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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY
Directorate B : Immigration, Asylum and Borders
Unit B2 : Immigration and Asylum

**MIGRAPOL -
Integration 78rev2**

FINLAND

IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM COMMITTEE
National Contact Points on Integration

Subject: Questionnaire – in preparation of the Third Annual Report on Migration and Integration

Questionnaire

Third Annual Report on Migration and Integration

The questionnaire consists of two parts.

The First Part refers to general trends in national integration policies in the period 1st January 2005 – 30th June 2006.

The Second Part seeks to gather more specific information concerning various dimensions of the integration process. This Part is structured following the framework of the 11 Common Basic Principles on Integration (CBPs).

Background Explanation

In June 2003, the Thessaloniki European Council invited the Commission "to present an Annual Report on Migration and Integration in Europe, in order to map EU-wide migration data, immigration and integration policies and practices". The Annual Reports aim to provide an overview of migration trends in the European Union, analysing the changes and describing actions taken regarding the admission and integration of immigrants at national and EU level¹.

The Hague Programme, adopted by the European Council of 4/5 November 2004, underlined the need for greater co-ordination of national integration policies and EU initiatives in this field. It further stated that a framework, based on common principles, should form the foundation for future initiatives in the EU, relying on clear goals and means of evaluation².

The JHA Council of 19 November 2004 adopted **Common Basic Principles** (CBPs) to underpin a coherent European framework on integration of third-country nationals. The Council argued that the CBPs should assist Member States in formulating integration policies by offering them a simple non-binding but thoughtful guide against which they can judge and assess their own efforts. It also stated that the CBPs should assist in structuring the regular dialogue between governments and all other relevant institutions and stakeholders at the EU-level³.

The Commission responded to the request of the European Council to establish a coherent European framework for integration by the Communication of 1 September 2005 "**A Common Agenda for Integration** - Framework for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals in the European Union". The cornerstones of this framework are proposals for concrete measures to put the CBPs into practice, together with a series of supportive EU mechanisms. The Communication recalled that the list of measures was indicative and not exhaustive and that Member States should set integration priorities and

¹ See First Report on Migration and Integration COM(2004) 508 final and Second Annual Report on Migration and Integration SEC(2006) 892.

² Annex I to the Presidency Conclusions, European Council, 4/5 November 2004.

³ Council Document 14615/04 of 19 November 2004.

select the actions as well as the way in which they are to be carried out within the context of their own national situations and traditions. The Communication also stated that the *Annual Report on Immigration and Integration* could be an important instrument to monitor the further development of integration policies in the European Union.

The **Council Conclusions** on a Common Agenda for Integration of 1/2 December 2005 invited the Commission to continue to support the activities of the network of NCPs on Integration and stated that these activities should be informed by the CBPs. The Council asked to enhance the *Annual Report on Immigration and Integration* as necessary to aid analysis and comparative learning⁴.

This Questionnaire is hence structured following the framework of the CBPs. It seeks to gather information on national integration policies for the purpose of the Third Annual Report on Immigration and Integration.

First Part of the Questionnaire

The general overview aims at illustrating the state of play of integration policies, the major latest changes and the different national contexts and situations.

Second Part of the Questionnaire

This part examines more in detail (following the same priorities and fields of action as indicatively named by the CBPs and the Common Agenda on Integration) the current situation of the integration of third-country nationals in the Member States focusing on the actions and initiatives taken at national level.

Please refer to the *Annex* for an indicative description and explanation of each CBP.

Please use *numbers 1 to 5* to indicate the level of importance accorded at national level to the relevant priority and/or field of action.

1	very low
2	low
3	average
4	high
5	very high

When actions/initiatives are targeting a specific *group of third-country nationals* (newly-arrived, refugees, etc.), please specify it in your answer.

Please return your reply to the questionnaire (*no more than 20-25 pages*), preferably in English, to Iwona Piórko (e-mail: iwona.piorko@ec.europa.eu, fax: +32 2 298 0312) before **10 October 2006**.

⁴ Council Document 14390/05 of 2 December 2005.

FIRST PART

Overview of Integration Policies and Programmes

a. How is the public debate on integration evolving in your country? What are the main issues of concern?

There is public debate in Finland on the integration of immigrants. This debate was sparked by the preparation of the Government's Immigration Policy Programme. The main themes of this debate have been the need for foreign labour and, on the other hand, promoting the employment and integration of the immigrants already in Finland.

b. Have any new and/or increased integration-related challenges been identified during the period under consideration? In what areas?

