUCATION FOR ADULTS*				
	EDUCATION FOR ADULTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS*				

*Upper secondary schools: gymnasial lärlingsutbildning. *Special need upper secondary school : lärlingsutbildning i gymnasial särskola.

*Education for adults: lärlingsutbildning för vuxna. *Education for adults with special needs: lärlingsutbildning inom särskild utbildning för vuxna.

02. General requirements for mobility programmes

		Academic Qualifications	Language Skills	Personal Skills
APRENTICESHIPS (NATIONAL CONTEXT)	UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS*	At upper secondary high school	Swedish	
	SPECIAL NEED UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL*			
	EDUCATION FOR ADULTS*			
	EDUCATION FOR ADULTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS*			

*Upper secondary schools: gymnasial lärlingsutbildning. *Special need upper secondary school: lärlingsutbildning i gymnasial särskola. *Education for adults: lärlingsutbildning för vuxna. *Education for adults with special needs: lärlingsutbildning inom särskild utbildning för vuxna.

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

		Visa procedure to start	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibility to take a subsequent mobility opportunity
EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY CORPS (ESC)	VOLUNTEERING	Short or long-term visa or residence permit for Non-EU participating countries or Partner countries (neighbouring the EU) Further explanation on the EU immigration portal [EN] ⁰¹	Proof of legal status and financial capacity is required. More info on ec.europa.eu [EN] ⁰²	If a person gets a job in Sweden, they have the possibility to apply for a work permit without travelling home. They have to apply before their residence permit for the internship, or voluntary expires.
	TRAINEESHIPS			
	LOCAL SOLIDARITY PROJECT			
	JOBS			

01 https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/node_en

02 https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/how-eu-funding-works/information-contractors-and-beneficiaries/forms-contracts_en

05. Requirements specific for refugees

		Academic qualifications	Language Skills
VOLUNTARY SERVICE NATIONAL	“PRAKTIK”		
	PLACEMENT INTERNSHIPS	<p>You are generally entitled to an AT-UND certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your application is being considered in Sweden, • you help prove your identity, • your application is legitimate 	No restrictions in access.
	EMPLOYMENT	<p>More Info on migrationsverket.se [EN]⁰¹</p>	

01 <https://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Protection-and-asylum-in-Sweden/While-you-are-waiting-for-a-decision/Working.html>

E. Italian mobility programmes

01. Italy – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target Group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
FORMATIVE OR EXTRACURRICULAR INTERNSHIP*	From 2 to 6 months (or even 12 months) depending on the regional regulations and the condition of the trainee and up to 24 months for people with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the trainee with the opportunity to gain experience in work and business To acquire professionalism by facing a practical training Allows to verify the trainee's skills on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No limit of age Unemployed, a validated Declaration of Immediate Availability or a valid document issued by the Employment Centre certifying the trainee's unemployment will be required. In the latter case, if the person has obtained the degree (degree or diploma) for less than 12 months, the internship will be formative, if for more than 12 months it will be a job placement or reintegration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A promoter: It must be accredited to the Ministry of Labour, and/or have a regional accreditation or authorisation to activate internships in the company's reference region. Enterprises and companies; professional studies, cooperatives; foundations; public bodies
INTERNSHIPS AIMED AT SOCIAL INCLUSION, ...*	From 2 (1 month in case of seasonal activity) up to 6 months or 12 months (24 months for people with disabilities)	Orientation, training and integration or reintegration aimed at social inclusion, the autonomy of individuals and their rehabilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intern must have fulfilled the right-duty to education and training (art. 1 d.l. 15 April 2005, n. 76) Should have one or more of these disadvantageous situations: psychiatric treatment, drug addiction, alcoholism, criminal conviction allowing admission to alternative detention measures Has applied for international protection and is granted refugee and subsidiary protection status Victims of violence or serious exploitation by criminal organisations Holds a residence permit issued for humanitarian reasons, and victims of trafficking pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 24 of 4 March 2014 No limit of age 	

***Formative or extracurricular internship:** the trainee must necessarily be granted an attendance allowance. This compensation varies from 300€ to 800€, but the minimum limit is still set by individual regional regulations.

***Internships aimed at social inclusion, for the autonomy of people and for the rehabilitation of people taken over by the professional social service and/or the competent health services:** a participation allowance of at least EUR 450 per month is paid.

	Duration	Objective	Target Group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
TRAINEESHIPS IN FAVOUR OF NON-EU IMMIGRANTS ...*	<p>At least 3 months to a maximum of 12 months, including extensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months for training placements aimed at achieving qualified professional skills • 12 months for training placements aimed at achieving specialist professional skills • 12 months for training placements provided for in commercial agreements or agreements between companies, in projects or programmes, including international ones, proposed by institutions or by public bodies, including foreign ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To come to Italy to work • Orientation • Formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-EU immigrants • No limit of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A promoter: It must be accredited to the Ministry of Labour, and/or have a regional accreditation or authorisation to activate internships in the company's reference region. • Enterprises and companies; professional studies, cooperatives; foundations; public bodies
UNIVERSAL CIVIC SERVICE (SERVIZIO CIVILE UNIVERSALE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 to 12 months. The volunteer is required to work at least 30 hours per week. • You can only participate in the project once. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote of civic service among young people, who can develop civic, social, cultural and professional growth • Provide assistance after identifying particular needs in Italy and abroad • Involve young people with less opportunities 	<p>Young people between 18 and 28 years old. Both Italian citizens and foreign nationals regularly living in Italy.</p>	<p>The department of Youth Policy organised the Service. It works with regions and autonomous provinces. In particular, it works with local institutions. The department works also with foreign institutions when the volunteer goes abroad.</p>
APPRENTICESHIP FOR A DIPLOMA OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION	<p>From 6 months to 3 years (4 years in the case of a regional four-year diploma)</p>	<p>To achieve a professional qualification or diploma</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers aged 15 to 25 years also for the performance of compulsory education • All EEA (European Economic Area) citizens 	<p>Employers from all sectors of activity, whether public or private, may conclude apprenticeship contracts.</p>

*Traineeships in favour of non-EU immigrants who receive permission to come to Italy to work under the flow decree issued periodically by the Presidency of the Republic.

	Duration	Objective	Target Group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
PROFESSIONALIZING APPRENTICESHIP	From 6 months to 3 years; 5 years for the professional profiles characterizing the figure of the craftsman (craft sector and commerce national collective bargaining agreements tertiary, tourism, public establishments, bakery companies)	<p>The achievement of a professional qualification for contractual purposes</p> <p>Either an internal or external contract that is led by a company which requires a completion of 120 hours in three years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers aged 18 to 29 (can be aged 17 if already have a professional qualification) All EEA citizens 	All companies in the national territory that apply National Collective Labour Agreements that have acquired the legislation on vocational apprenticeship. Almost all national collective bargaining agreements have acquired this legislation, with a few exceptions (e. g.: social cooperatives)

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
FORMATIVE OR EXTRACURRICULAR INTERNSHIP	The candidate must have a diploma which is not more than 12 months old		
INTERNSHIPS AIMED AT SOCIAL INCLUSION	The intern must have fulfilled the right-duty to education and training (art. 1 d.l. 15 April 2005, n. 76)	Language skills are established by the hosting organisation	No particular requirements should be asked. It may depend on the requests established by the host organisation
TRAINEESHIPS IN FAVOUR OF NON-EU IMMIGRANTS	To carry out a vocational training course To have a certificate of enrolment or pre-enrolment in the chosen vocational training or specialisation course, issued by the Italian school or body, indicating the number of hours per day and the duration of the course.		
APPRENTICESHIP FOR A DIPLOMA OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION	For young people who have to complete compulsory education and training.		
PROFESSIONALIZING APPRENTICESHIP	The candidate should have a professional qualification.	Language skills are established by the hosting organisation.	No particular requirements should be asked. It may depend on the requests established by the host organisation

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
UNIVERSAL CIVIC SERVICE (SERVIZIO CIVILE UNIVERSALE)	No academic qualifications are required, however academic qualifications and previous experiences are evaluated during the selection.	Language skills are established by the hosting organisation	No particular requirements should be asked. It may depend on the requests established by the host organisation

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to start	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibility to take subsequent mobility programmes
APPRENTICESHIP	<p>It is not necessary to have a no-impediment document (Nulla Osta) to work, but it is necessary to have an entry visa for study or training reasons issued by the diplomatic-consular representative office of the country where the foreigner citizens resides within the limits of the quotas established by the Italian decree. The visa application must enclose the apprenticeship project, which must be duly signed by the cognizant authority pursuant to the regulations of the region where the apprenticeship will be carried out.</p> <p>Among the documents to be attached is the certificate of enrolment or pre-enrolment in the vocational training or specialisation course chosen, issued by the Italian school or body, with an indication of the number of hours per day and the duration of the course.</p> <p>Once in the country, you have to ask for a resident permit</p>	<p>Italian law requires foreign citizens to demonstrate that they possess means of subsistence by showing liquid cash, bank guarantees, insurance policy guarantees or equivalent credit instruments, vouchers for prepaid services or other documents demonstrating access to sources of income in Italy.</p> <p>Except where otherwise provided by the instruments mentioned above, the foreigner must give proof of having made arrangements for appropriate accommodation in Italy and the availability of funds for repatriation, which may also take the form of a prepaid return-trip ticket.</p> <p>Here is the link for the table for establishing means of subsistence required for admission to Italy: https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/mezzi_finanziari/tabella_mezzi_sussistenza.html</p>	<p>If, at the end of the apprenticeship, the institution decides to hire you, your study permit must be converted.</p> <p>The conversion is possible only within the limits of the defined quotas and the validity of the reference flows decree. (laws that sets the number of third-country nationals that can enter the Italian labour market).</p> <p>Those who are in possession of a valid residence permit can travel, as well as to their own country, also for tourism, without permission in all Schengen countries.</p> <p>If the destination is a non-Schengen country, it is necessary to check whether according to the agreements with your country of origin you need a visa to visit it.</p> <p>Attention: you must always carry a residence permit, this is essential for returning to Italy. Different rules for those who are waiting for renewal of the permit: the return to Italy is allowed by direct return flight/return, without stopovers in Schengen countries. It is necessary to bring your passport, the photocopy of your expired permit and the receipt of the renewal request.</p>
INTERNSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS IN FAVOUR OF NON-EU IMMIGRANTS	<p>It is not necessary to have a no-impediment document (Nulla Osta) to work, but one must obtain an entry visa for study or training that is issued by the diplomatic mission of the country where the foreigner resides within the limits of periodically determined quotas.</p> <p>Among the documents to be attached is the certificate of enrolment or pre-enrolment in the vocational training or specialisation course chosen, issued by the Italian school or body, with an indication of the number of hours per day and the duration of the course.</p> <p>To be attached also: the documentation from the academic authorities of the Member State of origin stating that the study programme to be carried out in Italy is complementary to that already carried out.</p> <p>Once in the country, you have to ask for the residence permit for study, convertible before the delay in a permit of work.</p>	<p>Here is the link for the table for establishing means of subsistence required for admission to Italy: https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/mezzi_finanziari/tabella_mezzi_sussistenza.html</p>	<p>If the destination is a non-Schengen country, it is necessary to check whether according to the agreements with your country of origin you need a visa to visit it.</p> <p>Attention: you must always carry a residence permit, this is essential for returning to Italy. Different rules for those who are waiting for renewal of the permit: the return to Italy is allowed by direct return flight/return, without stopovers in Schengen countries. It is necessary to bring your passport, the photocopy of your expired permit and the receipt of the renewal request.</p>

