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**SYNTHESIS OF THE MULTIANNUAL
AND ANNUAL PROGRAMMES OF THE
MEMBER STATES:
PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE
EUROPEAN FUND FOR THE INTEGRATION
OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS**



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PROGRAMMES OF THE MEMBER STATES:
PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN FUND
FOR THE INTEGRATION OF THIRD-COUNTRY
NATIONALS**

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The present report does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions it contains are solely those of its authors.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Annual Programme
CBP	Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration
DG	Directorate General
EIF	European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals
ERF	European Refugee Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
MAP	Multi-Annual Programme
MS	Member State
NCPI	National Contact Points for Integration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SOLID funds	Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows funds

Abbreviations of the Member States

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	the Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the assessment of planned priorities and actions under the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (hereinafter referred to as "the European Integration Fund") as well as a cross-cutting analysis of both the Multi-Annual programmes (MAP) and the Annual Programmes (AP) for 2007, 2008 and 2009 in 26 Member States. The report was commissioned by the European Commission, DG JLS and carried out by Ramboll Management Consulting A/S.

The aim of the report is to assist the Commission in providing an overview of issues at stake at the level of Member States and how Member States intend to overcome the challenges of the integration of third-country nationals with help of the priorities set and actions to be carried out through the implementation of the European Integration Fund. The core of the analysis focuses on the assessment of priorities and actions planned by Member States. Complementarity of actions in relation to the European Social Fund; the implementation of the partnership principle, communication strategies and the source of public and/or private co-funding in relation to the EU contribution are also addressed.

Actions are based on the priorities and specific priorities laid out by the European Commission Strategic Guidelines in the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals, namely:

- 1) Implementation of actions designed to put the 'Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union' into practice;
- 2) Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning;
- 3) Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government;
- 4) Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States. During the period 2007-2013 Member States have to target at least three priorities, among which the first two are mandatory.

The main findings with regards to the requirements and challenges in relation to the baseline situation in the Member States highlight the wish of the Member States to ensure the further development of the two-way approach to integration in the form of awareness-raising about migration and integration, improving tolerance and creating intercultural dialogue in society. Another key challenge identified by the Member States concerns the need for civic orientation and provision of information for third-country nationals concerning the history, institutions, fundamental norms and values etc. of the host country. The third major challenge highlighted concerns the adaptation of public and private services to a multicultural society, including training of personnel, raising their awareness of the needs of immigrants and building up capacity to interact with third-country nationals. Finally, also the improvement of language proficiency and capacity building in this respect is a key challenge. Most requirements are related to activities within Priority 1, whereas only two Member States identified requirements within Priority 4.

Furthermore the report provides a categorisation of the actions proposed by the Member States. These have been developed by looking at the content of the most predominant actions and this overview helps to capture the main priorities of the Member State in relation to integration of third-country nationals. The six main categories relate to the following fields: language tuition; provision of information and civic orientation; access to education; support of intercultural dialogue, cooperation between actors; and development of indicators.

Most of the actions can be categorised based on the following: **the content of the action**, which includes actions, such as measures in relation to language skills, education, intercultural dialogue, capacity-building of actors, increased cooperation among Member States and development of methodological tools such as indicators or methods; **the target group of the action**, including actions aimed at specific target groups such as women, the elderly, minors or people with disabilities, and measures that are specifically targeted at involving and educating the host society; **and the stage in the integration process**, i.e. actions such as pre-departure

measures, measures targeted at newly-arriving third-country nationals, or at third-country nationals already residing in the Member State.

Looking at the share between priorities based on the EU contribution per Member State and priority, all Member States plan to spend the biggest share of the EU-contribution on Priority 1. Besides the focus on Priority 1, all Member States allocate resources to Priorities 1 and 2 although Priority 2 is considerably lower than the share for Priority 1. Only one Member State does not include Priority 3 and seven Member States do not include Priority 4.

The Strategic Guidelines also foresee five Specific Priorities, which Member States are free to implement and which imply a higher percentage of EU contribution. These Specific Priorities are:

- 1) Participation as a means of promoting the integration of third-country nationals in society;
- 2) Specific target groups;
- 3) Innovative introduction programmes and activities;
- 4) Intercultural dialogue; and
- 5) Involvement of the host society in the integration process.

A majority of Member States have implemented Specific Priorities with only eight Member States not choosing to implement any of the Specific Priorities through their actions or at least not to specify this in their Annual Programmes.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and scope of the study

The objective of the study was to provide the European Commission with comprehensive information about the priorities focused upon and the actions proposed by Member States so far under the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (hereinafter referred to as "the European Integration Fund"). The aim is to assist the Commission in providing a global overview of issues at stake at the level of Member States and how Member States intend to overcome these challenges with help of the priorities set and actions planned in the framework of the European Integration Fund.

First and foremost it should be noted that this report is a study and an overview of the proposed programming and planning of actions under the European Integration Fund. It is not an overview of the implementation thus the information available from the Member States at this stage merely outlines the intended purpose of specific actions, expected grant recipients and in some instances the expected results of the given action. In short, this is a study on programming, not implementation.

The study encompasses cross-cutting analysis of both the Multi-Annual programmes (MAP) and analysis of (parts of the) Annual Programmes (AP) for 2007, 2008 and 2009. In accordance with the Tender Specifications, the assessment of priorities and specific priorities chosen and actions proposed by Member States is at the core of the analysis. Other issues such as the partnership principle, the source of national co-funding (public vs. private) and the complementarity of the relevant actions with the ones funded by European Social Fund have also been addressed.

1.2 Background

The European Integration Fund builds on the pilot projects on integration of third-country nationals (INTI Preparatory Actions), which were carried out in 2003-2006. INTI followed the two fundamental principles outlined in the Commission's June 2003 Communication on Immigration, integration and employment: the principle of subsidiarity, according to which the primary responsibility for the elaboration and implementation of integration policies lies within the Member States, and the holistic approach, which would ensure the integration of immigrants into all aspects of society and require that a two-way approach is applied, specifying that the responsibility for integration lies both within the receiving society and with the arriving immigrant.¹ The 2003 Communication was shortly followed-up by European Council conclusions calling for concerted actions and exchange of information. In response to these requests from the European Council, the Commission proposed to set up a network of National Contact Points for Integration (NCPI) with the specific aim of exchange information and learning from each other's experiences'. The NCPIs began developing a Handbook on Integration, the aim of which was to provide valuable information about integration projects, programmes and best practices in the Member States and thus European cooperation in the field of integration was a reality.

The experiences from INTI showed together with the Commission's 2003 Communication and the First annual report on Migration and Integration² that it was necessary to create a specific instrument that would contribute to the national efforts of Member States in developing and implementing integration policies, making it possible for third-country nationals to fulfil the conditions of residence and to facilitate their integration into European societies.³ As specified in the extended impact assessment on the General Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows⁴, "the failure of one individual Member State in integrating third-country nationals can have adverse implications for other Member States and the European Union". It has

¹ SEC (2005) 435, 6.4.2005.

² COM (2004) 508 final, 16.7.2004.

³ Council Decision 2007/435/EC of 25.6.2007, preamble.

⁴ SEC (2005) 435, 6.4.2005.

thus been essential to find a way in which the common policy in the field of integration could be put into effect in a way that it has "the greatest chance of success".

The European Integration Fund was established in 2007 as a part of the General Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows, which sets out to support the common policy on the management of the external borders of the EU and to help implement the common policies on asylum and immigration. The Fund has a budget of €825 Million for 2007-2013 and it is mainly managed through shared management with the Member States. This amount includes Community actions with 93% shared management/actions in Member States and up to 7% for direct management/Community Actions.

Having as its basis the 11 Common Basic Principles on Integration, which date back to the November 2004 Hague Programme, calling for the development of an EU integration policy, the European Integration Fund Decision⁵ specifies that the general objective of the Fund is to contribute to national efforts to provide a response to the multidimensional issue of integration and to create a new form of solidarity in order to support the efforts of Member States in enabling third-country nationals of different cultural, religious, linguistic and ethnic backgrounds to settle and take actively part in all aspects of European societies. Thus, the Fund supports the development of national integration strategies and action plans which take into account the common basic principles for immigrant integration in the European Union, the coordination of national integration policies and the promotion of structural exchange of experiences, best practices and information on integration⁶.

