



# ReEntry State of the Art

*Summary Research Report...*



# Socio-economic Profile

## Austria:

- ❖ In 2015, immigration to Austria reached 198,700; this represented an increase of 44,400 (29%) since 2014. Of these, 91,600 (46%) came from the EEA and Switzerland; 107,000 (54%) came from non-EU countries, the largest group (67,500, 34%) coming from Asia, largely refugees from Syria (22,600), Afghanistan (19,500) and Iraq (10,400).
- ❖ By January 2016, total population of foreign nationals in Austria reached 1.6 million (18.3% of the total population); this represented an increase of 110,100 persons (+11%) compared to January 2015. Of these, Germans accounted for the largest group (219,900); this was followed by Bosnia-Herzegovina (162,000), Turkish (160,200) and Serbian nationals (137,100).
- ❖ Austria has experienced a steep increase in asylum applications from 28,100 in 2014 to 88,300 in 2015. The most prominent nationalities of those seeking asylum were Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq.
- ❖ In 2013, 85,500 foreign nationals were registered as self-employed.
- ❖ 36% of "ethnic entrepreneurs" were working in arts and crafts; 31 per cent in trade and 30 per cent in information and consulting





## Czech Republic:

- ❖ In 2015, there were 467,562 foreign nationals legally resident in Czech Republic, of which most (55.6%) were granted a permanent residence permit.
- ❖ Of this total migrant population, 2,892 individuals were granted asylum in the Czech Republic.
- ❖ The nationalities represented in this population include: Ukraine (106,019), Slovakia (101,589), Vietnam (56,958) Russia (34,972), Germany (20,464), Poland (19,840), Bulgaria (10,984), Romania (9,116) and lastly citizens of the US (6,478) and Great Britain (5,966).
- ❖ In 2015, there were 83,862 trade license holders who had a migrant background, 67 % of whom were from the EU; the majority of these (69.1%) were men.
- ❖ In 2015, most of the trade licenses with a migrant background (35.4%) were registered in the territory of the capital city Prague.

# Socio-economic Profile

## Ireland:

- ❖ Based on the latest figures, taken from estimates of the Census 2016, the number of immigrants to Ireland in the year to April 2016 is estimated to have increased by almost 15% from 69,300 to 79,300 individuals. Of this total, non-Irish nationals from outside the EU accounted for 31,800 (40.1%) of total immigrants.
- ❖ From the most recent published Census figures (2011), we see that there was a total population of 544,357 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in April 2011, representing 199 different nations, with individuals from Poland and the United Kingdom constituting the largest groups of non-Irish nationals in Ireland. Of this figure, non-Irish nationals were split quite evenly by gender, with 271,864 males and 272,493 females, and 60% were in the 22 - 44 year age group.
- ❖ Of this total population, 374,466 migrants were employed in Ireland in 2015, with updated figures from Census 2016 not yet available for this group.
- ❖ The latest figures available from the Integration Centre show that 9.6% of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland were self-employed in 2013.





## Portugal:

- ❖ In 2015, there was a shift to decreasing the number of visas for foreign workers in Portugal (388.731 citizens with a valid residence title (-1.6%). Of the migrant population, nationals from Brazil represent 21.2%, Cabo Verde 9.9% and Angola 4.7%. Brazilian nationals, with a total of 82.590 citizens, are the biggest community in Portugal.
- ❖ 24.5% of migrant individuals come from non-EEA countries; including China (573), Russia (33), South Africa (23) and Lebanon (12).
- ❖ Until the end of December 2015, 872 international protection requests were communicated by the Foreigners and Board Services; these requests correspond to 52 different nationalities including Ukraine (368 requests), Mali (86 requests), China (75 requests) and Pakistan (60 requests).
- ❖ 83% of the foreign citizens living in Portugal are of working age, (322,459), with most of them are between 20-39 years old (166,474).
- ❖ The most common reasons why visas are granted to immigrants to Portugal include certificates and cards of nationals and families of citizens of EU (20,493), family re-unification (7,252), professional activity (4,737) and study (2,691).

# Socio-economic Profile

## Slovakia:

- ❖ Today in Slovakia, only 1.7 % of the population have a migrant background.
- ❖ In 2016, there were 93,247 migrants with residence permits in Slovakia.
- ❖ Of these, the largest most represented group (42 %) are comprised of the citizens of neighbouring countries; 21.4% are from south-eastern European countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Serbia); migrants from the Asian countries (Vietnam, China, Korean Republic, Thailand), together form less than 7.4% (6,900 individuals).
- ❖ There were 35,090 foreign workers in the Slovak Republic in 2016.
- ❖ There were 4,879 migrants from third countries in Slovakia in 2016, which were granted an entrepreneur residence permit.
- ❖ While, there are most likely many more migrant entrepreneurs in Slovakia; these are the only statistics available for this group.





