

**FRANET**

**Migrants and their Descendants:  
Social Inclusion and  
Participation in Society**

**Lithuania, 2015**

FRANET contractor: Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of the  
Republic of Lithuania and Mykolas Romeris University

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## Executive summary

In this report on migrants' and their descendants' situation in Lithuania regarding their integration, social inclusion and active citizenship we have presented both statistical (*information taken from different organizations' reports – state, networks and non-governmental organizations – i.e. the Vilnius office of International Organization for Migration, also from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania, European Migration Network, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP), Statistics Lithuania, Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Eurostat, European Policy Network on the education of children and young people with a migrant background SIRIUS / Lithuania, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and UN official sites, Institute for Ethnic Studies of the Lithuania Social Research Centre etc.*) and academic (*various surveys and researches carried out in the field of this topic*) data within the period of 2010-2014.

The report consists of four interrelated parts starting with the legal regulation and existing policies on migrants' integration in the country and ending up with social cohesion and participation in social life. Each part of this report describes and analyses the existing situation and the legal regulation with possible barriers and obstacles along with the key development steps in the area, indicating the links for further and much wider information.

The first part of this report **“Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration”**:

- Lithuania policy on integration is currently under development and the absence of national strategy and systematic approach for migrants' social integration remains to be the main barrier for migrants' social inclusion.
- Lithuania doesn't have a general guidance for migrants' integration policy. There's no institution that would be responsible for coordination of foreigners' integration processes.
- the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on 22 January 2014 adopted Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, (*Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*)<sup>1</sup>, which is the main leading document to improve migrants' and third country nationals' integrational processes in the nearest future. The Resolution is also seen as the main driving force in addition to other drivers, such as the European Union Laws, which has inspired to make some changes in the national policy on migration and social inclusion of migrants and their descendants, e.g. Blue Card Directive<sup>2</sup> or Sanctions for Employers Directive<sup>3</sup>, etc.

The second part of this report **“Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination”**:

<sup>1</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at:

[www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg). All hyperlinks were accessed on

29 March 2015.

<sup>2</sup> The European Union, the Council, Directive 2009/50/EC of on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment, 25 May 2009, available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0050>

<sup>3</sup> The European Union, the European Parliament and the Council, Directive 2009/52/EC providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals, 18 June 2009, available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0052>.

- Provides general information and a brief analysis of the most recent developments aiming to ensure all citizens' (including migrants and third-country nationals) equal rights and non-discrimination. The data is based mainly on the recent reports, e.g. the report of The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development "Recent Developments in International Migration and Migration in Lithuania, 2013" (OECD, 2014).
- There is no data of the most recent cases regionally and nationally of migrants' equal treatment and non-discrimination as the main data of 2012-2013 is available only.
- Not all organizations in regions (municipal centres or non-governmental organizations) collect data continually, thus some gaps occurred presenting the statistics and particular cases.

The third part of the report "**Participation of migrants and their descendants in society**":

- Both legal and statistical findings alongside some academic surveys on this topic, which were carried out in the country are presented. After the assessment of the information on the barriers and drivers for implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation and policies it might be noted that the main obstacle/barrier for the systematic integration of migrants and their descendants into Lithuanian's social, educational, cultural, economic and political life remains fragmentary political actions.
- European Union funding schemes are positive factors and drivers and improve migrants' integration policy and instruments on the real life basis. Even though these projects/initiatives are usually short term, they provide good practices of other European Union countries on migrants' and third-country nationals active participation in the society through many channels of daily life, starting with labour and trade unions and ending up with voting rights and participation in political parties.

The fourth part of this report "**Social cohesion and community relations**":

- Policies on social cohesion in the country are presented. The National Science Programme "Society of Welfare" (*Nacionalinė mokslo programa "gerovės visuomenė"*) defines social cohesion as "the society's state, when the democracy acts, no exclusion or inequality exists and various societal groups live in harmony"<sup>4</sup>.
- No other legal act/law related to migrants' integration or their legal status in the country reflects this definition. Up to date only a few ongoing or past projects/activities implemented by non-governmental organizations in Lithuania usually in different regions or bigger cities (e.g. Klaipėda, Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevėžys) combat racism and intolerance,. Besides, Resolution No. 79 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*)<sup>4</sup> foresees the possibilities to eliminate racism, xenophobia and intolerance among members of the Lithuanian society.
- This part also presents a brief discussion on mixed marriages in Lithuania and the marriages of convenience, which are considered to be a cover for illegal migration.

<sup>4</sup> Nacionalinė mokslo programa „Gerovės visuomenė“ / National Science Program "Society of Welfare", see more information (in Lithuanian), available at: [www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014\\_nmp\\_6\\_geroves%20visuomene\\_projektas.pdf](http://www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014_nmp_6_geroves%20visuomene_projektas.pdf)

# 1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

## 1.1 Description of existing instruments and target groups

	<p>This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the <b>template in Annex 2</b>.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:</p>
<p>Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.</p>	<p>The national strategy on migrant policy does not contain a definition of integration. Moreover, it says that Lithuania does not have a long-term policy for migrants' integration<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>For more information see also "Organization of Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania" (<i>Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje</i>), 2012, § 4.3, which says that Lithuania does not have a comprehensive state programme for the integration of aliens which is rather defined as a provision of support (<i>Lietuva neturi valstybinės programos užsieniečių integracijai ir apibrėžiama kaip paramos teikimas. Integracijos parama teikiama tik užsieniečiams, kurie Lietuvoje gavo tarptautinę apsaugą.</i>) The support is provided individually to those aliens who have received international protection in Lithuania. Such kind of support lasts for 8 months and covers the areas like language learning, education, occupation, living accommodation, social and health security<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>Furthermore i the new annual policy report "Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013" also states that "Until 2014, there was no authority in Lithuania responsible for the issues of the integration of aliens. By the Resolution No. 79 of 22 January 2014, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has approved the Lithuanian</p>

<sup>5</sup> You can use and update the information as in the Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp.62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc, provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments

<sup>6</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at: [www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg). All hyperlinks were accessed on 29 March 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje / Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania (2012), Vilnius: available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>.

	Migration Policy Guidelines and resolved the issue of assignment of functions of policy-making in the area of the integration of aliens to a single institution <sup>8</sup> .
Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?	Specific references are not directly set forth in Resolution No. 79 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, §§ 8.1, 19.3, 22 January 2014 ( <i>Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo</i> ) <sup>9</sup> .
Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the targeted groups.	The main target group of the national integration strategy is aliens who in Lithuania have received international protection status <sup>10</sup> . According to the "Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013" the measures (projects) directed towards the integration of aliens, which were implemented in 2013, were from the funds of the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the European Refugee Fund. Therefore third-country nationals are also included into the target group at issue. <sup>11</sup> Another target group is foreigners who have the permission to reside in Lithuania <sup>12</sup> . Lithuania provides state support for the integration of aliens in social, political, cultural and economic areas. Aliens, who wish to get such support, should submit their income and property declaration (article 108).
In reference to the CBP 1 <sup>13</sup> 'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States': please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures	The annual policy report "Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013" explains that: "the number of the Lithuanian population decreased during 2013 mainly due to the emigration of Lithuanian residents, which shows no sign of slackening. At the beginning of 2014, the number of the Lithuanian population amounted to 2 944 459 inhabitants, i.e. 35 000 less inhabitants than at the beginning of 2013. The number of aliens increased slightly – by 2 000 persons. At the beginning of 2014, 35 000 aliens resided in Lithuania, which makes up 1.2 per cent of the total population. 90 percent aliens

<sup>8</sup> European Migration Network, "Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013", p.22, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> The Government of the Republic of Lithuania on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, §§ 8.1, 19.3, 22 January 2014. Available at:

[www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZziFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZziFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFOjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg)

<sup>10</sup> Organization of Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania (*Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje*), 2012, p. 26, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> European Migration Network, "Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013", p.23, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Lithuania, The law on the legal status of aliens (*Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties*), 18 October 2014, Articles 107-110 available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=478037](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=478037).

<sup>13</sup> Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004) available at [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf)



<p>targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.</p>	<p>residing in Lithuania are third-country nationals (mainly citizens of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine). As little as 0.1 per cent of the population (3 892 persons) has no citizenship".<sup>14</sup></p> <p>No particular evidence about the policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups were found.</p>
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## 1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments

<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies <b>in general</b>. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of <b>specific</b> drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>Main barrier for migrants' social inclusion in Lithuania is the absence of the national strategy and systematic approach for migrants' social integration<sup>15/16</sup>. As the relevant laws and documents show Lithuania doesn't have a general guidance for migrants' integration policy. There is no institution responsible for the coordination of foreigners' integration processes. Just a few non-governmental organizations implement short-term integrational projects."<sup>17</sup></p> <p>However, the latest developments and actions taken by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania show the main drivers, see for instance "priority measures of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in the area of migration in 2013."<sup>18</sup></p>
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### 1.2.1. Drivers

<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment</p>	<p>Main drivers for the successful integration policies in Lithuania according to the International Organization for Migration and European Migration Network are as follows: 1) the European Union Laws which have encouraged to make some changes in the national policy in relation to the migration and social inclusion of</p>
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<sup>14</sup> European Migration Network, "Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013", p.8, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Organization of Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania (*Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje*), 2012, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> IMIGRACIJOS, MIGRANTŲ INTEGRACIJOS IR PILIETYBĖS POLITIKOS TEORINĖS IR EMPIRINĖS SAŠAJOS / THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL LINKS OF IMMIGRATION, MIGRANTS INTEGRATION, AND CITIZENSHIP POLICY (Report, 2014), Vilnius, p. 127: <http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Imigracijos-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-ir-pilietyb%C4%97s-politikos-teorin%C4%97s-ir-empirin%C4%97s-s%C4%85sajos2.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Organization of Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania (*Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje*), 2012, pp. 30-31, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> European Migration Network, "Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013", p.p. 6-7, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)



	<p>and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>migrants and their descendants, e.g. Blue Card Directive or Sanctions for Employers Directive; 2) Resolution No. 79 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo</i>); 3) online services and application procedures at the Department of Migration;<sup>19</sup> 4) improvement of conditions of accommodation and reception of detained third-country nationals and asylum seekers at the Foreigners' Registration Centre; 5) integration of aliens; 6) simplification of procedures for lodging applications for work and residence permits; 7) determination of standards for the qualification of persons as beneficiaries of international protection.<sup>20</sup></p>
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### 1.2.2.Barriers

	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of systematic approach towards aliens' integration.</li> <li>• Since 2008 there's still a problem of subordinated/administrative and legal relations between Migration Services in the country and the Department of Migration.Reducing the budget has determined less workforce in the area of migrants' integration. In other words – less professionals would be hiring for the position to work with migrants<sup>21</sup> (pp. 31-32).</li> </ul>
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### 1.2.3.Language learning and integration tests

Please provide information about:		
	<p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding</p>	<p>Lithuanian language is compulsory for permanent residence and citizenship. Lithuanian language courses are organized for free only for those individuals who have the background of ethnic minority. In most other cases language learning is free of charge and funded by various European funds, e.g. European Investment</p>

<sup>19</sup> See more information, available at: [www.migracija.lt/index.php?1752128158](http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?1752128158).

<sup>20</sup> European Migration Network, “Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013”, p.p. 6-7, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> European Migration Network, Lithuanian Information Center, “Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania” (*“Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje”*), p.p.31-32, Vilnius, 2012, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>

<p>support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>Fund, etc. One of the examples is an on-going project for third-country nationals' integration by Soros International House.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>From 1993 till 2013 the price for the national language (Lithuanian) and fundamental of the Constitution for foreigners was 20 litas (5.80 euros). There are several public (free of charge) and private institutions in Lithuania where migrants or foreigners granted asylum are prepared for the state exam of the Lithuanian language so that they could get a job or study. These institutions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Lingua Lituanica", Language and Culture Institute<sup>23</sup>.</li> <li>• Lithuanian Language and Culture Summer School at Klaipeda University<sup>24</sup>.</li> <li>• The Department for Lithuanian Studies at Vilnius University<sup>25</sup>.</li> <li>• "Oneness City" at Vilnius University<sup>26</sup>.</li> <li>• International House Vilnius – Soros<sup>27</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>Specific statistical data about numbers of beneficiaries etc. is not available as no representative of the above organizations share the specific information. Usually the answer is "we do not collect such a statistics".</p> <p>The State Language Inspectorate (<i>Valstybinė kalbos inspekcija</i>) has made a list of the centres which organize examinations on the Lithuanian language providing the relevant examination schedules and methodical guidance for foreigners<sup>28</sup>.</p> <p>A local organization, which organizes language teaching course, provides the course of 190 hours of language teaching for those, who aim to achieve knowledge level A2 of the Lithuanian language. In case of failure to pass an exam, the organization provides 100 hours in addition<sup>29</sup> (p. 17).</p>
<p>Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u>)</p>	<p>The foreigners' examination model is based on the model prepared by the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE), Lithuania, the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania, Order No. ISAK-1772 "As regards the changes of the Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of</p>

<sup>22</sup> *Language opens any doors: Third Country Nationals' integration into Lithuanian society*. See more information available at: [www.sih.lt/en/tsp\\_2](http://www.sih.lt/en/tsp_2)

<sup>23</sup> "Lingua Lituanica", Language and Culture Institute, available at: [www.lingualit.lt](http://www.lingualit.lt)

<sup>24</sup> Lithuanian Language and Culture Summer School at Klaipeda University, available at: [www.ku.lt/hmf/struktura/centrai/kalbu-ir-kulturu-centras/lithuanian-language-and-culture-summer-school](http://www.ku.lt/hmf/struktura/centrai/kalbu-ir-kulturu-centras/lithuanian-language-and-culture-summer-school)

<sup>25</sup> The Department for Lithuanian Studies at Vilnius University, available at: [www.lsk.flf.vu.lt/en/departament/courses-for-foreigners/lithuanian-for-foreigners](http://www.lsk.flf.vu.lt/en/departament/courses-for-foreigners/lithuanian-for-foreigners)

<sup>26</sup> "Oneness City" at Vilnius University, available at: [www.oneness.vu.lt/about](http://www.oneness.vu.lt/about)

<sup>27</sup> International House Vilnius – Soros, available at: [www.sih.lt/?set\\_lang=en](http://www.sih.lt/?set_lang=en)

<sup>28</sup> Regulations of the Examination of State Language and the Basics of Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania. Available in Lithuanian at: [www3.lrs.lt/docs2/QAISMVXV.PDF](http://www3.lrs.lt/docs2/QAISMVXV.PDF)

<sup>29</sup> THE COURSES OF THE LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE FOR THE FOREIGNERS GRANTED ASYLUM. See information, available at: [www.rppc.lt/files/323/lietuviu%20kalbos%20kursai.pdf](http://www.rppc.lt/files/323/lietuviu%20kalbos%20kursai.pdf)

		<p>Lithuania as regards the organization of the examination of the state language knowledge and the knowledge of the basics of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania" (<i>Dėl švietimo ir mokslo ministro 2004 m. kovo 1 d. įsakymo dėl valstybinės kalbos mokėjimo ir Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucijos pagrindų egzaminų organizavimo ir vykdymo</i>), 2009<sup>30</sup>.</p> <p>There is no data available on the knowledge levels of the language achieved by foreigners. There are only three knowledge levels of the language indicated according to the European Council – A2 (beginners), B1 (medium) and B2 (higher level). The first level is required for not-qualified public service workers, the second – for qualified public service workers in education, culture, management fields, and the third category is required for the leading authorities of government or municipal institutions. Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 1688 As regards the confirmation and implementation of the knowledge levels of the language (<i>Vyriausybės nutarimas dėl valstybinės kalbos mokėjimo kategorijų patvirtinimo ir įgyvendinimo</i>), relevant from 8 April 2009, Chapter III, available at:  <a href="http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=341363">www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=341363</a>.</p>
	<p>Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Migrants who seek the permanent residence or to acquire the citizenship are required to achieve at least the knowledge level of the language A2<sup>31</sup>.</p>
	<p>Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>10 dimensions with specific areas for the fulfilment of integration processes and also for assessing foreigners' integration are presented on the academic level<sup>32</sup>.</p> <p>No other specific measurement or tests on integration were found.</p>

<sup>30</sup> The Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania, 2009. Available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=352525](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=352525)

<sup>31</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 1687 As regards the confirmation of the order of the examination of the state language and the basics of the Constitutions of the Republic of Lithuania and the issue of certificates (*Dėl valstybinės kalbos ir Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucijos pagrindų egzaminų ir pažymėjimų išdavimo tvarkos*), 1 March 2004, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=224295&p\\_query=&p\\_tr2=2](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=224295&p_query=&p_tr2=2).

<sup>32</sup> Žydzūnaitė, V. Prof. (2012), "The Assessment model (tool) of foreigners' integration" (*Prieglobstį gavusių užsieniečių integracijos vertinimo modelis (įrankis)*), Vilnius, pp. 247-265, available at: [www.tja.lt/images/stories/dokumentai/EPF2012/visas%20leidinys%20geras1%201.pdf](http://www.tja.lt/images/stories/dokumentai/EPF2012/visas%20leidinys%20geras1%201.pdf).

