

Basic information	
2004/2267(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure Immigrant communities' integration in Europe through multilingual schools and education Subject 4.40.03 Primary and secondary school, European Schools, early childhood 7.10.08 Migration policy	Procedure completed

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	CULT Culture and Education	PORTAS Miguel (GUE/NGL)	18/01/2005

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
13/01/2005	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
12/07/2005	Vote in committee		Summary
19/07/2005	Committee report tabled for plenary		
07/09/2005	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0243/2005	
12/10/2005	Debate in Parliament		
13/10/2005	Decision by Parliament	T6-0385/2005	Summary
13/10/2005	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/10/2005	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2004/2267(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CULT/6/25447

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0243/2005	07/09/2005	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T6-0385/2005 OJ C 233 28.09.2006, p. 0020-0121 E	13/10/2005	Summary

Immigrant communities' integration in Europe through multilingual schools and education

2004/2267(INI) - 13/10/2005 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted the resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Miguel **PORTAS** (GUE/NGL, PT) on integrating immigrants in Europe through schools and multilingual education. (Please see the summary of 12/07/2005.)

Rights of children in the school system and duties of the Member States: Parliament believed that the school-age children of immigrants had a right to State education, irrespective of the legal status of their families, and that this right extended to learning the language of their host country, without prejudice to their right to learn their mother tongue. Furthermore, even when the children and/or descendants of immigrants (second and third generations) are proficient in the language of their host country, they should be given the opportunity to familiarise themselves with their mother tongue and the culture of their country of origin, without public funding being ruled out for that purpose. Parliament maintained, however, that the integration of immigrants at school must not adversely affect the development of the language of the education system, especially if that language is itself a minority language.

Role of the EU in promoting good practice: Parliament called on the Commission to increase its support for the specific training of teachers, particularly those who come from immigrants' countries of origin, interested in the development of various methods of promoting integration through multilingualism (e.g. CLIL or multilingual or mother-tongue literacy) and, under the Leonardo da Vinci, Youth and Socrates programmes (Comenius and Grundtvig projects), in widening the range of target languages to cover immigrants' mother tongues. Support should be channelled into educational projects which, over and above curriculum requirements, teach the language and culture of the host country to immigrants who are not of school age, and towards bridge-building projects to foster dialogue between the culture and history of the host region and the culture and history of immigrant communities. Consideration should be given especially to projects including persons with parental control, and mothers in particular. One way of translating the above policy into reality would be for the EU to provide support for the setting-up of a European network of schools employing different methods to promote integration through multilingualism.