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Article



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WAY FOR INTEGRATION OF THE REFUGEES IN BULGARIA

Abstract: Integration is a dynamic, long-term and two-way process of mutual adjustment of asylum seekers and citizens of the host country. The integration of refugees is one of the indicators for the democratization of society, for the development and promotion of human rights and freedoms. As a continuous and multifaceted process, integration requires the efforts of all actors involved: the willingness of refugees to adapt to their host society without having to give up their cultural identity, and the willingness of the host community and public institutions to perceive refugees as equals.

Key words: refugees, integration, integration sectors, stages of integration, Bulgaria.

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Introduction

Today, the world is facing an unprecedented refugee crisis and the integration of refugees is part of the framework for refugee protection adopted at European level and it aims to share responsibility. In the first country in the European Union to which they enter, asylum seekers can obtain refugee status or other protection after applying and receiving a positive decision from the national authorities. Refugees are people fleeing armed conflict or persecution. They are recognized as such in the host country on the basis of well-founded fears of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political views or belonging to a particular social group [3].

The number of refugees who choose to settle in Bulgaria is relatively low and the lack of effective and timely support can have a detrimental effect on those who want to integrate, and the provision of basic support is crucial for their more successful integration. When integration is well managed not only in Europe but also in many parts of the world, host communities benefit in all areas - social, economic and cultural.

Refugees are protected in international law by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees [9] and its Protocol, ratified by a law of the National Assembly of 1992 [12].

The legal framework for integration of foreigners granted asylum or international protection in the Republic of Bulgaria is established in the Asylum and Refugees Act [7] and in the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for concluding, implementing and terminating an agreement on integration of foreigners granted asylum or international protection [10]. The ordinance regulates the rights and obligations of the participants with a view to conducting the integration process, as well as the ways, terms and procedures for their implementation. The ordinance applies to persons with asylum, refugee or humanitarian status on the territory of Bulgaria, persons who have received international protection after relocation from another EU Member State and persons resettled from third countries [4].

Already in the mid-90s of the last century a zone for social contacts and activities was established in the only then registered Registration and Reception Center at the State Agency for Refugees (SAR) at the Council of Ministers for Candidates for International Protection in Ovcha Kupel. Although initially it was only a place to overcome the isolation of women living in the center seeking international protection, it later acquired the status of an Integration Center (Center) with a specific structure, agenda and

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programs. The activities in the center are provided financially and administratively by SAR, which also acquires licenses for vocational training. The center starts conducting daily courses in Bulgarian language, led by specialists in teaching Bulgarian as a foreign language, courses in hairdressing, cosmetics, fashion design and computer work [4, p. 43].

In 2005, Bulgaria adopted a program for the integration of refugees. The initiative involved a small number of people, about 100 a year, and was led by the State Agency for Refugees. In 2013, as a result of the increased flow of asylum seekers, Bulgaria adopted a new integration model, delegating certain responsibilities to various institutions. In August 2016, an Ordinance on the terms and conditions for concluding, implementing and terminating an integration agreement was adopted, which allows the integration of refugees to take place with the participation of local authorities and regional structures of a number of state institutions [10].

Sustainable and targeted support for the integration of refugees is possible and anyone can be the engine of change. Integration is a process that can be thought of as a journey in which we all participate, each of us with our role and responsibilities [2].

In the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for concluding, implementing and terminating the agreement for integration of foreigners with asylum or international protection, important responsibility in connection with the integration process is assigned to the municipalities. Municipalities are those who participate in the integration process and they have the knowledge and experience to support members of the community in order to provide effective assistance to those who need it. The provision of housing, education, language courses, financial assistance, employment, health care are the elements that are leading to a successful integration.

The integration of refugees is carried out through specific measures and services in several priority areas, which provide protection against discrimination, equal treatment, social inclusion and access to opportunities based on the principle of equality: access to education and training in Bulgarian, employment, recognition of qualifications, health care, social assistance, housing and integration into the social, cultural and civic life of society. The goal of the integration policy is to create social, economic, cultural and political preconditions for the integration of the recipients of international protection into the Bulgarian society in accordance with the policies of the European Union for the integration of immigrants [2, p. 7].