<p>Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants</p>	<p>Only the data on multilingual families and children language education in multicultural/multilingual families is available<sup>33</sup>.</p> <p>No special national or local programmes are offered.</p>
<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>.</p>	<p>According to the findings of Prof. V. Žydžiūnaitė (2012), the main social issues of migrants in their process of integration through language learning and other activities are: a) lack of financial support, b) absolute dependence on existing short-term integrational programs, c) legal system doesn't provide sufficient assistance to learn language and to become involved into the labour market. The period of integration support, which is up to 8 months, is too short<sup>34</sup>. Also the integration processes, in case of the objective reasons, could take up to 12 or 18 months<sup>35</sup>.</p>

#### 1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators

<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>There is no monitoring or evaluation system of migrants' integration on the national level yet, however, the annual policy report „Asylum and Migration in Lithuania 2013” states that „on 22 January 2014, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania specified the composition of the commission for coordination of the implementation of integration of aliens and formulated the following tasks: carry out the monitoring of the processes of the implementation of the integration of aliens and specific actions related to the integration of aliens and address the issues related to the implementation of the integration of aliens; submit recommendations to the Government of Lithuania, state and municipal institutions and agencies, international and non-governmental organisations concerning the improvement of the implementation of the integration of aliens. The commission may engage independent experts, representatives of state institutions, agencies and organisations”.<sup>36</sup></p> <p>According to the findings of Prof. V. Žydžiūnaitė the following migrants' integration assessment criteria/dimensions are: 1) mobility and housing policy; 2) government services' actions; 3) actions of non-governmental organizations; 4) possibilities to renew professional career; 5) representation of migrant's interests; 6) formal institutions' help and support provided; 7) optimization of issuance of the permits to reside in the country; 8) the effectiveness of legal and</p>
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<sup>33</sup> “Bilingual child in the family” (*Šeimoje – dvikalbis vaikas*), available at: [www.ikimokyklinis.lt/index.php/straipsniai/tevams/seimoje--dvikalbis-vaikas/779](http://www.ikimokyklinis.lt/index.php/straipsniai/tevams/seimoje--dvikalbis-vaikas/779).

<sup>34</sup> “The Assessment model (tool) of foreigners' integration” (*Prieglobstį gavusių užsieniečių integracijos vertinimo modelis (įrankis)*), Žydžiūnaitė, V. Prof., pp.236-245, 2012, “Vilnius, available at: [www.tja.lt/images/stories/dokumentai/EPF2012/visas%20leidinys%20geras1%201.pdf](http://www.tja.lt/images/stories/dokumentai/EPF2012/visas%20leidinys%20geras1%201.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Organization of Asylum and Migration Policy in Lithuania (*Prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika Lietuvoje*), 2012, p. 26, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/3.Publication-of-Organisation-of-Asylum-and-Migration-Policy-in-Lithuania-LT.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> European Migration Network, “Annual Policy Report: Migration and Asylum in Lithuania 2013”, p.p. 22-23, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR\\_-2013\\_LT\\_EN.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/APR_-2013_LT_EN.pdf)

		force institutions; 9) rights and duties of an migrant; 10) the effectiveness of the period of integration support; 11) unification of legal acts within common EU legislation system; 12) assisting the migrant to find a job; 13) life quality of migrant; 14) the effectiveness of support system; 15) health system; 16) equal rights in labor market; 17) intercultural competence of health care providers, etc. These are the same set of indicators that are described in this research work.
Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law <b>(use table in the Annex 4)</b> .		
	Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication <a href="#">Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration</a> (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.	There has been no recent data on the implementation/adoption of Zaragoza indicators. Only a few ongoing international projects regarding fundamental human rights protection within the migrants' integration processes in Lithuania could be mentioned. The projects are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "MIPEX (2015)" – aims to inform and engage key policy actors about how to use indicators to improve integration governance and policy effectiveness<sup>37</sup>.</li> <li>• "The Strategic Document for Integration of Third-Country Nationals" (2014) – aims to prepare strategic policy document of integration of third-country nationals<sup>38</sup>.</li> <li>• "Living and working conditions of labour migrants in Lithuania" (2014) – aims to create an index of indicators that would allow to evaluate integration and labour migration policy and to monitor process of labour migration in Lithuania<sup>39</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>1.2.5. Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)</b>		
	Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the	Measures for migrants' integration are funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals (EIF) and certain measures for the integration of foreigners granted asylum are funded by the European Refugee Fund (ERF). <sup>40</sup> Programs are aimed at foreigners granted refugee status or subsidiary protection in Lithuania and focused on integrating them into the Lithuanian society; providing funding for the Lithuanian languages courses and IT courses/lessons; aiding in consultations on housing; providing subsistence allowances; helping to integrate the alien into the labor market; enabling access to medical treatment, psychological support and social services;

<sup>37</sup> MIPEX 2015, available at: <http://ces.lt/en/2014/03/new-project-mipex-2015/>

<sup>38</sup> "The Strategic Document for Integration of Third-Country Nationals" (2014), available at: <http://ces.lt/en/2014/04/new-project-the-strategic-document-for-integration-of-third-country-nationals/>

<sup>39</sup> "Living and working conditions of labour migrants in Lithuania" (2014), available at: <http://ces.lt/en/2014/04/new-project-living-and-working-conditions-of-labour-migrants-in-lithuania/>

<sup>40</sup> Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Communication of NFP-Lithuania, No. (28.6-62)SD-6101, 7 September 2012.

	<p>period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>enacting measures to promote communication with host society and constructive dialogue etc<sup>41</sup>.</p> <p>Project selection committees (<i>Projektų atrankos komitetai</i>) monitor and supervise the European Refugee Fund and the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals programmes. They examine submissions of proposals for the European Refugee Fund and the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals programmes, monitor their progress and assess the final reports, before submitting them to the European Commission, dealing with other issues on the implementation of these programs in Lithuania.</p> <p>The main funds for implementation of the migrants' social inclusion, coherence, participation in labour market and non-discrimination are presented in the following list<sup>42</sup>.</p>
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## 2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

### 2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

	<p>Briefly provide information on the following:</p>	
	<p>Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p>	<p>Non-discrimination and the ways to fight any discrimination are discussed in the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, which state that "in order to ensure the effectiveness of foreigners' integration, it is necessary to stimulate the tolerance within the Lithuanian society towards aliens residing in the country &lt;...&gt;, implement measures to educate multicultural understanding and reduce the cases of xenophobia, discrimination or racism".<sup>43</sup></p> <p>In 2013 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has adopted the resolution No. 1281<sup>44</sup> as regards interinstitutional collaboration plan for raising awareness of non-discrimination (<i>Dėl nediskriminavimo skatinimo tarpinstitucinio veiklos plano patvirtinimo</i>), relevant</p>

<sup>41</sup> ESF: How to submit application? Available at: <http://esf.socmin.lt/index.php?-2077987760>.

<sup>42</sup> EU Strategic Funding 2007-2013 (*ES struktūrinė parama 2007-2013*), available at: <http://esf.socmin.lt/index.php?-1202863368>

<sup>43</sup>Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, articles 11.7, 17.3, 18.6 and 21.7 in particular, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at: [www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg).

<sup>44</sup> Interinstitutional collaboration plan for raising awareness of non-discrimination (*Dėl nediskriminavimo skatinimo tarpinstitucinio veiklos plano patvirtinimo*), 1 January 2013, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=435136](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=435136)



		<p>from 1 January 2013. It shows all the activities regarding fundamental rights protection and responsibilities for national and local agencies (chapter II), e.g. conduct surveys in the field of discrimination, collect all data related to discriminatory actions and cases at the Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Informatikos ir ryšių departamentas prie Vidaus ir reikalų ministerijos</i>)<sup>45</sup>, organize campaigns to educate society members about the consequences of discrimination, racism and xenophobia, organize events that stimulate tolerance and better understanding of other cultures, organize a national exam about equal rights for all citizens of the country, etc.).</p>
	<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance on Lithuania.<sup>46</sup> Since the publication of the third report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance on 21 February 2006, progress has been made in a number of fields covered by that report. For instance, the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos Pilietybės įstatymas</i>)<sup>47</sup> no longer raises issues of discrimination on grounds of ethnic or national origin. In 2009 the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos baudžiamasis kodeksas</i>)<sup>48</sup> was amended in connection with: racist motivation, incitement to hatred, the founding of certain groups, the public denial or support of certain crimes and acts of vandalism. The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance welcomed these positive developments in Lithuania. However, despite the progress achieved, the report still introduces some problematic issues, which continue to give rise to concern.</li> <li>• <b>New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.</b><sup>49</sup> The report addresses problems of newly arriving migrants in Lithuania and gives a review on immigration data and identifies the main developments in migration policy including: national context of immigration issues, legal system and policies that regulate migration, integration measures, rights of migrants (including access to residence as well as economic, social, political, civil rights and equal treatment), and finally – societal attitudes</li> </ul>

<sup>45</sup> Information Technology and Communications Department, 2015, available at: [www.ird.lt/en/](http://www.ird.lt/en/)

<sup>46</sup> ECRI Report on Lithuania (2011). See more information available at: [www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Lithuania/LTU-CbC-IV-2011-038-ENG.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Lithuania/LTU-CbC-IV-2011-038-ENG.pdf)

<sup>47</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on Citizenship (*Pilietybės įstatymas*), 12 December 2009, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=359762](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=359762)

<sup>48</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Criminal Code (*Baudžiamasis kodeksas*), 26 September 2000, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=494180](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=494180)

<sup>49</sup> New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (2010). Tallinn. More information available at: <http://www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf>



		<p>towards migrants and migrant community representation in public discourse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The European Network against Racism Shadow Report 2012-2013.</b><sup>50</sup> The report states that “during the reporting period, the <b>implementation</b> of the newly adopted National Antidiscrimination action plan has been launched. None of the measures introduced have foreseen the specific combating of discrimination in the labour market. Roma integration in the Lithuanian Society Action Plan 2012-2014 was also adopted. Both plans were adopted without involvement of the civil society. Other governmental policies that tackled racism and discrimination were not fully implemented because of lack of funds and political will.” The report also states that „the area of antidiscrimination and antiracism in employment has not been fully covered by legislation. Political instruments and mechanisms need to be developed and implemented. In the light of absent or outdated data, more research on discrimination and racism of migrant and ethnic minorities in employment, including the situation of women, need to be conducted. Discrimination of ethnic minorities has been determined by experts working in the field to be caused by, among others, the unnecessary requirement for certain proficiency of Lithuanian and negative stereotyping”.</li> <li>• <b>Building New Coalitions to Address Challenges Faced by Undocumented Migrants</b><sup>51</sup>. This document shows that “one of Europe’s most marginalised and vulnerable groups, undocumented migrants, face compounded levels of discrimination. This is based on their status as migrants, as irregular migrants, as well as on their ethnic, racial, religious or linguistic origins, religion or belief, sex, gender, age or disability. With “the fight against illegal migration” listed as one of the key priorities for this European Union Presidency trio, consisting of Ireland, Lithuania and Greece, Praxis Community Projects and the Platform for International Cooperation for Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) led a working group addressing the importance of campaigning and awareness raising to challenge practices, policies and legislation which violate the human rights of undocumented migrants”.</li> </ul>
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<sup>50</sup> ENAR Shadow Report 2012-2013. More information available at: [http://manoteises.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Lithuania\\_EN.pdf](http://manoteises.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Lithuania_EN.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> Se more information available at: [www.unitedagainstracism.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Recommendations\\_LT\\_Presidency\\_UNITED\\_Praxis\\_PICUM.pdf](http://www.unitedagainstracism.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Recommendations_LT_Presidency_UNITED_Praxis_PICUM.pdf)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014 Lithuania Report</b><sup>52</sup>. The report presents both challenges and key developments of different Lithuanian social, cultural, political, economic sectors. It stresses, however, that: “formal democracy is well developed in Lithuania. Participation rights, electoral competition and the rule of law are generally respected by the Lithuanian authorities. However, substantive democracy suffers from a few weaknesses. Party financing is not sufficiently monitored or audited, and campaign-financing fraud is not subject to adequate enforcement. In addition, discrimination continues to be evident in sometimes significant ways. Most importantly, corruption is not sufficiently contained in Lithuania”. Besides, the report reveals the fact that: “migrants from other European Union member states tend to integrate into Lithuanian society more successfully than third-country nationals do. Different cultural, educational and social programs, including the provision of information, advisory, training services, and Lithuanian language courses are aimed at integrating migrants into the Lithuanian society. However, labor-market services are not sufficiently developed in this regard, and foreign residents’ access to relevant education and training programs in practice remains limited. In general, Lithuania maintains a restrictive immigration regime, especially for immigrant labor”.</li> </ul>
	<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>More information is available in “Making decisions in cases regarding asylum and the process of appeal” (<i>Sprendimų priėmimas prieglobsčio bylose ir apeliacinis procesas</i>), 2013, (chapter 3), International Organization for Migration, Vilnius<sup>53</sup>.</p> <p>There is no specific contemporary statistical data of 2013-2014 available neither in written form nor online. Data on the migrants’ and their descendants’ complaints of the year of 2012 is as follows: in 2012 the Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson (<i>Lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus tarnyba</i>) received 63 complaints related to discrimination on the grounds of gender, which are the most frequently reported cases of discrimination. Majority of these complaints (44) alleged discrimination in labour relations, fifteen – in goods and practices, three – in the conduct of state/municipal institutions; one – in other sphere. There were 26 complaints received on discrimination on the grounds of age: fifteen – in the field of labour relations, five – in goods and services, six – in conduct of state/municipal</p>

<sup>52</sup> See more information available at: [http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014\\_Lithuania.pdf](http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_Lithuania.pdf)

<sup>53</sup> “Making decisions in cases regarding asylum and the process of appeal” (*Sprendimų priėmimas prieglobsčio bylose ir apeliacinis procesas*), 2013, available at: [www.iom.lt/documents/TMO%20studija%20LT.pdf](http://www.iom.lt/documents/TMO%20studija%20LT.pdf).

		<p>institutions. Discrimination on the grounds of disability was mainly reported in the conduct of state/municipal institutions (13 complaints out of total 18). Significantly fewer complaints on discrimination on the grounds of disability were in goods and services (4) and in labour relations (1). There are seven complaints on discrimination based on religion and belief: five of them concerned discrimination in the conduct of state/municipal institutions, one – in education and one – in goods/services or other sphere. Two cases alleging discrimination on sexual orientation in the conduct of state/municipal institutions and goods and services were submitted to the Ombudsperson Office. Both complaints were resolved by finding the act of discrimination and one warning about it was issued.<sup>54</sup></p>
	<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>Statistical data about this issue is very limited, insufficient, or outdated. Some of the comments could be found in “The latest report concerning racism and discrimination on the Lithuanian labour market”, 2014<sup>55</sup>. The report states that “experts and scientists exploring the concept of discrimination interchangeably claim that nongovernmental organizations are one of the basic actors in this field, because they, above all, inform about human rights, the concept of discrimination, as well as they offer the help in this matter. Although not much of cases concerning discrimination in the labor market on the ethnic background reach the court and relatively just a few people ask the Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, authors of the Report claim that the main reason of such a situation is insufficient awareness of the society of human rights”. The Report also notes the legal and informative activity of European Foundation of Human Rights protecting the rights of the Lithuanian citizens in the labour market. The Foundation provides free legal advices for the victims and provides informative brochures concerning human discrimination on the labour market.</p>
	<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,<sup>56</sup> but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and</p>	<p>The law protects against all grounds of discrimination (including nationality, as in 14 other MIPEX countries) and covers discrimination by association and on the basis of assumed characteristics. General overview of legal protection system in Lithuania could be found in “The Organization of Asylum and Migration Policies”<sup>57</sup>. Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos</i></p>

<sup>54</sup> Lithuania, the Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson (2012) Phone communication of NFP-Lithuania, 10 September 2012 and 4 January 2013.

