Integration in Germany

Support
Networking
Dialogue

www.integration-in-deutschland.de
Integration policy and the promotion of intercultural dialogue are among the key domestic policy issues of the German EU-presidency, and for good reason; after all, the integration of immigrants is one of the biggest challenges facing the European Union member states in the years ahead. Living together peacefully and tolerantly in Europe is only possible in the long-term if immigrants feel that they are part of society and are not viewed as foreigners.

The situation of immigrants varies greatly in the individual member states in terms of origins, education and language skills. The strategies through which a harmonious co-existence is to be achieved also vary. However, they all have the same aim: to enable immigrants to participate in society and to create equal opportunities. In return, immigrants are expected to comply with the relevant laws and social order and to identify with the values and the culture of the receiving country.

An intensive exchange of experiences is needed between the member states in order to develop national integration policies further. This brochure presents the integration work carried out by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and thus contributes towards a fruitful discussion of effective tools to successfully support integration. The Federal Office has been assigned essential concept and management tasks in the area of integration support, through which it has become a centre of excellence for integration. This not only pools together numerous programmes relating to language and social integration, it has also broken new ground in terms of strategic integration work and initiated innovative projects. The aim is to develop systematic and comprehensive integration support to cater for the demands of a changing, diverse and complex society.

Dr. Albert Schmid
President of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support measures for immigrants</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration courses</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures in addition to an integration course</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial advisory services for immigrants</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding of projects</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In dialogue with key players and immigrants</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The nationwide integration programme</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional offices</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and service</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration research</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Federal Government places great importance on the integration of immigrants and fulfils its responsibility with a wide range of government integration activities. The legal basis for these state activities is the Immigration Act, which has been in force since 1 January 2005. With this law, the Federal Republic of Germany has taken the first steps towards a systematic integration policy and has created a uniform basis to support the integration of newly-arrived immigrants throughout Germany for the first time in the history of the Federal Republic.

The Federal Government’s integration policy follows the principle of “supporting and demanding” and a “resource-based approach”. This means that integration is regarded as a reciprocal process, which requires effort from both parties. Whilst the receiving society provides immigrants with integration support, particularly in the areas of language support and advisory services, immigrants are called upon to actively learn the German language and to comply with the laws and social order of the receiving country. The term “resource-based approach” refers to the approach of implementing support measures in line with immigrants’ specific skills and abilities.

This brochure provides an overview of the main areas of the wide-ranging integration work carried out by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, an agency managed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The integration courses are the key element of this work and are accompanied by a range of other measures: initial advisory services for immigrants and the funding of integration projects. The brochure also presents the nationwide integration programme, which will be used to create a strategic integration support concept in Germany. It also looks at the work of the Federal Office’s regional co-ordinators, who network and co-ordinate the local key players in integration support and their measures. These and other tasks, such as obtaining and exchanging information and integration research, all fall under the umbrella of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as the central integration authority in Germany. The Federal Office is also the headquarters of the German Islam Conference (DIK), which aims to improve the integration of the Muslim population in Germany.
Integration courses

Integration courses are at the heart of the integration services and are legally defined in the Immigration Act. The integration course aims to support integration in terms of social citizenship and equal opportunities. Language skills are the key to and thus the essential prerequisite for successful integration. Language is the only way to make communication and mutual understanding possible. It opens the door to the way in which a culture thinks and feels. However, knowledge of social, cultural and economic life is also essential in order to be able to find your bearings in your new surroundings.

The integration course thus comprises a language course with 600 teaching units (TU) and an orientation course consisting of 30 TUs. The language course consists of a basic and a follow-on course. Its modular structure (organised in stages of 100 TUs) enables immigrants to begin the course in line with their current level of knowledge. The aim is to achieve language skills corresponding to level B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. This level marks the first stage of independent language use, which means that the person in question can express his- or herself simply and coherently on familiar topics and subjects of personal interest. Language skills are taught using topics relevant for everyday life, such as accommodation, children and family, work and professional life.