The task of the communities is to meet and support the re-socialization of newcomers as equal citizens of our country, in the observance of human rights and the rule of law. It is of particular importance to encourage the participation of beneficiaries in social, public and economic life.

A favorable integration environment includes overcoming cultural differences and building a network for cooperation between a wide range of actors: local governments, state institutions and representatives of refugee communities.

The Ordinance regulates the procedure and conditions for concluding, implementing and terminating the agreement for integration of foreigners granted asylum or international protection in the Republic of Bulgaria; integration indicators; the participation of the central government bodies and the mayors of municipalities in the process of implementation of the integration agreement; the control and coordination of the integration agreement, as well as the responsibility for implementation.

Indicators of the effectiveness of the process of integration of asylum seekers or international protection include access to: social assistance and social services, housing, health, training, employment and education [10].

The process of integration of persons with asylum or international protection in the municipality according to the Ordinance goes through the following stages:

The first stage is *preparatory*. It assesses the needs of the municipality for a new population, as well as the possibilities for providing the foreigner and his family members with the minimum set of public services required by the Ordinance, as well as other services that the municipality can offer. Actions are taken by the mayor of the municipality, the foreigner and the State Agency for Refugees (SAR) before concluding the integration agreement, which include: submission of an application by the mayor to the State Agency for Refugees and also submission of an application by the foreigner also to SAR.

Based on the applications submitted by the mayor of the municipality and the foreigner, the State Agency for Refugees:

- creates a register of the municipalities of the persons who have expressed a desire for integration and keeps a register of the number of persons who have concluded agreements;

- conducts information campaigns in the municipalities for the persons who have been granted asylum or international protection;

- provides information to the mayors of the municipalities on the concluded integration agreements, which contains information on gender, age, marital status, country of origin, level of education, professional experience and qualification, skills they possess, as well as family members, availability of accompanying persons with special needs, for whom integration measures as well as other important information should also be identified.

After the foreigners declare their wish to conclude an integration agreement, the host municipality prepares an individual integration plan

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for the foreigner and sends it to the State Agency for Refugees together with the integration agreement.

The second stage includes the conclusion, *content and implementation of the integration agreement*. Upon the arrival of the foreigner in the host municipality, the mayor or an official authorized by him shall conclude an integration agreement with him. The integration agreement and the individual integration plan give rise to interrelated rights and obligations of the mayor of the municipality and the foreigner. Within the limits of their powers, the bodies of the executive power are obliged to render assistance to the mayor of the municipality and to the foreigner in the implementation of the agreement.

The integration agreement shall include the rights and obligations of the foreigner, as well as the rights and obligations of the mayor of the municipality. The integration agreement is concluded in writing for a period of 1 year, with the possibility of extension at the suggestion of the mayor of the municipality with the consent of the foreigner.

In cases where the foreigner is accompanied by members of his family who are dependent on him, a general integration agreement is concluded, and separate integration plans are prepared for each adult member of the family.

The integration agreement contains the following measures:

- providing housing for the persons granted protection and their families;
- enrollment in kindergarten and state or municipal school of children subject to compulsory pre-school and school preparation;
- conducting training in Bulgarian language;
- health insurance and services;
- vocational guidance and inclusion in adult education;
- inclusion in programs and measures for employment and training;
- information on advertised vacancies [2].

The obligations of the mayor of the municipality in connection with the implementation of the integration agreement are the following:

- reception and housing of the foreigner and his / her family members;
- providing material or financial assistance to meet the basic household needs of the foreigner and his / her family members according to the individual integration plan;
- rendering assistance to the foreigner and the members of his family for: entry in the population register; submission of an application for issuance of Bulgarian personal documents; choice of personal physician; registration with the Labor Office Directorate; if necessary, referral to the Social Assistance Directorate; access to other administrative services;

– providing and controlling the compulsory pre-school preparation of children and the compulsory school education of students up to 16 years of age;

– payment of health insurance for each person for whom an integration agreement has been concluded, for the period before starting work, but not later than the term of the agreement;

– organizing training in Bulgarian language in accordance with the integration agreement and the individual integration plan of the foreigner;

– provision of monthly allowance for children enrolled in a preparatory group for compulsory pre-school preparation, in the amount determined for Bulgarian children in the State Budget Act for the respective year;

– monitoring the implementation of the integration agreement;

– reporting on the implementation of the activities set out in the integration agreement;

– and individualized in the signed integration agreement and in the prepared individual integration plan [10].