<sup>55</sup> “The latest report concerning racism and discrimination on the Lithuanian labour market”, 2014, available at: <http://en.efhr.eu/2014/05/12/the-latest-report-concerning-racism-and-discrimination-on-the-lithuanian-labor-market/>

<sup>56</sup> As of Art. 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

<sup>57</sup> European Migration Network, The Organization of Asylum and Migration Policies, Factsheet: Lithuania, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania\\_factsheet\\_institutional\\_chart\\_jan2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania_factsheet_institutional_chart_jan2013_en.pdf)

<p>provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law (<b>use template in Annex 9</b>)</p>	<p><i>Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo</i><sup>58</sup>.</p> <p>No up-to-date information is available regarding this issue, only the general overview of legal protection system in Lithuania could be found in “The organization of asylum and migration policies, European Migration Network, 2013.”<sup>59</sup></p>
<p>Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.<sup>60</sup></p>	<p>There is no recent statistical data on this issue. Find more in Migration Integration Policy Index – Lithuania<sup>61</sup>.</p> <p>“All residents in Lithuania enjoy less discrimination protection than citizens in most European countries. The legal definitions of antidiscrimination in the Law of Equal Treatment are far broader than in other Baltic and Central European countries. All actors in the private and public sector, including the police force, must respect the law, as in 26. Nevertheless, victims enjoy such wide protection in fewer areas of life than 24 of the 30 other Migrant Integration Policy Index countries. They are explicitly protected in education and employment, but not social protection, social advantages and access to goods and services (including health, housing). There is no case law available to prove otherwise. The mechanisms to enforce the law are better, but still below the European average. In July 2008 the Law on Equal Treatment (<i>Lygių galimybių įstatymas</i>)<sup>62</sup> was amended so that victims now can benefit from sharing the burden of proof (as in 17) and bring a civil case before the court. Discriminatory motivation will also be treated as an aggravating factor, following The Criminal Code (<i>Baudžiamasis kodeksas</i>)<sup>63</sup> changes that correspond to provision in 14 countries. Still, they are discouraged by the challenge to bring forward a case alone. The long procedures do not involve full sanctions (unlike 20) or formal dispute resolution alternatives (unlike 19). Victims can turn to the Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, which is just as substantial as in 8 countries (e.g. Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania). It can offer independent assistance, issue binding appealable decisions and instigate its own investigations</p>

<sup>58</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at:

[www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg)

<sup>59</sup> “The organization of asylum and migration policies, European Migration Network, 2013, available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania\\_factsheet\\_institutional\\_chart\\_jan2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania_factsheet_institutional_chart_jan2013_en.pdf)

<sup>60</sup> Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

<sup>61</sup> Migration Integration Policy Index – Lithuania (2015), available at: [www.mipex.eu/lithuania](http://www.mipex.eu/lithuania)

<sup>62</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on Equal Treatment (*Lygių galimybių įstatymas*), 18 November 2003, available at: [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=454179](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=454179)

<sup>63</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Criminal Code (*Baudžiamasis kodeksas*), 26 September 2000, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=494180](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=494180)

		<p>and proceedings. Some governments are working on equality policies. But without a legal commitment to regular information campaigns, dialogue and State duties to promote equality, few Lithuanian residents may know and use their right".</p> <p>More information could also be found in Thematic report application of Regulation 1612/68" (2011) (particularly questions 1, 2 and 8)<sup>64</sup>. For instance, the report stresses that "in Lithuania, although the trade unions are generally active they do not appear interested in defending the rights of foreign nationals in the labour market", besides, "there is a possibility of individuals being able to go to the court for cases of employment discrimination in the private sector (it is possible in the public sector as well)."</p>
<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes <b>(use the tables in the Annex 8)</b></p>		

## 2.2. Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders

	<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>The work "Situation of the rights of separate social groups and other problematic issues of the human rights implementation" (<i>Atskirų socialinių grupių teisių padėtis ir kitos žmogaus teisių įgyvendinimo aktualios problemos</i>) (chapter 5)<sup>65</sup>, shows that legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania regarding refugees' social and economic rights match both international and EU documents, but as for migrants – these acts match their rights just incompletely &lt;...&gt;" (p. 16). Thus this fact would be the main obstacle assuring holistically the fundamental rights implementation for migrants in Lithuania.</p> <p>Therefore public administration of Lithuania must ensure the principle of equality and non-discrimination in all draft laws, legal acts, programmes and other measures to ensure equal opportunities. However, the recent monitoring reports by the Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson of 2011 still indicate that this duty is implemented by the State institutions in a passive and irregular way.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>. Please bear in mind that no assessment of the <b>legal transposition</b> process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. <b>(use annex 3)</b></p>
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<sup>64</sup> Thematic report application of Regulation 1612/68" (2011), available at:

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:b6F1SxhifJsJ:ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet%3FdocId%3D6669%26langId%3Den+&cd=4&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt>

<sup>65</sup> "Situation of the rights of separate social groups and other problematic issues of the human rights implementation" (*Atskirų socialinių grupių teisių padėtis ir kitos žmogaus teisių įgyvendinimo aktualios problemos*), available at: [www3.lrs.lt/owa-bin/owarepl/inter/owa/U0103863.doc](http://www3.lrs.lt/owa-bin/owarepl/inter/owa/U0103863.doc)

2.2.1. Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive <a href="#">2003/109/EC</a> )	In Lithuania and in some other countries permits issued for employment reasons represented the largest share of all permits issued <sup>66</sup> . There were 960 LTR status holders in Lithuania in 2013 <sup>67</sup> .
2.2.2. Single-permit procedure permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive <a href="#">2011/98/EU</a> )	No statistical data was collected regarding this issue.
2.2.3. Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive <a href="#">2009/50/EC</a> )	No recent statistics found. For more information see "EUROSTAT Residence Permits Statistics", 2015 <sup>68</sup> .
2.2.4. Family reunification permit holders (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive <a href="#">2003/86/EC</a> )	Back in 2012 there were 183 family reunification permit holders in Lithuania <sup>69</sup> . In 2013 there were 198 family reunification permit holders <sup>70</sup> .
2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders <sup>71</sup>	Back in 2011 there were 39 beneficiaries of international protection LTR holders, and in 2012 – 54 <sup>72</sup> . „Ad hoc query on right of recognised refugees to travel in European Union”, 2014, European Migration Network <sup>73</sup> .

## 2.3. Key developments and trends

Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an	<i>„In 2013, important changes were made to the Law on Equal Opportunities. Article 5 of the Law was supplemented by the provision that State and municipality institutions, among other things, are obliged to ensure equal opportunities in their strategic planning documents. Municipal institutions must insure means for equal opportunities in municipal strategic development and/or municipal strategic action plans. The Law enters into force on 1 October 2014. Amendments to the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men were made in March 2012, ensuring that discrimination at all stages of employment could be tackled. In addition, it set a term of 10 days for different institutions, legal entities and persons to submit information to the Ombudsperson upon a request. The</i>
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<sup>66</sup> "EUROSTAT Residence Permits Statistics", 2015, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence\\_permits\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence_permits_statistics)

<sup>67</sup> Main statistical indicators in the Republic of Lithuania (*Pagrindiniai migracijos rodikliai Lietuvos respublikoje*), 2013. See more information available at: [www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr](http://www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr)

<sup>68</sup> "EUROSTAT Residence Permits Statistics", 2015, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence\\_permits\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence_permits_statistics)

<sup>69</sup> Migration Information and Cooperation Platform. Statistics (*Migracijos informacijos ir bendradarbiavimo platforma. Statistika 2012*). See more information available at: [www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/199/praejusiais-metais-daugejo-uzsienieciu-kurie-igijo-teise-laikinai-gyventi-lietuvos-respublikoje](http://www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/199/praejusiais-metais-daugejo-uzsienieciu-kurie-igijo-teise-laikinai-gyventi-lietuvos-respublikoje)

<sup>70</sup> Migration Information and Cooperation Platform. Statistics (*Migracijos informacijos ir bendradarbiavimo platforma. Statistika 2013*). See more information available at: [www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr](http://www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr)

<sup>71</sup> As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive [2011/51/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

<sup>72</sup> Migration Information and Cooperation Platform. Statistics (*Migracijos informacijos ir bendradarbiavimo platforma. Statistika 2013*). See more information available at: [www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr](http://www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/244/pagrindiniai-migracijos-rodikliai-lr)

<sup>73</sup> European Migration Network, 2014, available at: [www.udl.no/globalassets/global/european-migration-network\\_i/ad-hoc-queries/ad-hoc-query-on-right-of-recognised-refugees-to-travel-in-eu.pdf](http://www.udl.no/globalassets/global/european-migration-network_i/ad-hoc-queries/ad-hoc-query-on-right-of-recognised-refugees-to-travel-in-eu.pdf).



	<p>impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants <b>(for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9)</b>. Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p><i>latter rule is important also for investigation of discrimination complaints, as it ensures that they may be handled in a timely manner &lt;...&gt;</i><sup>74</sup>.</p> <p>Additionally some changes in legislation and migration policy are indicated and analysed in "Recent developments in international migration and migration policy in Lithuania", 2013, Report For Lithuania. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 2014<sup>75</sup>:</p> <p>The report introduces the following changes: "Major migration policy developments in 2013, 2014 are the reflection of a Government program provision on migration issues, Migration Policy Guidelines adopted in January, 2014, requirements of European Union common policy as well as emerging new migration challenges in Lithuania". Also it states that: "The Migration Policy Guidelines stipulate that the measures undertaken by the State will be primarily directed to the elimination of the factors promoting emigration, with a particular focus on reduction of youth unemployment, attraction and utilisation of the social, scientific, cultural and economic potential of emigrants, promotion of attraction of investments to Lithuania, facilitation of attraction of additional workforce to meet the demand of the Lithuanian labour market, ensuring of a controlled immigration from third countries, strengthening of the system of irregular migration prevention and aliens' control management, elimination of possibilities of abuse of the procedures as established by legal acts, and provision of conditions for the integration of aliens". Besides: "To evaluate the progress the criteria on the basis of which the monitoring and assessment of migration processes will be carried out were identified. The coordination of the monitoring of migration processes was tasked to the Ministry of Interior, which is to annually provide conclusions and proposals to the Government. Approval of Migration Policy guidelines repeal earlier resolution on Approval of the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines of 2008 and the resolution on Approval of the Description of Monitoring, Analysis and Forecasting Procedures for Economic Migration Processes and the State of Lithuanians Living Abroad, with all its amendments (2008)".</p>
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<sup>74</sup> The European Network Against Racism Shadow Report 2012-2013, 2014, available at: [http://manoteises.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Lithuania\\_EN.pdf](http://manoteises.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Lithuania_EN.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> "Recent developments in international migration and migration policy in Lithuania", 2013, available at: <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:VMvhwr3PkasJ:www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt>



## 3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

### 3.1. Political rights at national level

#### 3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition

	<p>In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')</p>
	<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p> <p>"Residence permit in Lithuania – a document granting an alien the right to reside in the Republic of Lithuania for a period specified therein. Usually, for the first time, a temporary residence permit in Lithuania is issued to an alien, which is normally valid for one year. The alien must apply for the extension of a temporary residence permit in Lithuania every year if the ground for the issue of a temporary residence permit in Lithuania has not disappeared. After five years, the alien acquires the right to apply for the issue of a permanent residence permit in Lithuania; and after 10 years of legal residing in Lithuania – for acquisition of Lithuanian citizenship"<sup>76</sup>.</p> <p>"Granting of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania through naturalisation is one of the grounds to acquire the citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, when citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania is granted to a person who meets the conditions for granting citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania as laid down in the Part 1 of Article 18 of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Pilietybės įstatymas</i>) of 2 December 2010"<sup>77</sup>.</p> <p>"In 2013 Lithuanian citizenship was granted to 179 foreigners (by naturalization procedure)"<sup>78,79</sup>.</p>
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p> <p>One of the issues is strict regulation of work permits for third-country national: "Access to labour market for third-country national is regulated and restricted. Only certain categories of third-country national can access the labour market. Workers can work for the period indicated in the work permit but cannot change employer. Students can work from the second year of</p>

<sup>76</sup> Immigration to Lithuania. See more information available at: [www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/immigration-to-lithuania](http://www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/immigration-to-lithuania)

<sup>77</sup> Granting of Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania through Naturalisation. See more information available at: [www.migracija.lt/index.php?-226443181](http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-226443181)

<sup>78</sup> EMN, Citizenship in numbers (2014). See more information available at: <http://123.emn.lt/en/citizenship/citizenship-in-numbers>.

<sup>79</sup> Citizenship in Lithuania, available at: [www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/lithuanian-citizenship](http://www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/lithuanian-citizenship)

		<p>studies for no more than 20 hours per week, but need to obtain a work permit. Family members of a third-country national with a TRP can access the labour market with no restrictions. Refugees can also access the labour market with no restrictions. Asylum seekers have no right to access the labour market<sup>80</sup>.</p> <p>During the workshop on global citizenship education<sup>81</sup> there was a statement, among many others, that „citizenship has two components, legal and social, and there is a tension between understanding our responsibilities under the law and our responsibilities to our ethnic group (especially if we are not part of the majority). A sense of belonging is critical to citizenship. Civic and global education should break down stereotypes, hate and prejudice and promote mutual respect and true liberty and justice for all“.</p>
	<p>Key developments and trends – case law (<b>please use the template in the Annex 9</b> to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.</p>	<p>No recent cases are available. Very few law-cases could be presented as an example for the acquiring the Lithuanian citizenship, for instance the decision of the court of 2012 in case-law, where the request to acquire Lithuanian citizenship was denied<sup>82</sup>.</p> <p>On the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2015, the Law Amending the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (hereinafter – the Amending Law) came into force – such a date of coming into force is provided for in the Amending Law adopted on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2014 (the Register of Legal Acts (Lith. TAR) number 2014-19923)<sup>83</sup>. This Law has made some significant changes especially in the areas of: <i>procedures for issuing residence permits; visa procedure; asylum procedures</i>.</p>
	<p>Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>No major or significant reforms are foreseen in this regard as main adjustments were made in December of 2014 within the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (<i>Įstatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties</i>)<sup>84</sup> “Lithuania has adopted the amendments to the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens. The main amendments are relate to foreigners’ intending to obtain residence permits Lithuania on the base, that they intends to engage in lawful activities in the Republic of Lithuania, ground, status, also the verification of incorporated or managed companies’ fiction, the requirements for foreigners living area, the</p>

<sup>80</sup> European Migration Network, The Organization of Asylum and Migration Policies, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania\\_factsheet\\_institutional\\_chart\\_jan2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/asylum-migration/16.lithuania_factsheet_institutional_chart_jan2013_en.pdf)

<sup>81</sup> 10 years in the European Union: Lithuania’s Development Cooperation Progress, Challenges and Prospects. See more information available at: [http://www.ngdopresidency.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Post-Conference-Report\\_2014-06-112.pdf](http://www.ngdopresidency.lt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Post-Conference-Report_2014-06-112.pdf)

<sup>82</sup> LITEKO: Information System of Lithuanian Law Practices (*Lietuvos teismų informacinė sistema*), available at: <http://liteko.teismai.lt/viesasprendimupaiska/tekstas.aspx?id=ae65b9c9-b51a-4a6f-a8d0-1d7952f6c481>.

<sup>83</sup> 2015-03-04 New Amendments to Law on the Legal Status of Aliens. See more information available at: <http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-1879012362>

<sup>84</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (*Įstatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties*), 22 July 2007, available at: [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=416015](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=416015)

		other changes in the fields of foreigners' working and studying in Lithuania <sup>85</sup> .
	Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. <b>Please provide the latest available data.</b> The most recent data provided by Eurostat concern the year 2012.	In 2013 there were 173 migrants who were naturalized out of 22 011 who arrived to live in Lithuania (no gender or age-group are indicated, only nationality <sup>86</sup> ).
	Numbers of naturalisations and citizenship acquisitions in the last 2 years (in 2013 and in 2014) by mode of acquisition, by gender and age-group if available, and for the 10 most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality <i>Please provide the latest available statistics - (please use the relevant table in the Annex 6)</i>	

### 3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout

	<p>Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the</p>	<p>"Five states, Estonia, Hungary, <b>Lithuania</b>, Slovakia, and Slovenia grant voting rights only to third-country nationals who have a <i>permanent residence permit or long-term residence status</i>. This condition severely limits the number of third-country nationals who can vote, because the required status is granted infrequently or only to specific categories of immigrants (e.g. co-ethnics) and, generally, only after five or more years of lawful residence."<sup>87</sup></p> <p>Also it is worth to mention that "implementing the requirement entrenched in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to ensure that nationals who are not citizens of a country have the right to stand as candidates in municipal elections as well as elections to the European Parliament under the same conditions as citizens of the country, the Seimas adopted the amendments to the preamble of the Law on Political Parties (<i>Politinių partijų įstatymas</i>)<sup>88</sup>. The currently valid law establishes that citizens of the Republic of Lithuania have the right to freely assemble into political parties, participate in their activities and to withdraw from them. The law was supplemented with the provision regulating that this right, except for the establishment of political parties, is also available to nationals of other European Union Member States</p>
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<sup>85</sup> 10/07/2014 Amendments to the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens. See more information available at: [www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/residence-permit-in-lithuania/amendments-to-the-republic-of-lithuania-law-on-the-legal-status-of-aliens](http://www.migration.lt/en/migration-services/residence-permit-in-lithuania/amendments-to-the-republic-of-lithuania-law-on-the-legal-status-of-aliens)

<sup>86</sup> Migration Information and Cooperation Platform. Statistics (*Migracijos informacijos ir bendradarbiavimo platforma. Statistika 2014*). See more information available at: [www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/302/migracijos-metrastis-2013](http://www.mipas.lt/lt/statistika/302/migracijos-metrastis-2013)

<sup>87</sup> Voting Rights for Nationals of Non-EU States. See more information available at: [www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/migration/kurzdoessiers/184711/voting-rights-for-nationals-of-non-eu-states](http://www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/migration/kurzdoessiers/184711/voting-rights-for-nationals-of-non-eu-states)

<sup>88</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on Political Parties (*Politinių partijų įstatymas*), 17 July 2014, available at: [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=478862](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=478862)

	right to vote and related drivers and barriers.	who permanently reside in the Republic of Lithuania and who have lived continuously in the Republic of Lithuania for the last 5 years, and who are not members of parties or political organisations of other countries” <sup>89</sup> .
	Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.	<p>The factsheet of Migrant Integration Policy Index on Possibilities of Political Participation of Migrants<sup>90</sup> states that “beyond occasional projects, they (migrants) are not supported in representing their interests through immigrant consultative bodies or structural funding for immigrant civic participation”.</p> <p>Another report also says that „in order to improve conditions for migrant political participation and catch up with such European Union member states as Germany or Norway, Lithuania has to implement policies, fostering electoral rights, political liberties and, especially, consultative bodies for immigrants. Data Migrant Integration Policy Index of 2007 and 2011 show that measures fostering migrant political participation in Lithuania need to be improved; especially, compared with Anti-Discrimination or citizenship policies”<sup>91</sup>.</p>

### 3.1.3. National level election – representation

	The number of <b>candidates</b> with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent’s country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)	<p>The report “Electoral participation (rights) of third country nationals in Lithuania”<sup>92</sup> states in respect of candidates with migrant background as well as their rights to vote that “with regards to statistical data on the number of third country nationals, who exercised their right to elect members of City Municipality Council and to become City Municipality Council member, few challenges has to be emphasised. According to the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija</i>), the data of voters (who came to ballot boxes) by citizenship and nationality is not collected. However, according to questionnaires of candidates to City Municipality Council (<i>miesto savivaldybės taryba</i>) (where indication of nationality and citizenship is not compulsory), in 2007, 32 candidates indicated that they had citizenship of other country, while in 2011 the number was 43. With such data, no any generalisation could be made as the data is fragmentary and it is not clear, whether these candidates had dual citizenship, citizenship of the</p>
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<sup>89</sup> Seimas allows EU nationals to take part in the activities of Lithuanian political parties. See more information available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/clanky/34/Seimas%20allows%20%20EU%20nationals%20to%20take%20part%20in%20the%20activities%20of%20Lithuanian%20political%20parties%20.html](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/clanky/34/Seimas%20allows%20%20EU%20nationals%20to%20take%20part%20in%20the%20activities%20of%20Lithuanian%20political%20parties%20.html)

<sup>90</sup> Migrant Integration Policy Index, Possibilities of Political Participation of Migrants, p. 5, 2010, available at: [www.cesifo-group.de/ifoHome/facts/DICE/Labour-Market-and-Migration/Migration/Integration-of-Immigrants/MIPEX\\_PolPart\\_0/fileBinary/MIPEX\\_PolPart\\_0.pdf](http://www.cesifo-group.de/ifoHome/facts/DICE/Labour-Market-and-Migration/Migration/Integration-of-Immigrants/MIPEX_PolPart_0/fileBinary/MIPEX_PolPart_0.pdf)

<sup>91</sup> See more information available at: [www.redcross.lt/files/Consultative\\_bodies\\_of\\_TCN\\_in\\_Lithuania.pdf](http://www.redcross.lt/files/Consultative_bodies_of_TCN_in_Lithuania.pdf)

<sup>92</sup> “Electoral participation (rights) of third country nationals in Lithuania”, Žibas K, 2014, Vilnius, available at: [www.redcross.lt/files/TCN\\_political\\_participation\\_and\\_electoral\\_rights\\_in\\_Lithuania.pdf](http://www.redcross.lt/files/TCN_political_participation_and_electoral_rights_in_Lithuania.pdf)

		European Union member state or citizenship of third country”.
	The number of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)	Exact numbers are not available for the referred period, only general statistics of the results of national municipality elections in 2015 by parties and social movements, such as Russian Union or Tomaševski's Poles' Electoral Action <sup>93</sup> . The report states that: “Tomaševski's caucus (Lithuania's Poles Electoral Action + Russian Alliance) (7, 76%, 68 seats) once again caused southeast Lithuania to vote along ethnic lines, winning the Polish majority areas and gaining some votes from the Russian/Russophone community”.  More information is in “Franchise and electoral participation of third country citizens residing in the European Union and of European Union citizens residing in third countries”, Study, 2013, p. 54 <sup>94</sup> . It is stated that: “Belgium, <b>Lithuania</b> , Estonia, Hungary Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Ireland do not discriminate between different groups of third country citizens”.
	Those <b>appointed</b> to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	“Lithuania 2013 human rights report” <sup>95</sup> , <i>Elections and Political Participation</i> , p. 11. In this report it is stated that: “Voters elected 14 members of minorities to the parliament in 2012”.