	<p>For curricular internship: The permit shall be of the same duration as the chosen training course.</p> <p>The permit issued to those who are admitted to attend curricular internships is equal to that provided for in the training agreement.</p> <p>For pupils, the duration of the residence permit may not exceed one year or the duration of the cultural exchange programme or educational project, whichever is shorter.</p>		<p>Those who are waiting for the first permit, for family reunification or for work following the so-called flows, must also bring with them the visa that authorized the first entry into Italy, under which they have therefore applied for the residence permit.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNIVERSAL CIVIC SERVICE (SERVIZIO CIVILE UNIVERSALE)</p>	<p>Volunteering Visa In order to apply you must have: A Nulla Osta (Non-impediment certification) issued by the Immigration desk (Sportello Unico). The Nulla Osta will be sent automatically to the competent Diplomatic authority;</p> <p>A report issued by the National agency for young people, if you are a third-national country being part of the European Volunteering Service programmes;</p> <p>An agreement with a volunteering organisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ecclesiastical authority recognized according to the Italian law or a religious authority recognized according to agreements with other religion; • An NGO; • A Non-profit association, which is obliged to subscribe an insurance certification. <p>The Visa lasts a maximum of one year with multiple entrances. After getting the Visa, it is possible to request the Electronic Residence Permit within 8 days from your entrance in Italy with the yearly multiple entrance Visa, presenting yourself in person to the competent post-office.</p>	<p>The Hosting organisation covers the cost of accommodation, food and pocket money.</p> <p>Italian law requires foreign citizens to demonstrate that they possess means of subsistence by showing liquid cash, bank guarantees, insurance policy guarantees or equivalent credit instruments, vouchers for prepaid services or other documents demonstrating access to sources of income in Italy.</p> <p>Except where otherwise provided by the instruments mentioned above, the foreigner must give proof of having made arrangements for appropriate accommodation in Italy and the availability of funds for repatriation, which may also take the form of a prepaid return-trip ticket.</p> <p>Here is the link for the table for establishing means of subsistence required for admission to Italy: https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/mezzi_finanziari/tabella_mezzi_sussistenza.html</p>	<p>No information available.</p>

04. Requirements specific for refugees

	legal status	Restrictions in access
APPRENTICESHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A visa for study or training reasons 	No information available
INTERNSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS IN FAVOUR OF NON-EU IMMIGRANTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A visa for study or training reasons 	No information available
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE AND ALL THE OTHER MOBILITY PROGRAMMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • No need to apply for a visa (but you also have the opportunity to have a volunteer visa) 	No information available

F. Bulgarian mobility programmes

01. Bulgaria – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target Group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE WORKCAMP*	2 weeks up to 1 month	Work on a public well being project in response to the needs of the local community	Individuals aged 18 years old and are eligible to participate in a camp. If you are 16 years old, you have the opportunity to participate in camps in your own country.	The Cooperation for Voluntary Service Bulgaria (CVS)
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE YOUTH EXCHANGE*	10 days	Intercultural exchange	Individuals aged between 16 and 25 years old, irrespective of nationality, religious belief, cultural or social background	Trained leaders and coordinators of the exchange
INTERNSHIP	Minimum of 6 months and maximum 12 months	Put into practice what you already have learned about the profession	Individuals no older than 29 years old. This is because the target group should have completed secondary or higher education and have no prior professional experience in the chosen profession.	You and the employer must determine an internship agreement
APPRENTICESHIP (VET)*	1 to 3 years	Master a specified profession or speciality	People aged 16 and older.	The employer, the VET provider (vocational training centre) and you

*National voluntary service Workcamp (CVS organisation) *National voluntary service Youth Exchange (CVS organisation)

*Apprenticeship: VET – Vocational Educational Training or Dual training system

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE WORKCAMP*	None	Able to communicate in English or in the official language of the workcamp	Motivated to volunteer and be willing to do something new and interesting
YOUTH EXCHANGE*	None	Good english	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open minded • Interested by intercultural exchange • Motivated
INTERNSHIP	Should have completed secondary or higher education	Depending of the company	No prior professional experience in the chosen profession
APPRENTICESHIP (VET)*	Previous education requirements are at least a completed primary, basic or secondary education or a successfully completed literacy course under the employment promotion Act.	It depends on the working language of the company	Depends of the chosen field The health condition of the applicant is attested by a medical certificate indicating fitness for the selected occupation.

*National voluntary service Workcamp (CVS organisation) *National voluntary service Youth Exchange (CVS organisation)

*Apprenticeship: VET – Vocational Educational Training or Dual training system

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to be triggered	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibility to take subsequent mobility programmes
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE WORKCAMP	<p>Persons who have acquired the status of “stateless person” or “refugee” can enter and reside in the Republic of Bulgaria in the framework of the Schengen agreement without visa when they hold a travel document issued by that State.</p> <p>In general: Schengen visa for a duration of less than 90 days. Long-term visa D for a longer mobility programme.</p>	The organisers of the project fully cover all expenditures on food, accommodation of the volunteers, materials and tools necessary. The volunteer will have to cover: travel expenses, costs for leisure activities and any additional excursions, visa costs and administration fee.	Yes

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE*	<p>Schengen visa for a duration of less than 90 days. Long-term visa D for a longer mobility programme.</p>	<p>No participation fee and coverage of the following costs: food; accommodation; study visits for the time of the exchange; 70% of the travel expenses. Individuals are responsible for the following: pocket money; spare time sight-seeing; 30% of the travel expenses; personal expenses unrelated to the exchange.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
ESC*	<p>Schengen visa for a duration of less than 90 days. Long-term visa D for a longer mobility programme.</p>	<p>The voluntary service should cover the participants' expenditure arising from participation in such solidarity activities but should not provide you with salaries or an economic benefit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes for volunteering
INTERNSHIP	<p>Long-term visa D for a longer mobility programme.</p>	<p>The salary is negotiated between the company and individuals. Some companies provide unpaid internships. In case of an unpaid internship, the visa process will require the candidates have to provide additional documents as a proof that they have sufficient funds to provide for their maintenance, according to the duration and conditions of their stay in the Republic of Bulgaria, as well as for return to the country of their permanent residence (usually a bank statement), and a health insurance. The amount that needs to be at the disposal of the candidates (proved by the bank statement), needs to be not less than the minimum monthly salary according to the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria for the period of residence – which currently is 650 BGN per month.</p>	<p>An internship contract can be signed only once with the same person, according to the amendments.</p>
APPRENTICESHIP (VET)*	<p>Persons who have acquired the status of “stateless person” or “refugee” can enter and reside in the Republic of Bulgaria in the framework of the Schengen agreement without visa when they hold a travel document issued by that State.</p> <p>In general: Schengen visa for a duration of less than 90 days. Long-term visa D for a longer mobility programme.</p>	<p>Individuals receive labour remuneration in proportion with the work done but not less than 90 % of the minimum work salary decreed for the country</p>	<p>A contract with the same worker or employee undertaking for training in the same occupation shall only be concluded once, except in cases of dual training system.</p>

***National voluntary service Workcamp (CVS organisation) *National voluntary service Youth Exchange (CVS organisation) *European Solidarity corps voluntary service** is the best mobility option in Bulgaria ***Apprenticeship: VET** – Vocational Educational Training or Dual training system

There are **no requirements specifically for refugees currently available**. They should therefore follow the requirements specified for third country nationals. In general terms, there are no specific mobility programmes directly targeting refugees in Bulgaria, but there are different opportunities usually provided by the civil society organisations or by international organisations, such as UNHCR. You can check out the organisations providing different opportunities for refugees in **Appendix 3**.

G. Spanish mobility programmes

01. Spain – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target Group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
APPRENTICESHIP	Maximum of 90 days, special cases extensions available.	Deliver a justified apprenticeship	No age limit.	In Spain, the term used for “apprenticeship” is “dual vocational education and training” (Formación Profesional Dual). It is defined in legislation as “training actions and initiatives, combining employment and training, that aim at workers’ professional qualification in a regime that alternates work activity in a company and vocational education and training delivered by the education system or the employment system”, i.e. respectively the Ministry of Education (central o region departments) or the Ministry of Employment (central or region departments).

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
APPRENTICESHIP	Since January 1st, 2016, all the training associated with the “apprenticeship” contract must be linked to VET programmes leading to formal qualifications awarded by either the education or employment authorities (see Q2). From January 2016 until January 2019, a total of 148.204 “apprenticeship” contracts have been signed.	Spanish/English	Depending on the characteristics and description of the role/charge

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to start	Subsistence/ Remuneration	Possibility to take subsequent mobility programmes
YOUTH EXCHANGE	Schengen Visa (type C visa), as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months for the countries that require one.	All costs are covered (travel, accommodation, food, visa costs)	
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	<p>Schengen Visa (type C visa), if the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months, for the countries that require one.</p> <p>For a stay longer than 3 months: Visas for study stays, student mobility, non-work placements or voluntary services</p> <p>It is possible to obtain a visa for study, student mobility, non-work placements or voluntary services.</p> <p>These visas entitle the holder to stay in Spain for a period of between 91 and 180 days or for a period of more than 180 days.</p>	All costs are covered (travel, accommodation, food, visa costs)	
APPRENTICESHIP	Schengen Visa (type C visa), as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months, for the countries that require one.	<p>No costs are covered.</p> <p>Required for the visa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the Public Rent Indicator (2014: 532,51 €)/month • Private health assurance 	<p>Apprenticeship/exchange/ internship visa can only be converted into a residence permit if the whole duration of the first visa last more than 3 years in a uninterrupted way.</p> <p>Beside this first condition, an employer has to offer a job contract which salary would be more than the Minimum Wage (SMIC).</p> <p>A third condition is to prove that the apprenticeship is done completely and correctly. There are several other conditions related to administrative requirements.</p>

04. Requirements specific for refugees

	Legal status	Restrictions in access
YOUTH EXCHANGE	<p>Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other)</p> <p>Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents)</p>	
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	<p>Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other)</p> <p>Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents)</p>	No specific requirements could be found.
APPRENTICESHIP	<p>Valid residence permit in an EU country (refugee, subsidiary protection, other)</p> <p>Valid travel documents (passport or national travels documents)</p>	No restriction if apprenticeship is justified.

H. French mobility programmes

01. France – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	target group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it	
OFAJ YOUTH EXCHANGE	4 to 21 days	encourage relationships between young people from France and Germany	individuals from 6 to 30 years old, based in France or in Germany and willing to undertake a mobility programme in France or Germany	Coopération franco-allemande	
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	CIVIC SERVICE	6-12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement framework Gain self-confidence and skills Take the time to think about their own future, both citizen and professional 	Individuals aged 16–25 years	Non-profit organisations
	JSI + VVV/Si*	1 week – 2 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in an action of general interest (in France or abroad) Live an intercultural encounter Develop skills: group life, teamwork, price of responsibility, price of initiative, adaptation, price of hindsight. 	Individuals aged 15–25 years old	Managed by Youth Cooperation and Popular Education Fund (FONJEP). The association that supports the project has to be sponsored by a local association recognised by the State.
OFAJ VOLONTARIAT FRANCO-ALLEMAND	10–12 months	Civic engagement in France or Germany as a volunteer	Young people between 18 and 25 years old living in France or in Germany	Associations, schools, universities	
APPRENTICE-SHIP	2–3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combines theoretical training and practical training carried out with an employer. Apprenticeship improves skills while gaining professional experience. 	Individuals aged 16–29 years old	Enterprise in collaboration with a school or university	

* JSI (Jeunesse Solidarité Internationale), VVV/SI (Ville Vie Vacances Solidarité Internationale)

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language Skills	Personal Skills
OFAJ YOUTH EXCHANGE	No academic qualification required	At least good French or good German, depends on the position	Interested in other culture and gain knowledge by exchange
VOLUNTARY SERVICE (ESC)	CIVIC SERVICE No academic qualification required	Good English	Interested in a useful volunteering experience, working like minded people. Able to find the form of commitment in line with your motivations, your profile and the objectives you set for yourself
	JSI + VVV/SI* No academic qualification required	Good French Good English	
OFAJ VOLONTARIAT FRANCO-ALLEMAND	No academic qualifications required	At least good French or good German, depends on the position	Interested in other culture and gain knowledge by exchange
APPRENTICE-SHIP	High school or university diploma, depending on the apprenticeship	Good French Good English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate to learn new things • Open minded • Polyvalent