The measures of the European Integration Fund are directed towards the integration of third-country nationals. In the framework of the European Integration Fund, third-country nationals are specified as: "Any person who is not a citizen of the European Union within the meaning of Art. 17(1) of the Treaty⁷. The actions under the European Integration Fund should primarily be directed at *newly-arrived* third-country nationals.⁸ Moreover, the third-country nationals who are on the territory of a third country and who are complying with specific pre-departure measures and/or conditions set out in national law fall under the scope of the European Integration Fund.⁹ Meanwhile, the European Integration Fund does not include third-country nationals who have applied for asylum in respect of which a final decision is pending, or who enjoy refugee or subsidiary protection status, as these are covered by the European Refugee Fund instead.¹⁰

The European Integration Fund works in complementarity with the European Social Fund, and, while the European Social Fund is directed at supporting specific actions to reinforce the social integration of migrants through increasing their access to employment through different types of labour market measures¹¹, the European Integration Fund addresses the social, cultural and linguistic integration of, in particular, newly arrived third-country nationals, and provide them with the basic services and knowledge that will enable their future participation in the labour market integration measures offered by the European Social Fund.

In accordance with the opinion of the common Committee "Solidarity and Management of migration Flows", the Commission adopted Strategic guidelines which identified four priorities that Member States should target when developing their multi-annual programmes for the period 2007-2013. During those seven years Member States should target at least three of the following priorities, among which the first two are mandatory.

⁵ 2007/435/ EC, Art. 3.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/immigration/integration/fsj_immigration_integration_en.htm

⁷ 2007/435/ EC, Art. 1(4).

⁸ 2007/435/EC, preamble.

⁹ 2007/435/ EC, Art. 1.

¹⁰ Or who qualify as refugees or are eligible for subsidiary protection in accordance with Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted. Art. 1.

¹¹ SEC (2005) 435, 6.4.2005.

- **PRIORITY 1:** Implementation of actions designed to put the 'Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union' into practice;
- **PRIORITY 2:** Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning;
- **PRIORITY 3:** Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government;
- **PRIORITY 4:** Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States.

National programming is based on a two-step approach:

- **Multi-Annual Programming (2007-2013):** On the basis of the strategic guidelines adopted by the Commission, each participating Member State prepares a multiannual programming document taking into account its specific situation and needs and setting out its development strategy that should constitute the framework for the implementation of the actions to be listed in the annual programmes. Member States choose which of the priorities to follow and which action under the priorities would be the most appropriate. The multiannual programmes are to be approved by the Commission following an opinion of the Solid Committee in accordance with a management procedure.
- **National Programming:** On the basis of the multiannual programming strategy and of the annual allocation of resources, each Member State develops its own annual programme. Each year, the Commission shall approve the national programme of each participating Member State and take the necessary financing decision.

Furthermore, it should be specified that the below analyses are only based on the Multi-Annual Programmes and the Annual Programmes 2007-2009. Hence, any developments or changes in the Member States' integration policies, not reported in these documents, have not been taken into account when conducting the analysis.

1.3 Methodology

In carrying out the cross-cutting analysis, the methodology of systematic review has been used. This involved the following main steps:

- 1) A review protocol was developed by the study team to reflect the above-mentioned (section 1.1.) specific questions for analysis.
- 2) Once the review protocol had been developed, it was piloted with two different Member States and the necessary adjustments were made.
- 3) Members of the study team were then asked to review the programmes available for each Member State and extract the essential information and enter it into the review protocol
- 4) Once all the review protocols were finalised, the cross-cutting analyses were carried out based on these protocols. In case of doubts the original documents were consulted.

The main advantage of using this form of systematic review was that it allowed different consultants to review the programmes, which was necessary for linguistic reasons.

1.4 Structure of the final report

Following this introductory chapter, which presented the objective and scope of the study, the background of the European Integration Fund and the methodology used, chapter 2 presents the challenges and needs identified in the Member States with respect to integration of third-country nationals. Chapter 3 provides an assessment of the priorities and specific priorities chosen and the actions carried out by the Member States. Chapter 4 presents topics such as the involvement of the civil society, including consultation and communication strategies, the implementation of the partnership principle in each Member States, an analysis of the source of national co-funding (public vs. private), and finally an assessment of the complementarity of the relevant actions with the ones funded by the European Social Fund and other DGs, as well as the complementarity of European Integration Fund versus national funding. Chapter 5 consists of the conclusions of the study.

2. CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IN THE MEMBER STATES

2.1 Member States' experiences with integration

Various integration measures¹² were taken among the 26 EU Member States being part of this study. These measures depend on several factors. Most prominently is the past and current immigration pressure which a country is or has been faced with in the past years. The inflows of immigrants are generally highly influential on the need for applying integration measures and the corresponding challenges that Member States may be faced with. However also national traditions as well as the migration history of the Member States also plays a role when looking at Member States experiences with integration measures.

It is important to keep in mind that there are major differences between the EU Member States when it comes to experience with integration.

Information on the Member States' experience in integration for this report is only limited to the information that is provided in the countries' Multi-Annual Programmes and Annual Programmes. Based on this information and the countries' statements, several countries can be identified as not having extended experience in the area of integration, so-called "non-experienced countries". These are among others: Ireland, Lithuania, Romania, Greece or Hungary. This categorisation is based on dates of introducing relevant legislation, implementation of national integration programmes or the countries stating themselves that they do not have experience in integration measures. On the other hand – also countries that have experience and do already have extended national programmes can be identified. Examples of "experienced" countries are: France, Austria, the Netherlands or Spain.

It is important to keep these differences in mind, when analysing in detail which priorities and actions the Member States have chosen to implement, as this will certainly depend upon the level of experience the Member States may have.

2.2 Challenges and needs identified by the Member States

Also the challenges with respect to integration of third-country nationals in the EU Member States differ from one Member State to another. Member States have individual specificities in terms of economic and social structures and services, and in addition, their demographic situation varies. Before taking a detailed look at the actions implemented by the Member States it is interesting to analyse, which challenges and needs Member States have identified, as these challenges and needs are indeed those the European Integration Fund should address in order to be a relevant and useful instrument.

Each Member State has in their Multi-Annual Programmes been requested to describe the requirements in relation to the baseline situation in their country. In the table below we have listed the most common requirements identified.

¹² Integration measures are in this context to be understood as policies and activities implemented by MS with a view to improve the economic, civic and social integration of immigrants into society.

Table 1: Requirements in relation to the baseline situation in the Member States

Requirements in relation to the baseline situation	Member States	Number of Member States
1. Adaptation of public and private services to a multicultural society, incl. training and capacity building and awareness raising	BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, HU, IT, MT, PT, SK	13
2. Social housing	IT, PT, SK	3
3. Better coordination of services and policies	ES, FR, IT, LT, PL, PT	6
4. The two-way approach – improve tolerance, awareness raising and intercultural dialogue	BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LT, LU, MT, NL, RO, SE, SI, SK	21
5. Improved access to education	BG, DE, IT, LT, MT, SI	6
6. Improved capacity building with regards to language proficiency	AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, FR, HU, MT, NL, SI, UK	12
7. Active participation of immigrants in civic life and services	DE, IT, LT	3
8. The involvement of the media	EE, RO	2
9. Civic orientation and provision of information for third-country nationals	AT, BE, BG, CZ, HU, IE, IT, LU, LV, MT, NL, RO, SE, SI, SK	15
10. Upgrading reception services, including facilities and legislation.	BE, CY, EL, LU, LV	5
11. Vulnerable groups	BE, CY, DE, EL, FI, RO, SE	7
12. Monitoring and evaluation, including development of indicators	AT, CY, DE, FI, LT, LU, MT, PL, RO	9
13. Research (i.e. research of integration measures and processes past and present in order to increase efficiency)	CY, DE, LU, MT, PL, SK	6
14. Improving the admission procedures (A simpler and more conformed system including i.e. coordination or pre-entry requirements will be able to further support the integration process)	ES, LT, UK	3
15. Coordination and cooperation between EU MS	ES, PL	2
16. Local level integration	AT, LU, SK	3
17. Participation in employment, economic life and self-sufficiency	CZ, DE, FR, IE, LT, LV, PL, SK	8
18. Health and security	SE	1
19. Provide incentive structures for third-country nationals (i.e. structures to promote incentives to participate in formal and regular systems as opposed	SE	1

to informal earnings system in 'parallel' societies)		
20. Pre-departure measures	EL	1
21. Mainstreaming (i.e. third-country nationals accessing services on same basis as host population)	EL, HU, IE	3

As can be seen from the table above, the two-way approach which encompasses the idea that both the newcomers and the host society are responsible for the integration process is the most commonly identified requirement (21 Member States). The two-way approach also entails improving tolerance, raising awareness about migration and discrimination and creating intercultural dialogues. The second key challenge (15 Member States) concerns the need for civic orientation and provision of information for third-country nationals concerning the history, institutions, fundamental norms and values etc. of the host country. The third major challenge identified (13 Member States) concerns the adaptation of public and private services to a multicultural society, including training of personnel, raising their awareness of the needs of immigrants and building up capacity to interact with third-country nationals. Finally, also the improvement of language proficiency and capacity building in this respect is a key challenge (12 Member States).

According to the Decision establishing the European Integration Fund, the Fund shall contribute to the development and implementation of national integration strategies for third-country nationals in all aspects of society in particular taking into account the principle that integration is a two-way dynamic process of mutual accommodation by both immigrants and citizens of Member States.