## 3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

### 3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

	Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc.	„In order to stand as a candidate in elections to a municipality council, a foreigner must be a permanent resident of the municipality of at least 20 years old. Foreigners are considered to be permanent residents of the municipality, if they have the right of permanent residence in Lithuania and who have declared their place of residence as is in that municipality. The preliminary voters’ lists are formed according to the data of the Residents register. This register
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<sup>93</sup> *Lithuanian municipality election 2015 results*, available at: [www.truelithuania.com/lithuanian-municipality-election-2015-results-5804](http://www.truelithuania.com/lithuanian-municipality-election-2015-results-5804)

<sup>94</sup> FRANCHISE AND ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION OF THIRD COUNTRY CITIZENS RESIDING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND OF EU CITIZENS RESIDING IN THIRD COUNTRIES. Available at: [http://eudo-citizenship.eu/images/docs/afco%20study\\_updated\\_sept2013.pdf](http://eudo-citizenship.eu/images/docs/afco%20study_updated_sept2013.pdf)

<sup>95</sup> LITHUANIA 2013 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, available at: [www.state.gov/documents/organization/220511.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220511.pdf)

		<p>contains information on all the legal residents of Lithuania – Lithuanian citizens, European Union citizens and third-country nationals. Afterwards the preliminary voters' lists can be corrected by electoral commissions if some new information is obtained. At least 25 days prior to the elections the voters are given the possibility to check their data and make sure that their data in the voters' lists are correct. In order to do that the voters must personally present themselves to the electoral commissions or they can call by phone (there is a short number). Prior to the elections, the voters obtain voter's cards, which contains information on the date and place of the elections. The voter's cards are disseminated by the electoral commissions, but it is also possible for voters to print them from the website of the Central Electoral Commission (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija</i>). In order to obtain the card, the voters must enter their personal code, name, surname and the number of their passport or identity card. The system checks their data in the Residents' register and forms the voter's card<sup>96</sup>.</p> <p>In „European Union Democracy on citizenship“ the requirements for migrants at local voting are stated: „Apart from declaring their permanent place of residence in a municipality, the necessary requirement for the franchise of third-country nationals in local elections is to have a permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Art. 53 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (<i>Užsieniečių teisinės padėties įstatymas</i>) by a competent authority (i.e. the Migration Department under the Ministry of Interior (<i>Migracijos departamentas prie LR Vidaus reikalų ministerijos</i>)). The usual precondition for issuing such a permit is the applicants' place of residence, i.e. they should be residing in Lithuania for the last 5 years while holding a temporary residence permit. Third-country nationals permanently residing in a given municipality (or its settlement(s)), provided that they have a permanent residence permit, are entitled to vote in a local opinion poll by virtue of Art. 36(4) of the Law on Local Self-Government (<i>Vietos savivaldos įstatymas</i>), which states that all residents who have the right to vote in the municipal elections may also take part in a local population opinion poll“.</p>
	<p>Key and/or milestone dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level</p>	<p>There are no new policies or institutional developments on this matter during the reference period.</p> <p>With regard to political discussion and public discourse on political participation of third country nationals, two main issues have to be emphasised. First, national debates on the changes of the Law on Elections to Municipal Councils (<i>Savivaldybių tarybų rinkimų įstatymas</i>); second – ongoing debates on access of</p>

<sup>96</sup> European Migration Network, 2012, available at: [http://emn.lt/old/uploads/files/159\\_doc\\_2\\_141622.pdf](http://emn.lt/old/uploads/files/159_doc_2_141622.pdf)



		<p>foreigners (particularly – European Union citizens) to political parties. The latter issue is very much related to third country nationals as more general debate on European Union citizens’ rights draws contextual framework of how political rights of non-European Union citizens might be perceived both in the society and among politicians.”<sup>97</sup></p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>“Comparing 2007 and 2010 MIPEx results, no significant political and legislative developments in an area of political participation of third country nationals has been identified. According to MIPEx 2010, beyond limited voting rights, Lithuania does not value active immigrant civic participation. Third country nationals can vote and stand in local elections. On the MIPEx scale, third country nationals in Lithuania enjoy only half their basic political liberties. Beyond fragmented project-based activities, immigrants are not supported in representing their interests through consultative bodies or structural funding”<sup>98</sup>.</p>
	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>Some of the barriers to exercise the rights of voting are indicated in the research<sup>99</sup> by K. Žibas, which are as follows: “Considering the possibility for third country nationals to elect members of City Municipality Council (<i>Savivaldybės taryba</i>) and to become City Municipality Council member, the right to become a member of political party has to be discussed. According to the Law on Political Parties (<i>Politinių partijų įstatymas</i>)<sup>100</sup>, only Lithuanian citizens aged 18 and over may be founders and members of a political party. It means that electoral rights of third country nationals and European Union citizens, established in the Law on Elections to the Seimas (<i>Seimo rinkimų įstatymas</i>), the Law on Elections to the European Parliament (<i>Europarlamento rinkimų įstatymas</i>) and the Law on Elections to Municipal Councils (<i>Savivaldybių tarybų rinkimų įstatymas</i>), are partly restricted by the Law on Political Parties (<i>Politinių partijų įstatymas</i>) as third country nationals in Lithuania have a right to become City Municipality Council member only as independent candidates. Such legislation limits possibility to be represented at the local level to a minimum”.</p>

<sup>97</sup> “Electoral participation (rights) of third country national in Lithuania”, Žibas, K., Vilnius, (2014), p. 5, available at: [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:bFKgrQLNX9oJ:ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc/420\\_20\\_813854787.pdf+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:bFKgrQLNX9oJ:ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc/420_20_813854787.pdf+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt).

<sup>98</sup> “Fostering political participation and policy involvement of immigrants in 9 Central and Eastern EU countries“. Žibas, K., Vilnius (2014). See more information available at: [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:SIPtY8qfYcJ:www.redcross.lt/files/TCN\\_political\\_participation\\_and\\_electoral\\_rights\\_in\\_Lithuania.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:SIPtY8qfYcJ:www.redcross.lt/files/TCN_political_participation_and_electoral_rights_in_Lithuania.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt)

<sup>99</sup> “Fostering political participation and policy involvement of immigrants in 9 Central and Eastern EU countries“. Žibas, K., Vilnius (2014). See more information available at: [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:SIPtY8qfYcJ:www.redcross.lt/files/TCN\\_political\\_participation\\_and\\_electoral\\_rights\\_in\\_Lithuania.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:SIPtY8qfYcJ:www.redcross.lt/files/TCN_political_participation_and_electoral_rights_in_Lithuania.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt)

<sup>100</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on Political Parties (*Politinių partijų įstatymas*), 17 July 2014, available at: [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=478862](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=478862)



### 3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation

	<p>The number of <b>candidates</b> that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>There is no data showing that the candidates were third-country national only General facts on the numbers of the participants, their gender and ethnicity are shown in the report of 2011 on the municipal councils' elections.<sup>101</sup></p> <p>The elections to municipal councils of 2015 have shown that there were some participants from different national backgrounds, i.e. Poles – 56, Russians – 20, Ukrainians – 3, Belarussians – 3, Englishmen – 1, Tatars – 1<sup>102</sup>. There is no data available to show that the candidates were third country nationals.</p>
	<p>The number and % of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)</p>	<p>Two candidates with migrant background were elected to the European Parliament back in 2014<sup>103</sup>. In March of 2015 the elections to Municipal Councils<sup>104</sup> have shown that almost 33 % of elected representatives are with a migrant background.</p>
	<p>Those who were <b>elected</b> or <b>appointed</b> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>Data for 2015 elections is put in rather general manner and can be found in "Number of cast votes in Lithuania by party, committee", available at the website of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania (Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija)<sup>105</sup>.</p> <p>No specifications of those who were elected or appointed to a high public office by the end of 2014. According to academic findings "Minority participation in the higher levels of political and governmental institutions is low".<sup>106</sup></p> <p>Also authors point out that "analysis of several governmental bodies and institutions confirms the dominant position of the majority ethnic group and the low levels of participation and weak representation of ethnic minorities in the higher levels of political parties and government. Cases in which higher posts are occupied by non-Lithuanians (e.g. ministers, deputy ministers, head of departments) are few and are exceptions. The process of assimilation and symbolic domination of the majority's nationality is expressed through pressures for ethnicity to become invisible in the public sphere. This can be viewed as an internalization of dominant rules and a necessary price to pay for inclusion in the public sphere" (p. 21).</p>

<sup>101</sup> „Elections to municipal councils 2011“ (2011 m. savivaldybių tarybų rinkimai), available at:

[www.2013.vrk.lt/2011\\_savivaldybiu\\_tarybu\\_rinkimai/output\\_en/rinkimu\\_diena/stat2.html](http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2011_savivaldybiu_tarybu_rinkimai/output_en/rinkimu_diena/stat2.html)

<sup>102</sup> “Elections to Municipal Councils on 1st of March 2015”. See more information on the detailed statistics with percentages, available at: [www.2013.vrk.lt/2015\\_savivaldybiu\\_tarybu\\_rinkimai/output\\_en/rinkimu\\_diena/stat2.html](http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2015_savivaldybiu_tarybu_rinkimai/output_en/rinkimu_diena/stat2.html)

<sup>103</sup> „Elections to the European Parliament“, 25 May 2014, available at:

[www.2013.vrk.lt/2014\\_ep\\_rinkimai/output\\_en/rezultatai/rezultatai.html](http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2014_ep_rinkimai/output_en/rezultatai/rezultatai.html)

<sup>104</sup> See more information available at:

[www.2013.vrk.lt/2015\\_savivaldybiu\\_tarybu\\_rinkimai/output\\_en/rinkimu\\_diena/stat2.html](http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2015_savivaldybiu_tarybu_rinkimai/output_en/rinkimu_diena/stat2.html)

<sup>105</sup> “Number of cast votes in Lithuania by party, committee”, available at:

[www.2013.vrk.lt/2015\\_savivaldybiu\\_tarybu\\_rinkimai/output\\_en/rinkimu\\_diena/stat1.html](http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2015_savivaldybiu_tarybu_rinkimai/output_en/rinkimu_diena/stat1.html)

<sup>106</sup> “Ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector in Lithuania, 2010, p. 8, available at: [www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt\\_Kasatkina\\_Beresnevičiute\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt_Kasatkina_Beresnevičiute_2010.pdf)

	<p>Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.</p>	<p>Article "Foreigners to stand elections in Lithuania"<sup>107</sup> discusses foreigners' participation in elections and other political activities. "Last year in April the European Commission notified Lithuania about a possible violation of European Union law by preventing the citizens of other European Union countries from joining political parties. European Commission has sent similar notifications to Poland, Czech Republic, and Slovakia. In these countries, as in Lithuania, citizens of other European Union countries could neither belong to nor establish political parties. Notifications have also been sent to Spain, Latvia, and Greece, where foreigners could become members of political parties but could not establish them".</p>
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### 3.3.Consultation

#### 3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level

	<p>Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies are established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>It is important to stress the fact that „Beyond limited voting rights, Lithuania does not value active migrant civic participation. On the Migrant integration policy index scale, third country nationals enjoy only half of their basic political liberties. Beyond occasional projects, third-country nationals are not supported in representing their interests through migrant consultative bodies or structural funding for immigrant civic participation. With regards to migrant consultative bodies, Lithuania scored zero points.<sup>108</sup></p> <p>Also: „Within the Lithuanian context, establishing migrant consultative bodies is not a prioritized activity of any non-governmental organization; though non-governmental organizations (through project based activities and funding from European investment fund) are assisting migrants to establish migrant associations. In a very general sense, it can be assumed that with equivalent coordination, project-based activities can become a background for migrant integration infrastructure in Lithuania".<sup>109</sup></p> <p>Besides, researches state that: "According to the <i>Arab Community in Lithuania</i>, it would be great to establish a migrant consultative body. So far, there are no such bodies in Lithuania, which is why migrants do not have any experience with consultative bodies".<sup>110</sup></p>
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which</p>	<p>As it was said previously, "&lt;...&gt; in Lithuania migrants do not have any particular experience with consultative bodies, unless some meetings with members of the Parliament could be included (such meetings usually</p>

<sup>107</sup> "Foreigners to stand for elections in Lithuania", 2014, available at: <http://l24.lt/en/politics/item/41915-foreigners-to-stand-for-election-in-lithuania>.

<sup>108</sup> „Consultative bodies in Lithuania“, OPA, 2014, p. 7, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

<sup>109</sup> Consultative bodies in Lithuania“, OPA, 2014, p. 3, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

<sup>110</sup> Consultative bodies in Lithuania“, OPA, 2014, p. 5, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

	<p>modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?</p>	<p>are organised by non-governmental organizations, working in migration area. During such meetings, some migrants had an opportunity to speak directly with members of the Parliament and share their problems or discuss some current topics. However, it is just exchange of information without any indicator of representation; while consultative bodies would be the best indicator of representation at the local level. Additionally, experts from <i>Social – educational initiatives centre PLUS</i> indicated that consultative bodies could bring useful changes into the society. Such bodies are obliged to represent interests of local residents and to manage/control the Public Affairs<sup>111</sup>.</p>
	<p>Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>No practice of the consultative bodies could be observed within the referred period in Lithuania<sup>112</sup>.</p>
	<p>Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?</p>	<p>No such practice is implemented in the country<sup>113</sup>.</p>
	<p>Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?</p>	<p>No such practice is implemented in the country, therefore none of the evidences available<sup>114</sup>.</p>
	<p>What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.?</p>	<p>„With regard to the political discussion on migrant political participation, two main issues need more attention: national debates on the changes of the Law on Elections to Municipal Councils (<i>Savivaldybių tarybų rinkimų įstatymas</i>) and ongoing debates on access of</p>

<sup>111</sup> Consultative bodies in Lithuania“, OPA, 2014, p. 7, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

<sup>112</sup> Phone calls made to Red Cross Lithuania (partner of Migrant Participation Project), Migration programme coordinator back in 11/13-03-2015.

<sup>113</sup> Conversation with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) back in 05-03-2015.

<sup>114</sup> Conversation with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) back in 05-03-2015.

	What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	foreigners (particularly – European Union citizens) to political parties. However, no political debate on migrant consultative bodies has emerged in Lithuania". <sup>115</sup>
	On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Mainly as having a migrant status and that of a third-country national, but also we may find in some articles and documents that: "<...> such categories as age, gender and ethnicity are sensitive in the political sphere as these groups tend to be under-represented or even excluded." <sup>116</sup>
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	Only qualitative research data is available, which is published in "Consultative bodies in Lithuania" <sup>117</sup> , OPA, 2014, pp. 5-8. The report states that "within the Lithuanian context, establishing migrant consultative bodies is not a prioritized activity of any non-governmental organization; though non-governmental organizations (through project based activities and funding from EIF) are assisting migrants to establish migrant associations. In a very general sense, it can be assumed that with equivalent coordination, project-based activities can become a background for migrant integration infrastructure in Lithuania. Nevertheless, there is no action plan or strategy that could lead non-governmental organisations project-based activities towards one universal goal, where migrant political participation, migrant consultative bodies, and representation of immigrants on the local and national levels would be the main priorities".