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to start	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibility to take subsequent mobility programmes
OFAJ YOUTH EXCHANGE	Schengen Visa (as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months) for the countries that require one.	Participants with special needs can receive a 500 € grant. Eligible students receive a monthly stipend of 400 € for a mobility project of a minimum of two months and a maximum of 9 months.	No information could be found
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE			
CIVIC SERVICE	A valid long term visa (depending on the country of the foreign). A temporary residence permit French nationality or the one of an EU member state/a member of the EEA. In addition, someone can also apply to a civic service if he has one of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residence permit in France, effective since at least a year • a regular residence permit in France effective without conditions of duration for people with status of foreign student, refugee or for those who benefit of subsidiary protection • Foreigners with a general multi-annual residence card issued after a first residence document are also eligible for the scheme. → The Civic Service is normally not accessible for young refugees in the moveurope! framework.	The status and compensation of Civic Service (580 € per month) contribute to concrete material integration for young people. Abroad, volunteers do not have to pay for social costs and they perceive a net monthly allowance of 580 €. All the certified organisations have to subscribe to a contract that ensures reimbursement of the care, repatriation and civic responsibility. Transport and accommodation abroad aren't paid by the Civic Service agency. These costs may be taken over by the certified organisation in France, the receiving organisation abroad, or the volunteer. The costs may be shared between these different actors.	Yes
JSI + VVV/SI*	Schengen Visa (as the mobility lasts no longer than 3 months) for the countries that require one.	No individual remuneration but the financing of the project.	Yes
OFAJ VOLONTARIAT FRANCO-ALLEMAND	A visa valid for the duration of the voluntary service will then be issued. Refugee Travel Document (TVR) A temporary residence permit	522,87 € per month + minimum 107,58 € per month of support for transports, accommodation, etc., depending on the organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not possible to carry out a second Franco-German Voluntary Service, even if the first one has been interrupted before its end. • Not possible to carry out a second Civic Service. • However, possible to carry out an ESC Voluntary Service or an International Voluntary Service in Business or in Administration.

* JSI (Jeunesse Solidarité Internationale), VVV/SI (Ville Vie Vacances Solidarité Internationale)

APPRENTICE-SHIP	<p>“Student”, “private life, family life”, “skills and talents”, “temporary worker” residence permit, and the “student” long-stay visa (it depends of the duration of the contract).</p>	<p>The apprentice receives a salary which corresponds to a percentage of the minimum wage. This percentage depends on the age of the apprentice and on the employer in the company.</p>	<p>Possible if it is in the contract signed by the employer in France and any other employer involved</p>
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04. Requirements specific for refugees

		Legal status	Restrictions in access
VOLUNTARY SERVICE (ESC)	CIVIC SERVICE	Refugee status or subsidiary protection	no information available
	JSI + VVV/SI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country Valid travels document Visa for France 	
OFAJ MOBILITIES		no information available	no information available
APPRENTICESHIP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid residence permit in an EU country Valid travels document Visa for France 	no information available

I. Greek mobility programmes

01. Greece – Overview of mobility programmes

	Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
METADRASI – INTERPRETER TRAINING	Between 10 and 15 days	Attend training sessions for interpreters and connect with organizations seeking to fill interpreter positions.	18+ years old	You should contact the following mail address to apply: interpreters@metadrasi.org . You can also call: (+30) 214 100 8700 . Please visit the organization website [EN]⁰¹ before thinking to apply.
SUCRE PROGRAM*	3 months	Attend academic courses, such as social sciences, communication sciences, computer sciences, English literature and Modern Greek literature, aimed at migrants and refugees who have not previously received university education.	Migrants and refugees.	You can apply by sending a mail at the following address: sucre@auth.gr . Please visit the program website [EN]⁰² before applying for it.
SOCIAL HACKERS ACADEMY	7 months	Attend a training in Front End Development. Learn how to code at a junior developer's level and get a certificate to prove it. Connect with partner companies seeking to hire.	Anyone	You can apply online by visiting the organization website [EN]⁰³
EMPLOYMENT	at last 1 year	provision of work	any third-country national – only for a limited number that is decided every year by the Greek government	any kind of employer

* SUCRE Program – Aristotle University in Thessaloniki

01 <https://metadrasi.org/en/interpreters-seminar-7-2019/>

02 <https://sucre.auth.gr/en>

03 <https://athena.socialhackersacademy.org/>

	Duration	Objective	Target group (age, nationality)	Who can organise it?
INTERNSHIP	Depends on sector	Put into practice your academic knowledge	Students enrolled in an educational institution or recently graduated	You and your mentor must conclude an internship agreement.
EPAS APPRENTICESHIP	24 months	Acquire an academic and theoretical knowledge as well as a professional experience in real work conditions so as to facilitate subsequent integration into the labour market.	16 years old to 23 years old who have completed their first year of high school or are willing to take entry exams	<p>You, your employer and an EPAS institution must conclude an apprenticeship agreement.</p> <p>The EPAS apprenticeship is mandatorily taking place within an academic EPAS school scheme. If other schemes are including apprenticeships in Greece, it seems that they are not realistically accessible to refugees, especially when they have obtained their status in other EU countries, because of national academic requirements unfortunately. However, the EPAS scheme can give you access to other apprenticeship or study opportunities afterwards.</p>

02. General requirements

	Academic qualifications	Language skills	Personal skills
MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY PROGRAM	None.	At least, an English B1 level. It does not need to be proved by a certification although.	None.
EMPLOYMENT	No specific qualification required	not required	not required
INTERNSHIP	Any academic qualification expected by your recruiter.	Fluent Greek is more likely to be asked. However, fluency in English and basic Greek could still be accepted in rare cases. French can also often be an asset.	Any personal skills expected by your recruiter.
APPRENTICESHIP	Proved completion of first year of high school. However, if you are not able to prove this, you can either take entry exams to integrate the program.	Fluent Greek.	Common soft skills and cultural awareness.

* Designed for Migrants and Refugees University Program

03. Requirements for third-country nationals

	Visa procedure to be triggered	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibilities for subsequent mobility
MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY PROGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A valid travel document. A proof of legal stay in Greece. Therefore, a Schengen VISA or a Residence Permit from any EU country will do for example. 	You will have to support yourself.	Yes and No, this program can in theory open you the doors of an University Diploma for which you could receive scholarships. To our knowledge, it did happen by the past. However, after contacting its supervisor, it is not clear how the program will evolve in the future yet.



	Visa procedure to be triggered	Subsistence/Remuneration	Possibilities for subsequent mobility
EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	A proof of employer that they are able to pay the salary/fee of 200 € per third country national.	Can lead to future residence permits for work reasons or to long-term stay
INTERNSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	<p>If your mentor does not propose to offer you any financial retribution, you will have to support yourself unfortunately.</p> <p>Please be aware that, except renowned companies, it is more likely that no financial retribution will be offered to you. Nonetheless, you should try to always request for a fair retribution regarding your skills and aptitudes.</p>	No.
ESC – VOLUNTARY SERVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	The ESC program will fund your travel, accommodation and food costs. You will also benefit from a stipend (3 to 6 € a day) and from a complementary health insurance. If you are in a situation of disability and need extra cares, extra funds could be allocated to you.	No.
APPRENTICESHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	A minimum of 400 € per month. The amount of sufficient resources is evidenced by a deposit account, bank base, scholarship.	No.

04. Requirements specific for refugees

	Legal status	Restrictions in access
MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FRIENDLY UNIVERSITY PROGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. 	No restrictions in access.

	Legal status	Restrictions in access
EMPLOY- MENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	No restrictions in access.
INTERN- SHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	
ESC – VOLUNTARY SERVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	No restrictions in access.
APPRENTICE- SHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid Residence Permit from another EU country. • A valid travel document. • A type D VISA and subsequent Residence Permit from Greece. 	

Depending on the mobility programme chosen and the conditions and requirements to participate in it, refugees might have to ask for a visa to move legally and participate in a mobility programme. In this chapter, we describe the specific steps to apply for a visa in each country, as well as the documents necessary to apply. The steps and documents might change depending on the type of long-stay visa you ask for, therefore make sure you checked before in Chapter 4 which visa is necessary for the mobility programme intended.



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Steps within Vatican museum, Rome.

Steps and documentation required for visa procedures

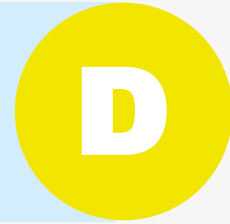
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What are the different types of visas?



Schengen visa (visa C) for people seeking to stay in the country for 90 days or less. This visa is valid for up to 90 days, for tourist or business purposes, and can be used with a single entry or multiple entries.

National visa (type D visa) for people seeking to stay in the country for longer than 90 days. The holder of a type D visa is able to circulate freely in the Schengen area for 90 days within a 6 months period.



Limited territorial validity visa: this type of visa obtained allows you to travel only in the Schengen State that has issued the visa or in some other cases, in the certain Schengen States specifically mentioned when applying for the visa. This type of visa is issued in very specific cases such as a humanitarian reason or under international obligation. This type of visa may apply for individuals who don't possess a valid travel document yet have to travel to a Schengen area in an emergency of any kind.

As explained in **Chapter 02**, the process described here is related to a visa application concerning mobility programmes longer than 90 days, such as long-term voluntary services, long-term internships and apprenticeships. Therefore, we will only refer to the applications to type D visas.

Exception: Bulgaria is not part of the Schengen area. It means that you need to apply for a Schengen visa:

- If you are located in a Schengen area member State and want to undergo a short-term mobility in Bulgaria;

- If you are in Bulgaria and want to undergo a short-term mobility in a Schengen area member state.

Be aware for a stay of more than 90 days non EU citizens need more than a long stay visa. With the long stay visa, you can enter the country, but afterwards you need to get a residence permit which authorizes you to stay in the country for longer than 90 days. The time you have to apply for the residence permit after entering the country varies from one country to the other.

Visa steps and documentation

GERMANY

Visa procedure step by step

01. Check the German Embassy or Consulate General website in your country of residence for any additional requirements needed from this country ([Website Federal Foreign Office \[EN\]⁰¹](#)) and book an appointment.

02. Complete and print out the visa application form using [this form \[DE\]⁰²](#).

03. Bring your application form and supporting documents to your appointment. Your fingerprints will be taken during this appointment.

04. The Embassy will examine the visa request (possible involvement of the German Foreigners Office, in particular if it involves employment) and possibly a short interview will be requested.

05. Part of examination will involve a priority review ("Vorrangprüfung" 39 II AufenthG: the approval of the Federal Labour Office is conditional upon the influence of the newcomer to the labour market, the presence of other workers with priority (nationals or EU citizens) and checks on whether the salary is in balance with the national requirements.)

06. If positive outcome, get your visa sticker in your passport.

07. The visa will be valid for three months. After, it must be converted into a residence permit by the Local Foreigner's Office (Ausländerbehörde).
Exception: visas for a voluntary service

will be valid for the whole duration (if issued correctly).

Necessary documents for the visa procedure⁰³

- ✗ Visa application form printed and completed.
- ✗ Valid national passport or for refugees a valid travel document (not older than 10 years, needs to be valid for the duration of the mobility programme and an additional six months). For example, if an individual is enrolled in a 10 months voluntary service, their travel document and residence permit need to be valid at least 16 months when entering Germany (the original and 2 copies required).
- ✗ The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- ✗ Valid residence permit from the state holding responsibility for the individual (see travel document for validity).
- ✗ Important: in case the person's residence permit is expired, they can also apply for a visa with the receipt of renewal! (the original and 2 copies are required).
- ✗ Valid health insurance card from the state which issued the original residence permit (the original and 2 copies).
- ✗ Work or training contract, depending on the programme chosen (the original and 2 copies are required).
- ✗ Updated CV in English or German.
- ✗ Motivation letter (is not required, but the Embassy always asks for it).
- ✗ 2 biometric photos.
- ✗ 75 € for the visa application fee.
- ✗ Proof of subsistence*.
- ✗ For an European Solidarity Corps programme: a copy of the contract between the organisation hosting the programme and Erasmus+.
- ✗ If necessary, proof of language skills (or written statement of the employer that current language skills are sufficient and/or that a language course will be done upon arrival).