The orientation course, comprising 30 TUs, includes the modules “Politics in a democracy”, “history and responsibility” and “people and society”. The course aims to provide knowledge of topics such as rights and obligations, democracy, government structure, the history of the Federal Republic of Germany, regulations, time, religious and cultural/ regional diversity, view of mankind and coexistence in Germany. The factual knowledge imparted should enable those attending the course to develop a positive view of the German state, encourage them to identify with their new home and facilitate social participation.

A final test takes place at the end of the integration course, which comprises a language test during which the Zertifikat Deutsch can be obtained and a test relating to the orientation course. Successful attendance the course has its advantages for immigrants. Firstly, it opens up the opportunity to obtain an unlimited settlement permit. Secondly, it can shorten the length of stay required before they are eligible for naturalisation from eight to seven years.

The courses primarily support the integration of newly-arrived immigrants. Regardless of whether
they are foreigners or ethnic German repatriates, anyone who intends to stay in Germany permanently is entitled to attend an integration course. Attendance is compulsory for newly-arrived immigrants without any language skills. However, the Immigration Act also offers all those who have already been living in Germany for years and have previously failed to learn the German language the chance to do so. On request, they can register for an integration course if places are available. The Federal Government bears a large proportion of the costs, which amounted to around 137 million euros in 2006 alone. Course attendees also pay for some of these costs, with the exception of ethnic German repatriates.

Two years after the Immigration Act came into force, there are indications that the measures to integrate immigrants are working and producing successful results. Nearly 249,000 people have now attended one of approx. 17,000 integration courses run by almost 2,000 course providers in Germany. More than 359,000 people have had the opportunity to attend an integration course.

Two key trends can be observed in the development of the integration courses. Firstly, in particular foreigners who have been living in Germany for many years have expressed great interest in the courses. They account for 58.6 percent of those attending the courses. Secondly, the integration courses are reaching the key target group, women. Female attendance of the integration courses was 63.3 percent during the past two years. Women, particularly mothers, are such an important target group because they can play a considerable role in their children’s integration process.

However, many women cannot attend a general integration course for religious or cultural reasons. This has been taken into account and special courses have been developed that cater for the specific needs of women. Special courses are also available for the target group of young immigrants who are no longer of compulsory school age, which prepare them for their professional lives, as well as for illiterate people.

To obtain an objective evaluation of the integration courses, the Federal Ministry of the Interior commissioned a major consulting company to evaluate the courses in January 2006. The main findings of the final report, published at the end of the year, were that the integration course system has established and proven itself and provides systematic, high quality support for all immigrants. The introduction of the new system at short notice and the complexity of the tasks have resulted in a few procedures that are not yet running in the most optimal way. Overall, however, responsibilities have been successfully organized and a well-structured support environment has successfully been created. The various ways in which the integration courses could be improved are currently being carefully considered both in legislative and practical terms. The changes are scheduled to take effect from mid-2007 or at the start of 2008.
In order to link activities and create systematic integration support, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees worked together with experts in the field to develop a general concept for organising the integration course environment in 2005. In keeping with the Federal Office’s holistic approach to integration, the general concept aims to sensibly interlink the integration course with other support activities in line with demand. As access to the labour market is one of the main prerequisites for successful integration in addition to mastering the language, the additional measures focus on language support and integration into the workforce and training.

In structural terms, the general concept distinguishes between measures prior to, in conjunction with and in addition to the integration course. In which of the three areas a measure is placed essentially depends on its aims and its target group. For example, Federal Government-funded “courses for women” are prior to integration courses. Following their redesign in 2005, the courses for women are now also responsible for helping female immigrants to overcome their fears about attending integration courses and to take advantage of advisory services.

Other measures are also implemented in parallel to the integration course and continue after the Zertifikat Deutsch has been obtained. There is a great variety of measures directly linked to the integration course: For example, the integration course is linked with a measure to obtain the lower secondary school-leaving certificate at various locations in Bavaria. The relevant school subjects are taught in conjunction with language lessons. Directly after completing the integration course, immigrants undergo professional and social skills training. Finally, this 22-month dual track measure also includes a three-week internship at a company.