### 3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations</u> :	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?	No restrictions or barriers could be found. Also it is worth to mention the "Programme for strengthening social dialogue in Lithuania, 2007–2011". All the three national trade union organisations – Lithuanian trade union confederation ( <i>Lietuvos profesinių sąjungų konfederacija</i> ), Lithuanian trade union 'Solidarumas' ( <i>Lietuvos profesinė sąjunga "Solidarumas"</i> ) and Lithuanian labour federation ( <i>Lietuvos darbo federacija</i> ) – were responsible for the implementation of the programme's measures. The main reason for initiating the programme was weak trade union organisations in Lithuania and their insufficient funds in order to develop areas such as awareness raising activities, antidiscrimination actions at work places or

<sup>115</sup> Consultative bodies in Lithuania", OPA, 2014, p. 4, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

<sup>116</sup> "Ethnic structure, inequality and governance of the public sector in Lithuania", 2010, p. 16, available at: [www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt\\_Kasatkina\\_Beresneviute\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt_Kasatkina_Beresneviute_2010.pdf)

<sup>117</sup> Consultative Bodies for Immigrants in Lithuania, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

		<p>establishing and maintaining regional trade union centres. The target group of this initiative encompassed all employees<sup>118</sup>.</p> <p>On the other hand there's still a lack of constructivist dialogue among those groups (e.g. education, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, etc.), which could influence policy makers<sup>119</sup>.</p> <p>Also the inclusion of all employees into the social and political activities is regulated by the Labour Law (<i>Darbo kodeksas</i>)<sup>120</sup>.</p>
	<p>Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>Again there's a great lack of supportive mechanisms for encouraging membership of migrant workers<sup>121</sup>.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of</p>	<p>There's no such statistical data, however, according to the European Commission report on "Workers' free movement", Brussels, 2014, there were 142.8 thousand migrant workers in Lithuania in 2012, but there is no exact evidence on their participation in Trade Unions.<sup>122</sup></p>

<sup>118</sup> Trade union strategies to recruit new groups of workers – Lithuania. See more information, available at: <http://eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/comparative-information/national-contributions/lithuania/trade-union-strategies-to-recruit-new-groups-of-workers-lithuania>

<sup>119</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at: [www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg)  
<http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocument>

<sup>120</sup> Description of the provisions of the Labour Code. See more information, available at: [www.socmin.lt/en/labour-and-employment/labour-law/presentation-labour-code.html](http://www.socmin.lt/en/labour-and-employment/labour-law/presentation-labour-code.html)

<sup>121</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at: [www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usg=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg)  
<http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2FDocument>

<sup>122</sup> Free movement of workers: Commission improves the application of worker's rights – frequently asked questions. Available at: [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-14-187\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-187_en.htm)

workers represented and degree of association).	
Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.	No statistical data or academic researches available regarding this issue <sup>123</sup> .
Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	There are three main national trade union organisations in Lithuania Lithuanian trade union confederation ( <i>Lietuvos profesinių sąjungų konfederacija</i> ), Lithuanian trade union 'Solidarumas' ( <i>Lietuvos profesinė sąjunga "Solidarumas"</i> ) and Lithuanian labour federation ( <i>Lietuvos darbo federacija</i> ). These organizations are not differentiated according to high or low skilled workers. No such mechanisms exist in the country.
<b>Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:</b>	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?	No legal limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers exist, however, on the practical basis there are no mechanisms for involving and informing migrants about such opportunities in the country / region <sup>124</sup> .
Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	No data is collected regarding this issue, but the Law on trade unions ( <i>Profesinių sąjungų įstatymas</i> ) <sup>125</sup> , Labour Law ( <i>Darbo kodeksas</i> ) <sup>126</sup> and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania foresee the inclusion of all employees for the membership and thus protect their rights (migrants are not specified in this case) <sup>127</sup> .
What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the	No statistical data or academic surveys are available (collected) regarding this question <sup>128</sup> .

<sup>123</sup> Skype call to the International relations Coordinator of Lithuanian Labour Federation back in 10-03-2015.

<sup>124</sup> See more information available at: <http://eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/comparative-information/national-contributions/lithuania/trade-union-strategies-to-recruit-new-groups-of-workers-lithuania>

<sup>125</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, Law on trade unions (*Profesinių sąjungų įstatymas*), 28 June 2013, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=452476](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=452476)

<sup>126</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, Labour Law (*Darbo kodeksas*), 4 June 2002, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=494159](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=494159)

<sup>127</sup> **TRADE UNION enter into force amendments to the Law**. Available at: <http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://vairuotojuprofsajunga.lt/2013/07/09/isigaliojo-profesiniu-sajungu-istatymo-pataisais/#translate-en>.

<sup>128</sup> Skype call to the International relations Coordinator of Lithuanian Labour Federation back in 10-03-2015.



	<p>most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)</p>	
	<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>No statistical data or academic researches available regarding this issue<sup>129</sup>.</p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?</p>	<p>According to the Lithuanian Central State Archives (<i>Lietuvos centrinių valstybės archyvas</i>) data (2014), there are lots of different professional associations and organizations in Lithuania that unite different professions, industries etc. No evidence about the differentiation based on workers' skill levels could be observed. <sup>130</sup></p>

### 3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:</p>	
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?</p>	<p>"Administrative restrictions that apply to non European Union residents. Lithuania has opened the job market to the residents of European Union countries and different rules cannot be applied when employing and guaranteeing proper work conditions to non-Lithuanian residents. However, there are stricter procedures for employees who would like to work in Lithuania from third countries;          -problems with both integration into society and labour market;          -undeveloped and non intensive cooperation between universities and business"<sup>131</sup>.</p> <p>There are no other legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants as "Citizens of Lithuania and other persons who permanently reside in Lithuania at least, 14 years of age and working under</p>

<sup>129</sup> Skype call to the International relations Coordinator of Lithuanian Labour Federation back in 10-03-2015.

<sup>130</sup> Professional Unions (*Profesinės sąjungos*). Office of the Chief Archivist of Lithuania. See more information available at: [www.archyvai.lt/lt/fondai/profesines\\_sajungos.html](http://www.archyvai.lt/lt/fondai/profesines_sajungos.html)

<sup>131</sup> Programm for improving the integration of academicians and scientists from the third-countries in Lithuania, available at: [www.sepc.lt/softlanding/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=53](http://www.sepc.lt/softlanding/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=53)



		<p>employment contracts or on other grounds provided by the law, have the right to freely join trade unions and take part in their activities. An employer or its authorised representative may not be a member of a trade union functioning in that enterprise, institution or organisation. Members join or leave trade unions based upon the procedures established by the trade union's articles of association."<sup>132</sup>.</p>
	<p>Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>Existing TV Shows, such as "Dance with Me" (2014, 2015), "Duets with Stars" (2012, 2013, 2014). TV Shows, such as "Dance with Me" (2014, 2015), "Duets with Stars"<sup>133</sup> (2012, 2013, 2014), "Lithuanian Talents"<sup>134</sup> (2013, 2014)); also various sport clubs (basketball teams – e.g. "Lietuvos Rytas", "Žalgiris" as well as football teams etc.) .) actively support participation of foreigners and support their membership (recruiting players, providing material and financial support, inviting them in various social activities<sup>135</sup> etc.). However no data on raising awareness or specific information in other languages is provided.</p> <p>Also it is worth to state that "in 2013, the activities related to promotion of internationalisation of higher education of Lithuania were further pursued. Government grants were allocated to aliens' partial Lithuanian (Baltic) studies, research internships, other studies and Lithuanian language and culture summer courses through competition. Moreover, a competition for government support to postgraduate studies of citizens of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine at Lithuanian higher education institutions and a competition for government support to foreign teachers coming to Lithuania to teach at higher education institutions were held. Support was allocated to postgraduate studies of 26 third-country nationals"<sup>136</sup>.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)</p>	<p>No collected data regarding this issue is available<sup>137</sup>.</p>

<sup>132</sup> "Doing Business in Lithuania", available at:

<http://www.infolex.lt/portal/ml/start.asp?act=dobiz&lang=eng&file=labour.html#4>

<sup>133</sup> *Duets with Stars: History starts from the beginning* (Žvaigždžių duetai. Istorija prasideda iš naujo):

<http://lnk.alfa.lt/video-kategorija/73/zvaigzdziu-duetai-istorija-prasideda-is-naujo>

<sup>134</sup> "Latvians want to win 'Lithuania got Talents'" ("Laimėti „Lietuvos talentus“ itin torkšta latviai"): [www.tv3.lt/lietuvos-talentai](http://www.tv3.lt/lietuvos-talentai)

<sup>135</sup> "Lietuvos rytas" basketball players visited children's hospital („Lietuvos ryto“ krepšininkai lankėsi vaikų ligoninėje"), available at:

[www.basketnews.lt/news-56922-lietuvos-ryto-krepšininkai-lankesi-vaiku-ligonineje-video.html#.VToWj5PSnGt](http://www.basketnews.lt/news-56922-lietuvos-ryto-krepšininkai-lankesi-vaiku-ligonineje-video.html#.VToWj5PSnGt)

<sup>136</sup> RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND MIGRATION POLICY IN LITHUANIA, 2013. See more information, available at: [www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf](http://www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf)

<sup>137</sup> Interview with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) on 11-03-2015.

<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>No data regarding this issue is available<sup>138</sup>.</p>
<p>Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?</p>	<p>There's a notable absence of migrants within media arena in Lithuania, and also statistical data is not collected on this issue<sup>139</sup>.</p>
<p>Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of existing data or contacts with relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>As it was stated above, very few migrants are participating in various TV projects/shows. For instance: available TV Shows, such as "Dance with Me" (2014, 2015), "Duets with Stars" (2012, 2013, and 2014), "Lithuanian Talents" (2013, 2014). The case of anti-discrimination activities (Experiment "Translation") was launched by the Lithuanian Human Rights Center<sup>140</sup> in the very end of March using media channels were the foreigner takes a leading part.</p>
<p>Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements, etc.)</p>	<p>"As Leončikas and Žibas (2010) argue, the publications on immigration issues appeared in particular streams after certain events. As a rule, most articles were triggered by certain developments related to migration: laws, projects and policies concerning immigration issues; debates on migration processes and its consequences; discrimination and racism issues; migrant integration and labour immigration. No significant differences between media outlets on the subjects they covered were identified. Perceptions of threat (such as terrorism, crimes, riots, unemployment) and challenges (such as cultural incompatibility, racism, illegal work, lower payment for local labour force) prevail in all topics concerning immigration issues"<sup>141</sup>. Also discussions on ethical journalism regarding migrants, ethnic minorities are indicated in some documents and papers: "In 2011, a European Equal Justice Initiative programme for Lithuania, Slovakia and Greece was launched in cooperation under Article 19 and the Media Diversity Institute. Studies are being prepared on ethical reporting of defamation of religion, migration and diversity. An Equal Justice Initiative study and report on self-regulation and media accountability will be</p>

<sup>138</sup> Interview with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) on 11-03-2015.

<sup>139</sup> Several interviews with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) on 11/12-03-2015.

<sup>140</sup> Eksperimentas VERTIMAS / Experiment TRANSLATION. More information available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNX1256eVw8>

<sup>141</sup> Consultative Bodies for Immigrants in Lithuania. More information available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/30.pdf)

		published in 2011, covering all major European countries." <sup>142</sup>
Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?		There are ongoing debates about the lack of attention towards ethnic minorities and migrants regarding TV channels and media promotion in Lithuania: "Tautinių mažumų bendrijų tarybos pirmininkas Vitalijus Karakorskis sukritikavo Lietuvos nacionalinį radiją ir televiziją dėl skiriamo nepakankamo dėmesio kitataučiams šalies piliečiams" – "Chair of ethnic minorities Vitalij Karakorskij has criticized Lithuanian national TV and Radio for paying less attention towards foreigners in the country" <sup>143</sup> . There used to be a special Russian TV information program "Vestnik", but because of the budget reduction it was shutted. Another TV program "Menora" is dedicated for Jews living in the country <sup>144</sup> .  It is stated that: "Šiuo metu Lietuvos televizija rodo 5 tautinėms mažumoms skirtas laidas rusų, lenkų, baltarusių ir ukrainiečių kalbomis, jos rodomos šokiadieniais 15 valandą" – "There are five different TV programs for ethnic minorities in Lithuania in Russian, Polish, Belarussian and Ukrainian languages" <sup>145</sup>
Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)		No programmes that promote migrants participation or measures are foreseen for encouraging the visibility etc. Mainly it depends on private TV/other media channels and their producers whether to invite or not migrants and their descendants <sup>146</sup> .

### 3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:	
Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country		There were a few international projects on third country nationals' involvement in the public sector, which, however, ended back in 2011-2012 <sup>147</sup> .

<sup>142</sup> Ethical journalism and human rights (Strasbourg, 2011). See more information available at:

<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1863637>

<sup>143</sup> "National TV was criticized for the lack of attention to foreigners" ("Kritikavo LRT dėl nepakankamo dėmesio kitataučiams"). See more information available at: <http://www.alfa.lt/straipsnis/10409440/>

<sup>144</sup> "National TV was criticized for the lack of attention to foreigners" ("Kritikavo LRT dėl nepakankamo dėmesio kitataučiams"). See more information available at: <http://www.alfa.lt/straipsnis/10409440/>

<sup>145</sup> "National TV was criticized for the lack of attention to foreigners" ("Kritikavo LRT dėl nepakankamo dėmesio kitataučiams"). See more information available at: <http://www.alfa.lt/straipsnis/10409440/>

<sup>146</sup> Several interviews with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) on 11/12-03-2015.

<sup>147</sup> IOM Lithuania. See more information, available at: [www.iom.lt/en/iom-activities/integration-of-migrants-and-social-policy/completed-projects/](http://www.iom.lt/en/iom-activities/integration-of-migrants-and-social-policy/completed-projects/)

	<p>nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.</p>	<p>Also in some academic papers we may find that: "Although it is recognized in Lithuania that economic and demographic situation of the country can be improved by means of immigration from third countries, migration policy in regard to the third-country-nationals is not ideal and it's practical implementation does not operate well".<sup>148</sup></p> <p>„Matters regarding foreigners living and working in Lithuania are regulated by the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (<i>Užsieniečių teisinės padėties įstatymas</i>) and other legal documents issued by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija</i>). A foreigner who intends to work in the Republic of Lithuania must obtain a work permit before entering the Republic of Lithuania. A work permit may be issued to a foreigner if there is no specialist in Lithuania meeting the employer's qualification requirements"<sup>149</sup>.</p>
	<p>Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.</p>	<p>The Law sets no such limitations: "Matters regarding citizens of the European Union living and working in Lithuania are regulated by the European Union Citizen Act. A foreign national, who is a citizen of one of the Member States of the European Union, European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation (hereafter referred to as citizens of the European Union) may arrive and stay in the Republic of Lithuania for up to 3 months within a 6 month period starting from the day of his arrival in the Republic of Lithuania. Citizens of the European Union who wish to stay longer than three months or have already been in Lithuania for longer than three months have to register with the Migration Department. Temporary residence permits are issued for periods of up to five years."<sup>150</sup></p>
	<p>Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.</p>	<p>The data of 2010 is only available: "The share of foreign workers in the labour market is extremely small and represents only 0.1 to 0.5% of the total labour market. Even in the years of economic growth, when the number of work permits issued to foreigners was at its highest (7,819 work permits in 2008), the share of foreign workers accounted for just 0.5% of the entire Lithuanian labour market"<sup>151</sup>. Also: "The vast majority (95%) of foreigners coming to Lithuania work in the construction, transport (particularly long distance drivers), and manufacturing</p>

<sup>148</sup> Leveckytė, E., Junevičius, A. (2014). *Lithuanian Migration Policy in respect of Third-country Nationals: Experience and Tendencies*. See more information available at: [www3.mruni.eu/ojs/public-policy-and-administration/article/view/2030](http://www3.mruni.eu/ojs/public-policy-and-administration/article/view/2030)

<sup>149</sup> Employment of foreigners in Lithuania - guidance for employers. See more information available at: <https://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Placementofforeigners.aspx>

<sup>150</sup> Employment of foreigners in Lithuania - guidance for employers. See more information available at: <https://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Placementofforeigners.aspx>

<sup>151</sup> European Migration Network, "Satisfying Labour Demand through Migration: Report on Lithuania", pp. 38-39, 2010, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/labour-demand/16a\\_lithuania\\_national\\_report\\_satisfying\\_labour\\_demand\\_thru\\_migration\\_final\\_version\\_30nov2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/labour-demand/16a_lithuania_national_report_satisfying_labour_demand_thru_migration_final_version_30nov2010_en.pdf)

		sectors. These trends have been observed since 2004, but they became particularly intense during the economic boom of 2006–2008. Global trends show that most immigrants are traditionally employed in the service sector, but in Lithuania they are concentrated in sectors which show the highest growth and in those from which most local workers have emigrated” <sup>152</sup> .
	Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action <b>either</b> for third country nationals <b>or</b> citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.	No quotas or reserved posts are indicated, only this regulation from the Labour Exchange: “To employ a foreigner, an employer must apply to the local labour exchange (by the registered office or by the place of residence) and to register a vacancy. An application to issue a work permit is not considered if an employer has not registered a vacancy one month before submitting an application to the local labour exchange, as specified in legislation” <sup>153</sup> .