01 <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/laenderinformationen> [DE]

02 <https://videx-national.diplo.de/videx/visum-erfassung/#/videx-langfristiger-aufenthalt> [DE]

03 under §5 AufenthG (Aufenthaltsgesetz): German Residence Act. For more information, see Appendix 2.2

***How to prove subsistence or secure livelihood? (“Sicherung des Lebensunterhaltes”)**

According to §5 AufenthG, the livelihood must be secured for the issuance of the visa. Individuals must demonstrate that they (and their family) can provide for themselves and will not need governmental support. As a rule, the cost of securing a livelihood is based on the standard of SGB II (German Social Security Code – social financial aid). There are exceptions (see also: voluntary service and apprenticeship). The amount of evidence needed to prove a secured livelihood depends on the residence purpose and can either need:

- **Work contract or apprenticeship contract**
- **Written confirmation**
- **Declaration of commitment:** a declaration of commitment is given when the refugee does not have sufficient resources to prove that they can bear subsistence within the country. In this case, another person can declare that they will cover the refugee’s expenses (accommodation, meals at work, etc.). Through this declaration of commitment, a guarantor agrees to be responsible for the individual’s livelihood during the entirety of their stay and to pay for any costs (possibly also the cost of deportation). The declaration of commitment is valid for a period of 5 years and remains active within an asylum application. It is a significant legal obligation which can be expensive.
- **Blocked account for apprenticeship and study:** individuals need to have a certain amount of money continuously blocked in their account to prove that they can cover upcoming costs. According to BAföG (financial support for students) the maximum amount needed in a bank account is around 836 €. There can be exceptions depending on the residence purpose.
- **How to do it?** You can, for example, open a free bank account in which you have a given amount of money blocked. This would prove that you can cover your costs such as the rent and living costs. This 836 € can be built up through payment of the rent plus the mon-

ey of the traineeship or voluntary service. (More information on the blocked account on the website of [Deutsche Vertretung in Italien \[DE\]⁰⁴](#))

***What does subsistence entail?** (Normative from Sozialgesetzbuch, i.e. the German Social Code)

- Housing
- Daily allowances
- Health insurance

***Practical example:**

X submits their application for a visa for apprenticeship purposes. X proves they can secure their livelihood as follows:

- X has a net monthly salary of 350 €
- X has written confirmation of accommodation for the duration of the apprenticeship costing 250 €
- X has a blocked account with an amount of 2832 €

Explanation:

Together the salary and accommodation cost 600 € per month. X needs to confirm they have an additional 236 € per month to prove the livelihood. For a three-years apprenticeship, the total amount of money needed to prove a secure livelihood is 236 € x 36 (36 months) = 8496 €. In most cases, to prove an individual has this money, the total amount should be put in a blocked account for the whole duration of the stay. However, a blocked account is usually only valid for a maximum of one year. Therefore, X only needs to prove they can secure a livelihood for a year 236 € x 12 = 2832 €.

Visa steps and documentation

BELGIUM

Visa procedure step by step

01. Check the [Belgian Embassy or Consulate General \[EN\]⁰⁵](#) website in your country of residence for any additional requirements needed from this country and book an appointment.

02. You should apply for your visa in person at the Belgian embassy or consulate which is competent for your country of residence, where you will be requested to communicate your travel destination as well as your purposes for travelling there.

03. Please check this document from [Diplomatie Belgium \[EN\]⁰⁶](#) to ensure you process your visa application to the correct Belgian embassy or consulate.

04. Bring with you all supporting documents. The documents required will depend on your nationality, duration of stay and the purpose of stay in Belgium (please see checklist below).

05. An interview will be requested, during which you will be asked about the reason you want to travel to Belgium. The procedure will depend on your nationality, duration of the stay and purpose/goal of the stay in Belgium. Fingerprints (10 fingers) will be taken of every applicant requesting a long term visa (national visa also called visa D) aged 6 or above.

06. If the outcome is positive, you will receive a visa sticker in your passport.

07. The duration of the validity of your visa will depend on the nature of your stay (please see the checklist below). If you want to reside in Belgium permanently, you will need other documents after your visa expires. To apply for permanent residence, you may contact the Immigration Office of the Federal public service Home Affairs.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure⁰⁷

- ✗ Visa application form printed and completed.
- ✗ A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- ✗ Valid residence permit from the member state holding responsibility for the individual.
- ✗ Travel health insurance. This includes a valid and suitable health insurance plan covering the total number of days you will be staying in Belgium.
- ✗ Work or training contract, depending on the programme chosen.
- ✗ 2 biometric photos.
- ✗ 80 € for the visa application fee.
- ✗ Proof of subsistence (the minimal amount required for 2019/2020 was 666 € per month).
- ✗ No objection letter (see [Visa Reservation website⁰⁸](#) for a template).
- ✗ You may be asked to provide a letter outlining why you have chosen your course, why you want to study in Belgium and how this will benefit you. Additionally, you may be asked to show some language proficiency depending on the language the course is taught in, often by showing that you have taken a language course.
- ✗ Other documents depending on the visa you apply for.

05 https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/services/embassies_and_consulates/belgian_embassies_and_consulates_abroad

06 https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/competence_representation_visa_eng_20190930.pdf

07 under §5 AufenthG (Aufenthaltsgesetz): German Residence Act. For more information, see Appendix 2.2

08 <https://visareservation.com/how-to-obtain-a-free-no-objection-letter-template-for-visa-application/>

Visa steps and documentation

SWEDEN

Visa procedure step by step

08. Check the Swedish Embassy or Consulate General website in the country you are a resident in to check for any additional requirements needed for that country: [Embassy of Sweden \[SE/EN\]](#)⁰⁹.

09. Complete and print out the visa application form.

10. Bring your application form and supporting documents to your appointment.

11. The Embassy will examine your visa application (possibly could involve the Swedish Foreigners Office, in particular, if it includes the purpose to work) and a short interview could be requested.

12. If the outcome is positive, a visa sticker will be put in your passport.

13. The visa issued will be valid for three months. After, it must be converted into a residence permit by the Local Foreigner's Office.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure¹⁰

- x Download the Sweden visa application form. Complete accurately and with sincerity. You can also fill the Sweden Schengen visa application form electronically and then print a hard-copy.
- x 2 photos must be attached. Pay attention to the photo requirements and specifications for a Swedish visa (the passport format, you must

be facing the camera and it must not be older than six months).

- x A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- x Residence permit from the original member state responsible for you.
- x 60 € for the visa application fee.
- x Have individual medical travel insurance that covers all costs that may arise: emergency medical treatment, urgent medical care or transportation to your residence country for medical reasons. The insurance must cover costs of at least 30,000 € and must be valid for all countries in the Schengen area.
- x Proof of subsistence: you must have money to support yourself and for the return trip home. Sweden also requires you to have 450Kr (44,82 €) for each day you stay in the country.
- x A cover letter stating the purpose to visit Sweden and itinerary, for example, an invitation from the internship/volunteer organisation or an enrollment certificate allowing attendance of courses in case of training or internship.
- x Proof you intend to leave Sweden on the last day before the visa expires (with the flight ticket reservation for instance).
- x Other specific documents that the embassy may require.

Specific additional documents for work purposes

- x Employment contract
- x Current bank statement from the last 6 months
- x [No-objection certificate from employer \[EN\]](#)¹¹
- x Income Tax Return (ITR) form or Certificate of Income Tax deducted at the source

09 <https://www.swedenabroad.se/sv/>

10 You can find more information on the embassy's website. Swedish embassies and consulates-general [EN]: <https://www.swedenabroad.se/en/>

11 <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/obtain-free-no-objection-letter-template-visa-application/>

Visa steps and documentation ITALY

Visa procedure step by step

- 01.** Check the Italian Embassy or Consulate General website within the country you are currently a resident in for any additional requirements needed and book an appointment. You cannot submit an application without first making an appointment.
- 02.** Complete and print a hard copy of your visa application form using [this form \[EN\]](#)¹².
- 03.** Bring your application form and supporting documents to your appointment.
- 04.** The Embassy will examine the application and may request a short interview.
- 05.** If the outcome is positive after conducting the necessary investigations, the diplomatic-consular office issues the visa, usually valid for 90 days (30 days for employment, 120 days for self-employment).¹³
- 06.** Within 8 working days from arrival, you must apply for a residence permit at the Questura (Police Headquarters) with jurisdiction in the province where you are staying. The resident permit will be valid for the duration of your stay¹⁴.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure¹⁵

- ✗ Completed and printed visa application form
- ✗ A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- ✗ Recent passport-size photograph
- ✗ Proof of subsistence: a fixed amount of 206,58 €. For more information, see table A in the Annex to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000.¹⁶
- ✗ Statement about the availability of suitable accommodation in Italy, as well as the sum needed for repatriation, which may be verified by submitting a return flight ticket
- ✗ Health/insurance cover for medical and hospital expenses that should not entail limitations or exceptions.
- ✗ Internship documentation. Internships are made on the basis of a special agreement between the individual and the hosting employer.
- ✗ Visa fees: 116 € for a long-term stay visa, 50 € for a visa under the grounds of an apprenticeship

Visa steps and documentation BULGARIA

Visa procedure step by step

- 01.** Check the Bulgarian Embassy or Consulate General website within the country you are currently a resident in for any additional requirements needed from this country and book an appointment.

¹² <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/download-schengen-visa-application-form/italy/> [EN]

¹³ Art.5, par. 8 of Presidential Decree no. 394 of August 31, 1999, amended by Presidential Decree no. 334/2004

¹⁴ Art. 5 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration

¹⁵ To find out about the documents you need for your visa, you can insert your nationality, country of residence, length of your stay and reasons for your stay on this website: Visto per Italia: <https://vistoperitalia.esteri.it/home/en> [EN].

¹⁶ https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/servizi/stranieri/ingressosoggiornoinitalia/mezzi_finanziari/tabella_mezzi_sussistenza.html [EN]

02. Complete and print a hard copy of your visa application form available on the website of the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs \[EN\]](#)¹⁷.

03. Bring your application form and supporting documents to your appointment.

04. The Embassy will examine your application and request an obligatory personal interview.

05. If the outcome is positive, you will receive your visa. It is issued after one or two months.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure

- ✗ A complete visa application form. All sections in the application form should be filled in legibly (or typed). Names should be filled in with Latin letters. The rest of the information should be filled in English or Bulgarian. The application should be signed by the applicant personally.
- ✗ Two identical photos (passport standard size)
- ✗ A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- ✗ Proof of subsistence.
- ✗ Proof of travel purchase.
- ✗ A proof of travel insurance.
- ✗ A proof of accommodation such as a lease agreement.
- ✗ Criminal background check.
- ✗ 10 € for the visa application fee.

Visa steps and documentation SPAIN

Visa procedure step by step

01. Check the [Spanish Embassy or Consulate General \[ES\]](#)¹⁸ website within the country you are currently a resident in for any additional requirements needed from this country and book an appointment.