Another example is the communication training offered after the integration course at several locations in North Rhine-Westphalia, which is financed by local adult education centres and the attendees. The communication training aims to promote the use of the German skills acquired during the integration course and to build on language knowledge. There are also measures comprising employment preparation and training modules in addition to the integration course, which are offered in co-operation with the local employment agencies.

The additional measures for ethnic German repatriates have a special position in accordance with Section 9 Paragraph 4 of the Federal Expellees Act. As part of this measure, which consists of one hundred teaching units, ethnic German repatriates deal with issues relating to their specific identity and overcoming day-to-day problems. The underlying concept focuses on the significance of taking responsibility for oneself and using one’s own initiative in...
order for the integration process to be successful. The measure also includes techniques for successful applications in the German labour market.

These are just a few of many combined projects that have been initiated since mid 2005. In the future, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees will also initiate further measures in addition to an integration course with the help of its 140 regional co-ordinators. The Federal Office’s 23 regional offices will bring together the various key players at local government level (integration course providers, advisory services, social assistance providers in accordance with Social Code II/III, measure providers, foreigners offices, immigrant organisations etc.), support the building of network structures where these are not yet available and will gradually expand the range of measures in addition to an integration course and combined projects to cater for demands of specific target groups.

The Federal Office plans to launch an employment-related language support range, financed by the European Social Fund (ESF), as a measure in addition to an integration course in 2007. This programme will target immigrants who are receiving unemployment benefits. The ESF courses aim to reduce the language obstacles that make it difficult for unemployed immigrants to access the labour market or to take part in further training. The measure consists of a language course, a practical element, an internship and assessment with a duration of up to 730 hours depending on the individual measure.
Initial advisory services for immigrants

Initial advisory services for immigrants are another pillar of the Federal Government’s integration policy. The initial advisory services initiate, manage, and support the integration process of adult immigrants promptly and on a targeted basis. Full-time immigrant advisors investigate each immigrant’s need for support using professional case management, work together with them to develop realistic support plans and actively involve them in implementing the agreed integration measures within a defined time scale. Initial advisory services for immigrants thus make a key contribution towards enabling immigrants to be independent in their new living environment. By taking a systematic, demand-based approach, initial advisory services for immigrants increase the effectiveness of the integration system. This applies to the government-funded integration course in particular, which is adapted in line with the immigrant’s need for language support and integrated into their support plan.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior provides funds of around 26.5 million euros for initial advisory services for immigrants in 2007. This will ensure that a basic range of advisory services is available for immigrants, which can then be supplemented by additional services provided by the Federal States and local governments.

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is responsible for providing these initial advisory services for immigrants. Its tasks include developing conceptual frameworks and actively supporting their implementation. It focuses on guaranteeing uniform quality standards and monitoring project success.

The Federal Office has entrusted the leading social welfare organisations (Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Deutscher Caritasverband, Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche Deutschland, the German Red Cross, Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland) and the Bund der Vertriebenen with carrying out the advisory activities. The Federal Office works closely with these initial advisory service providers in implementing the conceptual guidelines.

Continuous, binding co-operation between all government and non-government organisations and institutions in the relevant regions ensures that immigrants can access the Federal Government-funded advisory services. A number of different, practical co-operation models have already been developed. Initial advisory support services for immigrants acts as a partner and is actively involved in the various local government networks. Expanding and stabilising networks is a key component of successful integration work.
Community focused projects for the social integration of ethnic German repatriates and foreigners are an important supplement to the integration courses and initial advisory services for immigrants. Projects promoted by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees take action where immigrants live and where they come into contact with the local population on a daily basis: in the facilities and organisations provided by towns and local governments.

Projects that are primarily supported are those that serve to improve social cohesion on the local level. This is based on the evidence that successful integration support must be provided where integration processes take place, namely in the direct vicinity of local residents and immigrants. Projects are supported by means of start-up funding, i.e. the Federal Government aims to support projects during their start-up stage, which is usually difficult. Funding is generally limited to a period of three years.