## Slovenia:

- ❖ From 1st January 2016, there were 107,766 foreign nationals in Slovenia, accounting for 5.2% of the population.
- ❖ The largest migrant population in Slovenia are from the former Yugoslav countries; in addition, approximately 90% of immigrants who have come from neighbouring countries; mostly from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ❖ The main reasons for immigration in the last few years include employment, seasonal work and family reunification.
- ❖ The largest migrant population was settled in Central and Savinja region.
- ❖ Third country nationals are typically employed in the following economic sectors: construction and manufacturing, and within these workers mostly occupying less demanding jobs.
- ❖ The unemployment rate among the working-age population (15-64 years), born outside of Slovenia was 9.3%; the same age group who were born in Slovenia was 11.7%.



# ReEntry State of the Art

*Policy Analysis...*



# Policy Analysis

## Austria:

- ❖ The government has budgeted €250m annually for the integration of refugees, mostly to finance courses in German language for refugees and to support education and training of refugee children. An additional €70m has been earmarked for labour market integration of refugees (2016)
- ❖ From 2002, the only requirement for migrants to attain a trader's license is that they must be in possession of a valid residence permit which grants the right to establish a business in the category of 'liberalised trades'. However, despite this, the acceptance rate of applications for self-employment is very low, amounting to 13% in 2010 and 11% in 2011.

## Czech Republic:

- ❖ At local level, the primary tools used for integration are municipal projects to support the integration of migrants, where municipality receive state subsidies to support local integration.
- ❖ At the regional level there is a network of Centres for Integration of Foreigners, which offers a full range of integration services, including delivering language and communication classes, creating opportunities for exchange and mutual learning between migrants and the host community and providing guidance and supports on entrepreneurship for migrants.





## Ireland:

- ❖ Department of Justice and Equality published a Migrant Integration Strategy in February, 2017 to guide service provision for migrants and refugees in Ireland from 2017 through to 2020.
- ❖ This strategy outlines the following to support migrant integration in Ireland:
  - ❖ Inclusion of a target of 1% for the employment of EEA migrants and people from minority ethnic communities in the civil service.
  - ❖ Establishment by local authorities of networks aimed at reaching out to hard-to-reach migrant groups so as to help them to engage in the labour market and to provide information on their needs.
  - ❖ Inclusion of a language component in education and training programmes for unemployed migrants with poor English proficiency.
  - ❖ Initiatives to ensure that migrant needs in relation to skills acquisition and labour market activation are addressed.
  - ❖ Initiatives to encourage the business sector to play a role in promoting integration.
  - ❖ Establishment of a group to examine data gaps in relation to migrant needs and experiences.

# Policy Analysis

## Portugal:

In 2015, the following immigration policies were introduced:

- ❖ Approval of the Plano Estratégico para as Migrações - Strategic Plan for migration-(2015 – 2020)
- ❖ Approval of several laws concerning immigration including laws concerning visas, expulsion, granting residence and residence for investment activities
- ❖ Approval of the national programmes submitted to EU to get funds for the Framework Programme 2014-2020 to cover asylum, migration, integration, internal security – National Policy of Immigration and Asylum (Política Nacional de Imigração e Asilo)
- ❖ Golden Visa Programme
- ❖ Measures to prevent terrorism and crime.
- ❖ In addition, the CPR offers legal counselling to those requesting asylum and to refugees. It also promotes training and seminars about Human Rights and Asylum Right





### Slovakia:

- ❖ In 2014, the government published the integration policy to integrate migrants into the labour market, which aims to lower the burden of administrative obligations and also to attract highly qualified workforce from abroad. Another aim is to prevent so called brain waste, when the migrants accept jobs that require much lower qualification.
- ❖ However, providing opportunity for entrepreneurship of migrants is not specifically mentioned in the integration policy. Legislation for migrant entrepreneurship is complex in Slovakia as there are laws about type of residence permits, the laws about asylum, social laws, laws about entrepreneurship, etc.

### Slovenia:

- ❖ In Slovenia, the government has recently established the Office for the Integration of Migrants to oversee the full social and economic integration of migrants.
- ❖ In addition, the Department of Employment and Migration prepares laws and regulations in the field of migrant employment and has developed the “Law on Employment, self-employment and work of foreigners”, which sets out the terms and conditions of employment and self-employment for migrants.