02. Complete and print a hardcopy of the visa application form [\[ES\]](#)¹⁹.

03. Bring your application form and supporting documents to your appointment.

04. The time limit for evaluating a short term visa application is 15 days from its submission date. This could be extended to a maximum of 45 days in specific cases.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure

- ✗ Filled visa application document
- ✗ Visa fees: basic one is 60 €. This is the basic fee, there are specific rates for some countries: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldavia, Montenegro, Serbia and Russia. At the time of submitting the visa application, the corresponding fee must be paid by the established method of payment. This amount will not be refunded if the visa application is denied.
- ✗ Two identical photos (passport standard size)
- ✗ Proof of subsistence: in Spain you must prove you have 95 € per day.
- ✗ Individual or group travel medical insurance with Schengen conditions. It must cover the entire duration of the stay, and cover possible repatriation costs.
- ✗ Accreditation of accommodation in Spain

¹⁷ <https://www.mfa.bg/en/services-travel/consular-services/travel-bulgaria/visa-application-forms>

¹⁸ <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/ServiciosAlCiudadano/Paginas/EmbajadasConsulados.aspx>

¹⁹ http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Documents/SolicitudVisadoSchengen_ES.pdf

- x Accreditation of work roots. Documentation that can be submitted: Internship contract, certificate of employment, your salary and the obligatory contribution for the purposes of the Social Security System are stated.
- x Additional documents according to your case

In the case of a short term study programme (less than 90 days), additional documentation will be required and the payment of the consular fee. The following documentation must be presented:

- x Academic documentation accrediting the studies already completed.
- x Registration or certificate of having been admitted to an officially recognised Spanish educational center. The certificate must state the exact start and end dates (day, month and year).
- x In addition to the document accrediting the granting of the Scholarship, if any, you must present proof you can secure your own livelihood.

Visa steps and documentation

FRANCE

Visa procedure step by step

01. Check the site of the France Embassy or Consulate General website, [France Diplomatie \[FR\]²⁰](https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/annuaires-du-ministere-de-l-europe-et-des-affaires-etrangeres/ambassades-et-consulats-francais-a-l-etranger/), within the country you are currently a resident in for any additional requirements needed from this country and book an appointment.

02. You should apply for your visa in person at the French embassy or consulate which is competent for your country of residence, where you will be requested to communicate your travel destination

as well as your purposes for travelling there.

03. Bring with you all supporting documents required. The documents you will have to bring will depend on your nationality, the duration of your stay and the purpose of your stay in France (please see checklist below).

04. If the outcome is positive, you will receive a visa sticker in your passport.

05. The duration of the validity of your visa will depend on the nature of your stay (please checklist below). If you want to reside in France permanently, you will need other documents to apply for a residence permit. Check the website of the [Ministère de l'Intérieur \[FR\]²¹](https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/) for more information.

Necessary documents for the visa procedure

- x Visa application form printed and completed.
- x A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- x Valid residence permit from the member state holding responsibility for the individual.
- x 2 biometric photos.
- x Proof you intend to leave France on the last day before the visa expires (with the flight ticket reservation for instance)
- x Travel visa insurance confirmation of minimum 30,000 € coverage within France and the entire Schengen area. In order to apply for a French visa, the French embassy/consulate requires

20 <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/annuaires-du-ministere-de-l-europe-et-des-affaires-etrangeres/ambassades-et-consulats-francais-a-l-etranger/>

21 <http://accueil-etrangers.gouv.fr/demande-de-titre-de-sejour/vous-etes-ressortissant-e-non-europeen-ne/vous-etes-ressortissant-e-de-pays-tiers-non-algerien-ne/vous-etes-arrive-e-en-france-avec-un-visa-de-long-sejour-valant-titre-de-sejour/votre-vls-ts-arrive-a-expiration/>

a Schengen travel insurance policy that is valid in all Schengen countries. French embassy/consulate also requires the confirmation of a coverage letter as the proof of coverage to be submitted along with other requested documents and a France visa application.

- ✘ Supporting documents (originals + copies) corresponding to your situation and the reason for your trip (in French or English).
- ✘ Proof of accommodation for your entire stay in France.
- ✘ 99 € for the visa application fee.

For a student visa (including applicants who are intending to undergo some kind of educational training and internship for less than 6 months):

- ✘ Your project must be part of a training course organised within your country of residence (school curriculum, university degree or qualification), or an EU cooperation programme or an intergovernmental programme in the fields of education, training, youth or culture.
- ✘ An enrollment certificate or an offer letter showing acceptance into a course or training programme
- ✘ Certificate of courses already completed or attended
- ✘ Proof you do not have a criminal record if you are older than 21.
- ✘ Proof of subsistence (the minimal amount required for between 2019 and 2020 was 615.00 € per month).
- ✘ You may also be asked to provide a letter outlining why you have chosen your course, why you want to study in France and how this will benefit you.
- ✘ Additionally, you may also be asked to show language proficiency in the language the course will be taught in, often proven with a language course.

Visa steps and documentation

GREECE

Visa procedure step by step

- 01.** Contact the closest Greek Embassy to your residence to schedule a visa application appointment and ask the officer what documents you should bring with you. You can find all the contact details for Greek Embassies on the website: Ministry of Foreign Affairs [\[EN\]](#)²² in Greek, English and French.
- 02.** Complete and print out [a visa application for a long stay in Greece \[EN\]](#)²³. If you do not have the opportunity to print and complete it before, you should be able to complete this during your visa application appointment at the Embassy.
- 03.** Attend your scheduled appointment and bring your application form and supporting documents (see the checklist below).
- 04.** The Embassy will examine your application and you could be called for a short interview.
- 05.** If the outcome is positive, the Embassy will tell you where and when to get your visa sticker, passport or travel document.
- 06.** The visa will be valid for three months. After, it will need to be converted into a Residence Permit by the closest Foreigner's Directorate (Διεύθυνση Αλλοδαπών και Μετανάστευσης) from your Greek residence. Be aware that you will have to present again all documents provided previously to obtain your visa and you will require to pay additional fees to convert your visa into a residence permit. While waiting for a potential residence

22 <https://www.mfa.gr/en/appendix/greece-bilateral-relations/a.html>

23 https://www.mfa.gr/images/docs/ethnikes_theoriseis/application_national_visas.pdf

permit, you will be given a certificate of application allowing you to stay in Greece until you receive your residence permit. However, it is highly recommended to apply for your residence permit as soon as possible after entering Greek territory due to consistent administrative challenges and delays.

Necessary Documents for the Visa procedure

- ✘ A completed visa application form.
- ✘ A passport or a travel document – and copies of previous visas – valid for at least 3 months longer than the intended stay. The travel document should have at least 2 blank pages for the visa and it must have been issued within the last 10 years.
- ✘ Proof of subsistence for the period of stay in Greece. You will more likely be asked to provide a bank statement of your accounts' activity during the last 6 months.
- ✘ A proof of a travel medical insurance of a minimum of 30.000 € coverage within Greece and the entire Schengen area.
- ✘ A criminal record. The type will be defined by the Greek Embassy when you will book your visa application appointment.
- ✘ A cover letter stating the purpose of your stay in Greece.
- ✘ An enrolment certificate from your apprenticeship mentor, internship mentor, training supervisor or volunteering experience supervisor.
- ✘ A certificate of language skills and/or necessary diplomas, courses or training attended, if applicable
- ✘ 2 standard passport photos.
- ✘ Any other document requested by the Greek Embassy. Keep in mind that Greece is a bureaucratic state. Try to comply with it.
- ✘ 75 € for the visa application fee (depending on the situation, the visa fee can be up to 180 €).

In the following chapter, we would like to share some practical advice with you based on our experience with moveurope!



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Meet Karim, having a discussion with our moveurope! team in Bologna within the preparatory phase working to find a suitable mobility programme.

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We are aware of over-generalising and appreciate each experience will differ depending on the individual refugee participating, the kind of mobility programme chosen and the organisation involved. The following recommendations aim at raising awareness about potential challenges and obstacles while supporting young refugees in intra-European mobility programmes.

In general, promoting mobility programmes for young refugees in the European context requires a high degree of awareness, involving both organisations and individuals. Therefore, it is important to always keep in mind:

- Young refugees often live in an extremely fragile situation with a potential lack of orientation in the European context and can sometimes have other vulnerabilities such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which could additionally complicate their situation.
 - In most cases, young refugees are not familiar with the mobility programmes highlighted in moveurope!. Especially as they could have grown up in completely different cultural contexts with a completely different educational system.
 - For many young refugees, the interest in participating in a mobility programme supported by moveurope! is not only motivated by the desire for an experience in another European country but also linked to a perceived lack of perspectives in the country holding original responsibility for the individual. Most young refugees may also be carrying the responsibility to care for their own family or family members in their home country. Therefore, the pressure to find employment is high because there is a greater interest in finding a long term perspective (i.e. apprenticeship) with a more stable income rather than a short term youth mobility programme (i.e. voluntary service).
 - Some moveurope! participants might be illiterate and/or only have a low level of institutional education, so it is recommended to use creative pedagogical methods to explain the process within mobility programmes and requirements needed. For example, using infographics, videos, pictures instead of long, complex texts. It is also recommended to work with cultural mediators and interpreters.
 - Some young refugees might have negative experiences with social workers or institutions from their first country of residence. This needs to be taken into consideration when moveurope! team members take over the role of “supporter” and also in their integration process in the country where the mobility programme takes place.
 - A trust-based relationship is not immediate and automatic and needs invested time from both sides, the participant AND the organisation hosting the individual.
 - You need to be aware that for a young refugee the process of (in particular permanent) intra-European migration can mean starting integration with zero experience and therewith it’s a life decision making, i.e. a lot of responsibility is involved and a high degree of commitment and trust (in the people that support and in the programme) is needed.
 - Young refugees may have important skills to bring to the organisation involved in the mobility programme. We need to support young refugees in defining and promoting these skills and give them space to be actively involved in the mobility process, supporting them in taking a participatory role, not a passive one.
 - In many cases, companies, employers and organisations are still sceptical about employing refugees. Mostly because they lack knowledge about the refugees’ legal status and perspectives and do not want to invest in employees that might leave their company after a short time.
 - The barriers to employing young people with refugee status are plentiful: qualifications, language, cultural differences, etc. Although there are matching services (for example, the network [Unternehmen integrieren Flüchtlinge \[DE\]](https://www.unternehmen-integrieren-fluechtlinge.de/)⁰¹ in Germany), often the processes are time-consuming.
- A possible strategy to address some of the

above-mentioned challenges is to closely collaborate with professional cultural mediators. They can support any miscommunications to potentially improve the translation of ideas and concepts taking into greater consideration differences in cultures. Another advice: be as realistic and clear as possible when describing moveurope! to participants so no wrong expectations occur that could have a negative impact on a young refugee's life.

In addition to these general recommendations, we would like to share some additional specific advice regarding every phase of a mobility experience.

Preparing mobility programmes with refugees

Intercultural preparation and training

Preparatory activities highly depend on the kind of mobility programme chosen, but there are some common aspects to all:

When introducing a mobility programme, it is important to start explaining from scratch what the programme is about.

Concrete example: Outside of the EU or western countries, "volunteering" is not a well-known concept, even if it is widely exercised. Similarly, "vocational training" has varying definitions between European countries and a possibly even more varying concept when it comes to the country of origin of the refugee.

Therefore, it is useful to use videos, graphics and images to make the content that you want to share more clear and tangible.

Additionally, within our moveurope! programme, we encourage young refugees to join the activities in preparation for the programme, such as different intercultural trainings and group meetings in the case of youth exchange.