This overall goal of the European Integration Fund is clearly reflected in the challenges and needs identified by the Member States. Moreover, when comparing the identified challenges with the main priorities of the European Integration Fund as outlined in the Strategic Guidelines (See section 1.2 for list of the four priorities), it is obvious that the needs identified reflect to a high degree mainly Priority 1 of the European Integration Fund. Priority 1 calls for implementation of actions designed to put the Common Basic Principles into practice, including activities to introduce newly arrived to the host society and help them acquire basic knowledge about the host society's language, history, institutions, socio-economic features, cultural life and fundamental norms and values. This, as we shall see later on, also corresponds to the fact that the vast majority of the EU contribution has been spent on actions implemented under Priority 1 (see section 3.3.1). As concerns the other priorities, mainly Priority 2, which calls for development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, correlates to the needs identified by the Member States (9 countries). Also Priority 3 which concerns capacity building, coordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and department of government, is among the main identified challenges (6 Member States). Priority 4, which calls for exchange of experiences between the Member States, however, is only identified as a need by two countries.

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIONS AND PRIORITIES

3.1 Overview of Actions carried out

Actions taken by the 26 Member States under consideration can be grouped under common themes. These themes do partly originate from the Priorities that are already quite specific with regard to the actions that they aim for (especially Priorities 2 and 4). Member States differ mainly in regard to how detailed they actually describe the actions they intend to include. Some Member States include very specific and single actions to be taken and others provide a general overview of actions they want to focus upon.

Most of the actions can be categorized based on one of the following characteristics further outlined below:

1. Content of the action
2. Target group of the action
3. Stage in the integration process

Due to the different characteristics of the actions, some actions can be part of more than one category of actions.

3.1.1 Based on the content of the action

Measures preventing language from being a barrier to successful integration¹³

This measure involves all kinds of action that help and improve communication between third-country nationals and the host society. Countries take actions within this framework by applying one or more of the following initiatives:

- Provision of language courses to third-country nationals with a special focus on (and therefore additional offers for) third-country minors and women.
- Providing the possibility of certification and testing of language skills to third-country nationals as a first step for successful integration into the society.
- Provision of translation and interpretation services to third-country nationals.
- Provision of information (e.g. in the form of guides, leaflets, websites) in different languages, representing the most common third-countries of origin's languages.

Cyprus

- *Greek language programme to address specific needs of different groups of third-country nationals*
- *Employment of interpreters in public schools*
- *Special classes for teaching the Greek language to third-country national students*
- *Publication of an information guide in five languages regarding the educational system of Cyprus*
- *Examinations for third-country nationals for certification of their level of competency in Greek*
- *Development of diagnostic tools for learning Greek, in order to conduct further research*
- *Collection of statistical information about the situation regarding third-country national students*
- *Training seminars, specifically for teaching Greek as a second or foreign language*

For most of the countries, offering language tuition goes together with informing and teaching third-country nationals about the host society itself, norms and values in the Member State as well as about the Member State's history, institutions, rights and obligations or the country's constitution. These services are further described in the next section.

¹³ This type of actions have been implemented in e.g. AT, BE, DE, EE, HU, LU, MT,RO, SE, SK, SI

Provision of services to provide relevant information to third-country nationals and help the third-country nationals to orient themselves in the Member State¹⁴

Together with providing the possibility to learn a country's language and therefore giving third-country nationals the best possibilities to integrate into the host society, they are provided with courses on general information about the country itself. This includes among others information about the country's history, institutions, norms and values, constitution, rights and obligations or the educational system. In addition to that, third-country nationals are informed about their possibilities of participating in and integrating into the host society and related to that, services that are specifically offered by the host country with the purpose of smoothly integrating third-country nationals.

BELGIUM

Development of pedagogic tools and educational material on citizenship and living in Belgium

AUSTRIA

Connecting language tuition measures to the communication of knowledge related to Austria's history, institutions, socio-economic characteristics, culture and basic norms and values

SLOVENIA

Preparation and distribution of an information brochure containing selected information required by third country nationals

GREECE

Advertising campaign in the media to inform third-country nationals of the acquisition of the long-term residence status

Actions taken in the area of education¹⁵

In order to provide third-country nationals with an environment they can most successfully integrate into, several actions are taken in the area of education. Not only targeted at third-country nationals but additionally actions also include members of the host society. The actions taken by different Member States for example include both educational measures targeted towards third-country nationals as well training measures for professionals in the host society who through their professional work deal with third-country nationals.

ESTONIA

Training of local government officials and headmasters of pre-school educational institutions on the information dissemination for third-country nationals

GREECE

Improving the education of migrant children and young adults

Actions to support intercultural dialogue and intercultural competencies¹⁶

One of the main requirements already identified in the Multi-Annual Programmes and therefore also being seen as specifically important in formulating the actions are initiatives for supporting and enhancing intercultural dialogue and intercultural competencies. These measures do support exchange, interaction and the involvement of both, third-country nationals and the host society. Actions include the following initiatives:

¹⁴ This type of actions have been implemented in e.g. AT, BE, DE, EE, HU, LU, MT,RO, SE, SK, SI

¹⁵ This type of actions have been implemented in e.g. BE, CY, EE, EL, HU, LU

¹⁶ This type of actions have been implemented in e.g. AT, CY, DE, EE,EL, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, SE, SK, UK

- Enhancing network activities
- Coordination and institutionalisation of counsels, workshops, best-practice-platforms
- Organisation of sport and cultural events in order to have members of the host society and third-country nationals participate together

UNITED KINGDOM

Actions that enhance the knowledge and skills of national and local government officials in developing policy concerned with integration and building intercultural competence in those areas of government that have responsibility for dealing with migrants and migration issues.

SLOVAKIA

Support of cultural and social actions including third-country nationals as well as the host society and development of the dialogue between different religions and cultures

GREECE

Training programmes for Intercultural Mediators

Capacity-building of all actors involved in integration of third-country nationals¹⁷

In addition to the enhanced cooperation between third-country nationals and the host society, also cooperation between actors involved in helping and supporting the integration of third-country nationals actively is required. The following parties are among others involved in order to most suitably organise integration:

- Public officials
- National experts
- Third-country nationals' organisations
- Municipalities
- Local Partners
- NGOs
- Youth and sports organisations
- Schools and other education institutions

Measures to increase cooperation and training among Member States

Cooperation between Member States in sharing best practices and experiences shall help to improve national strategies and actions in relation to the integration of third-country nationals. These are example of some of the measures:

- Institutionalisation of workshops, panels and conventions
- The development of best-practice-platforms
- Study visits
- Seminars
- Forums
- Promoting exchange of information about financial, institutional and legal background of integration policies

¹⁷ This type of actions have been implemented in e.g. AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, ES, HU,

BELGIUM

Conducting studies and consultations in cooperation with immigrant organisations in order to develop a reference frame for the reception of third-country nationals in Brussels and the Walloon region.

BULGARIA

Establishment and maintenance of international networking contacts and carrying out of expert meetings and group study visits in order to exchange experience, verified procedures, and information on the integration process

Development of indicators, evaluation methods and further measures in order to evaluate actions taken so far and be able to adapt and develop new initiatives

The importance and the consideration of these measures are partly due to them being obligatory to address under Priority 2. As a basis for indicators to be developed and evaluation to be conducted, Member States focuses on research within the area of integration. Based on studies and surveys and resulting in building up of a knowledge base regarding integration in the various Member States, further measures can be taken. For most countries, starting point is therefore research on the current situation and an analysis of the integration measures taken up to that point. Initiatives taken involve in most countries:

- The development of indicators to measure past and future integration actions
- The introduction of a standardized ways of measuring, evaluating and gathering data in the area of integration

3.1.2 Based on the target group of the action**Actions aimed at specific target groups such as women, the elderly, minors or disabled people¹⁸**

Specific target groups are covered by Specific Priority 2, which is the Specific Priority most of the countries included in their Annual Programmes. Actions aimed at targeting specific target groups cannot be grouped based on their content since they are introduced in regard to and connected to all the areas introduced previously. Some countries such as Finland and France did include specific target groups in most of their actions, whereas other Member States (11 in total) did not include them explicitly.

CYPRUS

Organise summer camps in which 50% of the participants will be young third country nationals (under 16) and the other 50% will be young locals

ESTONIA

Implementation of the support system for third-country national children in pre-school educational institutions

GREECE

Innovative educational programme of the Greek language learning through music and songs for migrants' children beyond the levels of the existing educational system

FRANCE

Supporting the access for women to information on legal issues, education, information about gender equality and possibilities to learn French

Development of specific actions targeted towards elderly third-country nationals

Social Cafés and meeting places for elderly third-country nationals

¹⁸ This types of actions are implemented in e.g. CZ, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LU

Measures specifically targeted at involving and educating the host society¹⁹

In order to not only prepare the third-country nationals but also the host society, who are an important factor when it comes to effectively integrating third-country nationals, Member States have taken among others the following approaches:

- Awareness raising campaigns
- Provision of information on the value of immigration and third-country nationals living in Member States
- Market surveys among host society
- Involvement of media in order to raise awareness
- Provision of language courses to members of the host society. These actions are among others targeted at public officials, civil servants and other people that deal with third-country nationals in their work life.