The needs of illiterate women and young immigrants are increasingly emerging and require the development of new approaches.

c. Have priorities in national integration policy changed? Where does the main focus lie?

No

d. What is the general assessment of integration policy efforts? Have there been any significant proven progress and results (quantitative or qualitative)? In what areas?

The integration opportunities of the groups cited under item b. have been increased e.g. by amending the Integration Act so that the time period during which the immigrant is entitled to a personal immigration plan can now be extended to five years, in case this is necessary for acquiring literacy or the curriculum of the basic education, or because of a need arising from the age, disability or illness of the immigrant or a child welfare measure, or is necessary in order to incorporate the time period of maternity or paternity leave or for a similar justified reason.

e. Are the CBPs and the Common Agenda for Integration known by policy-makers, practitioners and civil society? Are they reflected in the public debate? Have there been any efforts to make policy-makers and practitioners aware of CBPs?

Both the CBPs and the Common Agenda for Integration have in the preparation stage been debated by the Parliament. The common principles of integration have been presented and they have been discussed in various educational events, and they have also been introduced in lectures delivered to various audiences. The integration principles are not, however, adequately well and widely known.

f. Are the actual orientations of your national integration policy reflecting the CBPs and the Common Agenda for Integration? Do CBPs play a role in your national integration policy? Will they be integrated in future policy making?

The integration policy for immigrants does take in consideration the commonly agreed integration principles of the EU reasonably well, but this has been the case since the year 1999, when the Integration Act entered into force.

g. What are mid-term perspectives and directions of your national integration policy?

Mid-term perspectives and directions of the national integration policy are included in the government immigration programme, adopted by the Finnish government on 19 October 2006. The programme includes altogether 34 policy guidelines plus measures.

Central themes include, for instance, preparing for problems with the availability of labour in view, also by developing work-related immigration, the creation of a guiding system, making the steering system of the integration of immigrants more effective, improving ethnic relations between different groups and ensuring that Finland also in the future will be able to take care of her humanitarian and other international commitments. Yet, the focal point is on the promotion of work-related immigration. Further information on migration policy-programme is available under www.mol.fi/english/immigration

SECOND PART

1. 'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The working group set up by the Ministry of Labour in 2004 has prepared a draft of the immigration policy programme of the government. The work of the working group has been directed by a ministerial group handling immigration issues and whose chairman is Minister of Labour, Tarja Filatov. During the preparation of this programme, there has been public debate on the position of immigrants in Finland and the mutual relations between the immigrants and the original population. The migration policy programme is adopted by The Finnish government on 19 October 2006. As mentioned above.

From the beginning of 2006, the Integration Act was amended so that it imposes an obligation to both organise measures promoting the integration of immigrants and to take the immigrants' needs in consideration in services and measures intended for the population at large.

The amendment of the Integration Act emphasises the significance of an integration programme for immigrants prepared at the local level. After the amendment of this Act, many municipalities have reformed their integration programmes in co-operation between the Employment Office, other local authorities, immigrants, NGOs active in the municipality and the employee and employer organisations. The programme encompasses measures and services promoting and supporting integration, co-operation and responsibilities, as well as consideration of the immigrants' needs when planning and arranging services and measures provided by the society intended for all. The programme also contains the promotion of ethnic equality and good ethnic relationships as well as the prevention of discrimination.

The responsibility for preparing, implementing and developing the integration programme and the monitoring of its implementation and impacts is shouldered by the municipalities.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- initiatives targeting the host population to strengthen its ability to adjust to diversity;
- awareness raising campaigns, exhibitions, intercultural events, etc. to increase the understanding and acceptance of migration;
- promotion of knowledge of the consequences of introduction programmes and admission schemes within the host society;

- measure to enhance the role of private bodies in managing diversity;
- welcoming initiatives, mentoring, etc. to promote trust and good relations within neighbourhoods;
- co-operation with the media, e.g. through voluntary codes of practice for journalists.

2. 'Integration implies respect for the basic values of the European Union'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The basic rights and also basic values are part of the initial phase guidance and integration training for immigrants in Finland. The values are also taken in consideration in the planning and implementation of the future guidance system. Discussion on European and national values takes place in multi-cultural working groups, which many municipalities have set up.

The policy programme for civic involvement promotes active citizenship, the functioning of the civil society, civic involvement of the citizens and the functioning of a representative democracy.

In the Ministry of Education, for example, the implementation of civic involvement is reflected in promoting active and democratic citizenship in education and training, support for the activities of NGOs and developing the administration so that it would become more open for the influence of citizens and organisations.