Points to discuss and agree on before deciding and undertaking a mobility programme

Every young refugee will have understandings, perhaps experiences and expectations of mobility programmes, therefore it is indispensable to invest some additional time within the preparation phase to discuss, preferably in person or with a cultural mediator, the following topics:

- The impact of staying abroad on their residence permit from the country first responsible for the individual: the moveurope! participants need to be clearly informed if their stay abroad has any impact on their original residence permit and discuss the possible conversion to an unlimited residence permit/ European residence card (issued normally after 5 years but linked to specific requirements) or request for citizenship.
- Understanding the participant's ambitions and expectations from moveurope!: is the participant aiming to permanently migrate to the country he is going to or does he only want to participate in this one mobility programme? Based on the evaluation of this expectation analysis completely different, "roadmaps" will be developed together.
- Clearly define the role of all organisations involved (sending, supporting and/or hosting organisation). It's essential that all parties involved have the same vision of the mobility experience being prepared and what the joint collaboration concretely means.
- Clearly define the role of the participant: moveurope! is not a service, but a programme that supports. Consequently, moveurope! requires the participant to be active in all steps. moveurope!'s approach is not to do things for the participant, but to show them how it works so that from there on, they can do it by themselves (empowerment instead of passive role).
- Characteristics of mobility programmes (see Chapter 04) and the possibility to do another mobility programme afterwards. In case the

participant is interested, always work on fore-going expectations analysis.

- The return to the country which holds the original responsibility of the participant after the mobility programme is finished and the potential support for it.

If there is a social worker or local support network available and if the participant agrees, it makes lots of sense to involve them in this procedure too, as they can continue providing support and guidance, instead of eventually preparing parallel-ly other (inclusion) activities!.

All this preparatory work should ideally be done by an organisation based in the country holding the original responsibility for the individual. However, if this is not possible, as a last resort, support can as well be taken over by an organisation remotely, preferably an organisation in the country where the mobility programme will be based and/or by the organisation hosting the participants' mobility programme.

Advice: Apart from a possible volunteering agree-ment, sign an additional agreement for participa-tion in moveurope! that clearly defines what par-ticipation in the programme entails. Explain this document very well to the participant beforehand. Moveurope! already created agreement templates that you can use for orientation. Feel free to con-tact us in this case: moveurope@migrationmitein-ander.de

Implementation

As already mentioned, the organisations involved will have different roles that depend on the re-spective mobility programme. Within the imple-mentation process, the organisation hosting the individual (and any supporting organisation) will hopefully be in the same city or at least the same country to where the mobility programme should take place.

For the organisation hosting the participant, it is fundamental to keep the following aspects in mind:

- Guiding a moveurope! participant will proba-bly differ from the guidance given to European

peers in the same mobility programme as they may be starting with different knowledge, cul-tural patterns, background, etc.

- In particular, during the first weeks (this is not valid for the youth exchanges as they just last some days), it might be necessary to foresee some additional time to allow the young ref-ugees to familiarise themselves with funda-mental activities as well as the environment of a country new to them. This includes in-troductory activities which should be shaped based on the participant's profile and experi-ence. In the best case, this information can be provided by the sending organisation/moveu-ropel supporters.
- To guide a refugee, they will probably require additional time throughout the mobility pro-gramme. It is important to foresee a time to discuss what participants plan to do after this mobility programme, for example, if they are motivated to participate in moveurope! again.
- Not only the moveurope! participant, but also the organisations' team needs to be prepared for the experience and sensitised for possible challenges ahead. If possible, the team should be trained in basic empowerment and cultur-al mediation techniques to best welcome the moveurope! participant as a full team mem-ber.

If there is another organisation supporting and in-volved, it's important to regularly (at least once a month) check with both the refugee and the or-ganisation hosting the individual how the experi-ence is going on and to mediate, if necessary.

moveurope! has developed a range of supporting documents which are available on our website or in demand from our team.

Follow-up

Similarly, the follow-up phase highly depends on the mobility programme chosen and wheth-er the moveurope! participant is aiming to do a subsequent mobility programme or not. In most cases though (at least in our experience), participation in moveurope! doesn't end with par-ticipation in one mobility programme. This means additional support and guidance both in the coun-

try of original responsibility and in the country of mobility is needed, and all, the individual and organisations involved, need to be prepared for this.

Collection of feedback

The final evaluation – based on foregoing evaluation activities all along with the project – is the final step of every project or programme and is essential. It's important to take some time for an individual feedback session that (again) should be done with a person of confidence and if possible with a cultural mediator.

The feedback collected will be important for the organisation in future mobility programmes using our moveurope! framework. Equally, the feedback can be useful for the participant in order to decide if they would like to do another mobility programme within the moveurope! framework.

Next steps (possibility of a permanent migration)

In our experience, many participants were interested in taking ongoing participation in our moveurope! programme and thus in further mobility experiences or permanent migration.

This might be motivated by the desire to permanently migrate to another European country or by the desire to explore more the European context. It is very important to define the participant's expectations and motivations, check together with them based on their legal status what can be done within our moveurope! framework and considering the capacities of the organisation(s) involved in accompanying the participant on this pathway.

Knowledge sharing and training

Introduction of the toolkit

The moveurope! toolkit consists of a series of non-formal education tools, some for online use, others offline. These tools can be used in individual or group sessions by the youth workers to explain to young refugees how they can undertake

an intra-European mobility. The toolkit provides information and links needed to use the tools, such as time needed for using each tool, size of the group, instructions, etc.

In order to have access to the toolkit, please answer [this form \[EN\]](#)⁰².

Introduction of our training concept

Our training concepts consists of four different kinds of training, which are: online and offline short versions, and online and offline long versions. The aim of these training concepts is to train youth workers to use our moveurope! concepts in their own country, and to the use of the toolkit and mobility guide to better accompany refugees in preparing for their intra-European mobility programmes. Each training concept includes interactive elements in order to facilitate the participation and understanding of the youth workers attending the training.

All materials needed to do the training concept, as well as a manual providing the necessary information for a trainer to use each concept, are accessible for free online after filling in [this form \[EN\]](#).⁰³

02 <https://forms.gle/rpz6GqjhamjDe6DT8>

03 <https://forms.gle/AMRYc661EtdM3Vjy5>



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1 Useful contact information: moveurope! and partner organisations

moveurope!

Website moveurope!
www.moveurope.info

wli

Linkedin
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/migration-miteinander-e-v-73970a199/>

Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/moveuropee>

fin

Instagram
<https://www.instagram.com/moveurope/>

Youtube
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCr6RJnsoB4lHJh9FqU9MH9A>

yre

reflecta.network
<https://www.reflecta.network/projekte/moveurope>

To subscribe to our mailing list (to receive information, opportunities and collaboration offers to organise and promote mobility rights and opportunities) or to our monthly newsletter (to receive information on moveurope! ongoing activities):

<https://forms.gle/vUWaxepWVWBQhfi7>

To contact moveurope! team: moveurope@migrationmiteinander.de

migration_miteinander e.V.
GERMANY

Bahnhofstrasse 34 | 58452 Witten | Germany

info@migrationmiteinander.de



CONEXX - EUROPE ASBL
BELGIUM

Avenue Brugmann 216 | 1050 Ixelles, Bruxelles | Belgium

info@conexxeurope.eu



Support Group Network (SGN)
SWEDEN

Kungsladugårdsvägen 5 | 462 54 Vänersborg | Sweden

info@supportgroup.se | bilal.almobarak@supportgroup.se



Associazione Universo Interculturale
ITALY

Piazza XX settembre 7 | 40121 Bologna (BO) | Italy

helpdesk@universointerculturale.it | info@universointerculturale.it



International Foundation for Y-PEER Development
BULGARIA

15 Ivan Evstatiev Geshov Blvd. | office 62 Sofia | Bulgaria

foundation@y-peer.org



Asociación para la promoción y gestión de servicios sociales generales y especializados (PROGESTIÓN)
SPAIN

Calle Manuel Fernandez Caballero, 4 Local | Madrid 28039 | Spain

info@progestion.org



Association migration solidarité & échange pour le développement (AMSED)
FRANCE

17 rue de Boston | 67000 Strasbourg | France

contact@amsed.fr | lafabrique@amsed.fr



Mobile Info Team
GREECE

Ioanni Koletti 19 | 546 27 Thessaloniki | Greece

contact@mobileinfoteam.org



2 Additional information and links related to the legal frameworks and visa procedures

In the following section, we would like to provide information regarding the national legal frameworks related to asylum and immigration procedures. Understanding this information is extremely important for the moveurope! programme. We will thus tackle the main legislations on residence and on employment in each country of this project.

Germany

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Germany

RELEVANT NATIONAL LAW	Title	Description	Link
GERMAN ASYLUM LAW/ACT	Asylgesetz (AsylG)	The Asylgesetz regulates the legal protection asylum seekers are required to receive in Germany and provides the legal basis for the asylum procedure in Germany. This mirrors Germany's international and European obligations related to international (and other forms of) protection and considers the impact alternative protections have on an individual regarding permits, duration of stay and/or possibility to ask for a travel document etc.	Website "Gesetze im Internet": https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/asylvfg_1992/BJNR111260992.html [DE]
GERMAN RESIDENCE ACT	Aufenthaltsgesetz (AufenthG)	<p>The Aufenthaltsgesetz regulates the conditions under which persons who do not have German or EU citizenship may enter and reside in Germany (including access to work or integration). Here within there are lists to which a visa may or may not be granted, and the duration for which a residence permit is granted valid will depend on the purpose for applying. This can differ, for example, between family reunification or studying.</p> <p>Two types of protection outcomes can be "Aufenthaltsgestattung" (in English: Temporary Stay Permit) or "Duldung" (in English: temporary suspension of deportation). Both are not an effective residence permit.</p>	<p>Website "Gesetze im Internet": https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/aufenthg_2004/ [DE]</p> <p>-</p>
GERMAN EMPLOYMENT REGULATION	Beschäftigungsverordnung (BeschV)	The Beschäftigungsverordnung determines the conditions under which third country nationals can be admitted to the labour market in Germany. It controls the immigration of foreign workers using conditions underlined by the Federal Employment Agency (BA). The BeschV compares information such as an individual's skills, duration they would like to stay, any permits already granted and also considers any humanitarian/political grounds to the application. Within the second section, it defines the rules of procedure covering these residence permits.	Website "Gesetze im Internet": https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/beschv_2013/ [DE]

Additional links

- [Homepage of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \[EN\]⁰¹](#)
- Overview of visa requirements to enter the Federal Republic of Germany: [Federal Foreign Office website \[EN\]⁰²](#)
- Link to do a quick check for the visa type required: [Make it in Germany website \[EN\]⁰³](#)
- Web portal for the recognition of qualifications: [Recognition in Germany website \[EN\]⁰⁴](#)
- Overview of the entry regulations: [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees \[EN\]⁰⁵](#)
- Different types of visa in Germany: [Make it in Germany website \[EN\]⁰⁶](#) or [Visa navigator \[EN\]⁰⁷](#)
- Link to the Schengen visa (short stay) [application form \[EN\]⁰⁸](#)
- [Link to more information \[EN\]⁰⁹](#) about the vocational training visa with a contract as a trainee or apprentice
- Link to the long term visa (langfristiger Aufenthalt) [application form \[DE\]¹⁰](#)
- Other relevant information: [Make it in Germany website \[EN\]¹¹](#)
- Legal article [“Do the refugees have the right to volunteer in Germany, if they reside in another Member State?” \[EN\]¹²](#)

01 https://www.bamf.de/EN/Startseite/startseite_node.html

02 <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/einreiseundaufenthalt/-/231148>

03 <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/visa/quick-check/>

04 <https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/index.php>

05 <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/Migrathek/Einreisebestimmungen/einreisebestimmungen-node.html>

06 <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/visa/kinds-of-visa/work-qualified-professionals/>

07 <https://visa.diplo.de/en/#/vib>

08 <https://videx.diplo.de/videx/desktop/index.html#start>

09 https://visa.diplo.de/en/#/vib/infoseite?infoseiteUrl=visum_berufsausbildung_vertrag

10 <https://videx-national.diplo.de/videx/visum-erfassung/#/videx-langfristiger-aufenthalt>

11 <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/de/visum/fachkraefteeinwanderungsgesetz/>

12 <https://migrationmiteinander.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Do-the-refugees-have-the-right-to-volunteer-in-Germany-if-they-reside-in-another-Member-State.pdf>