ESTONIA

Increase the level of tolerance among host society (esp. youth) towards third-country nationals by expanding the number of youth and various other community projects.

HUNGARY

Organising information campaigns for the host society to tackle xenophobia, to inform all segments of the host society about the need for immigration and migrant integration.

3.1.3 Stage in the integration process**Pre-departure measures**

Pre-departure measures involve all kinds of actions that are taken before the third-country nationals' arrival to the Member States. Most of the countries do not necessarily involve the third-countries of origin in their measures but start integration as soon as the third-country nationals actually arrive to the countries. The most common measures taken at a pre-departure level involve:

- Provision of information on the Member States (incl. information about history, institutions, societal, cultural and legal characteristics, etc.)
- Language tuition

GREECE

Educational programme in the Republic of Moldova

Educational programme in Georgia

GERMANY

Needs-assessment and corresponding enhancement of infrastructures in third countries of origin as well as the enhancement of the current catalogue of measures in line with the receiving country's requirements

Actions targeted at newly-arriving third-country nationals upon arrival to the Member State²⁰

Introductory programmes include all measures that are taken upon arrival of the third-country nationals. Most countries introduce specific measures that mainly involve welcoming newly-arrived third-country nationals to the Member State and providing them with the most basic information on language and on the country.

¹⁹ This types of actions are implemented in e.g. BE, CZ, CY, EE, HU, LU

²⁰ This types of actions are implemented in e.g. AT, BE, ES, FI, FR, IE, LT

SPAIN

Introductory programmes of reception (2007, 2008 and 2009). This action mainly concerns the development and increasing knowledge the immigrant has about the host society, including the official languages of the Spanish State. This action also concerns interventions related to improvement of integration from an everyday life perspective and in order to improve coexistence.

Introductory programmes with an innovative nature (2007, 2008 and 2009). In 2009 this action sets focus on the local level. This action mainly concerns the provision of e-learning courses, long distance learning courses, the possibility for flexible schedules, amongst other possibilities considered innovative. The interventions intend to promote new forms of social intervention, which can simplify the pathway to social inclusion, and prevent risk situations.

Introductory programmes for groups in the host society with specific needs (2007, 2008). Interventions within this action mainly concern the development of programmes intended for minors, women, and adults facing difficulties such as illiteracy or disability. Furthermore, these programmes are intended to strengthen and promote intercultural dialogue through the active participation of immigrants in local, educational, sports and leisure organisations.

Actions targeted at third-country nationals already residing in the Member States

This category involves measures that are specifically targeted towards third-country nationals that had already stayed in the Member State for longer. Only few countries implemented actions specifically targeted towards that group of third-country nationals.

FRANCE

Organisation of proof tests of language level: Third-country nationals already having stayed in France for longer shall be offered (on a pilot basis) the possibility to obtain the required language level and thereby validate their French knowledge.

UNITED KINGDOM

Wide-range research into the effectiveness of the UK processes in promoting effective integration: The UK Citizenship Survey and the UK Labour Force Survey will be able to provide baseline information and isolating those migrants who have been in the UK for five years or more and have not come into contact with recent integration policy initiatives. By assessing individuals who have taken the Life in the UK test or language with citizenship courses an analysis will be made as to how effective the UK policies on integration have been since the changes have been introduced.

3.2 Indicators

The European Integration Fund Decision, Article 17(e), specifies that the Member States should provide information on the priorities and their specific targets, which are to be quantified using a limited number of indicators. The indicators will be used to measure progress in the Member States in relation to the baseline situation and the effectiveness of the targets implementing the priorities.

Most Member States have provided quantifiable indicators for each action. The indicators used are mainly output indicators, describing for example the number of introduction courses organised and the number of participants in these courses. A limited number of Member States have also specified output or result indicators, such as number of third-country nationals graduating from basic courses.

3.3 Overview of priorities and specific priorities

3.3.1 Priorities²¹

PRIORITY 1

Implementation of actions designed to put the 'Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union' into practice.

PRIORITY 2

Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning.

PRIORITY 3

Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government.

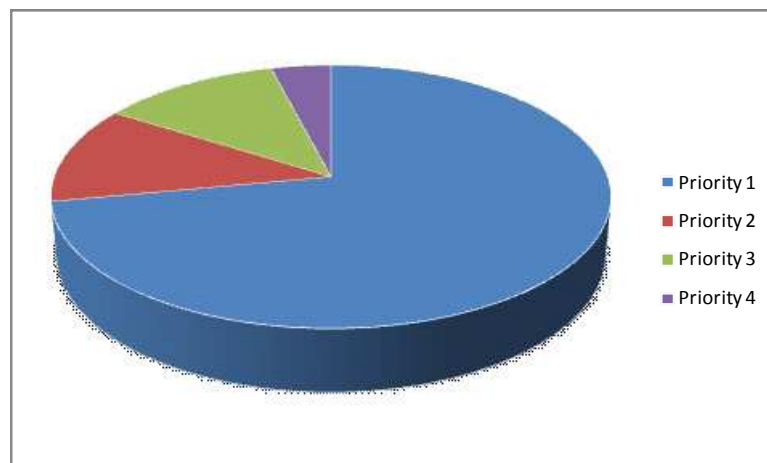
PRIORITY 4

Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States.

Looking at the share between priorities based on the EU contribution²² per Member State and priority, all Member States plan to spend the biggest share of the EU contribution on Priority 1 within a range of 94% (Czech Republic) and 41% (Finland) of the total amount. Besides the focus on Priority 1, all Member States allocate resources to Priorities 1 and 2 (as these are indeed both mandatory) Priority 2 was considered within a range of 0.3% (United Kingdom) to 24% (Finland) and is therefore considerably lower than the share for Priority 1. The only Member State that does not include Priority 3 in its financial plan is Sweden. Priority 4 is not accounted for by Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia.

The following figure illustrates the overall division of EU funding between the four different Priorities.