### 3.6. Political activity – active citizenship

	Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?	Neither legal nor practical limitations are indicated in documents regulating migrants’ integration. The report on migrants’ integration and active citizenship states that: “political participation is regulated: the right to vote; acquisition of the citizenship; the freedom of association; consultative bodies and participation in the dialogues” <sup>154</sup> .
	Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vilnius African Community (African migrants do not even represent a fraction of the total amount of immigrants in Lithuania (less than 0.1%)<sup>155</sup></li> <li>• Association Baltic Turkish Culture Academy. Association Baltic Turkish Culture Academy was established in 2008 to develop cultural relations between European and Turkish countries. Before the establishment of this academy we worked as Turkish Language and Culture Centre and we have a lot of experience</li> </ul>

<sup>152</sup> European Migration Network, “Satisfying Labour Demand through Migration: Report on Lithuania“, pp. 38-39, 2010, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/labour-](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/labour-demand/16a_lithuania_national_report_satisfying_labour_demand_thru_migration_final_version_30nov2010_en.pdf)

[demand/16a\\_lithuania\\_national\\_report\\_satisfying\\_labour\\_demand\\_thru\\_migration\\_final\\_version\\_30nov2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/labour-demand/16a_lithuania_national_report_satisfying_labour_demand_thru_migration_final_version_30nov2010_en.pdf)

<sup>153</sup> Employment of foreigners in Lithuania - guidance for employers. See more information available at:

<https://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Placementofforeigners.aspx>

<sup>154</sup> “Theoretical and empirical links of immigration, migrants’ integration and citizenship policy“ (*Imigracijos, migrantų integracijos ir pilietybės politikos teorinės ir empirinės sąsajos*), Vilnius, 2014, p. 23, available at: [www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Imigracijos-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-ir-pilietyb%C4%97s-politikos-teorin%C4%97s-ir-empirin%C4%97s-s%C4%85sajos2.pdf](http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Imigracijos-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-ir-pilietyb%C4%97s-politikos-teorin%C4%97s-ir-empirin%C4%97s-s%C4%85sajos2.pdf)

<sup>155</sup> Diaspora Organizations as Strategic Agents of Development. See more information, available at: p. 79, [www.diaspora-centre.org/DOCS/EADPD/24022014EADPD-Report-def.pdf](http://www.diaspora-centre.org/DOCS/EADPD/24022014EADPD-Report-def.pdf)

	<p>differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.</p>	<p>in teaching Turkish at universities and schools<sup>156</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romanian Community in Lithuania "Dacia": "Members of the community save their language and traditions. The most of "Dacia" members live in mixed families with Lithuanians and other ethnic groups, they are so-called love migrants. Since 2006 employees from Romanian and Moldova employed in Lithuania join "Dacia" as well as students from there arriving to Lithuania by longlife learning programmes. About 700 Moldovans and 100 Romanians live in Lithuania".<sup>157</sup></li> <li>• German community in Vilnius. German community in Vilnius is a non-governmental non-profit organization. Members of the community preserve their language and traditions by organising different activities such as choir, festivals, Sunday schools, etc.<sup>158</sup></li> <li>• The Jewish Community of Lithuania. The Lithuanian national revival movement and initial struggle for liberation from Soviet oppression which occurred at the end of the 1980s also provided the conditions for a Jewish national rebirth. Jewish cultural support groups began to form in many institutions and towns. On 25 August 1988 it was officially decided to create a Lithuanian Jewish Cultural Society. The founding meeting took place on 5 March 1989.<sup>159</sup></li> <li>• The House of Polish Culture in Vilnius. The main target of Polish institution in Lithuania is organization of cultural life of local polish community. Important directions of our activities are cultural education, promotion of polish literature and art in Vilnius area, support for local artistic and cultural initiatives. Other outstanding goal is also the cultivation of local traditions and folklore, the nurturance of values, that were making influence on polish ethnic identity in Vilnius down the ages.<sup>160</sup></li> <li>• Chinese people in Lithuania<sup>161</sup></li> <li>• Russian Culture Centre, a public organisation established in 1988.<sup>162</sup></li> <li>• The Public institution Roma Community Centre. One of the aims of this site is: "introducing the site visitors to Romany culture, history, and</li> </ul>
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<sup>156</sup> Association Baltic Turkish Culture Academy. See more information, available at: [http://europa.eu/youth/vp/organisation/944430025\\_en](http://europa.eu/youth/vp/organisation/944430025_en)

<sup>157</sup> Romanian Community in Lithuania "Dacia". See more information, available at: <http://www.integra-project.eu/?about/view/27>

<sup>158</sup> German community in Vilnius. See more information, available at: <http://www.integra-project.eu/?about/view/27>

<sup>159</sup> The Jewish Community of Lithuania. See more information, available at: [www.lzb.lt/en/mission/](http://www.lzb.lt/en/mission/)

<sup>160</sup> The House of Polish Culture in Vilnius. See more information, available at: [www.polskidom.lt/index.php/en/about-us.html](http://www.polskidom.lt/index.php/en/about-us.html)

<sup>161</sup> Chinese people in Lithuania. See more information, available at: [www.internations.org/lithuania-expats/chinese](http://www.internations.org/lithuania-expats/chinese)

<sup>162</sup> Russian Culture Centre. See more information, available at: [www.rkc.lt/en/about/](http://www.rkc.lt/en/about/)



	<p>current situation; providing opportunity for the Romany to address the problems, which the Romany minority in Lithuania encounters".<sup>163</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lithuania-India Forum.<sup>164</sup></li> <li>• Community of Mexicans in Lithuania<sup>165</sup> (Vilnius). It's not an organization or association.</li> </ul> <p>More about migrant association and the legal context could be found in Dr. Žibas' report on "<i>Migrant Associations in Lithuania</i>"<sup>166</sup>.</p>
<p>Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>The communities and centres involve migrants in various activities, especially in small business development in the country, particularly Chinese, Mexicans, Turkish and Russians. No specific data or descriptive analysis are made on this issue. There are several articles about foreigners' participation in their communities, e.g. "Italian Giacomo Merlo: "I saw almost everything in Lithuania" (<i>Italas Giacomo Merlo: „Lietuvoje mačiau visko</i>).<sup>167</sup></p>
<p>Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations).</p>	<p>The political directives of strengthening local communities for 2014-2020 foresee the possibility to create conditions allowing communities to act independently by the means of legal, financial, mentoring etc. mechanisms, p. 5<sup>168</sup>.</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:</p>	
<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?</p>	<p>No limitations or barriers are indicated in any legal documents. On the contrary, the encouragement is mainly stressed. See, for instance the Resolution of the Government No. 79.<sup>169</sup></p>
<p>Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through</p>	<p>There are actions/initiatives taken by public organizations and different non-governmental organizations to support and encourage migrants active participation through their membership and other activities, e.g. back in 2012 there were several</p>

<sup>163</sup> The Public institution Roma Community Centre. See more information, available at: [www.roma.lt/v2/index.php?news](http://www.roma.lt/v2/index.php?news)

<sup>164</sup> Lithuania-India Forum. See more information, available at: [www.lithuania-india.com/en/about-forum.html](http://www.lithuania-india.com/en/about-forum.html)

<sup>165</sup> Community of Mexicans in Lithuania. See more information, available at: [www.expat-blog.com/en/nationalities/mexican/in/europe/lithuania/](http://www.expat-blog.com/en/nationalities/mexican/in/europe/lithuania/)

<sup>166</sup> "Migrant Associations in Lithuania", Žibas, K., 2015, Vilnius, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/50.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/50.pdf)

<sup>167</sup> "Italian Giacomo Merlo: "I saw almost everything in Lithuania" (*Italas Giacomo Merlo: „Lietuvoje mačiau visko*). More at: <http://laikas.tv3.lt/lt/info/8547/italas-giacomo-merlo-lietuvoje-maciau-visko/>

<sup>168</sup> Suduva Local Activity Group ("Sūduvos vietos veiklos grupė"). More at: [www.suduvosvvg.lt/uploads/files/eb766a7b6b5d6ffd0c1c6179a96edb36.pdf](http://www.suduvosvvg.lt/uploads/files/eb766a7b6b5d6ffd0c1c6179a96edb36.pdf)

<sup>169</sup> Lithuania, the Government, Resolution No. 79 on approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, p. 9, 22 January 2014 (*Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės Nutarimas dėl Lietuvos migracijos politikos gairių patvirtinimo*), available at:

[www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.eu2013.lt%2Fuploads%2Fdocuments%2Fdocuments%2FMigration%2520Policy%2520Guidelines.doc&ei=ZRAYVZztFsH1UsWTgKAE&usq=AFQjCNF1Sno6F0rcWM4kLzchKvdc9067Xg). All hyperlinks were accessed on

29 March 2015.

	information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	movements by the National Institute for Social Integration ( <i>Nacionalinis socialinės integracijos institutas</i> ) to promote migrants' participation in civil society: "Kitchen of Cultures", "People's Libraries", etc. <sup>170</sup>
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	Academic survey by Bartkevičienė and Raudeliūnaitė (2012) reveals that migrants' or their descendants' participation in civil society organizations still has to be improved and much should be developed aiming to strengthen migrants' integration into the society <sup>171</sup> : "The results of the research showed that integration measures to facilitate further integration of immigrants in Lithuania are as follows: promotion of information, encouraging social activity of immigrants; development of inter-institutional cooperation in order to ensure social participation of immigrants; establishment and improvement of social politics, allowing integration of immigrants into Lithuanian society; dissemination of information on Lithuania via media; organization of events directed towards encouragement of mutual knowledge and cooperation; improvement of strategies directed towards teaching/learning of the Lithuanian language, and employment. <sup>172</sup> "
<b>Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:</b>		
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?	"Implementing the requirement entrenched in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (EU) to ensure that nationals who are not citizens of a country have the right to stand as candidates in municipal elections as well as elections to the European Parliament under the same conditions as citizens of the country, the Seimas adopted the amendments to the preamble of the Law on Political Parties ( <i>Politinių partijų įstatymas</i> ) <sup>173</sup> . The currently valid law establishes that citizens of the Republic of Lithuania have the right to freely assemble into political parties, participate in their activities and to withdraw from them. The law was supplemented with the provision regulating that this right, except for the establishment of political parties, is also available to nationals of other European Union Member States who permanently reside in the Republic of Lithuania and who have lived continuously in the Republic of Lithuania for the last 5 years, and who are not members of parties or political organisations of other countries. Like others, they may only be members of one political party registered in the Republic of Lithuania" <sup>174</sup> .

<sup>170</sup> The Effect of a Citizen ("Piliečio efektas"). See more information p. 52, available at: <http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/citizenship/documents/publications/EC3112681LTC.pdf>.

<sup>171</sup> No data is available regarding this issue. A few interviews were carried out with Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rita Raudeliūnaitė back in 2015-02-26/27.

<sup>172</sup> "Social Support Strategies for Immigrants: The Context of Social Work Practice in Lithuania", Bartkevičienė, A., Raudeliūnaitė, R., dr., 2012, available at: [https://www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslo\\_darbai/sd/archyvas/dwn.php?id=333545](https://www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslo_darbai/sd/archyvas/dwn.php?id=333545)

<sup>173</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on Political Parties (*Politinių partijų įstatymas*), 17 July 2014, available at: [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=478862](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=478862)

<sup>174</sup> Seimas allows EU nationals to take part in the activities of Lithuanian political parties. See more information available at: [www.migrant-](http://www.migrant-)

	<p>Moreover, "The Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania - Seimas - has allowed nationals of European Union countries, who are permanent residents of Lithuania, to be members of political parties registered in Lithuania. However, they will not be able to establish parties. In addition, a requirement was included that they not be members of parties or political organisations of other countries. These amendments to the Law on Political Parties were adopted by majority vote of the members of the Seimas. If President Dalia Grybauskaitė signs the law, the amendments will come into force as of next year."<sup>175</sup></p>
<p>Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>No particular evidence could be found on this question, however, some of the previous European Commission reports indicate, for instance, that: „The largest ethnically Lithuanian political party „<i>Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai</i>“ has not made a significant attempt to woo the Russian immigrant vote. The existence of ethnic parties in Lithuania constitutes an exception, when compared to with France, Germany and Spain. In Lithuania, citizens of Russian ethnicity have formed their own parties, which tend to seek pre-election alliances with centre-left, centre and ethnically Polish parties."<sup>176</sup></p>
<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)</p>	<p>Political Groups in the Seimas (Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania) include only some members with a migrant background, mainly Russian and Polish.<sup>177</sup></p> <p>No official statistics regarding this issue is provided neither online nor documentary<sup>178</sup>.</p>
<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>There are very few cases where migrants or their descendants would be elected in the highest positions of political parties, for instance, Labour Party in Lithuania has its leader Mr Viktoras Uspaskich, who was elected to the European Parliament<sup>179</sup>.</p> <p>Also the leader of the Association of Poles in Lithuania (<i>Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija</i>) Mr Valdemar Tomaševski is elected to the European Parliament. This political party represents the needs of ethnic minorities</p>

[participation.eu/clanky/34/Seimas%20allows%20%20EU%20nationals%20to%20take%20part%20in%20the%20activities%20of%20Lithuanian%20political%20parties%20.html](http://participation.eu/clanky/34/Seimas%20allows%20%20EU%20nationals%20to%20take%20part%20in%20the%20activities%20of%20Lithuanian%20political%20parties%20.html)

<sup>175</sup> For aliens – green light to the politics. See more information available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/Electoral-rights-of-immigrants.html/?lng=li](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/Electoral-rights-of-immigrants.html/?lng=li)

<sup>176</sup> Migrating Towards Participation (2012). See more information, p. 10, available at: [www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/23.pdf](http://www.migrant-participation.eu/soubory/23.pdf)

<sup>177</sup> Political Groups, Mixed and Interim Groups of the Seimas Members. See more information, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5\\_show?p\\_r=8956&p\\_k=2](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=8956&p_k=2)

<sup>178</sup> Conversation with Dr. K. Žibas (CES, Lithuania) conducted on 18-03-2015.

<sup>179</sup> Labor Party: members of the EU Parliament. See more information, available at: [www.darbopartija.lt/partija-euopos-parlamente/euopos-parlamento-nariai/](http://www.darbopartija.lt/partija-euopos-parlamente/euopos-parlamento-nariai/)

		in Lithuania and unites lots of members with migrant background. <sup>180</sup> No legal or practical limitations are indicated in this regard.
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### 3.7.Civic and citizenship education

	The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:	
	Have teachers of migrant background equal access to <b>employment</b> in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	Teachers of migrant background are to fulfil the same requirements as the native residents of the Republic of Lithuania. <sup>181</sup>  No statistics or descriptive analysis exist for this matter <sup>182</sup> .
	Are there any particular gender issues?	There are no specific gender issues, however the majority population of teachers in Lithuania are women (up to 80%): The teacher's career is more popular among women in the whole Europe. The younger the children, the bigger percent of women work with them. In the whole Europe pre-school education, primary education and the secondary education become more and more womanly. In almost half of the countries of Europe 60 percent and 60 percent and more teachers are women. Only in the secondary education teachers are also men. In Lithuania the teacher's career is almost mostly womanly. More than 80 percent of teachers are women <sup>183</sup> .
	Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc. <sup>184</sup>	Only general information from academic survey of 2012 is available about parents' engagement in school activities: "the objective of our research was analysis of the data base of the National Agency of School Evaluation, with the aim to identify prevailing forms of parental involvement in their children's education. The reports, record sheets and other documentation of 196 schools evaluations were analyzed. The evaluation of these schools was made during the period of the 2009-2011 year. According to the school location, 41,8% were rural schools, 36,2% were city schools and

<sup>180</sup> "The appeal for the defence of Polish schools in Lithuania". See more information, available at: [www.awpl.lt/index.php?lang=en](http://www.awpl.lt/index.php?lang=en)

<sup>181</sup> See more information in „Employment of foreigners in Lithuania – guidance for employers“, available at: [www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Placementofforeigners.aspx](http://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Placementofforeigners.aspx)

<sup>182</sup> Interview conducted with the representative of the Ministry of Education and Science back on 20-03-2015.

<sup>183</sup> Lithuania. Education in Regions 2013 ("Lietuva. Švietimas regionuose 2013"). See more information, pp. 5-6, available at:

[www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/teisine\\_informacija/svietimo\\_bukles\\_apzvalgos/Svietimas%20regionuose%202013%20web.pdf](http://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/teisine_informacija/svietimo_bukles_apzvalgos/Svietimas%20regionuose%202013%20web.pdf)

<sup>184</sup> For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/>

		<p>21,9% were town schools. 40% of the sample was made up of basic schools, 28%—gymnasiums, and 21% were secondary schools. According to the results of this analysis, several conclusions were formulated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individualistic engagement of parents in their children’s education dominates in the sample of 196 schools.</li> <li>• School activities can be characterized as stop-down communication from educators to parents. Often the school’s invitations were not perceived by parents as a personal invitation to become engaged in their children education”<sup>185</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>The report “<i>Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education</i>” of Education Migration “Sirius” states that the parents’ of migrant background involvement into school activities is still developing as neither teachers nor school community is ready for such collaboration. It has to be started on the local basis as the beginning initiative: “Parental involvement on the local basis”<sup>186</sup>.</p>
	<p>Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p>These activities are still under development and has to be improved within several years<sup>187</sup>.</p>
	<p>Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and dedicated school manuals and books?</p>	<p>“According to the Law on ethnic minorities (<i>Etninių mažumų įstatymas</i>)<sup>188</sup>, minorities have a right to receive education in their own language at every level in Lithuania. This means that larger and so-called “compact” minorities can have their own schools where their language is the medium of instruction. Public schools offer smaller minority language communities, or communities with a larger spread over the country, the opportunity of having separate classes where the minority language is the medium of instruction.”</p> <p>The situation for language minorities in Lithuania differs from the situation in Latvia and Estonia. The Russian language group, although it is the largest of the national minorities, is not that extensive in Lithuania (8 % of the population). The Polish minority is only slightly smaller (7 %). In addition to Lithuanian, Russian and Polish schools and one Belorussian school, there is also a lot of multilingual education in Lithuania: there are bilingual Lithuanian-Russian, Lithuanian-Polish, Russian-Polish and</p>

<sup>185</sup> Valantinas, A., Čiuladienė, G. (2012). *Parental Involvement in Children Education: Is It a Problem in Lithuanian Schools?* See more information available at: [www3.mruni.eu/ojs/social-work/article/view/263](http://www3.mruni.eu/ojs/social-work/article/view/263)

<sup>186</sup> Education Migration “Sirius”, “*Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education*”, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf)

<sup>187</sup> Education Migration “Sirius”, “*Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education*”, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf)

<sup>188</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, The Law on ethnic minorities (*Etninių mažumų įstatymas*), available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=21840](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=21840).