# ReEntry State of the Art

*Review of National Initiatives...*



# National Initiatives - Austria

- ❖ ***Immipreneurs of Austria (IoA)*** is a private initiative to help young ethnic minority enterprises, 'ImmiCo', located in Austria by providing support and financing. It offers general consulting and support, and also funding to cover working capital, capital assets and specific operating expenses. The initiative limits the initial investment up to €50,000; however, with the achievement of agreed milestones, the amount of total investment can be doubled to €100,000 over 2 years.
- ❖ The ***Start-up Guide Vienna*** is an Entrepreneur's Handbook filled with case-studies, expert advice, insights, interviews and local tips. The Guide portrays how diverse and dynamic the Viennese scene is and contributes to both national and international visibility.
- ❖ The ***Vienna Business Agency*** was founded in 1982 as the Vienna Economic Development Fund by the City of Vienna, the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, and by two big banks. It is the first point of contact for national and international companies. It offers financial support, real estate and urban development incentives as well as free service and advice.





- ❖ The **Vienna Business Agency** organises yearly start-up competitions. The Vienna Start-up Package 2017 offers a two month programme and supports selected start-ups who want to develop their business idea in Vienna and explore the Austrian and European market. The winners of the last round were from Slovenia, Japan, Spain, Indonesia and South Korea. The start-ups will not only enjoy free flight tickets, housing, office space and coaching, but get an exclusive introduction to the Austrian start-up ecosystem and its players supported by Pioneers, one of Europe's largest start-up communities made in Vienna.
- ❖ The **Impact Hub Vienna** community is made up of social businesses addressing challenges both locally and globally. Members are entrepreneurs, social investors, freelancers, advocates, campaigners, creatives, artists, consultants, coaches and more. They have access to training and support, work spaces, lectures, training workshops, community networking events and incubation programmes. Impact Hubs unite people from every profession, background and culture and drive to pursue enterprising ideas for the world.

# National Initiatives - Czech

- ❖ The Ministry of Industry and Trade issued a ***Guide to Licensed Trades***. This is a manual which is targeted at new and existing businesses and provides an overview of the basic requirements in Czech legislation in relation to application for trade licenses for business in the Czech Republic.
- ❖ The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic published a call for applications for state subsidy to non-governmental, non-profit organisations under the grant programme, ***Integration of Foreigners 2017***. Within the framework of subsidies, €743,000 has been allocated by the Ministry of the Interior to support 23 projects.
- ❖ In 2009, ***Centres for support of the integration of foreigners (CPIC)*** were opened with support from the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals. The scope of each CPIC is to provide support, advice and training in Business, Taxes, Business Plans and Accounting for migrant entrepreneurs.





### ❖ **Welcome to the Czech Republic**

These are a series of integration courses which aim to help foreigners to become more familiar with customs, practices, rules, laws and society in general in the Czech Republic and also to help them to overcome any obstacles within the first few months of their stay. The courses offer a bounty of practical information about the way Czech society functions, including:

- Business: Starting a business with information on licenses in the Czech Republic.
- Duties: Health insurance, social insurance, taxes.
- Residence of foreigners for the purpose of business.

The courses are conducted in Czech with professional interpretation in English, Russian, Ukrainian, French, Vietnamese, Mongolian and Arabic.

These integration courses are for non-EU citizens who have started a new life in the Czech Republic and are free of charge for the participants.

# National Initiatives - Ireland

## Entrepreneurship

- ❖ The ***Start-up Entrepreneur Programme*** enables non-EEA nationals and their families to acquire a secure residency status in Ireland, provided that the migrants have a proposal for a high potential start-up in the innovation economy and funding of €50,000 to develop their business.
- ❖ The ***Migrant Entrepreneurship Training Skills Programme*** is delivered by the New Communities Partnership (NCP) and aims to give individuals from migrant communities the opportunity to acquire the necessary skills and expertise needed to establish and run their own micro-enterprise in Ireland.
- ❖ The ***Immigrant Investor Programme*** grants rights of residence to non-EEA nationals and their families who commit to an approved investment (minimum €500k) in Ireland.





- ❖ ***New Frontiers*** is Enterprise Ireland's national entrepreneur development programme for early-stage start-ups. This programme offers training in all areas of business; mentoring; office space and business incubation space; up to €15,000 tax-free scholarship to cover full-time participation in a course; networking opportunities and introductions to seed and early-stage capital investment networks.
- ❖ ***Local Enterprise Offices*** provide advice, information and support to entrepreneurs to start or grow their business. These supports include start-your-own-business training; market research information; business planning advice and templates; mentoring; feasibility grants and co-investment for businesses.
- ❖ The ***Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA)*** scheme encourages people in receipt of qualifying social welfare payments to become self-employed. By taking part in the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance scheme jobseekers can keep a percentage of their social welfare payment for up to 2 years, while establishing their business. Participants on the scheme can also qualify for a business support grant of up to €2,500 over the 24 month period they participate on the scheme.