Figure 1: Division of EU funding between the four Priorities

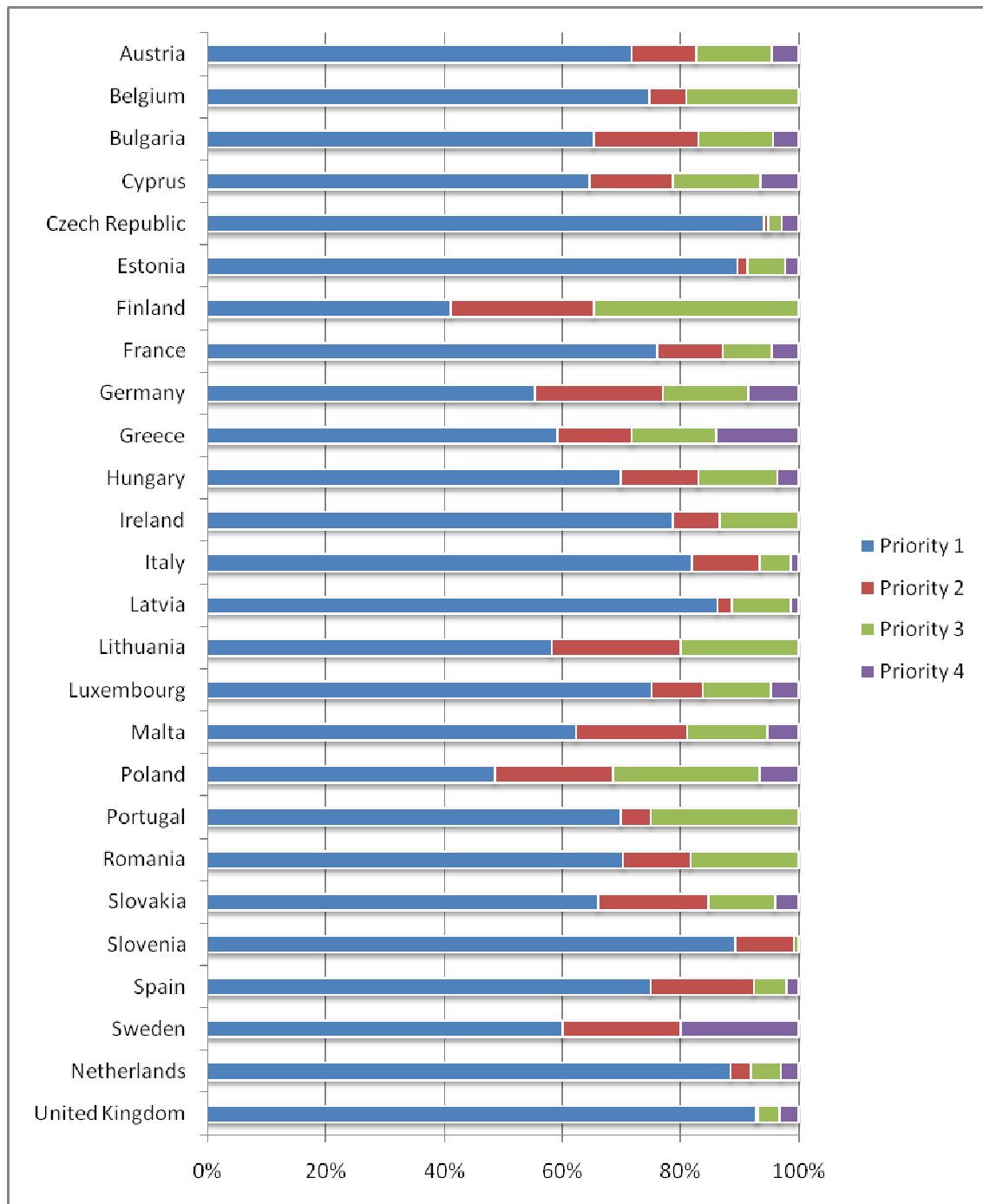


The following figure gives an overview of the share of EU contribution spent on each priority. The table with all figures can be found in Annex 2.

²¹ Priorities 1 and 2 are mandatory and at least three priorities should be covered in each Member State.

²² The reason for presenting Community Contribution rather than the total cost is that the latter is not divided into priorities.

Figure 2: EU contribution per Member State and priority



3.3.2 Specific Priorities

More detailed considerations within the area of integration are specifically addressed by Specific Priorities 1 to 5. The Specific Priorities are also an important element of the financing structure, as the European Integration Fund Decision specifies that the EU contribution can be increased to 75% of the total cost of a specific action for projects that address one of the specific priorities. These horizontal priorities can be implemented by the Member States within the framework of the four main priorities and are therefore not bound to one of the Priorities. Whereas most Member States covered the themes of the Specific Priorities in some of their actions, this was not always mentioned under the action in question in the Annual Programme.

In general, the actions implementing Specific Priorities are formulated in very general terms, not giving much detail on concrete actions that are taken in order to address the issues raised on this horizontal level. Furthermore, eight Member States chose not to implement any of the Specific Priorities through their actions (BE, BG, IT, LV, PL, PT, ES and UK), or at least not to specify this in their Annual Programmes. The following overview provides examples from countries that are more specific on how they plan to implement the Specific Priorities.

Specific Priority 1: Participation as a means of promoting the integration of third-country nationals in society. *(Actions involving the participation of third-country nationals in the formulation and implementation of integration policies and measures.)*

In total seven Member States referred to Specific Priority 1 with one or more of their actions. Actions under Specific Priority 1 are mainly targeted towards third-country nationals as well as the host society with some countries additionally focusing on third-country national minors in that regard. Actions include among others

- The organisation of joint events for third-country nationals and the host society
- Involvement of third-country nationals in formulating indicators in order to evaluate integration measures
- Involvement of third-country nationals' organisations in order to enhance intercultural dialogue and exchange

Sweden plans to implement Specific Priority 1 in its Priority 1 action on empowerment. The goal of the action is to use empowerment strategies and methods to enhance the participation of third-country nationals in the integration policies and systems and their participation in the local community. Furthermore, former migrants/compatriots are involved in the development of introduction programmes for newly-arrived third-country nationals.

Specific Priority 2: Specific target groups

(Actions, including introduction programmes and activities, whose main objective is to address the specific needs of particular groups, such as women, youth and children, the elderly, illiterate persons and persons with disabilities.)

In total 15 of the 26 Member States under examination planned actions addressing Specific Priority 2. Actions under Specific Priority 2 are mainly targeted towards youth and children together with their families, the elderly and women. Examples of actions are:

- The provision of language tuition specifically targeted towards third-country national minors in order to help them integrate to school and as a result work life
- The improvement of social and technical facilities to optimally support unaccompanied minors
- Implementation of a support system for third-country national children in pre-school educational institutions
- Support to youth events and projects for promoting the concept of multiculturalism and tolerance
- Social Cafés and meeting places for elderly third-country nationals
- Language and history courses for immigrant mothers
- Information campaign aimed at sensitizing public opinion as well as informing female third-country nationals of how to cope with cases of trafficking, domestic violence and sexual harassment

Czech Republic plans to implement Specific Priority 2 in its Priority 1 action on improving the conditions for unaccompanied foreign minors. The measure focuses on the improvement of social and technical facilities as well as the provision of long-term support and creation of opportunities for individual integration of third-country minors after their departure from facilities for third-country minors.

Specific Priority 3: innovative introduction programmes and activities *(Actions developing innovative introduction programmes and activities, such as enabling third-country nationals to*

work and study at the same time, e.g. part-time courses, fast-track modules, distance or e-learning)

In total seven of the 26 Member States under examination included actions addressing Specific Priority 3 and therefore taking actions developing innovative introduction programmes and activities. Main target groups for these actions are newly-arrived third-country nationals as well as third-country nationals that are still in their countries of origin. Actions involve among others:

- Developing and testing of guidance models and introductory training models for the needs of the newly-arrived and recruited third-country nationals both in pre- and post-arrival situations
- Increasing flexibility of language courses offered by including evening and part-time courses
- Development and improvement of flexible introductory programmes and activities allowing third-country nationals to work and study at the same time
- Support of flexible forms of education (e-learning, distant courses)

Hungary plans to implement Specific Priority 3 in its Priority 1 action on "Creating language training facilities for adults and further improving the accessibility of language training". This measure aims at providing accessible and targeted language training by:

- Taking into account the participants' backgrounds, focussing on special needs for women, illiterates and people that use a different alphabet than the Latin alphabet
- Increasing flexibility of courses offered by including evening and part-time courses
- Involving employers and encourage them to get their employees with migratory background enrolled in language courses

Specific Priority 4: Intercultural dialogue (*Actions aimed at encouraging mutual interaction and exchange, such as developing intercultural dialogue, in an effort in particular, to resolve any potential conflict caused by differences in cultural or religious practices, and thus to ensure the better integration of third-country nationals in the societies, values and ways of life of Member States.*)

Specific Priority 4 was addressed in 13 of the 26 Member States. The measures are aimed at both, third-country nationals and the host society. Examples of actions are:

- Introducing measures to support interaction and exchange in order to strengthen intercultural dialogue among all parties concerned
- Participation and involvement in activities that facilitate the acceptance/respect of different cultures/ethnic backgrounds by the host society
- Increase of the positive presentation of cultural diversity within the host society in the media
- Organisation of events that shall help to bridge cultural identities of third-country nationals with those of the host society aiming at avoiding discrimination, negative stereotypes, xenophobia and social exclusion
- Training on the intercultural competence, capacity strengthening and diversity management for policy makers, servants and other persons working in the areas pertinent to the objectives of the EIF
- Establishing forums in and by religious communities, immigrant organisations and study associations or at workplaces, healthcare institutions, homes for the elderly or prisons as well as in the connection with leisure/sport organizations

Malta plans to implement Specific Priority 4 in its Priority 3 action on "Training on the intercultural competence, capacity-strengthening and diversity management for policy makers, servants and other persons working in the areas pertinent to the objectives of the Integration Fund". This action will improve knowledge of policy makers and other interested persons on the diversity management and intercultural competence, enhance their capacities to manage the functions they are delegated, what will improve the quality of integration policy measures.

Specific Priority 5: Involvement of the host society in the integration process (Actions addressing effective ways of raising awareness and actively involving the host society in the integration process.)

Specific Priority 5 was addressed in 9 of the 26 Member States under examination. The main target groups addressed with actions under this Specific Priority are authorities and service providers,

- To build capacity on inter-cultural competence within the mainstream services
- Launching campaigns by the media and organising meetings with a view to avoiding eventual anachronistic stereotypes, phenomena of racism and xenophobia as well as promoting diversity and the value of interculturalism

Greece plans to implement Specific Priority 5 in its Priority 1 action, which consists of organising a workshop to sensitize journalists to address phenomena of racism and xenophobia. The main purpose of the action is to help the media to promote a positive image of third-country nationals and be able to communicate their contribution to the Greek society.

4. OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS

4.1 Communication strategies

All Member States make reference to the information of EIF programmes being published both in electronic and printed form. The details of publication and circulation however vary to some degree as i.e. Ireland states: "The programme will be published on www.justice.ie and on the website of the Office of the Minister for Integration (...) and it will be circulated to nongovernmental and other relevant organisations. A call for proposals will be published in the national media". This can be seen in contrast to Sweden who has a detailed list of target groups for the advertising of the programmes as well as a list of channels through which the programmes will be advertised which among other things include the detailed mention of "Printed circular to approx. 700 stakeholders".