	<p>Russian-Belorussian schools, and trilingual Russian-Lithuanian-Polish schools. It can be concluded that multilingual education (bilingual and trilingual) seems to be the most natural future for education in minority languages in Lithuania as well<sup>189</sup>.</p> <p>However, amendments to the Law amending the law on education (<i>Švietimo įstatymo pakeitimo įstatymas</i>) adopted on 17 March 2011<sup>190</sup> still raise discontent among some ethnic groups (mainly Poles and Russians) in Lithuania, as these amendments introduced new requirements for the teaching of the Lithuanian language in schools with a minority-language instruction.”</p> <p>The report “<i>Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education</i>” of Education Migration “Sirius” states that teachers are not trained to meet the needs of immigrants’ children: “Teachers are not always prepared to meet the needs of immigrant students”<sup>191</sup>.</p>
Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?	<p>“Migrant children are mostly taught in mainstream schools, Russian and Polish speaking migrants in mainstream minority schools.”<sup>192</sup> “Students are taught by teachers representing the same minority (mostly) in a bilingual way.”<sup>193</sup></p>
Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?	<p>On one hand, there’s a problem for Lithuanian teachers to educate children who return from migration with their parents because of cultural differences and non-adopted teaching programmes<sup>194</sup>. On the other hand, the Ministry of Education and Science (<i>Švietimo ir mokslo ministerija</i>) states that multicultural education and accepting migrants’ children and those who return from migration do not raise any additional problems or bigger concerns, as there’s a programme adopted for migrants’ and immigrants’ children education in comprehensive schools in Lithuania<sup>195</sup>.</p>
Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?	<p>Almost all academic papers as well as Civic education program for the comprehensive schools mainly deal with the importance and the positive impact for students’ psychosocial development: “Civic education in the Lithuanian education system, through interactive</p>

<sup>189</sup> Minority Languages in the Baltics: a delicate matter. See more information, available at: [www.mercator-research.eu/minority-languages/language-factsheets/minority-languages-in-education-in-the-baltics/](http://www.mercator-research.eu/minority-languages/language-factsheets/minority-languages-in-education-in-the-baltics/).

<sup>190</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, the Law amending the law on education (*Švietimo įstatymo pakeitimo įstatymas*), available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=407836](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=407836).

<sup>191</sup> Education Migration “Sirius”, “*Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education*”, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf)

<sup>192</sup> Education Migration “Sirius”, “*Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education*”, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf)

<sup>193</sup> Education Migration “Sirius”, “*Integration of students with migrant or minority background in mainstream education*”, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIES-2014-Liesma-Ose.pdf)

<sup>194</sup> “Educationalists: schools are not ready to accept reemigrated children” (“*Edukologai: mokyklos nepasiruošusios priimti grįžtančių emigrantų vaikų*”). See more information, available at: <http://manoteises.lt/straipsnis/edukologai-mokyklos-nepasiruosusios-priimti-griztanciu-emigrantu-vaiku/>

<sup>195</sup> The context of the Republic of Lithuania regarding the migration and education See more information, available at: [www.eunec.eu/sites/www.eunec.eu/files/event/attachments/eunec\\_migration\\_and\\_education\\_lithuania\\_2012.doc](http://www.eunec.eu/sites/www.eunec.eu/files/event/attachments/eunec_migration_and_education_lithuania_2012.doc) and [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/national-round-table-discussion-on-immigrant-education-in-vilnius-long-journey-starts-with-immediate-steps/](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/national-round-table-discussion-on-immigrant-education-in-vilnius-long-journey-starts-with-immediate-steps/)



		<p>teaching methods, plays an important role in shaping active, participatory citizens in Lithuanian society. Hence, the key objectives of civic education are to enable pupils to learn how to identify critical social, political, economic, national, regional, and global issues, analyze those issues, and participate in a variety of ways to address them<sup>196</sup>.</p> <p>Promoting migrants' integration education in curricula of schools is one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Education and Science (<i>Švietimo ir mokslo ministerija</i>) and this topic remains one of the most important ones. The report "Global Education Program<sup>197</sup> illustrates this fact: "The Ethnic Culture curriculum in basic education is an integral part of general education contributing to the achievement of educational goals of cultural consciousness. These goals are to develop personal competences expressed via the ability to recognise, respect and pre-serve cultural diversity and participate in the socially valuable cultural expression activity. Ethno-cultural education also facilitates development of the sustainable development, i.e. it teaches tolerance and respect for other cultures, solidarity with own community, participation in its life and contribution to its development".</p>
<p>The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):</p>		
<p><b>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</b></p> <p>Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?</p>	<p>In Lithuania teaching about cultural diversity is a high priority in the National Curriculum<sup>198</sup>. <i>Social and Civic Education</i> is regarded as a high priority and is implemented across all disciplines, activities of non-formal education, and school self-government in primary and lower secondary.<sup>199</sup> Also The European Fund Programme for integration of third-country nationals seeks to encourage cooperation and intercultural dialogue, reveal positive aspects of migration and inform about the problems migrant people face. Furthermore, two projects are being carried out: The Labyrinth of diversity that aims to increase awareness and tolerance to third-country nationals in Lithuanian society. And Intercultural Education that provides education for returning</p>	
<p>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual</p>		

<sup>196</sup> Saveikaitė, J. (2014). *The influence of civic education on young people in Lithuania*. See more information, available at: <http://socialinisugdymas.leu.lt/index.php/socialinisugdymas/article/download/9/5>

<sup>197</sup> "Global Education in Lithuania", Augutienė, I., Baltrėnienė, Z., p. 14, 2014, available at: [www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo\\_images/Policy paper. Global Education in Lithuania 2014 08 LITDEA.pdf](http://www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo_images/Policy%20paper.%20Global%20Education%20in%20Lithuania%202014%2008%20LITDEA.pdf)

<sup>198</sup> SIRIUS: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND ETHNIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY: A SCOPING STUDY OF SIRIUS NETWORK COUNTRIES ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM A MIGRANT BACKGROUND. See more information, p. 18, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot\\_SIRIUS\\_131203.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot_SIRIUS_131203.pdf)

<sup>199</sup> SIRIUS: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND ETHNIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY: A SCOPING STUDY OF SIRIUS NETWORK COUNTRIES ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM A MIGRANT BACKGROUND. See more information, p. 21, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot\\_SIRIUS\\_131203.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot_SIRIUS_131203.pdf)

understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?	Lithuanians promoting a flexible attitude towards cultural diversity in schools. <sup>200</sup> As for the time devoted, at primary level, Lithuanian schools offer education about cultural diversity less than one hour a week, integrating this topic in the curricula of other subjects, e.g. History, Literature etc. No specific details are identified on this question. Education in Lithuania is equally set for all individuals: "Education is an activity intended to provide an individual with a basis for a worthy independent life and to assist the individual in the continuous cultivation of abilities. Every person has an inherent right to learn. Education is a means of shaping the future of an individual, the society and the State, based on the acknowledgement of the indisputable value of the individual, his right of free choice and moral responsibility, as well as on democratic relationships and the country's cultural traditions. Education protects and creates national identity, guarantees continuity of the values that make a person's life meaningful, grant social life coherence and solidarity, and promote development and security of the State. Education serves its purpose best when its advancement leads the overall development of society. Education is a priority area of societal development that receives State support". <sup>201/202</sup>
Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?	
Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities?	
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?	
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?	
Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	
In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities  Other...	

### 3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of	Regarding drivers and barriers, it could be said that "Lithuania has already achieved considerable progress in the area of Global Education, including the first
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<sup>200</sup> SIRIUS: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND ETHNIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY: A SCOPING STUDY OF SIRIUS NETWORK COUNTRIES ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM A MIGRANT BACKGROUND. See more information, p. 25, available at: [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot\\_SIRIUS\\_131203.pdf](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CitizenshipEducationReport-tot_SIRIUS_131203.pdf)

<sup>201</sup> Republic of Lithuania Law Amending the Law on Education. See more information, available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=407836](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=407836)

<sup>202</sup> "Education of pupils who come from foreign countries", 2013, available at: [www.smm.lt/web/en/education\\_1/education-of-pupils-who-come-from-foreign-countries-](http://www.smm.lt/web/en/education_1/education-of-pupils-who-come-from-foreign-countries-)

<sup>203</sup> "Dropping Out of School – an Issue of Disaffection, Non-participation or Social Exclusion? Analysing School Policies towards Roma Schoolchildren in Lithuania", Petrušauskaitė, V., 2010, available at: [www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt\\_Petrusauskaite\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/EtSt_Petrusauskaite_2010.pdf)

	<p>participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.</p>	<p>practice examples and experience gained in various sectors. Different organisations implement projects designed for the development of Global Education. Despite that, there is still lack of a systematic approach, strategic planning and coordination of actions between different actors working in the above area. In order to enhance the role of Global Education in the Lithuanian public policy, it is necessary to take the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To expand the concept of Global Education in the legal acts regulating development cooperation and Global Education activities.</li> <li>• To strengthen the role of Global Education within the framework of the Development Cooperation and Support for Democracy Programme etc.”<sup>204</sup></li> </ul> <p>Besides: “In Lithuania development of Global Education requires a systematic approach for its integration in various state’s life spheres. Besides it is also important to ensure that various institutions and organisations (formal and non-formal education institutions, youth centres, non-governmental organisations etc.) have the possibility and relevant competence to develop global education activities”<sup>205</sup>.</p>
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### 3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.</p> <p>In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by <b>using the Annex 5</b></p>	<p>Main funding comes from structural European funds implementing both short-scale and long-term scale projects<sup>206</sup>.</p> <p>Also detailed explanation on the funding provided by the European Investment Fund, the European Refugee Fund and the Asylum, migration and integration fund is in “Ad-hoc query on European Commission solid funds and evaluation”, 2014<sup>207</sup>, p. 9</p>
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### 3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

	<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the</p>	<p>One of the key developments would be the fact that “n 18 March 2013, the head of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania formed a working group and</p>
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<sup>204</sup> “Global Education in Lithuania”, Augutienė, I., Baltrėnienė, Z., p. 14, 2014, available at: [www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo\\_images/Policy paper. Global Education in Lithuania 2014 08 LITDEA.pdf](http://www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo_images/Policy%20paper.%20Global%20Education%20in%20Lithuania%202014%20LITDEA.pdf)

<sup>205</sup> “Global Education in Lithuania”, Augutienė, I., Baltrėnienė, Z., p. 14, 2014, available at: [www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo\\_images/Policy paper. Global Education in Lithuania 2014 08 LITDEA.pdf](http://www.pagalba.org/xinha/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/demo_images/Policy%20paper.%20Global%20Education%20in%20Lithuania%202014%20LITDEA.pdf)

<sup>206</sup> IOM Lithuania: [www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/europa/european-economic-area/lithuania.html#fm](http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/europa/european-economic-area/lithuania.html#fm)

<sup>207</sup> EMN: Ad-Hoc Query on EC SOLID Funds and Evaluation. More at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/miscellaneous/545\\_emn\\_ahq\\_on\\_ec\\_solid\\_funds\\_and\\_evaluation\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/miscellaneous/545_emn_ahq_on_ec_solid_funds_and_evaluation_en.pdf)

<p>above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>commissioned to draft migration policy guidelines. On 22 January 2014 the developed guidelines were approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The Migration Policy Guidelines stipulate that the measures undertaken by the State will be primarily directed to the elimination of the factors promoting emigration, with a particular focus on reduction of youth unemployment, attraction and utilisation of the social, scientific, cultural and economic potential of emigrants, promotion of attraction of investments to Lithuania, facilitation of attraction of additional workforce to meet the demand of the Lithuanian labour market, ensuring of a controlled immigration from third countries, strengthening of the system of irregular migration prevention and aliens' control management, elimination of possibilities of abuse of the procedures as established by legal acts, and provision of conditions for the integration of aliens. In fact, since it was developed as a strategic migration document Migration Policy Guidelines focus on all areas of international migration and set-up the road-map for future policy and practice in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Emigration and Return migration</i></li> <li>• <i>Immigration</i></li> <li>• <i>Asylum/ International Protection</i></li> <li>• <i>Foreigners Integration</i></li> <li>• <i>Fight against Irregular migration</i></li> <li>• <i>Institutional structure</i></li> <li>• <i>International Cooperation</i><sup>208</sup>.</li> </ul>
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## 4. Social cohesion and community relations

### 4.1. Social cohesion policies

<p>Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.</p>	<p>In the project of the National Science Programme “Welfare society (<i>Nacionalinė mokslo programa “gerovės visuomenė”</i>)”, 2014, social cohesion is defined as the society’s state when the democracy acts, no exclusion or inequality exists and various societal groups live in harmony.<sup>209</sup></p> <p>The importance of social cohesion is stressed as well, especially when Lithuania integrates into EU countries area: “Reikalinga ir piliečių, jų grupių, organizacijų</p>
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<sup>208</sup> Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Recent Developments in International Migration and Migration Policy in Lithuania, 2014, available at:

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:VMvhwr3PkasJ:www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=lt>

<sup>209</sup> National Science Program “Society of Welfare” (*Nacionalinė mokslo programa „Visuomenės gerovė“*). See more information, available at: [www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014\\_nmp\\_6\\_geroves%20visuomene\\_projektas.pdf](http://www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014_nmp_6_geroves%20visuomene_projektas.pdf)

		<p>įgalinimo, tvaraus gyvenimo būdo analizė, nes Lietuvai integruojantis į ES ir kitas pasaulio rinkas, ypač svarbi tampa socialinė sanglauda ir socialinė integracija” – “While Lithuania is integrating into the EU and other world markets, social cohesion and social integration become of high importance”.<sup>210</sup></p> <p>No specific definitions of social/community cohesion identified in other Lithuanian legal acts or documents related to migration policy and its regulation.</p>
	<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>Different European Union projects for that, e.g., the project “We are similar” of the European Foundation of Human Rights, teaching project on “Exercising our rights! – Developing new tools in support of social cohesion”<sup>211</sup>.</p> <p>One of the major aims of the new project of the European Foundation of Human Rights “<b>We are similar</b>” is to deepen the integration of the community of Polish national minority living in Lithuania, improve the image of both Poles and Lithuanians in the society and to eliminate negative stereotypes that are present among people of both nationalities<sup>212</sup>.”</p> <p>“All the activities and tools developed during the teaching project on “Exercising our rights! – Developing new tools in support of social cohesion will be in the scope of such thematic areas as: Social Cohesion, Active Youth Participation, Intercultural dialogue, Conflict resolution, Human Rights, Social Inclusion, Youth Work and NFE, Sustainable development and New media and Internet Governance”.<sup>213</sup></p>
		<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p>
	<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings</p>	<p>“International Organization for Migration settles the challenge for policy makers to enable a balance between the original cultural identities of migrants and a sense of belonging that is based on an acceptance of the core values and institutions of the new society”<sup>214</sup>. No direct researches about the sense of belonging or identification of migrants could be found. According to a qualitative study<sup>215</sup> performed in 2013 “social workers,</p>

<sup>210</sup> National Science Program “Society of Welfare” (*Nacionalinė mokslo programa „Visuomenės gerovė“*). See more information, available at: [www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014\\_nmp\\_6\\_geroves%20visuomene\\_projektas.pdf](http://www.lmt.lt/download/3952/2014_nmp_6_geroves%20visuomene_projektas.pdf)

<sup>211</sup> EFHR is taking part in a one year project in support of Social Cohesion. (2014). Available at: <http://en.efhr.eu/2014/03/13/>

<sup>212</sup> “EFHR starts a new project ‘We are similar’”. See more information, available at: <http://en.efhr.eu/2014/03/18/efhr-starts-new-project-similar/#more>

<sup>213</sup> “EFHR is taking part in a one year project in support of Social Cohesion”. See more information, available at: <http://en.efhr.eu/2014/03/13/>

<sup>214</sup> “WISE – Wide incorporation of social-cultural education of adults from Nordic-Baltic peripheral areas. Creation of methodology”. See more information, available at: [www.wise-wise.eu/About\\_project](http://www.wise-wise.eu/About_project)

<sup>215</sup> “Social Support Strategies for Immigrants: the Context of Social Work Practice in Lithuania“ Bartkevičienė, A., Raudeliūnaitė, R., 2013, available at: [www.theartsjournal.org/index.php/site/article/download/87/86](http://www.theartsjournal.org/index.php/site/article/download/87/86)



<p>and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>solving the social problems of immigrants, evaluate the nature and level and only then apply the appropriate level of intervention. Social workers apply these micro level interventions: <i>information and consultancy of immigrants, mediation and emotional support</i>, which include individual social assistance. Social workers, solving the social problems of immigrants, apply these mezzo level interventions: <i>development of social network of immigrants, organization of socio-cultural events, organization and coordination of volunteer activities</i>. These interventions focus on the development of ethnic communities and the promotion of social interaction between different ethnic groups and the host society, and thus make it possible for immigrants to develop social relationships and multicultural competencies. In this context, social workers must be able to perform the role of manager”.</p>
<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or ethnic dress, such as the ‘burqa’<sup>216</sup>.</p>	<p>It is only stated that: “The general approach to migration issues in Lithuania is related to the situation that has characterised many Eastern European countries: huge emigration flows, high unemployment and international migration trends meant that Lithuania did not become an immigration country, while immigration and migrant integration processes were given low priority on the policy agenda”<sup>217</sup>.</p>
<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance?</p> <p>Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>The document “On approval of the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines”, 2014, addresses these issues: “principle of integration: foreigners granted the right of residence in Lithuania should participate in integration programmes, while Lithuanian society should develop national and racial forbearance, tolerance and a multicultural attitude to reduce instances of xenophobia, discrimination and racism.”<sup>218</sup></p> <p>“Travelling Social Cousin in Lithuania” helps young people to understand how different societal groups live in the society. The project “All Different, All Equal” (<i>Visi skirtingi visi lygūs</i>) initiates many project activities with students, pupils in regards of social integration and cohesion issues<sup>219</sup>.</p>