Project funding focuses on innovative, community and resource-based integration measures that draw on immigrants’ talents, skills and qualifications, thus supporting capacity-building increasing their self-esteem and confidence in their own abilities and fostering their social acceptance. The Federal Office welcomes projects run by immigrant organisations.

Funding of projects

The concept on which project promotion and funding is based comprises measures that have the following goals:

- Building contact between local residents and immigrants and increasing mutual acceptance.
- Creating networks and introducing them at local organisations and facilities
- Promoting intercultural skills
- Diffusing social conflicts
- Preventing alcohol abuse, drug abuse and crime
- Increasing civic involvement and self-help support
- Developing integration work further through model projects

Working together with numerous associations, organisations, foundations, initiatives and authorities at federal, state and local government level, around 500 community projects and measures will be supported throughout Germany in 2007. Funds of 21.68 million euros will be provided for this by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (14.18 million euros) and the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (7.5 million euros). One of the main areas of focus of the Federal Office’s project promotion for the future is activating, supporting and increasing the civic involvement of both immigrants and local residents. 16 model civic involvement projects carried
out by welfare organisations are currently being supported. To gain information on the development and testing of methods and concepts in integration work and to enable local governments, associations, etc. to use these findings, the model projects are supported by the “Bürger für Bürger” foundation and recommended courses of action are developed. Other main areas of support in 2007 include the topics of violence and addiction prevention, intercultural skills, the transition from school to employment and strengthening parenting skills.

Sport can also set the course for successful social integration of immigrants, for it creates a mutual sense of trust and can help to build bridges between cultures. Children and young people in particular find many ways of spending their free time and opportunities to get help with personal issues in organised sport. The Federal Office thus supports the programme “Integration through sport” run by the German Olympic Sport Federation (DOSB) by providing funds of over 5 million euros every year. The DOSB and the Federal Office are working together to increase the effectiveness and success of this programme. This includes strategies to strengthen the involvement of girls and women with an immigrant background in sports and clubs.
The nationwide integration programme

The integration environment in Germany has developed over the decades. Dedicated and skilled providers in the public and private sector offer a range of integration services. This diversity plays an important role in catering for a wide range of needs. However, this is frequently associated with split responsibilities and unused synergy potential. Many key players in integration support, particularly the Independent Immigration Commission, have increasingly highlighted these shortcomings in recent years and have called for comprehensive integration support within a national integration policy concept.

Legislators responded to the demand for active involvement in integration with the nationwide integration programme, defined in Section 45 of the German Residence Act. This aims to:

(a) Identify the integration services currently provided at federal, state and local government level and by private parties

(b) Make recommendations regarding how to develop these further.

As an integration policy management and coordination tool, the nationwide integration programme will create the framework for effective and long-term needs-oriented integration support, define responsibilities and competencies. For the first time, Germany is working towards a comprehensive, strategic immigration support concept that involves the key players. The Federal Ministry of the Interior delegated this task to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.

The nationwide integration programme is an ongoing, dynamic, open and targeted quality development process for integration support, which takes a practical approach to addressing the core fields of integration and can respond to current issues and topics flexibly. It focuses on the areas of

In dialogue with key players and immigrants
All fields of action are taken into account on an ongoing basis. However, particular focus is set on one or two areas every year. Cross-sectional topics such as evaluation, networking, developing intercultural skills and supporting civic involvement as well as social advisory services are also broached.

**Further development of integration support**

It is important to structure and systematise integration activities provided by all the key players at federal, state and local government level and in the private sector in order to achieve sustainable and effective integration support. The Federal Government wishes to initiate and facilitate this process in the context of the integration programme. Taking into account departmental and federal responsibilities, the nationwide integration programme strives to bring together the integration services at federal, state and local government level and in the private sector, to use synergies by improving the co-ordination of these services and the key players involved, to contribute to organising the services based on demand and to develop measures to fill any gaps that might exist.

Practical and problem-solving strategies are to be developed and implemented to further develop integration support in each field of action. First of all, the activities carried out at federal, state and local government level and in the private sector are taken account of in each field of action. Representatives for the key players will then come together in working groups to advise on the need for action and potential for improvement and to develop practical recommendations and implementation strategies.