A central aim is developing the traditional and new channels and opportunities of civic involvement so that they support the full participation of citizens in the activities of communities and the society. The policy programme and the Participating pupil - communal school project (2005-2007) aim at developing the activities of student unions, organising national and regional training and further training for staff, building activity and co-operation networks and developing co-operation between the authorities, supporting the development of various participation systems for children and young people in the municipalities and producing support material. Pupils with an immigrant background will be taken in consideration in the implementation of the programme.

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- initiatives emphasising civic orientation in introduction programmes;
 - activities for newly arrived third-country nationals with the view of ensuring that immigrants understand respect and benefit from common European and national values.

3. 'Employment is a key part of the integration process and is central to the participation of immigrants, to the contributions immigrants make to the host society, and to making such contributions visible'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The most central issue in integration is promoting the employment of immigrants, and yet the unemployment rates of immigrants are much higher than those of the original population. The aim is narrowing this employment gap.

By ESF funding, several projects have been organised, which have supported the integration of immigrants in 2000-2006. Current projects include such as the Tailored Training for Working Life for Academic Immigrants project. The duration of this project is 1.2.2003–31.12.2006, and further information is available under(www.equality.fi). The employment of immigrants has been promoted by multi-cultural projects (www.mol.fi/moniq)

A working group established by the Ministry of Trade and Industry is looking at reinforcing the preconditions for the growth and operation of immigrant entrepreneurship taking in consideration networking, interaction, development of advisory services, education and training and information as well as international good practices.

The web pages contain plenty of information on working in Finland, and in autumn 2006 the new brochure will be available under (www.mol.fi/finnwork) - Information on working life rules in Finland.

These pages provide information for employers hiring foreigners and foreigners coming to work in Finland or already living in Finland.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- prevention of labour market discrimination;
- elaboration and implementation of integration measures involving social partners;
- information to employers and educational institutions about certificates for introduction courses to promote access to the labour market or training opportunities;
- exploring ways of recognising immigrants' qualifications, training and/or professional experience;
- support of training capacities of small companies, business organisations and trade union in sectors of the economy employing many migrants;
- promotion of employment for immigrant women, i.e. by ensuring that restrictions in labour market access are minimised and do not hamper integration, when transposing the Directive on the right to family reunification;
- awareness-raising, economic incentives and other measures targeted at employers encouraging recruitment of migrants;

- support of migrant entrepreneurship, e.g. through facilitated access to banking and credit services.

4. 'Basic knowledge of the host society's language, history, and institutions is indispensable to integration; enabling immigrants to acquire this basic knowledge is essential to successful integration'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
X3	average
4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The implementation of this principle, too, is an object of continuous development efforts. The right of immigrants to integration plans was expanded by an amendment in 2006. Extra resources have been channelled to the education of the illiterate. An almost adequate amount of resources has been available for other integration education and training, too. The quality of integration education and training still has scope for development.

Additionally, various institutes of learning organise teaching of the Finnish and Swedish languages, also teaching supported from public funds, and teaching focusing on civic issues is also available. In Finland, the municipalities prepare an integration plan for immigrants, which covers the organisation of information activities for them. There is plenty of information intended for immigrants available on web pages.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- strengthening the integration component of admission procedures (e.g. through pre-departure measures such as information packages and language and civic orientation courses in the country of origin);
- introduction programmes and activities for newly arrived third-country nationals to acquire basic knowledge about language, history, institutions, socioeconomic features, cultural life and fundamental values;
- courses offered at several levels taking into account different educational backgrounds and previous knowledge of the country;
- reinforcing the capacity of introduction programmes and activities for dependants of persons subject to admission procedures, women, children, elderly, illiterate persons and people with disabilities;
- part-time and evening courses, fast track modules, distance and e-learning systems to increase the flexibility of introduction programmes;
- introduction activities targeting young third-country nationals with specific social and cultural problems related to identity issues, including mentoring and role-model programmes;
- pooling resources to enable adjacent municipalities to offer different types of course.

5. 'Efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and more active participants in society'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

Resources for arranging teaching for immigrant pupils have been increased. From the beginning of the year 2006, the municipalities are being granted an increased state subsidy according to the Population Register data for pupils in basic education whose native language is not Finnish or Swedish. The cultural diversity is reflected in such as the teaching of the children's own native languages and various religions. Teaching focusing on foreign cultures is part of the normal basic education.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- reflecting diversity in the school curriculum;
- preventing underachievement and early school-leaving taking into account the specific problems of young immigrants;
- improving the participation of young migrants in higher education;
- addressing effectively migrant youth delinquency and promoting effective prevention and information policies.