Belgium

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Belgium

RELEVANT NATIONAL LAW		Description	Link
ALIENS ACT	<p>The Act of 15 December 1980 regarding access to the territory, residence, settlement and the removal of foreign nationals (unofficial coordination)</p> <p>Amended by: Law of 21 November 2017</p> <p>Amended by: Law of 17 December 2017</p>	<p>The base Act for regulating the access to Belgium territory and the residence requests.</p> <p>This law recognises two different kinds of international protection for asylum seekers (refugee or subsidiary protection), the reason to request them, the procedures and the authorities involved in the process. It fixes the minimum standards and includes the European directives transposition.</p>	<p>Website ejustice.just.fgov.be: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1980121530&table_name=loi (FR)</p> <p>Website ejustice.just.fgov.be: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=-fr&la=F&cn=2017112117&table_name=loi (FR)</p>
ALIENS DECREE	<p>Royal Decree of 8 October 1981 regarding the entry on the territory, residence, settlement and removal of aliens</p>	<p>The Decree develops issues dealt in the aforementioned Act of 15 December 1980 to support their implementation. Besides fixing the asylum procedure, it includes the different cases in which refugees are allowed to travel abroad and what conditions must fulfil international protection holders from third countries to enter the Belgium territory.</p>	<p>Website ejustice.just.fgov.be: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1981100831&table_name=loi (FR)</p>
RECEPTION ACT	<p>Law of 12 January 2007 regarding the reception of asylum seekers and other categories of aliens</p> <p>Amended by: Law of 21 November 2017</p>	<p>The law regulates the reception conditions for asylum seekers and determines their rights and obligations. Matters such as the accommodation, the medical, psychological and social support, the daily allowance, the trainings accessible to them, among others, are covered by this law.</p>	<p>Website ejustice.just.fgov.be: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=-fr&la=F&cn=2007011252&table_name=loi (FR)</p>
LAW ON FOREIGN WORKERS	<p>Law of 30 April 1999 concerning employment of foreign workers</p>	<p>It regulates the right to work for foreign workers and the work permits. In this sense, it is relevant to mention that applicants in Belgium do not need to obtain a separate work permit since 1 January 2019; their right to work is noted in the residence permit.</p> <p>All the conditions and measures exposed are organized by regions (Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels-Capital).</p>	<p>Website ejustice.just.fgov.be: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=-fr&la=F&cn=1999043045&table_name=loi (FR)</p>

Additional links

- Multilingual information platform which provides information on procedures for international protection, accommodation, living in Belgium, the return of applicants rejected, employment, unaccompanied minors, health, and learning: [Fedasil Info \[EN\]](http://www.fedasilinfo.be/)¹³
- The CGRS/CGRA/CGVS, [Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons \[EN\]](https://www.cgra.be/en/publications)¹⁴, provides brochures for applicants and recognised refugees or individuals who have been granted subsidiary protection, with extended information on their rights and obligations in Belgium

¹³ <http://www.fedasilinfo.be/>

¹⁴ <https://www.cgra.be/en/publications>

Sweden

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Sweden

Title in English	Title	Description	Link
Swedish Residence Act, 2005:716	Utlänningslag (2005:716) (UtlL)	The Utlänningslag is the main Swedish Law that organises and manages the entrance of foreigners to Sweden. It also acts to fulfill Swedish humanitarian obligations and regulates entry through different kinds of residence permit.	Website riksdagen.se: https://bit.ly/2Hzrris [SE]
Law on temporary limitations to the possibility of being granted a residence permit in Sweden, 2016:752 (prolonged on 20 July 2019 [2019:481])	Lag (2016:752) om tillfälliga begränsningar av möjligheten att få uppehållstillstånd i Sverige	At the end of 2015, the Government announced that Swedish legislation needs to be changed for a limited period. The Government now proposes that Sweden introduce a temporary residence permit, limit the right to family member immigration and tighten maintenance requirements. The act will be in effect for three years. It is essential that these temporary amendments do not lead to practical problems in relation to other important public services and systems. For this reason, the Government proposes certain changes, based on the comments submitted by referral bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some temporary residence permits will be extended to 13 months so that individuals can be covered by social insurance benefits in Sweden. • Persons under the age of 25 who can support themselves will only be granted a permanent residence permit if they have completed upper secondary school education or the equivalent. • In some specific cases, family member immigration will be possible and children will be able to receive permanent residence permits. 	Website riksdagen.se: https://bit.ly/2udG0xy [SE] Website riksdagen.se: https://bit.ly/2PP4glQ [SE]

Title in English	Title	Link
Aliens Act Ordinance, 2006:97	Utlänningsförordningen, 2006:97 (UtlL)	Website riksdagen.se: https://bit.ly/2HM9fkP [SE]
Ordinance on the Act on Reception of Asylum Seekers, 1994:361 Ordinance with Instructions for the Migration Agency, 2019:502	Förordning (1994:361) om lagen om mottagande av asylsökande, 1994:361 Förordning (2019:502) med instruktion för Migrationsverket	Website riksdagen.se: https://bit.ly/2jMHsV9 [SE] https://bit.ly/2L7YbPr [SE]

For more information: [Swedish embassies and consulates-general \[EN\]](#)¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://www.swedenabroad.se/en/>

Italy

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Italy

Relevant National Law	Title	Description	Link
Legislative Decree n. 286/1998 (Testo Unico sull'Immigrazione)	“Consolidated Immigration Act on provisions concerning the immigration regulations and foreign national conditions norms”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's the first organic regulation on migration passed in Italy (law Turco-Napolitano) • The article 18 establishes the granting of residence permits for humanitarian social protection 	Website camera.it: https://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/deleghe/98286dl.htm [IT]
Legislative Decree n. 251/2007	“Implementation of Directive 2004/83/EC on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee Status (artt. 7-13) • meaning of Subsidiary Protection (artt. 14-18) 	Website Normattiva: https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2007;251 [IT]
Decree n. 71/2018	“Conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, study, training voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This decree amends the Consolidated Immigration Act • New rules for voluntary service (art. 27) 	Website Gazzetta ufficiale: https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/06/20/18G00097/sg [IT]

Additional links

- Documentation on asylum rights from the [Camera dei deputati \[IT\]](#)¹⁶
- Country report on the website [Asylum in Europe \[EN\]](#) Bulgaria¹⁷

¹⁶ <https://www.camera.it/temiap/documentazione/temi/pdf/1105104.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/italy/>

Bulgaria

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Bulgaria

Relevant National Law	Title	Description	Link
Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act	FRBA	Establishes the terms and the procedure under which foreigners may enter, reside and leave the Republic of Bulgaria	Website mvr.bg: https://www.mvr.bg/docs/librariesprovider14/конкурси-4p/foreigners-in-the-republic-of-bulgaria-act_50.pdf?sfvrsn=19f9ce75_2 [BG]
Rules on Application of Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act	RAFRBA	Provides for the application of the FRBA about the conditions and procedure for entry, residence and leaving the country by foreigners	Website mvr.bg: https://www.mvr.bg/docs/librariesprovider57/default-document-library/rules-on-application-of-the-foreigners-in-the-republic-of-bulgaria-act_50.pdf?sfvrsn=f1bef202_0 [BG]
Law on Asylum and Refugees	LAR	Lays down the conditions and the procedure for granting protection to aliens within the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, as well as their rights and obligations	Website refworld.org https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/47f1faca2.pdf [BG]

Additional links

- State report on status and residence, [Asylum in Europe website \[EN\]](#)¹⁸
- Contact of the [Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria \[EN\]](#)¹⁹

¹⁸ <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/bulgaria/content-international-protection/status-and-residence/>

¹⁹ <https://www.mfa.bg/en/7>

Contact of local organisations

STATE AGENCY FOR REFUGEES

Address: 114 B, Maria Louisa Blvd, Sofia
Web: www.saref.government.bg [EN]
Email: sar@saref.government.bg
Tel.: +359 2 80 80 901

VOICE IN BULGARIA – CENTRE FOR LEGAL AID

Address: 5B, Triaditsa Str., Floor 2, Office 226
Web: www.centerforlegalaid.com [EN]
Email: daskalova.diana@gmail.com
Tel.: + 359 894 760 180g

FOUNDATION FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS

Web: www.farbg.eu
Email: valeria.ilareva@farbg.eu
Web: www.cvs-bg.org [BG]
Email: office@cvs-bg.org
Tel.: +359 2 989 98 46

NADJA CENTRE FOUNDATION

Address: 166, Knyaz Boris I Str., Sofia
Web: www.centrenadja.org [EN]
Email: centrenadja@abv.bg
Tel.: +359 2 981 93 00

UNICEF

Address: 87, Dondukov Blvd, Floor 2, Sofia
Web: www.unicef.bg [BG/EN]
Tel.: +359 2 96 96 208
Upwards Association
Address: City of Stara Zagora
Email: upwardsbg@gmail.com
Tel.: +359 899 985 405

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION

Address: 77, Tsar Asen Str., Sofia
Web: www.iom.bg [EN]
Email: iomsofia@iom.int
Tel.: +359 2 939 47 74

REACHOUT.BG

Address: Lyulin 8 Housing Estate, 43 Godech Str.
Web: www.reachout.bg [EN]
Email: info@reachout.bg
Tel.: +359 888 770 297, +359 2 426 92 28

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND INTEGRATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS AND PERSONS WITH REFUGEE STATUS

Address: 11, Dimitar Tsonchev Str., Plovdiv
Email: csri_pravonarushiteli@dir.bg
Tel.: +359 884 544 301

Spain

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Spain

Relevant National Law	Title	Description	Link
Law 12/2009 of 30 October	Ley 12/2009 del 30 de octubre, reguladora del derecho de asilo y la protección subsidiaria	Regulates the right of asylum and subsidiary protection, establishes the procedure for determining whether a person meets the requirements for refugee status or requires other types of protection.	Website Boletín Oficial del Estado: https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2009/10/30/12/con [ES]
Law 5/1984 of March 26, 1984	Reglamento de Asilo	Regulates the right to asylum and refugee status, amended by Law 9/1994 of May 19, establishes the basic principles that should govern this matter in our legal system.	Website Boletín Oficial del Estado: https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1995-5542 [ES]
Royal Decree 865/2001, of 20 July,	Royal Decree 865/2001, of 20 July, approving the Regulations for the recognition of statelessness.	Article 13.4 of the Constitution states that the law shall establish the terms under which citizens of other countries and stateless persons may enjoy the right of asylum.	Website Boletín Oficial del Estado: https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2001-14166 [ES]
Real Decreto 1325/2003, de 24 de octubre.	Real Decreto 1325/2003, de 24 de octubre. Reglamento sobre régimen de protección temporal en caso de afluencia masiva de personas desplazadas	These additional provisions of the Regulation implementing the law on the right to asylum and refugee status, which concern displaced persons, are directly affected by Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.	Website Boletín Oficial del Estado: https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2003-19714 [ES]

Additional links

- Blog [Extranjería Progestion \[ES\]](https://blogextranjeriaprogestion.org/)²⁰: Updated tool with relevant information in terms of migration, asylum and international protection in Europe and Spain.
- Law 12/2009, of 30 October, regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, website of the [Spanish government \[ES\]](https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2009/10/30/12/con)²¹
- Royal Decree 203/1995, of 10 February 1995, approving the Regulations for the application of Law 5/1984, of 26 March 1984, regulating the right to asylum and refugee status, amended by Law 9/1994, of 19 May 1994, website of the [Spanish government \[ES\]](https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1995-5542)²²
- Royal Decree 865/2001 of 20 July 2001 approving the Regulation on the recognition of statelessness, website of the [Spanish government \[ES\]](https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2001-14166)²³
- Website of the [Municipal office for orientation and counseling \[ES\]](https://oficinamunicipal inmigracion.es/)²⁴ (online and in presence).