The integration programme depends on key players’ support. In accordance with Section 45 of the German Residence Act, the Federal States, the local governments, the immigration and integration commission at federal, state and local government level and the Federal Government Commissioner for Repatriate Affairs and National Minorities are all involved in its development. Religious organisations, trade unions, employers’ associations, voluntary welfare organisations and other social interest groups will also be involved. Immigrant-run organisations will play a particularly important role.

The development of the integration programme has begun with the field of language support. The programme will then focus on employment integration as its next field of action in 2007.
Regional offices

Integration takes place locally, in regions, districts and municipalities. Thanks to its local structure and its national network with 23 regional offices, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is present in all the German Federal States, where it is in direct contact with those involved in the integration process. The tasks carried out by the regional offices include informing and advising foreigners’ offices, course providers, local governments, employment agencies, social and youth offices and other institutions and organisations involved in integration activities on all matters relating to the Federal Government-supported integration measures.

140 regional co-ordinators currently work at the regional offices, supported by team assistants. They work in all fields relating to the Federal Office’s integration tasks and have become important service providers in the integration environment in their respective regions. By visiting integration courses, initial immigrant advisory service offices, funded projects and courses for women, they ensure that the quality standards developed by the Federal Office are adhered to. Other tasks carried out by the regional offices include:

- Processing applications for EU citizens and foreigners who obtained their residence permit prior to 1 January 2005 and who would like to attend an integration course.
- Establishing and maintaining contact with institutions involved in integration activities at state and local government level (immigration officers, state ministries local councils, welfare organisations, trade unions, churches, etc.)
- Participating in networks with course providers, employment agencies, foreigners’ offices, providers of initial advisory services for immigrants and local governments.
- Accrediting integration course providers
- Advising and on-site inspections of initial immigrant advisory service offices, community projects and courses for women.
- Organisation and hosting of information events, conferences, meetings, etc.

In the future, one of the fundamental tasks of the regional offices will be to co-ordinate and network the various integration measures on a local basis. They will also play a greater role in defining the integration course environment, i.e. initiating measures in addition to an integration course and getting involved in their development.
Information and service

Finding and exchanging the relevant information is essential for successful integration work, for you can only take advantage of your opportunities if you know what they are. Providing information material on the integration services available to immigrants at federal, state and local government level is thus an important task carried out by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. In addition to dialogue with immigrants, a fruitful exchange of information is actively sought and encouraged with specialists and the key integration players in Germany via a range of information platforms.

One of the main elements of the information service is the wide range of publications available, from target group-specific brochures and leaflets on integration courses, initial advisory services for immigrants and project funding to topic-specific publications for the interested members of the public. The brochure “Welcome to Germany – Information for Immigrants”, designed to provide basic information for newly-arrived immigrants during the first few weeks of their stay, lies at the heart of the information range. The brochure provides many useful pieces of information and numerous contact addresses for all the main areas of life, such as accommodation, work and profession, children and family, school and studies and health and social matters. The “Blickpunkt Integration” (spotlight on integration) information series also reports on the latest developments in integration work in Germany and the “Deutsch als Zweitsprache” (German as a second language) journal promotes expert discussion in this field.

Quick and comprehensive information on integration will be available on the Internet at the click of a mouse in early summer 2007 at www.integration-in-deutschland.de. The multilingual Internet portal offers those planning to become immigrants in Germany the opportunity to find out about the integration services available while they are still in their home country. The Internet platform will provide information tailored to specific target groups: immigrants, key stakeholders in integration work and interested members of the public. It will be possible to search for locations where integration courses are held, for regional co-ordinators and for initial immigrant advisory service offices via a web-based geo information system (GIS), which is an informati-

on system with dynamic maps. The new system aims to enable immigrants and key integration players to have optimal access to information on the integration services available throughout Germany and in their local area.