In connection with the implementation of the integration agreement, the alien undertakes:

– to fulfill its obligations envisaged to achieve the goals set in the individual integration plan;

– to notify the municipality of the occurrence of circumstances that require a change in the individual integration plan;

– to ensure the attendance of a municipal or state kindergarten, respectively a school, by the minor members of his / her family;

– to use the home provided to him with the care of a good landlord;

– to accept the proposed appropriate work and / or inclusion in programs and measures for employment and training of adults, as well as in programs and projects with integration focus.

In case of change of his address registration at the current address, the foreigner has the right once on his own initiative to conclude a new agreement with another municipality for a period not exceeding the remaining time for implementation of the first agreement.

With regard to the implementation of the agreement, the Ordinance allows for the establishment of partnerships between municipalities, non-governmental organizations for the implementation of the integration agreement [10].

The integration agreement is terminated:

– in case of death of the foreigner;

– by mutual agreement between the foreigner and the municipality;

– in case of a convicted foreigner with an effective sentence imposing a sentence of imprisonment;

– in case of revoked or terminated international protection;

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–in case of culpable non-fulfillment of the obligations under the agreement by the foreigner or the municipality;

In case of guilty conduct on the part of the foreigner, the mayor of the municipality shall unilaterally terminate the agreement in the following cases:

– non-fulfillment of the obligations under the agreement and the measures set in the individual integration plan;

– refusal of proposed appropriate work and / or inclusion in programs and measures of employment and training of adults;

– systematic violation of public order.

The sources of financing of the measures and activities for integration according to the Ordinance are: national financing; European funds, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, operational programs under the European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, etc. [2].

At the end of 2020, after the European Commission presented the new draft Asylum and Migration Pact, the new EU Action Plan for the Integration and Inclusion of Third-Country Nationals (2021-2027) was presented. The Action Plan proposes concrete actions and guidelines for priority areas of integration and outlines funding designed to ensure the inclusion of all third-country nationals, incl. and refugees. Compared to the previous plan, the current one emphasizes the role of local authorities in the integration of refugees in addition to measures at the national level. The Action Plan as a whole proposes a number of measures to support and stimulate the integration of both national and regional and local authorities.

The EU Action Plan for the Integration and Inclusion of Third-Country Nationals focuses on: Gender mainstreaming and women's inclusion; close cooperation with regional and local authorities; long-term integration, through funding; involving everyone, including through targeted support.

The EU's main actions for integration and inclusion include: access to adequate and affordable housing financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Asylum and Migration Fund, and the exchange of experience at local and regional level to combat discrimination in the housing market; inclusive education and training from an early age, with a focus on the recognition of qualifications and the continuation of language learning; improving employment opportunities, assessing the contribution of migrant communities by recognizing their skills; promoting access to health services, with the Plan seeking to ensure that people are informed of their rights and take into account the challenges facing third-country nationals. The Plan provides support for the exchange of best practices between Member States [11].

The new Pact on Migration and Asylum covers various elements necessary for a comprehensive European approach to migration. Some Member States still face the challenge of managing the external borders, others have to deal with mass arrivals by land or sea or overcrowded reception centers, while others face a huge number of unauthorized refugee movements. The creation of the new Pact is a result of the need to create a new, stable European framework to regulate the actions of member states in situations of crisis and pressure. This European legal framework will provide security, clarity and decent conditions for men, women and children arriving in the EU, while reassuring Europeans that migration is managed in a humane and effective way.

The new Pact integrates migration, asylum, integration and border management policies by introducing faster and smoother migration processes and stronger management of migration and border policies with the help of modern information systems. The aim is to reduce illegal and dangerous routes by promoting safe legal routes for those in need of international protection.

The National Refugee Integration Program is provided financially through the SAR budget and includes:

– a package of measures for the integration of newly recognized refugees;

– elaboration of a directory with information on the rights and obligations of refugees in Bulgaria, the powers and functional competence of state institutions and non-governmental organizations working with refugees;

– provision of housing services for refugees - information, assistance with administrative formalities, address registration, legal assistance and consultations;

– inclusion of refugees in employment and craft training programs at the labor offices and the National Chamber of Crafts, as well as their training in the development and implementation of small business projects;

– normative regulation of the access of adult refugees without education to the state educational system;

– involvement of social mediators in the activities for social assistance to refugees;

– inclusion of refugees in national programs for health prevention and prevention of diseases;

– inclusion of refugees with special needs in various forms of psychosocial work, medical care, social patronage and cultural activities, etc.