# National Initiatives - Ireland

## Information and Training

- ❖ **'Fáilte Isteach'** is a community-based project which provides new migrants with conversational English classes to improve their language skills, adding to their potential employability and integration. This project involves older people volunteering their time to teach conversational English to these new migrants from all over the world.
- ❖ The New Communities Partnership (NCP) delivers **Advocacy Training for Migrant Groups** which aims to support migrants to actively represent themselves, to engage in political and civic activities and to participate fully in Irish society by providing training to migrants in topics such as personal effectiveness, communication and presentation skills, strategic networking, committee skills, identifying sources of funding and completing funding applications, developing advocacy skills and understanding state institutions in Ireland.





- ❖ The ***Migrant Access Programme (MAP)*** is a new service established by New Communities Partnership (NCP) to support migrants to increase their employment opportunities in Ireland. It is a free service that assesses participants' needs and provides them with a "Toolkit" to outline their career future. It aims to empower migrants and to assist them in overcoming cultural and personal barriers to accessing employment.
- ❖ The ***Crosscare Migrant Project*** is a national information, advocacy and referral organisation for migrants in vulnerable situations. It provides accurate information on migrants' rights through the website and also provides opportunities for migrants to meet with information and advocacy officers on a one-to-one basis to discuss issues relating to immigration.
- ❖ Information services for newly arrived migrants and refugees are also provided through the ***Migrant Rights Centre***, the ***Immigrant Council of Ireland***, the ***Irish Immigrant Support Centre (NASC)*** and other national organisations and bodies.

# National Initiatives - Portugal

- ❖ ACM - Alto Comissariado para as Migrações provides support to potential entrepreneurs migrants through the ***Gabinete de Apoio ao Empreendedor Migrante – GAEM***. The GAEM targets migrants who want to start a business in Portugal and provides support and training to help their orientation into Portuguese society and provides administrative support to ascertain if the idea is viable, and to develop the business idea and the business plan.
- ❖ ACM also delivered the ***PEI (Projeto Promoção do Empreendedorismo Imigrante)***, which provides additional support to migrants who want to take the next step and implement their business idea.





- ❖ ACM has a free online platform - ***Plataforma de Português Online*** – which provides support for migrants to improve their Portuguese language. This platform is available in Portuguese and English and it is being developed in other languages.
- ❖ CPR – ‘Conselho Português para os Refugiados’- operate the ***GIP – Gabinete de Inserção Profissional***, which is a free support service that promotes the professional integration of migrants. It offers an intermediary space between employers and jobseekers (unemployed migrants), promoting the needs of the employers and their educational requirements for new job openings and providing assisted job searches for migrants. GIP helps companies to disseminate their vacancies, recruit people and inform about support measures and incentives to hire people) and population (scholar and professional information, tutoring when looking for a job, workshop about how to look for a job, disseminate job offers, etc.)

# National Initiatives - Slovakia

- ❖ The International Organisation for Migration manage the ***Migration Information Centre*** (established in 2006), which offers immigrants a range of services in relation to legislation, social services, counselling, further education, language courses and courses on culture orientation; as well as providing financial support for educational and requalification courses for migrants, which may improve their employability.
- ❖ The ***Slovak Business Academy***, delivered the project “improving the conditions of the labour market and entrepreneurs for immigrants from third countries”, which aimed to identify barriers and propose measures to eliminate barriers to business and employment of TCNs and improve the economic integration of TCNs.



# National Initiatives - Slovenia

- ❖ The purpose of the project ***Promotion of employability, education and social integration of migrant workers and their families*** is to increase employment opportunities for migrant workers, to improve their social inclusion and economic independence, to reduce social dumping and infringements of worker's rights.
- ❖ The main aim of ***DRIM (Danube Region Information Platform of Economic Integration of Migrants)*** is to improve the capacity of public institutions to respond to the needs of newly arrived as well as resident migrants through effective information sharing.
- ❖ The website '***eCounselling – Portal for Foreigners***' promotes employment and self-employment for migrants through one-to-one employment counselling and consulting services.





- ❖ **Step Institute** is a non-profit organization, passionate about people development, which provides clear and step-by-step career guidance to empower people for entrepreneurship, especially in the field of social entrepreneurship.
- ❖ The aim of the project – **We are all Migrants** - is to raise awareness in society of the positive effects of the integration of migrants on Slovenian society, the contribution that migrants make to the multicultural identity of Slovenia and to promote intercultural awareness and appreciation.
- ❖ The project - **STEP-IN! Building Inclusive Societies Through Active Citizenship** – aims to promote integration among host and migrant communities, emphasizing that effort is required from both sides in order to make an inclusive society.