In the event of any further questions, the “Information Service” provides a direct way of contacting the integration authorities. All telephone or e-mail enquiries on the topic of integration and migration will be dealt with quickly and professionally. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is thus fulfilling its role as a modern centre of excellence for integration.
The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees carries out academic research on migration issues in order to obtain well-founded information to use in managing migration and integration at national level. Key elements of its research activities are migration and integration, focusing on global migration and empirical research, in addition Islamic, demographic and economic aspects of migration and integration. The Federal Office’s research group monitors the process of integrating foreigners in Germany, thus contributing to the ongoing improvement of integration services. The following describes four major projects in the field of empirical integration research.

An “integration course attendee survey” was carried out in 2005. The aim was to establish the demand for target group-specific courses (for women, for young people) and the form that these should take. The survey focused on comparisons between women and men, between women of Islamic and other faiths and between various age groups. The results were evaluated and used for the creation of concepts for the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees’ integration courses for young people and women. The final report was published in 2006: Haug, Sonja/Zerger, Frithjof: Integration courses – initial experiences and findings. Working Paper No 5. Nuremberg: BAMF.

Research into the effect and sustainability of the integration courses will continue with the “integration process for integration course attendees” project, launched in 2007. This aims to investigate the socio-demographic characteristics of attendees and differences in education prior to attending the course. Language skills are also examined and attendees will be asked to evaluate the integration courses. The project is designed as a longitudinal study. An equal number of female and male attendees will be interviewed at the start and at the end of the integration course. Another survey is scheduled to take place one year after completing the integration course to obtain information on the impact of the course. The project therefore not only aims to evaluate course content, it also aims to investigate the impact and sustainability of the integration courses with the survey one year after completion and by interviewing a control group of non course attendees and course attendees.
The representative survey "selected immigrant groups in Germany (RAM)" is continuing the tradition started by the study "The situation of foreign employees and their families in the Federal Republic of Germany", which was conducted four times – in 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2001. RAM covers the five groups of foreigners with the biggest population living in Germany: Turks, former residents of Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece and Poland. Personal interviews were conducted with 4,500 people aged 15 to 79.

When redesigning this study, the fundamental topics and a number of questions from the earlier studies were kept. This enables results to be compared and updated over a longer period of time. New questions were also added, which are asked in the same format in other social research studies such as the socio-economic panel. This allows for a comparison of results collected in different studies. The study promises to provide information on a wide range of integration aspects. These include education, employment and income situation, family structure and language skills. Information will also be collected regarding social integration (friendship groups, membership of clubs) and on values.

The aim of the study, therefore, is to gain a more detailed understanding of the integration of the top five immigrant groups. Questions are asked on 12 topics in addition to collecting socio-demographic information:

1. Household and family situation; 2. Education; 3. Professional training; 4. Occupation; 5. Income; 6. Accommodation; 7. Length of stay, residence status, naturalisation; 8. Plans to return; 9. Social integration, friends, clubs; 10. Language skills, language performance; 11. Values; 12. Religion. Compared to earlier studies, the quality of results is much higher in this investigation due to the different method adopted. It is also more significant in terms of the information obtained. The initial findings will be available at the end of 2007.

An integration report will be published for the first time in 2008. The aim is to achieve a wide-ranging analysis of the integration status of the immigrant population in Germany based on a set of indicators.


Data of national relevance from government and official statistics and from empirical social research will be used in the integration report. Some data analyses will also be carried out using the microcensus and the Federal Office’s own sources. Where possible, the data will not just be compiled and analysed for foreigners but also for those with an immigrant background. The aim is to make statements regarding the development of integration status in certain areas of life using indicators. The integration report will be a compact compendium of data, which will provide a widely usable, speedy and detailed overview of the data and the integration status of the immigrant population in Germany.
This brochure is published free of charge by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as part of its information services. It may not be used by political parties, candidates or campaigners for publicity purposes during an election campaign. This applies to European, Federal Government, State Government and local government elections. Distribution of this brochure at election events, at party information stands and the inclusion, printing or addition of party political information or promotional material shall be deemed an abuse of this information. Distribution to third parties for election publicity purposes is also not permitted.