Most Member States make reference to the organisation of an information meeting, event or activity in connection with the launch of the annual programmes with information of the objectives and/or results.

4.2 Partnership principle

The European Integration Fund Decision states that each Member State shall organise a partnership with the authorities and bodies, which are involved in the implementation of the Multi-Annual Programme or which are able to make a useful contribution to its development. The partnerships may be established with regional, local, urban or other public authorities, international organisations as well as the civil society, including migrant organisations, and social partners. It is mandatory for the partnership to include the authorities responsible for the management of the European Social Fund and the European Refugee Fund.²³

Most Member States are very specific in the way they describe the implementation of the partnership principle. The partnership committees often consist of several ministries, implementing authorities of the SOLID funds and the ESF, and to a lesser extent of local authorities and NGOs. In some Member States these partnership committees work on two levels, consisting of a more general consultative/monitoring committee and a more specific task force or groups of experts.

With respect to the Member States that do not present specific cooperation structures for implementing the partnership principle, the Member States often emphasise the importance of the cooperation. For example the Bulgarian MAP states that it is essential to ensure the "adequate participation and access of social partners, NGOs and other duly established legal entities, to activities funded under EIF, as well as the funding of certain activities to build up the capacity of the social partners and of the activities jointly undertaken by the social partners." The Italian and Hungarian MAPs specify a more formal structure for the development of the Multi-Annual Programme.

The ways in which the Member States implement the partnership principle have been divided into a number of typologies, which are presented in the table below.

²³ Council Decision of 25 June 2007 establishing a the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals for the period 2007 to 2013 as part of the General Programme 'Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows'. 2007/435/EC, Art. 10.

Table 2: Implementation of the partnership principle in 26 Member States

Strategy to implement partnership principle	Member State
Partnership Committee includes multiple stakeholders, such as the Responsible Authority, other public bodies, private or independent bodies, NGOs and representatives of other EU Funds.	CY, EE, FI, IE, PT
Partnership Committee consists of national/federal ministries	AT, FR, LT, NL, SI
Partnership Committee divided into two levels	SE: Consultative committee and a group of experts (members of the consultative committee together with Swedish Migration Board, ESF Council and other experts) BE: monitoring committee (political authorities and relevant administrations) and task force (Responsible Authority) EL: project management team (national ministries) and national liaison committee (several types of stakeholders, including church, academia and NGOs)
A partnership committee consisting of national authorities and international organisations	UK
A partnership committee consisting of public authorities, but where NGOs are invited to participate in meetings	LV
A partnership committee (consisting of public and civil society stakeholders) was only adjourned to develop the Multi-Annual Programme	HU, IT
Consultation of stakeholders after the development of the Multi-Annual Programme is mentioned, but specific cooperation structures are not mentioned	IT
Several stakeholders have been consulted and involved (federal states, public & private bodies, NGOs), but no formal partnership committee is mentioned.	CZ, DE, LU, MT, PL, SK
Cooperation among different actors is essential, but specific cooperation structures are not mentioned	BG, ES, RO
Civil society informed and consulted	AT, DE, NL, PL, RO

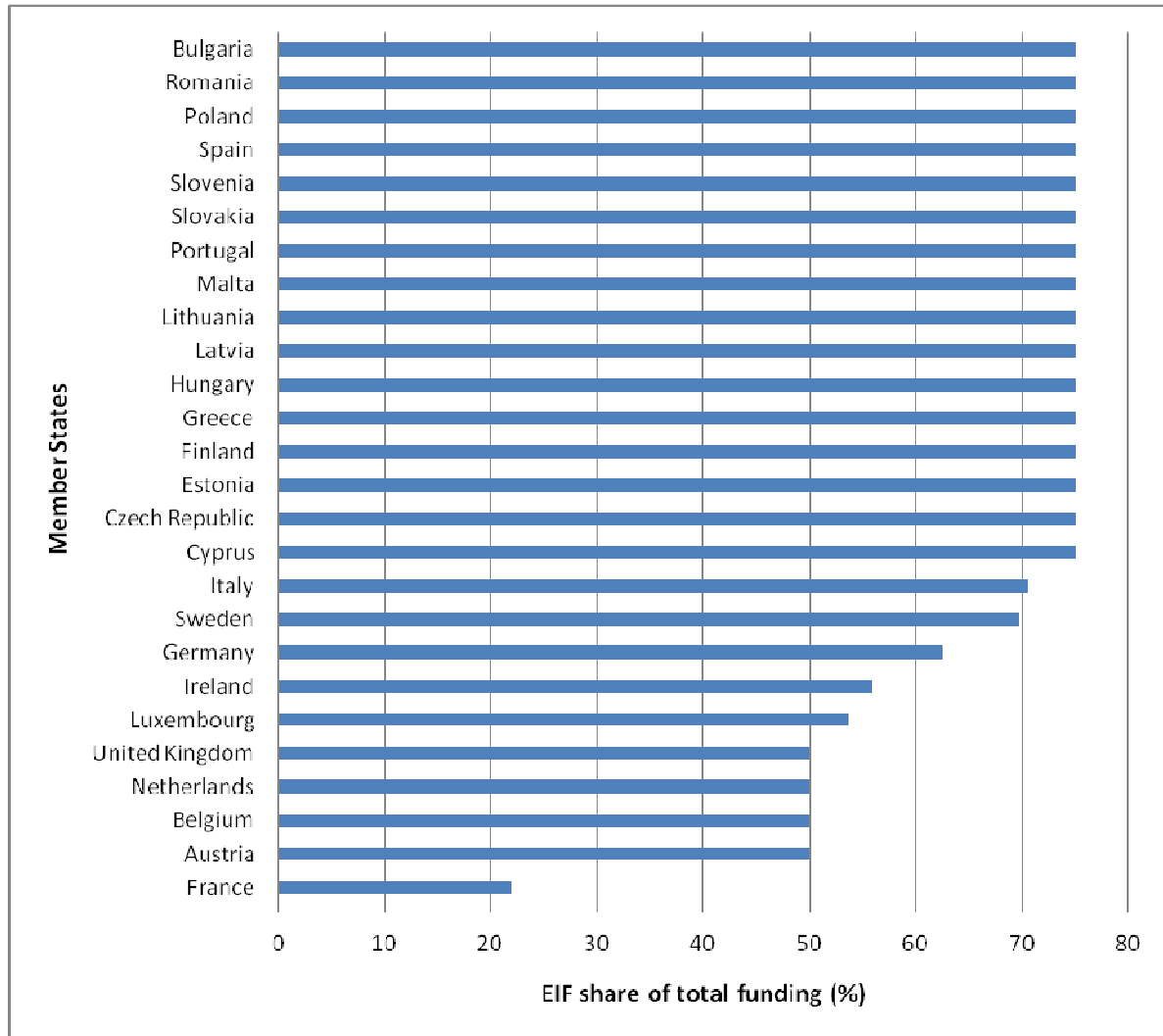
4.3 Source of national co-funding

The financing structure of the European Integration Fund is allocated through grants. The EU contribution amounts in general to maximum 50% of the total cost of an action, which is increased to maximum 75% in the Member States covered by the Cohesion Fund. The contribution can be increased to maximum 75% also for projects addressing the five specific priorities identified in the Strategic guidelines, without this affecting the total allocation to the Member State.²⁴

The table below summarises the share of European Integration Fund funding of the total funding in the 26 analysed Member States. In the majority of the Member States this goes up to 75% under some priorities, thus the average funding for these Member State will exceed 50%. The average funding for all Member States amounts to 66.9% of EU funding and 29.5% public co-financing per Member State.