Those wishing to join the National Refugee Integration Program (NRIP) submit an application within a certain period of time after receiving protection - refugee status or humanitarian status. A social worker from SAR conducts an interview with them, on the basis of which an individual integration plan is prepared. The individual integration plan

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includes specific measures for the integration of the person and his family and deadlines for their implementation. The applications and plans are reviewed by an Integration Commission appointed by the Chairman of SAR, which in addition to employees of the agency includes representatives of NGOs, UNHCR and other institutions involved in the integration of protection recipients in the Republic of Bulgaria.

After a positive decision of the Integration Commission for inclusion of a person or family in the program, an Integration Agreement is concluded between him and the Chairman of SAR, which sets out the rights and obligations of both parties.

The process of integration of refugees includes sectors for social and economic integration. The two sectors of integration are interrelated and include measures and access to rights similar to those of Bulgarian citizens.

The sectors for integration are [8]:

Housing - persons with refugee and humanitarian status included in the National Program for Integration of Refugees (NPIR), find suitable housing themselves or use the services of intermediaries from NGOs (BRC), which assist in finding housing.

Through the mediation of the mediators, a contract is concluded with the landlord in accordance with the Law on Obligations and Contracts, a copy of which remains in the personal file of the refugee, and the amount of the rent is determined. To rent a property it is necessary for the persons to have valid Bulgarian or international identity documents.

After renting the apartment, the person who received refugee or humanitarian status (tenant) must make an address registration in the municipality in the presence of the homeowner, present personal documents, lease agreement, notary deed and consent of the property owner. When people have their own funds, they can rent a house with a higher rent, but the difference is not paid from the program budget.

Persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status may also be accommodated in municipal housing, which is done on the basis of ordinances that determine the conditions for establishing the housing needs of citizens of municipal housing in each municipality [8].

Social assistance - in connection with integration, persons with refugee or humanitarian status have the right to receive assistance under the Social Assistance Act. There are two main forms of social assistance - granting social benefits and providing social services. Social benefits are funds in cash and / or in kind that supplement or replace own income to basic living needs or meet incidental needs of assisted persons and families [6].

According to the Social Assistance Act, social benefits are monthly, targeted and one-time, and persons who have received refugee or humanitarian

status are entitled to monthly benefits under Art. 9, 10 and 11 of the Regulations for implementation of the Social Assistance Act, which is granted under the terms and conditions for Bulgarian citizens. Entitled to monthly benefits are persons or families whose income for the previous month is lower than the differentiated minimum income, as an important condition that persons are registered in the directorates "Labor Office" within 3 months of service of the decision to grant of status - refugee or humanitarian.

Persons who have not been able to register within this period have the right to submit an application for assistance at the current address to the Social Assistance Directorate 6 months after their registration with the Labor Office [8].

Persons who have received the status of working age have the right to receive monthly social assistance after performing community service 14 days for 4 hours a day. In addition, they are entitled to a monthly targeted assistance for the payment of rent for municipal housing under the terms and conditions for Bulgarian citizens set out in the Regulations for the implementation of the law on social assistance.

In addition to these benefits, persons granted refugee or humanitarian status are entitled to: heating aid; one-time assistance to meet incidental health, educational, communal and other vital needs; one-time assistance for issuing an ID card; the right to free travel by rail in the country; support under the Food Operational Program; right to targeted funds for diagnosis and treatment in medical institutions for hospital care; benefits for people with disabilities; right to a social pension; old-age social pension; social disability pension.

In addition to social benefits, persons who have been granted refugee or humanitarian status may also be provided with social services. The use of social services is carried out according to the terms and conditions of the the Regulations for the implementation of the law on social assistance. After submitting the necessary documents, a report is prepared to assess the needs of the person for social services. Persons with granted refugee or humanitarian status have the right to accommodation in specialized institutions and in residential services and admission to social services in the community under the terms and conditions of Bulgarian citizens [8].