6. 'Access for immigrants to institutions, as well as to public and private goods and services, on a basis equal to national citizens and in a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation for better integration'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

Equality and diversity have been promoted by various projects and information campaigns using such as ESF financing (www.yhdenvertaisuus.fi).

Since 2001, the Ministry of Labour has co-ordinated an information and education campaign on equality organised by four Ministries and organisations representing various grounds for discrimination. Within the framework of this campaign, such as national conferences, regional seminars and workplace training have been arranged, a multi-lingual brochure on the Non-Discrimination Act was produced, relevant training material was produced on a CD Rom and web pages have been maintained with versatile information on equality issues and a database of experts and trainers in equality questions. In 2006, an equality training section is being developed for the training programme of the national service conscripts, and the staff of the Defence Forces is receiving training. This *SEIS – Suomi Eteenpäin Ilman Syrjintää* project ("Finland forward without discrimination") has received funding from the Commission of the European Union and the co-operating Ministries. For more information, please visit www.seis.fi.

The Ministry of Labour is at the moment preparing a European Handbook on Equality Data with the co-financing of the Community Action Programme to Combat Discrimination. This Handbook will contain good practices in Europe concerning all grounds listed in the non-discrimination Directives. This project involves authorities, researchers, representatives of organisations and other experts from EU member states, EU Commission and the ECRI. As a pilot project, the efforts and system of overall monitoring of national discrimination in Finland will be modelled. The development work has been conducted in co-operation with the various Ministries, the Ombudsman for Minorities, the Data Security Ombudsman, researchers and NGOs representing the target groups of discrimination. The follow-up data describing the status and development of discrimination will be reported at intervals to be agreed. The propositions for both a national monitoring system and the European Handbook will be completed in autumn 2006. The Handbook will be published at the concluding seminar of the Community Action Programme to Combat Discrimination on 27 November 2006, after which it will be available for example at the web site: www.mol.fi

For more information on the work to promote equality, please refer to the pages: www.equality.fi

The organisation and activities of the Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations (ETNO) were reformed in 2005. ETNO (1) promotes the relations between minorities and the majority population as well as between different minority groups by creating positive interaction; (2) acts as an advisory body to state administration by providing statements on issues under preparation; (3) promotes NGO activities of ethnic minorities by e.g. organising seminars in issues including the founding of an umbrella organisation; (4) publicises the importance of immigration policies and minority issues through media events and other communications. The Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations is supported by three Regional Boards for Ethnic Relations. The members of these Boards include representatives of relevant Ministries and other authorities, social partners, immigrants' and ethnic minorities' associations and political parties. More information available under <http://www.mol.fi/english/migration>

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- intercultural interpretation and translation, mentoring, intermediary services by immigrant communities, 'one-stop-shop' information points to strengthen the capacity of public and private service providers to interact with third-country nationals;

- developing comprehensive information tools (e.g. manuals, websites, registers of staff's diversity skills);
- building sustainable organisational structures for integration and diversity management;
- developing modes of co-operation between governmental stakeholders enabling officials to exchange information and pool resources;
- introducing schemes to gather and analyse information about the needs of different categories of third-country nationals at local and regional level through platforms for consultation, exchange of information between stakeholders and surveys;
- engaging companies in debates on integration and linking their corporate social responsibility programmes with governmental programmes;
- integrating intercultural competence into recruitment and training policies.

7. 'Frequent interaction between immigrants and Member State citizens is a fundamental mechanism for integration. Shared forums, intercultural dialogue, education about immigrants and immigrant cultures, and stimulating living conditions in urban environments enhance the interactions between immigrants and Member State citizens'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

In the regions of Turku and Tampere (2005 - 2007), the Promenio development project aims at

- increasing awareness of the working life and society
 - developing the activities of ethnic associations
 - diversifying the co-operation between associations and the authorities
 - increasing mutual co-operation between the various associations
 - increasing tolerant multi-culturalism at the labour market and the society.
- This project receives funding from the ESF.

The municipalities support interaction between the population groups in many ways. They e.g. co-finance international meeting points, which are frequented by both immigrants and members of the local population.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- promotion of the use of common spaces and of activities in which immigrants interact with the host society;
- improving the living environment in terms of housing, healthcare, care facilities for children, neighbourhood safety and opportunities for education, voluntary work and job training, conditions of public spaces, existence of stimulating havens for children and youth.