²⁰ <https://blogextranjeriaprogestion.org/>

²¹ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2009-17242>

²² <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1995-5542>

²³ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2001-14166>

²⁴ <https://oficinamunicipal inmigracion.es/>

France

Relevant legal framework for refugees in France

Relevant National Law	Title	Description	Link
Circulaire Valls	Circulaire INT-K1229185C	The Valls circular provides for several cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The regularisation of undocumented foreigners who are parents of school children• The regularisation of an undocumented foreigner whose spouse is in a legal situation• The regularisation of the undocumented foreigner who entered France as a minor and became an adult• Other cases: foreign exceptional talent, services rendered to the community, ...	Website justice.gouv.fr: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/publication/mna/circ_conditions_demandes_admission_sejour_2012.pdf [FR]
Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile	CESEDA	Legal code which brings together all the rules relating to the law of foreigners, from residence permits to asylum rights, including the missions of OFPRA	Website Ministère de l'Intérieur: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Le-droit-d-asile [FR]
Loi du 7 mars 2016 droits des étrangers en France	Loi n° 2016-274	It has 3 main objectives: better welcoming and integrating those who have the right to settle in France, attracting mobility of excellence, knowledge and fighting against irregular migratory flows with respect for human rights.	Website Ministère de l'Intérieur: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/L-actu-immigration/La-loi-du-7-mars-2016-relative-au-droit-des-etrangers [FR]

Additional links

- Analysis on the integration of refugees in France, [Europarl website \[EN\]](#)²⁵
- The Dublin procedure, website of [Asile en France \[FR\]](#)²⁶
- Article on the Dublin Regulation in France, [France Inter \[FR\]](#)²⁷
- More information on [La Cimade \[FR\]](#)²⁸
- Country report from [Asylum in Europe \[EN\]](#)²⁹
- Difference between subsidiary and temporary protection, [Service Public \[FR\]](#)³⁰ website
- Refugee Law and Policy in France, [Library of Congress \[EN\]](#)³¹
- On the residence permits in France, [Asylum in Europe \[EN\]](#)³²

25 [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/638397/IPOL_STU\(2019\)638397\(ANN01\)_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/638397/IPOL_STU(2019)638397(ANN01)_EN.pdf)

26 https://asile-en-france.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=64:la-procedure-dublin&catid=8&showall=1&Itemid=117

27 <https://www.franceinter.fr/societe/migrants-ce-que-dit-le-reglement-de-dublin>

28 <https://www.lacimade.org/>

29 <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/france>

30 <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F299>

31 <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/france.php#:~:text=Subsidiary%20protection%20may%20be%20denied%20to%20a%20person,security%2C%20or%20the%20security%20of%20the%20state.%20F>

32 <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/france/content-international-protection/status-and-residence/residence-permit/>

- Visa procedure, [Droit Finances website \[FR\]](#)³³
- Information about visas, [France Visas website \[FR\]](#)³⁴
- Visa procedure steps, [France Visas website \[FR\]](#)³⁵

33 <https://droit-finances.commentcamarche.com/faq/5753-demande-de-visa-pour-la-france-les-demarches-a-suivre#:~:text=Pour%20obtenir%20un%20visa%20pour%20la%20France%2C%20vous,parfois%20n%C3%A9cessaire%20de%20prendre%20un%20rendez-vous%20au%20pr%C3%A9alable.>

34 <https://france-visas.gouv.fr/web/france-visas/visa-de-long-sejour>

35 https://france-visas.gouv.fr/fr_FR/web/france-visas/depot-et-traitement-de-la-demande

Greece

Relevant legal framework for refugees in Greece

Relevant National Law	Title	Description	Link
Law 4251/2014 “Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions” Gazette 80/A/01-04-2014	Immigration Code	Rules the general legal framework of foreigners’ entry, residence and exit within the territory of Greece.	Website ypes.gr: https://www.ypes.gr/UserFiles/f0ff9297-f516-40ff-a70e-eca84e2ec9b9/n4251_2014.pdf [GR]
Law 3386/2005 “Entry, Residence and Social Integration of Third Country Nationals on the Greek Territory” Law 4636/2019 “on international protection and other provisions” Gazette 169/A/1-11-2019	L 3386/2005	Lays down the conditions and the procedures of entry, residence and social integration of third country nationals within the territory of Greece, as well as their rights and obligations.	Website refworld.org: https://www.refworld.org/docid/4c5270962.html [EN] Website synigoros.gr: https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs/02-n3386.pdf [GR]
Law 4636/2019 “on international protection and other provisions” Gazette 169/A/1-11-2019	IPA	Lays down the conditions and the procedure for granting protection to aliens within the territory of Greece, as well as their rights and obligations.	Website Asylum in Europe: https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/resources_internationalprotectionact.pdf [GR]

Additional links

- For further information on the legal framework in Greece: country report overview of the legal framework, [Asylum in Europe \[EN\]](#)³⁶
- For further information about the international protection in Greece, [Asylum in Europe \[EN\]](#)³⁷

36 <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece/overview-legal-framework/>

37 <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece/content-international-protection/>

3

Useful links related to the mobility programmes

European mobility programmes

- [Erasmus+ programme guide \[EN\]⁰¹](#)
- National policies platform: [European Commission website \[EN\]⁰²](#)

Germany

- Youth exchanges: [IJAB website \[DE\]⁰³](#)
- BFD (Bundesfreiwilligendienst) [information \[DE\]⁰⁴](#)
- FSJ (Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr) [information \[DE\]⁰⁵](#)
- Unicum.de [Article \[DE\]⁰⁶](#) about the difference between the Hospitationspraktikum and the ordinary internship
- Overview of visa requirements/exemptions for entry in Germany: [Federal Foreign Office website \[EN\]⁰⁷](#)
- More useful information: [Make it in Germany \[EN\]⁰⁸](#)

Belgium

- For more information on internships and apprenticeships, please visit [this page of the European Commission website \[EN\]⁰⁹](#)
- The Plateforme francophone du Volontariat has a special network, [“Volonterre d’asile” \[FR\]¹⁰](#) that helps newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers in their journey to start volunteer work in Belgium

Sweden

- Information on the [European solidarity corps \[SE\]¹¹](#)
- Work related information, [Swedish agency for youth and society website \[SE\]¹²](#)
- Information on youth exchanges and skill development, [Swedish agency for youth and society website \[SE\]¹³](#)

01 https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/programme-guide/part-b/three-key-actions/key-action-1/mobility-project-for-young-people-and-youth-workers_en

02 <https://national-policies.eacea.ec.europa.eu/#123>

03 <https://ijab.de/ueber-uns/unser-arbeitsfeld>

04 <https://www.bundesfreiwilligendienst.de/>

05 <https://www.bundesfreiwilligendienst.de/fsj-freiwilliges-soziales-jahr/#taschengeld>

06 <https://www.unicum.de/de/studentenleben/jobben/praktikum-waehrend-des-studiums-diese-moeglichkeiten-hast-du>

07 <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/einreiseundaufenthalt/-/231148?openAccordionId=item-231166-0-panel>

08 <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/de/visum/beantragung/visum-einreise/>

09 <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?catId=11004&acro=living&lang=en&parentId=10938&countryId=BE&living=>

10 <https://www.levolontariat.be/publications-sur-le-volontariat-des-nouveaux-arrivants>

11 https://europa.eu/youth/solidarity_sv

12 <https://www.mucf.se/kompetensutveckling-dig-som-jobbar-med-unga>

13 <https://www.mucf.se/ungdomsutbyten-och-kompetensutveckling>

- Information on Internship for vocational students and apprentices, [European Commission website \[SE\]](#)¹⁴

Italy

Erasmus+ national agencies in Italy, [European Commission website \[EN\]](#)¹⁵

Bulgaria

Organisations providing different opportunities for refugees:

- [Humans in the Loop \[EN\]](#)¹⁶
- [Caritas Sofia services for refugees \[EN\]](#)¹⁷
- [Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria \[BG/EN\]](#)¹⁸
- [The Bulgarian Council for Refugees and Migrants \(BSBM\) \[BG/EN\]](#)¹⁹
- [Multi-Kulti Collective \[EN\]](#)²⁰
- [Bulgarian Helsinki Committee \[EN\]](#)²¹
- [Bulgarian Red Cross \[BG/EN\]](#)²²
- [UNHCR Bulgaria \[BG/EN\]](#)²³

More information on the apprenticeships in Bulgaria: [Cedefop \(2018\). Vocational education and training in Bulgaria: short description. Luxembourg: Publications Office. \[EN\]](#)²⁴

Spain

Erasmus+ National agencies in Spain, [European Commission website \[EN\]](#)²⁵

14 https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/traineeships-vocational-education-apprenticeships-and-recent-graduates_sv

15 https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/contact/national-agencies_en?field_nagencies_country_tid=334

16 <https://humansintheloop.org/>

17 <http://caritas-sofia.org/en/groups/refugees-and-asylum-seekers>

18 <http://www.crw-bg.org/>

19 <https://bcm-bg.org/>

20 <http://multikulti.bg/>

21 <https://www.bghelsinki.org/en/>

22 <https://www.redcross.bg/activities/activities8.html>

23 <https://www.unhcr.org/bg/>

24 https://www.refernet.de/dokumente/pdf/2018_SH_BG.pdf

25 https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/contact/national-agencies_en?field_nagencies_country_tid=345



France

- Information about the European mobilities in France, [European Commission \[FR\]](#)²⁶
- Erasmus+ programme and mobility in Europe, website [Toute l'Europe \[FR\]](#)²⁷
- Erasmus programme, website of the [Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la jeunesse et des sports \[FR\]](#)²⁸
- Participating countries of the Erasmus+ programme, [Erasmus+ website \[FR\]](#)²⁹
- Youth exchanges, [Service Volontaire International \[FR\]](#)³⁰
- Internships abroad programme, [Erasmusintern website \[EN\]](#)³¹
- Internships in the European Parliament, [Parlement européen website \[FR\]](#)³²

Greece

[Refugee Info \[FR/EN/FA/AR/UR/GR\]](#)³³ is currently the most comprehensive online guide to services available to refugees in Greece. Information ranging from health, to childcare, education, food distribution, legal support etc. It catalogues and maps out all the NGOs offering free services to refugees and asylum seekers and allows users to search by type and by area. Many of the listings on the website are concerned with integration and supporting mobility programmes.

26 https://ec.europa.eu/france/education/studying-abroad_fr

27 <https://www.touteurope.eu/actualite/le-programme-erasmus-et-la-mobilite-en-europe.html>

28 <https://www.education.gouv.fr/le-programme-erasmus-9890>

29 <https://info.erasmusplus.fr/erasmus/104-quels-sont-les-pays-participants.html>

30 <https://www.servicevolontaire.org/mission-volontariat/en/youth-exchanges/>

31 <https://erasmusintern.org/content/about>

32 <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/fr/work-with-us/traineeships>

33 <https://www.refugee.info/greece>

4

To prepare an interview at the embassy

What questions can be asked at an embassy (examples, non extensive list)

Why do you want to make a voluntary Service/Apprenticeship in Germany and not in your country of residence?

What will be your tasks?

What are you planning to do after your stay in Germany? Are you planning to come back to [first country of residence].

How will this experience help you when coming back to [first country of residence]?

Have you already been in Germany? Do you have friends or family in Germany?

What will you do when you return to [first country of residence]?

Why do you want to do a voluntary service?

What is your educational qualification?

What will you do if your visa application is rejected?

Imprints

Publisher: migration_miteinander e.V.

First edition 2021

Responsible for the content:

migration_miteinander e.V.
<https://migrationmiteinander.de/>
moveurope@migrationmiteinander.de

Financial support: Erasmus+

Donations account:

migration_miteinander e.V.
Deutsche Staatbank
IBAN: DE50 8306 5408 0004 0035 00
BIC: GENODEF1SLR

Funded by



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