Healthcare - according to art. 4 of Ordinance № 25 of 04 November 1999 on the provision of emergency medical care, persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria receive emergency medical care free of charge and regardless of the availability of health insurance.

Emergency medical care includes all medical activities aimed at recovering from acute life-threatening disorders and maintaining the body's

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functions, and the costs of providing emergency medical care are borne by the state.

In Art. 33, para. 1, item 4 of the Health Insurance Act it is entered that the health insurance is obligatory for the persons with granted refugee status or humanitarian status. Persons who are in the process of being granted a status are issued an identity card with a personal number of a foreigner (PNF), and those with a status are issued an identity card with a unique civil number (UCN).

From the date of opening the procedure for granting refugee status or humanitarian status, the obligation for health insurance arises and the payment of health insurance is borne by the State Agency for Refugees with funds from the State budget.

The Health Insurance Act stipulates the terms and conditions for the health insurance of persons granted refugee or humanitarian status.

In addition to health insurance, persons with granted status have the right to: access to a general practitioner by paying a user fee for a visit; access to a specialist; access to medicines; access to a dentist; access to laboratory tests; access to hospital care; right to targeted funds for diagnosis and treatment in medical institutions for hospital care; certification of persons for permanent incapacity for work and for type and degree of disability; AIDS research, as well as are a key target group / beneficiary under the National Program for Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis in the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2021-2025.

Education is one of the sectors for the integration of persons granted refugee or humanitarian status. Compulsory pre-school education is carried out in kindergartens and schools, and the enrollment of minors granted status in Bulgaria is carried out under the terms and conditions of Bulgarian citizens, regulated by the Law on Pre-school and School Education and Ordinance No. 5 on pre-school education. The children reach the kindergarten after applying and ranking for a place. In some municipalities there are developed electronic systems through which you can apply for ranking in kindergartens [8].

Persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status have the right to access school education under the Pre-school and School Education and education in state and municipal schools in the Republic of Bulgaria is free.

Students who have received or are seeking international protection admitted to state or municipal schools are entitled to additional free Bulgarian language modules. According to the Ordinance on the acquisition of the Bulgarian literary language, they are provided with additional training in Bulgarian as a foreign language for children and students who have received or are seeking international protection.

The Bulgarian language training is conducted in the Integration Center of the State Agency for

Refugees by specialists in teaching Bulgarian to foreigners. The Ministry of Education and Science does not have approved textbooks and textbooks developed by Caritas - Bulgaria for A1 and A2 levels in the European Language Framework are used for the needs of asylum seekers.

Access to the education system for those who have reached refugee or humanitarian status who have reached the age of 16 is free, and they can continue their education in evening schools or classes with evening education and independent education.

Persons with granted status have the right to access higher education according to the Higher Education Act and the Ordinance on the state requirements for admission of students to higher education institutions in the Republic of Bulgaria. The education of foreigners with granted refugee or humanitarian status can continue in universities, colleges and specialized universities in Bulgaria.

According to Alinder-Ismailova, "the successful implementation of the integration of different groups in the education system requires the inclusion in the training of all teachers of topics with this type of content, which should be implemented by universities - a task that has not yet been satisfactorily solved." [1, p. 99].

After the recognition of the professional or educational qualification, the persons who have received the status have the right to acquire the qualification through continuing education.

The Integration Center of the State Agency for Refugees conducts courses in Professional Qualification and Retraining in several professions, and the participants are paid a daily stipend in accordance with the Employment Promotion Plan for the respective year. After passing the exam, the participants receive a certificate for mastering a part of the profession. For more successful labor integration, refugees who have undergone training courses under the Program with the assistance of social experts from SAR or mediators from non-governmental organizations are registered as active job seekers in the Labor Office Directorate. The main goal in ensuring the employment of refugees is to gain access to the labor market, as well as to stay there permanently. The highest percentage of employment of refugees is registered in the field of catering, car repair, construction and utilities.

The Integration Commission monitors and controls the Integration Program, and the Commission proposes to the SAR Chairman to terminate the contracts with the persons who do not comply with the requirements in the integration contract in 2014.