<sup>216</sup> Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), S.A.S. v. France, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

<sup>217</sup> “Measuring and Monitoring Immigrant Integration in Europe“, Bijl, R., Verweij, A., 2012, p. 223, available at: <http://www.scp.nl/english/dsresource?objectid=30008&type=org>

<sup>218</sup> Government of the Republic of Lithuania on Approval of the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines (Res. No. 79), 2014. See more information, available at: <http://static.eu2013.lt/uploads/documents/Documents/Migration%20Policy%20Guidelines.doc>

<sup>219</sup> “All Different, All Equal” (*Visi skirtingi, visi lygūs*). See more information, available at: [www.visiskirtingivisilygus.lt/socialinesvertuves/en/?s=](http://www.visiskirtingivisilygus.lt/socialinesvertuves/en/?s=)



<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>The project initiative "All Different, All Equal" (<i>Visi skirtingi visi lygūs</i>) is a non State response to this issue<sup>220</sup>.</p> <p>As the previous research<sup>221</sup> stress, "it remains a challenge both to the state and to the non-governmental organizations to find ways to be in contact with the newly arrived residents of the country, to be aware of their contribution and of their problems. So far, there is little knowledge about the migrant community, and few channels to hear their voice in Lithuania".</p>
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## 4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (<b>use the template for promising practices in annex 7</b>).</p>	<p>"In order to provide immigrants with assistance some services of specialized organizations, such as, International Organization for Migration, are applied, however, they are project-based services and not oriented to migrant community representation"<sup>222</sup>.</p> <p>Moreover, "in case of refugees from the Russian Federation who are Chechen by ethnic origin and Muslims by religion, there seems to be a high risk of multiple social rejection"<sup>223</sup>.</p>
<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching</p>	<p>The report "International students in Lithuania 2012"<sup>224</sup> noted that mainly internationalization of education remains one of the priorities of Lithuanian Government to attract foreigners and third-country nationals to come to the country and be involved in education processes at Higher Education Institutions.</p>

<sup>220</sup> "All Different, All Equal" (*Visi skirtingi, visi lygūs*). See more information, available at: [www.visiskirtingivisilygus.lt/socialinesvertuves/en/?s=](http://www.visiskirtingivisilygus.lt/socialinesvertuves/en/?s=)

<sup>221</sup> Legal Information Centre for Human Rights, "New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania", p. 70, 2010, available at: [www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf](http://www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf)

<sup>222</sup> Legal Information Centre for Human Rights, "New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania", p. 70, 2010, available at: [www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf](http://www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf)

<sup>223</sup> Legal Information Centre for Human Rights, "New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania", p. 70, 2010, available at: [www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf](http://www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf)

<sup>224</sup> International Organization for Migration, European Migration Network, "International Students in Lithuania 2010", p.p. 17-19 in particular, 2012, available at: <http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/8.International-Students-in-Lithuania-EN.pdf>

	<p>out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice <b>(use the template for promising practices in annex 7)</b>.</p>	
	<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>The are no guidelines for media concerning the language used when writing about migrants and/or their descendants, but previous reports, the report "New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania" included<sup>225</sup>, show that "when reporting about immigration, media tend to use alarmist headlines and appeal to negative impacts and threats posed by immigration. In contrast, the real contribution, living and working conditions and exploitation of the immigrants by and large remain unanalysed and unknown to society".</p> <p>The Code of Ethics of Lithuanian Journalists and Publishers sets forth general principles in this respect<sup>226</sup>.</p>

### 4.3. Mixed marriages

	<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these</p>	<p>„Over the recent years, other forms of irregular migration have emerged. These include obtaining a visa or residence permit by setting up of fictitious companies or marriages of convenience. As it is likely that these new illegal entry/ stay forms/ measures will be employed by an increasing number of foreigners in the future, effective response is vital in ensuring that irregular migration numbers remain stably low. For this purpose special amendments to the Law on legal status of aliens (<i>Istatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties</i>)<sup>227</sup> were adopted with the aim to prevent immigration via fictitious company establishment channel.<sup>228</sup>“ This results in a practical barrier for those who want to establish a regular mixed marriage.</p> <p>Yet on the other hand it is stated that “naturalization process becomes easier when the marriage is established with the citizen of the Republic of Lithuania”<sup>229</sup>.</p>
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<sup>225</sup> Legal Information Centre for Human Rights, “New Immigrants in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania”, p. 70, 2010, available at: [www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf](http://www.epim.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/new-immigrants-in-Estonia-Latvia-and-Lithuania-LICHR.pdf)

<sup>226</sup> Code of Ethics of Lithuanian Journalists and Publishers (Country: Lithuania). See more information, available at: [http://ethicnet.uta.fi/lithuania/code\\_of\\_ethics\\_of\\_lithuanian\\_journalists\\_and\\_publishers](http://ethicnet.uta.fi/lithuania/code_of_ethics_of_lithuanian_journalists_and_publishers)

<sup>227</sup> Lithuania, Seimas, the Law on legal status of aliens (*Istatymas dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties*), available at: [www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=486481](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=486481)

<sup>228</sup> Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Report for Lithuania “Recent developments in international migration and migration policy in Lithuania”, p. 45 in particular, 2013, available at: [www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf](http://www.iom.lt/documents/audros.pdf)

<sup>229</sup> The Analysis in Regards of Sociology and Politics of Migration and Migrants’ Integration: a study report („Migracijos ir migrantų integracijos teorinių prielaidų sociologiniai ir politologiniai aspektai analizė: tyrimo ataskaita“). Vilnius, 2014. See more information, available at: [www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Migracijos-ir-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-teorini%C5%B3-prielaid%C5%B3-sociologiniais-ir-politologiniais-aspektais-analiz%C4%972.pdf](http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Migracijos-ir-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-teorini%C5%B3-prielaid%C5%B3-sociologiniais-ir-politologiniais-aspektais-analiz%C4%972.pdf)

	limitations result in practical barriers?	
	Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available - about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.	In 2013 every seventh marriage in Lithuania was a mixed one. More often Lithuanian women would marry foreign men. Within the past decade the rates of mixed marriages made only from 14 to 18 % of total number. Therefore we may state that mixed marriages are not growing much in numbers <sup>230</sup> .

<sup>230</sup> „Statistics on mixed marriages“ (*Mišrių šeimų statistika*), 2014, available at: <http://misriseima.lt/index.php/aktualu/statistika/9-misriu-seimu-statistika>.

## Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration<sup>231</sup>

National / regional level (specify region)	Year of the first edition and Year of latest update (e.g. First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)	Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details (URL – links)	Target groups identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries (e.g. on the basis of their residence status)	Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights [provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)]	Targeting general population? Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed	Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants
National /regional	2014	<p><b>“Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines”</b> by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Resolution shall be complied with by ministries, Government institutions, institutions under the ministries, other national institutions</p>	Asylum seekers, migrants, foreigners, TCNs, and refugees	The aims of the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines (hereinafter the Guidelines) are to establish the key objectives, principles and direction of migration policy. These actions are aimed at ensuring the management of migration flow in line with national needs, in particular to solve the problems of assuring long-term structural and economic requirements and to contribute to the promotion of national development on a social and economic basis	No	None

<sup>231</sup> Still “Lithuania has neither integration strategy nor integration action plan for migrants coming/staying in Lithuania on a state level. On a state level integration measures are provided only to persons who were granted international protection in Lithuania. There are discussions to create a governmental commission which would be responsible for coordinating different institutions providing integration measures. Integration measure for third country nationals are provided by NGOs as well“, EMN (2014): [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/integration/497\\_emn\\_ahq\\_immigrant\\_integration\\_plan\\_15jan2014\\_%28wider\\_dissemination%29.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/integration/497_emn_ahq_immigrant_integration_plan_15jan2014_%28wider_dissemination%29.pdf)

		accountable to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania				
National /regional	2008	<b>"Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines"</b> by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania	Asylum seekers, migrants, foreigners, TCNs, and refugees	Control migration flows and illegal migration	No	None
National /regional	2014	<b>Working group for Asylum and Migration Fund:</b> Ministry of Social Security and Labour	Asylum seekers	Mechanisms implementing asylum seekers' policy in the country	No	None
National /regional	2014	<b>Integration of foreigners:</b> Ministry of Social Security and Labour	Foreigners and TCNs		No	None
National /regional	2014	<b>TCN's integration strategy:</b> Ministry of Social Security and Labour	TCNs		No	None
National	1998  Since 2005	<b>Social Integration Programme:</b> Ministry of Social Security and Labour Refugee Reception Center	TCNs, refugees	Integration of foreigners granted asylum or subsidiary protection	No	None

## Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N/A.



## Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)<sup>232</sup>

	European Integration Fund (EIF) - TOTAL	Own funds	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society	Employment	Educational	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b>	347.585,65	69.517,13		"Migrants in the spotlight: training and capacity building for media representatives and students"						
<b>2011</b>	443.775,65	44.377,56		"Feel it! - Feel the Difference"						
<b>2012</b>	---	---								
<b>2013</b>	638.007,76	127.601,55	„Integration Policies: Who benefits? The							

<sup>232</sup> No specific distribution of funds within referral period of EIF are available, only general information presented by ESFA (2015): [http://www.esf.lt/en/solid\\_funds](http://www.esf.lt/en/solid_funds)

The allocation for EIF in Lithuania for the multiannual programme 2007-2013 was €6.7 million.

The results from the EIF are as follows:

- Supported 80 projects
- Implemented 60 projects totalling €4.05 million
- 20 ongoing projects totalling €1.74 million

\* Additionally, for the 2014-2020 funding period, over €68.35 million has been allocated to Lithuania for the implementation of projects under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF): [http://www.esf.lt/en/Asylum\\_fund](http://www.esf.lt/en/Asylum_fund)

\*\* Also see EIF funds for 2007-2011 Lithuania: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/table\\_n1\\_v\\_200611\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/table_n1_v_200611_en.pdf)

\*\*\* Lithuanian official website of EIF provides only general information on the projects and activities that are not specified in financial manner: <http://www.epf-eif.lt/eif/node/37> (for the period of 2007-2013 there are listed financed projects at: <http://esf.socmin.lt/index.php?-926554457>)

			development and use of indicators in integration debates"							
	585.537,29	117.107,	„Fostering political participation and policy involvement of immigrants in 9 Central and Eastern EU countries"							
<b>2014</b>	---	---								

Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection<sup>233</sup>

	European Refugee Fund (ERF) - TOTAL	Own funds(national/regional)	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society (host society targeted)	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b>	---	---								
<b>2011</b>	771.270,15	N/A								„Pilot Project for Intra-EU Relocation from Malta – EUREMA II“
<b>2012</b>	460.193,89	N/A								„Making Alternatives to Detention in Europe a Reality by Exchanges, Advocacy and Learning (MADE-REAL)“
<b>2013</b>	---	---								

<sup>233</sup> No specific distribution of funds within referral period of ERF are available, only general information presented by ESFA (2015): [http://www.esf.lt/en/solid\\_funds](http://www.esf.lt/en/solid_funds)  
 The Agency has been administrating the **European Refugee Fund (ERF)** under the SOLID since 2009 and will continue to do so until 2015. During the 2008-2013 multiannual programme, Lithuania received around €4.3 million under the ERF.

The results from the ERF are as follows:

- Supported 33 projects
- Implemented 22 projects totalling
- 11 ongoing projects totalling €1.16 million

\* Also see ERF funds for 2008-2011 Lithuania: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/table\\_n1\\_v\\_200611\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/table_n1_v_200611_en.pdf)

<b>2014</b>	---	---								
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## Annex 7: Promising practices

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Social inclusion and cohesion</b>
Title (original language)	„Praktikuojame savo teises!“
Title (EN)	„Exercising our Rights!- Developing new tools in support of Social Cohesion“
Organisation (original language)	Jaunimas mainams ir supratimui
Organisation (EN)	Youth for Exchange and Understanding
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	EC
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.yeu-international.org/en/publications/newsmail/calls/exercising-our-rights-developing-new-tools-in-support-of-social-cohesion-call-for-organizations">http://www.yeu-international.org/en/publications/newsmail/calls/exercising-our-rights-developing-new-tools-in-support-of-social-cohesion-call-for-organizations</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	January-December, 2014
Type of initiative	For the support of social cohesion (international initiative)
Main target group	Minorities (ethnic, racial, LGBT), migrants, people with disabilities
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Both international and national (with the implementation idea on local basis)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Time of crisis doesn't mean just financial consequences, but erosion of ethics and moral values. Worse, it means a raise of xenophobia, nationalism, which are just undercover triggers for hate speech and increased levels of intolerance towards the Others. Instead of witnessing the improvement in the societies as those of equal opportunities and solidarity, the increase of bigotry, even in state policies by decreasing opportunities for minorities and migrants, mostly. Therefore working with young people on different levels – European/national/local – and of different

	backgrounds, examples of good practices might be developed and set.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Based on the project's plan, each pair of youth activists have organized at least 2 workshops and one event in their local community and with vulnerable groups (migrants, TCNs) participating. All the tools/activities/events were inclusive and gathered youth of different backgrounds to work on improvement of their relations, breaking the prejudices and finding common solutions for overcoming social issues.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	Main reason for considering this project (among the others) as being sustainable is because it is oriented to support young people's understanding of social cohesion processes in the creation of a society of equal opportunities, better understanding of different generations of human rights and struggle against discrimination based on personal characteristics.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	As an outcome of this promising practice, all the participants had to implement the new activities and tools in local communities with participation of vulnerable groups.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	As it is stated in the project's description, EFHR often carries out projects which are aimed at various vulnerable social groups, such as national and ethnic minorities etc. Participation in the " <i>Exercising our Rights</i> " project has helped the EFHR workers (in each participant country) to develop new approaches, tools, activities and actions for the future actions.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	N/A
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	N/A (only internal access)



## Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014\*

Number of cases (report the 10 Largest nationality group that submitted a complaint by the end of 2014)	Grounds								
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	other
5		3						2	

\* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals\*

Competent Body (e.g. Equality Body, Administrative court etc.)	Outcome						
	Pending from previous years	Pending – submitted in 2014 <sup>234</sup>	Established discrimination	Shift of the burden of proof applied	Successful mediation – restoring rights/fairness – sanctions applied	Unsuccessful mediation	Not admissible (formal admissibility / withdrawal reasons)
Committee of Ethics of Kaunas' city municipality	1				Decision made to organize seminars on non-discrimination		
Supreme Administrative	1						Legal process cancelled /

<sup>234</sup> The statistical report from the Lithuanian courts (local, regional, and national) is to come in 2015.

Court of Lithuania							rejected due to no evidence of discriminatory actions against non-native speaking children.
Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania	1				To stop violating actions against equal rights		
Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania	1				To stop violating actions against equal rights		
Department of Education, Sports and Cultural activities of Vilnius city municipality. Decision No. A51-124366	1						Legal process rejected due to the lack of evidence of discriminatory origin. Even though it was stated that the emotional climate among kindergarten's staff is not appropriate.

\* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

## Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

<b>Thematic area</b>	Ethnic hatred and violence against Roma persons
<b>Decision date</b>	18/12/2013
<b>Reference details</b>	Vilnius Regional Court
<b>Key facts of the case</b>  (max. 500 chars)	<p>Three defendants were found guilty of criminal activities in two different places in Švenčionėliai town, Švenčioniai region.</p> <p>First, on 30 December 2012 at about 8:30 pm., when in a public place (near a shop) the defendants, acting together with other unidentified persons, violated public order, used swear words against people of Roma ethnicity and incited hatred and violence against Roma people shouting " Beat them!", "You Gypsies won't live here!", "We will kill you!", "Gypsies out!". The defendants also beat a Roma person (b. 1958) using baseball bats and metal rods, causing non-severe health impairment to the victim.</p> <p>Second, on 30 December 2012 at about 9:00 pm., the defendants, acting together with other unidentified persons, violated public order and incited hatred against Roma people on a street, in front of a house, where a family of Roma people live. The defendants shouted "You Gypsies won't live here!", "We will kill you!", "If you don't come out, we will set fire to the house!" etc., thereby creating an intimidating situation and causing anxiety and insecurity to the victims.</p>
<b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b>  (max. 500 chars)	<p>On 1 July 2013, Švenčioniai Region Court issued a decision in a case against three defendants. The defendants were found guilty of incitement of ethnic hatred and violence against Roma persons (Art. No. 170(3)), violation of public order (Art. No.284 (1)) and non-severe health impairment (Art. No. 138 (2/13)). The decision was appealed by the defendants and a victim. On 18 December 2013, Vilnius regional court issued a decision that the appeals must be dismissed, and only a technical mistake of a previous decision must be amended.</p>
<b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	Race/ethnic discrimination, violence against Roma people, and hatred speech.
<b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	One defendant was sentenced to three years and six months of imprisonment and two defendants were sentenced to three years of imprisonment, all sentences were conditionally suspended. One victim was awarded a compensation for non-pecuniary damage of LTL 4500 (EUR 1303) and LTL 1500 (EUR 434) for lawyer's services, that has to be paid jointly by the defendants.
<b>Key quotation in original language and translated</b>	N/A

<b>into English with reference details</b> (max. 500 chars)	
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