²⁴ See Article 13 from the Council Decision 2007/435/EC

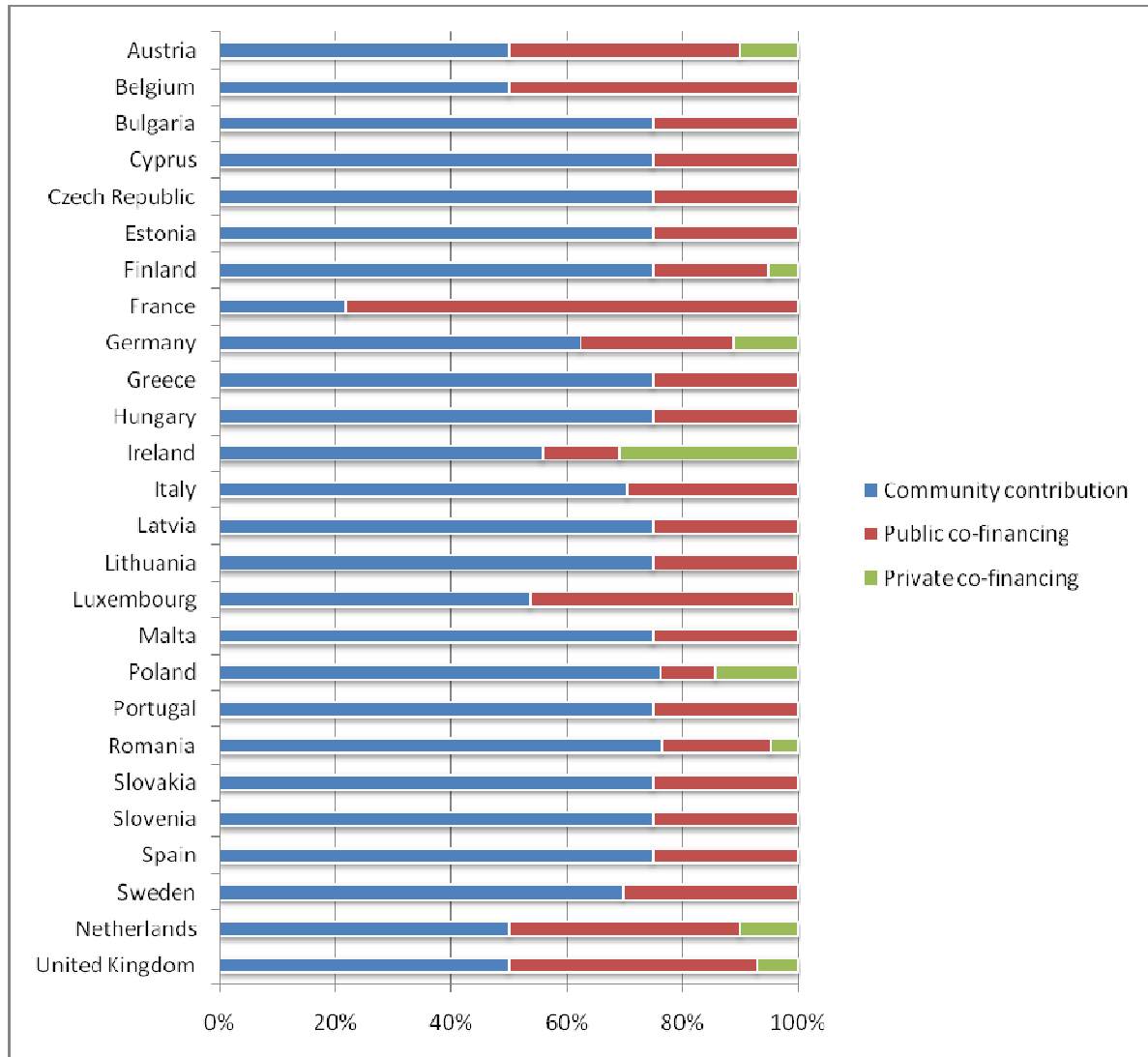
Figure 3: EIF share of total funding in the Member States



Given national resources already available only one Member State– France, could plan all actions with less than 50% funding from EIF. Four countries, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and United Kingdom all receive 50% EIF funding, with the vast majority of the remaining contributions allocated from public co-financing. Luxembourg receives 53.7%, again with the remaining funding coming from public funds. Ireland receives 55.9% EU contributions and has the highest amount of private co-financing with 30.8% compared with 13.3% of public funds. EIF funding in Germany amounts to 62.5% with an almost even split between public and private co-funding. Sweden and Italy however (recipients of 69.8% and 70.5% EU contributions) do not receive any private co-funding at all. Important to note however is that regardless of the amount of public or private co-funding this does not change the total amount of allocation from the European Integration Fund.

The remaining 16 analysed Member States (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria) all receive 75% EIF funding with only Finland, Poland and Romania having some private co-funding apart from the allocated public funds.

Figure 4: Share of public and private co-funding



4.4 Complementarity of the EIF with other EU funded programmes

On the basis of an analysis of the Multi-Annual and Annual Programmes of the 26 Member States, it can be stated that most Member States are clear in explaining the way in which the programmes complement other EU-funded instruments and how the lack of overlaps is ensured. The complementarity of the European Integration Fund with other EU-funded instruments is in most Member States ensured through close cooperation between the authorities responsible for the different funds. A number of models for cooperation are presented in the Multi-Annual Programmes (these models do not exclude each other and it is possible that several ways of ensuring complementarity are implemented in a Member State):

- 1) All relevant stakeholders are involved in the development of the Multi-Annual and Annual Programmes, or in the monitoring committee. By ensuring the access to as much existing knowledge on EU-funded instruments as possible it is assessed that any overlaps can be avoided already in the planning phase (examples includes AT, CY, CZ, LT and NL).
- 2) Same authority is responsible for the implementation of several funds. Keeping the responsibility for several funds within one organisation is considered to bring synergy effects and ensure that overlaps can be avoided. This is the case for example in Finland (all SOLID funds), Greece (EIF, ERF and ESF), Ireland (EIF & ERF), Italy (all SOLID

- funds), Slovakia (all SOLID funds), Slovenia (all SOLID funds), Spain (EIF and ERF) and UK (EIF, ERF and the Return Fund).
- 3) The EIF responsible authority is closely involved in the implementation of another fund by being a member of a monitoring or partnership committee. This is the case for example in Ireland (EIF and ESF) and Hungary (EIF and ESF).
 - 4) Frequent consultation between the responsible authorities and other stakeholders participating in awarding of funding is meant to ensure that no overlaps exist. This is the case in for example Bulgaria, Finland, Malta, Poland and Romania.

Complementarity and lack of overlaps between instruments are also being ensured by requesting the applicants to indicate further sources of European or national funding (for example AT), by circulating the Multi-Annual programmes and annual programmes among authorities (CY) and by handing in a declaration stating that they will not utilize any other source of EU funding for projects being supported through the European Integration Fund (UK). Moreover, some countries request the applicants to present a justification of the relevance of the EIF in relation to other European Funds available (PT).

With respect to the content of the programmes, several Member States explain in their programmes the way in which the European Integration Fund complements the actions of ESF by developing the basic skills of third-country nationals and thus enabling them to have the skill level that is required for them to participate in different labour market measures supported by the ESF. The synergies between EIF and ESF are also visible on several different levels. For example in the French speaking Community in Belgium, actions under Priority 1 are based on actions that have previously been developed under the European Social Fund. In the EIF these actions have been retargeted to third-country nationals. The results of the ESF actions will be used as the framework for evaluating the activities within the EIF. Finland states that experiences and results gathered from EU projects financed under the ESF and ERF will be utilised and further developed under the EIF. In Sweden, earmarked project resources for process support and dissemination/impact have been set aside in the ESF and can also be used by the EIF under priority 2. This will ensure complementarity and optimal results in all phases of the programme and in the project process. In Slovakia, the introductory language courses organised under the EIF and ERF are organised in close cooperation with each other, for example by using a common procedure for the call for proposals announcement. In this way duplicity is prevented and complementarity ensured.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Challenges and needs in the Member States

The challenges with respect to integration of third-country nationals in the EU Member States differ from one Member State to another. Member States have individual specificities in terms of economic and social structures and services, and in addition, their demographic situation varies. The main requirements identified by the Member States in relation to the baseline situation consist of the two-way approach to integration, indicating that there is a need for support in the fields of awareness-raising about migration and integration, improving tolerance and creating intercultural dialogue in society. Other key challenges highlighted by the Member States concern the need for improved civic orientation, including provision of information for third-country nationals concerning the history, institutions etc. of the host country; the adaptation of public and private services to a multicultural society, including for example training of personnel and raising their awareness of the needs for immigrants; and the improvement of language proficiency and capacity-building in this respect. Most requirements are related to activities within Priority 1, (section 2.2) whereas only two Member States identified requirements within Priority 4.

Actions

The Member States differ greatly with respect to the level of detail used to describe their actions. The type of actions can be categorised based on different characteristics, such as their content, target group and stage in the integration process. The content of the action includes actions, such as measures in relation to language skills, education, intercultural dialogue, capacity-building of actors, increased cooperation among Member States and development of methodological tools such as indicators or methods; the target group of the action includes actions aimed at specific target groups such as women, the elderly, minors or people with disabilities, and measures that are specifically targeted at involving and educating the host society; and the stage in the integration process includes actions such as pre-departure measures, measures targeted at newly-arriving third-country nationals, or at third-country nationals already residing in the Member State.

With respect to indicators, most Member States provide quantifiable indicators for each action in their programmes. The indicators used are mainly output indicators, describing for example the number of introduction courses organised and the number of participants in these courses. A limited number of Member States have also specified output or result indicators, such as number of third-country nationals graduating from basic courses.

