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The Integration of Refugees into the Labour Market

- The German Experience -

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Statistical Data

2015: 890,000 asylum seekers

2016: 280,000 asylum seekers

The legal framework

a patchwork –

Immigration Act

Residence Act

Asylum Act

Asylumseekers' Benefits Act

Integration Act

The new Immigration Policy

(2000 - now)

Immigration Act (2005)

The Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz)

controlled immigration through the issue of a **residence permit**

Residence Permit

 \downarrow allows for

(self-)employment

ipso iure

express allowance

priority check by the Federal Employment Agency

Residence permits for refugees

- recognised refugee status
- subsidiary protection



(self-)employment without priority check

Asylum Seekers



permission to stay
no right to immediate (self-)employment
permission to take up employment
from the 4th month until the 15th month
after priority check by the Federal Employment Agency

Professional qualification of the refugees

- I. Promotion of language skills
 - 1. The language situation of refugees
 - 2. The integration course

Promotion of Vocational Training

dependent on the legal status refugees with a residence permit



active labour market measures

Promotion of Vocational Training

extension of the right to
active labour market measures
to asylum seekers
with expectations to remain permanently
by the Integration Act (2016)

Special Employment Opportunities

work opportunities in reception centres

integration measures for asylum seekers

Permanent Settlement Permit

residence permits and permission to stay: limited to three years

permanent settlement permit: on numerous conditions

Evaluation

Lack of criteria

The demographic argument

The cultural approach

Statistical data