In 2016, the implementation of the Pilot Integration Program for 40 people who received international protection in Bulgaria, funded by UNHCR and implemented by the Bulgarian Red Cross, began in April.

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The following activities are set in the project: Bulgarian language courses level A1 and A2, vocational training, translation and legalization of documents, providing additional Bulgarian language lessons for children. The persons are provided with study aids, a card for public transport, as well as coverage of the costs for health insurance.

The organization, implementation and monitoring of the integration measures is the responsibility of a social worker responsible for their social and cultural adaptation and professional realization [5].

Over the years, working with *social mediators* has been a good practice in the field of integration. They play an important role in the cultural orientation and integration of foreigners who have arrived in Bulgaria, as they are valuable advisers in the first integration steps of those seeking and receiving protection.

The activity of social mediators is related to: acquainting asylum seekers with their rights and obligations; assistance in their daily activities - getting acquainted with the order in the places of accommodation, hygiene in the places of accommodation and personal hygiene, use of public transport, visiting shops, etc.; assistance to persons in need of medical care related to contact with medical staff, administrative services, care for pregnant women, mothers and children, etc.; mediation with institutions in issuing documents; assistance in enrolling children in kindergarten and school.

Social mediation activities are funded by programs and projects for certain periods of time. This affects the sustainability of the achieved results and the impossibility to keep the trained experts for a longer time in the field of the proposed integration measure.

Employment - persons with granted status have equal rights in terms of employment with those of Bulgarian citizens. Persons who are in the process of granting international protection after submitting the application for protection have the right to work for three months after submitting the application for protection. Persons with granted status have the right to register in the TD of the Labor Office under the Employment Promotion Act. In order to facilitate access to the labor market for persons who have been granted refugee or humanitarian status, their professional knowledge, skills and competences shall be validated in accordance with Ordinance № 2 of 13 November 2014. In the Employment Promotion Act, persons with status have the right to equal access to participation in suitable for them, employment and training programs, which are implemented by the Employment Agency. They can also join the Refugee Employment and Training Program, which is implemented by the Employment Agency. Persons with refugee and humanitarian status are entitled to an old-age social pension and a social invalidity pension.

Identity documents - persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status shall be entered in the civil status registers, according to Art. 3 (2) of the Civil Registration Act. They are issued a single civil number and an electronic personal registration card, based on a set of documents under the Civil Registration Act.

Persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status have the right to both address registration, according to Art. 92, para. 2 of the Civil Registration Act, as well as the issuance of personal identity documents (Art. 14 and Art. 59 of the Bulgarian Personal Documents Act). The validity of the personal documents of the recipients of protection are: up to 5 years, for a person with refugee status and up to 3 years for persons with humanitarian status. In addition to personal identity documents, persons who have been granted refugee or humanitarian status are entitled to obtain a driving license.

Another document that can be issued is the Birth Certificate of the parents of the persons who have received the status (refugee or humanitarian); Civil marriage certificate and travel documents. The term of the certificates for travel abroad is with the term of validity of the refugee card or the card of a foreigner with humanitarian status [8].

Family reunification - In the Law on Asylum and Refugees: "An alien with granted international protection has the right to request to reunite with his family on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria." [7].

Bulgarian citizenship - persons who have received refugee or humanitarian status may acquire Bulgarian citizenship under the terms and conditions of the Bulgarian Citizenship Act. Persons who received refugee or asylum status not less than three years before the date of the application for naturalization may acquire Bulgarian citizenship, and those with humanitarian status not less than five years before the date of application for naturalization.

Conclusion

Integration is a process that involves creating a favorable environment for refugees to be actively involved in the economic, social and political spheres. Successful integration implies access to the labor market, education, vocational training, ensuring a safe and non-discriminatory urban environment and ensuring that migrant children have access to education. The integration approach of the European Union countries should include key elements such as support for learning a local language, information and advisory services, legal advice and guidance, as well as administrative support in issuing the necessary documents, permits and providing housing.

Social work with refugees and, above all, the emotional support of social workers and educators support the process of socialization and integration of

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ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

these people in the host society, while preserving their cultural identity.

Prerequisite for ensuring successful integration practices are the development of communication channels to promote the contribution of refugees to

society, the promotion of positive examples and models for good integration through broad public information, together with cooperation between city authorities, NGOs and various institutions.

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