8. 'The practice of diverse cultures and religions is guaranteed under the Charter of Fundamental Rights and must be safeguarded, unless practices conflict with other inviolable European rights or with national law'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The leaders representing the largest religious communities meet regularly. In connection with the Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations (ETNO), a Working Group on religious and cultural dialogue was established in 2005. The task of this Working Group is to act as a continuous forum of discussion and exchange of information between religious communities and the authorities and to highlight and find solutions to problematic issues between religions and/or cultures. The objective of this Working Group is to increase mutual understanding between people representing various population groups and religious backgrounds in the Finnish society.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- developing constructive intercultural dialogue and thoughtful public discourse;
- promotion of inter- and intra-faith dialogue platforms between religious communities and/or between communities and policy-making authorities.

9. 'The participation of immigrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level, supports their integration'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
3	average
X4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

In Finland, the citizens of third countries have the right of vote and the right to be a candidate in local elections, once they have lived in Finland for two years.

For some years now, the City of Turku has organised a Theme Day of Nationality, to which have been invited the immigrants living in Turku who have received the Finnish nationality during that year. In the 2006 event, the Multi-cultural Personality of the Year and the New Resident of Turku of the Year were selected. The criterion for these awards was "grass root level" influence in the immigrant work.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- Increasing civic, cultural and political participation of third-country nationals in the host society and improving dialogue between different groups of third-country nationals, the government and civil society to promote their active citizenship;
- supporting advisory platforms for consultation of third-country nationals;
- encouraging dialogue and sharing experience and good practice between immigrant groups and generations;
- awareness raising, information campaigns and capacity-building to increase third-country nationals' participation in the democratic process and to promote balanced gender representation;
- minimising obstacles to the use of voting rights (e.g. fees or bureaucratic requirements);
- facilitating immigrants' participation in mainstream organisations i.e. by supporting volunteer and internship schemes;
- increasing the involvement of third-country nationals in society's responses to migration;
- building migrants' associations as sources of advice to newcomer and including their representatives in introduction programmes as trainers and role models;
- elaborating national preparatory citizenship and naturalisation programmes.

10. 'Mainstreaming integration policies and measures in all relevant policy portfolios and levels of government and public services is an important consideration in public-policy formation and implementation'

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
2	low
X3	average
4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The Integration Act was amended from the beginning of 2006. One objective of this amendment was to consider the integration of immigrants and other immigrant needs in public services and measures. The division of labour and sharing of responsibility between the authorities were made more clear-cut at all levels of administration. At the local level, co-operation between the municipalities and Employment Offices was made more efficient both generally and as regards the integration of individual immigrants. In order to increase the efficiency of regional co-operation, Advisory Bodies on Immigration Matters were set up. At the level of the State central government, an Advisory Board for the Integration and Reception of Asylum Seekers was established in connection with the Ministry of Labour in order to develop and coordinate the activities under the administrative sectors of the various ministries. The regional Boards and the Advisory Board hear the immigrants in their work.

The above-mentioned legislative amendments are in part based on the fact that the work with immigrants/integration of immigrants still tends to remain the task of those specialising in this work, even if the immigrants use the offices and services to conduct the same business as the main population.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- reinforcing the capacity to co-ordinate national integration strategy across different levels of government;
- ensuring integration as an important element of policy on economic migration;
- mainstreaming integration in all relevant policies while developing targeted integration strategies;
- paying due attention to the mainstreaming of gender equality and to the specific needs of migrant youth and children in integration policies;
- supporting co-operation, co-ordination and communication between stakeholders;
- using NCPs as a national focal point;
- sharing information and co-ordinating with all tiers of government and other stakeholders, in particular at regional and local level.

11. ‘Developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective’

- Is this CBP reflected in national integration policies? To what extent? (Please tick the box as appropriate and give a brief explanation for your answer).

1	very low
X2	low
3	average
4	high
5	very high

Have any measures been taken to strengthen this aspect? Please give a brief description and/or examples and indicate importance accorded at national level, successes, difficulties, etc.

The Finnish Ministry of Labour has established a project aiming at modelling the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of integration.

According to the Immigration Policy Programme, a framework programme of integration covering all administrative sectors will be prepared.

Actions relevant to this CBP could include:

- increasing the capacity to monitor and evaluate integration policies (e.g. through national impact assessments, stakeholder-consultation mechanisms, indicators and monitoring measures);
- enhancing the capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate statistics related to integration;
- surveys among participants and stakeholders to evaluate admission procedures and introduction programmes;
- developing evaluation schemes for compulsory integration programmes.

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