Priorities and Specific Priorities

Based on the analysis of the challenges and needs identified in the Member States (section 2.2) and the analysis of the relative budget spent on each priority (section 3.3.1) it can be concluded that Priority 1, is indeed the most relevant priority in view of the Member States.

The Member States have different methods of implementing the Specific Priorities and of presenting this in their Annual Programmes. Member States do not always define whether an action implements one of the Specific Priorities or not. Eight Member States did not implement any of the Specific Priorities, or at least did not specify this in their Annual Programmes.

While in total seven Member States referred to Specific Priority 1 with one or more of their actions, 15 of the 26 Member States under examination planned actions addressing Specific Priority 2.

With respect to Specific Priority 3, including actions developing innovative introduction programmes and activities, it can be concluded that seven out of 26 Member States included it in their programmes. There were only limited examples of innovative introductory activities planned under Specific Priority 3. It seems thus that at the time of developing their programmes, most Member States have not seen the need for developing innovative introductory measures (in the field of integration of third-country nationals).

Whereas the Specific Priority 4 was addressed in 13 of the 26 Member States, the Specific Priority 5 was addressed in 9 of the 26 Member States under examination.

Partnership principle

Most Member States are very concrete in the way they describe the implementation of the partnership principle, as specified in Art. 10 of the European Integration Fund Decision. The partnership committees often consist of several ministries, implementing authorities of the SOLID funds and the ESF, and to a lesser extent of local authorities and NGOs. In some Member States these partnership committees work on two levels, consisting of a more general consultative/monitoring committee and a more specific task force or groups of experts. Seven Member States specify that they have included the civil society and other non-governmental stakeholders in their partnership committees.

Complementarity

On the basis of an analysis of the Multi-Annual and Annual Programmes of the 26 Member States it can be said that the Member States have succeeded in ensuring the complementarity between the European Integration Fund and relevant EU or national funding instruments. Most Member States are clear in explaining the way in which the programmes complement other EU funded instruments and how the lack of overlaps is ensured. As this analysis is only based on the statements of the Member States in their programmes, it is not possible to conclude on whether the Member States are using the EIF funding on new activities and ways of improving integration, rather than on measures that would also have been funded by national funding. This will only be possible when conducting an in-depth programme evaluation.

Supplements

ANNEX 1: EU CONTRIBUTION PER MEMBER STATE AND PRIORITY (€) 2007-2013 ON THE BASIS OF MAPS' DRAFT FINANCIAL PLANS

	Public Co-funding	Private Co-funding	EU Contribution									Total excl. TA
			Priority 1	%	Priority 2	%	Priority 3	%	Priority 4	%	Total	
Austria	12.800.453,52	3.186.001,61	11.581.939,78	72%	1.759.447,83	11%	2.062.296,80	13%	735.927,80	5%	16.139.612,21	32.126.067,34
Belgium	13.849.284,00		10.355.506,00	75%	875.606,00	6%	2.618.174,00	19%		0%	13.849.286,00	27.698.570,00
Bulgaria	1.100.371,02		2.157.830,59	65%	585.796,60	18%	414.988,25	13%	142.497,65	4%	3.301.113,09	4.401.484,11
Cyprus	2.228.872,84		4.318.352,20	65%	949.056,00	14%	994.456,19	15%	424.754,14	6%	6.686.618,53	8.915.491,37
Czech Republic	5.223.118,80		14.754.308,41	94%	115.000,00	1%	352.000,00	2%	432.000,00	3%	15.653.308,41	20.876.427,21
Estonia	2.653.898,49		6.590.914,57	90%	134.214,46	2%	462.560,56	6%	167.768,08	2%	7.355.457,67	10.009.356,16
Finland	2.010.990,00	502.747,00	2.844.657,00	41%	1.687.552,00	24%	2.388.897,00	35%		0%	6.921.106,00	9.434.843,00
France	241.673.440,00		49.274.537,00	76%	7.201.436,00	11%	5.338.333,00	8%	2.905.672,00	4%	64.719.978,00	306.393.418,00
Germany	49.715.438,48	26.988.179,23	69.365.725,12	55%	27.084.692,18	22%	18.240.732,15	15%	10.559.661,00	8%	125.250.810,45	201.954.428,16
Greece	6.251.085,76		11.097.450,51	59%	2.385.220,11	13%	2.681.187,47	14%	2.589.399,22	14%	18.753.257,31	25.004.343,07
Hungary	4.070.000,00		8.545.000,00	70%	1.589.000,00	13%	1.643.000,00	13%	429.000,00	4%	12.206.000,00	16.276.000,00
Ireland	1.878.000,00		4.989.000,00	79%	500.000,00	8%	850.000,00	13%		0%	6.339.000,00	8.217.000,00
Italy	39.964.000,00		74.091.000,00	82%	10.462.000,00	12%	4.735.000,00	5%	1.154.000,00	1%	90.442.000,00	130.406.000,00
Latvia	3.466.472,00		8.967.486,00	86%	263.750,00	3%	1.031.561,00	10%	136.620,00	1%	10.399.417,00	13.865.889,00
Lithuania	1.737.735,41		3.034.280,92	58%	1.136.284,06	22%	1.042.641,24	20%		0%	5.213.206,22	6.950.941,63
Luxembourg	3.289.028,66	47.425,63	2.596.021,45	75%	297.131,36	9%	392.687,36	11%	163.253,38	5%	3.449.093,55	6.785.547,84
Malta	1.396.674,24		2.076.890,70	62%	625.346,00	19%	449.387,00	14%	172.160,00	5%	3.323.783,70	4.720.457,94
Netherlands	14.183.007,00	3.545.752,00	15.703.759,00	89%	600.000,00	3%	900.000,00	5%	525.000,00	3%	17.728.759,00	35.457.518,00
Poland	1.937.000,00	2.893.000,00	7.205.000,00	49%	2.960.000,00	20%	3.679.000,00	25%	976.000,00	7%	14.820.000,00	19.650.000,00
Portugal	5.082.130,00		9.957.680,00	70%	711.260,00	5%	3.556.310,00	25%		0%	14.225.250,00	19.307.380,00
Romania	1.686.340,00	418.200,00	4.550.810,00	70%	729.610,00	11%	1.183.810,00	18%		0%	6.464.230,00	8.568.770,00
Slovakia	1.396.674,24		2.768.925,00	66%	786.900,00	19%	465.848,00	11%	168.351,00	4%	4.190.024,00	5.586.698,24
Slovenia	1.740.330,00		4.659.500,00	89%	524.000,00	10%	37.500,00	1%		0%	5.221.000,00	6.961.330,00
Spain	38.780.543,97		87.287.549,92	75%	20.239.631,00	17%	6.452.621,00	6%	2.357.430,00	2%	116.337.231,92	155.117.775,89
Sweden	5.804.000,00		7.491.000,00	60%	2.490.000,00	20%		0%	2.484.000,00	20%	12.465.000,00	18.269.000,00
United Kingdom	5.110.000,00	124.380.000,00	113.970.000,00	93%	350.000,00	0%	4.360.000,00	4%	4.000.000,00	3%	122.680.000,00	252.000.170,00

ANNEX 2: SHARE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CO-FUNDING

	Share of total funding, %				Comment		MS that receive 75% funding from EIF	MS where public funding is greater than 49%	MS that have any private funding at all
	EIF	Public	Private	Total					
Austria	50	40	10	100		0	0	1	
Belgium	50	50	0	100	Federal state spending: 10% of total. Flanders: 19% of total. Wallonia: 21% of total.	0	1	0	
Bulgaria	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Cyprus	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Czech Republic	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Estonia	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Finland	75	20	5	100		1	0	1	
France	21,86	78,14	0	100		0	1	0	
Germany	62,5	26,25	11,25	100	State funding: State, laender, municipalities and other public authorities. Private: Sponsoring and donations.	0	0	1	
Greece	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Hungary	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Ireland	55,9	13,3	30,8	100	Public funding by the Office of the Minister for Integration and Pobal, a not-for-profit company with charitable status that manages programmes on behalf of the Irish Government and the EU.	0	0	1	
Italy	70,5	29,5	0	100		0	0	0	
Latvia	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Lithuania	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Luxembourg	53,7	45,6	0,7	100		0	0	1	
Malta	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
The Netherlands	50	40	10	100	The amounts of public and private co-financing are based on estimates. The ratio depends on grant applications and may therefore deviate. The percentage EU contribution mentioned is also based on an estimate, which depends on the grant applications, and in cases where the Responsible Authority decides to increase this percentage.	0	0	1	
Poland	75	9,35	13,97	99,99		1	0	1	
Portugal	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Romania	75	18,61	4,61	99,99		1	0	1	
Slovakia	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Slovenia	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Spain	75	25	0	100		1	0	0	
Sweden	69,8	30,2	0	100		0	0	0	
United Kingdom	50	42,9	7,1	100		0	0	1	
Average share	66,9	29,5	4	100		16	2	9	
					Total				