



The integration of third country nationals challenges and priorities from an EU perspective

**Agnese Papadia, European Commission
DG Migration and Home Affairs**

Why acting at EU level?

- Third-country nationals across the EU continue to fare worse than EU citizens in terms of **employment**, **education**, and **social inclusion**
- Effective integration key for successful migration policies
- Common challenges
- Different approaches: possibility to **learn** from each other
- **Disseminate** successful and innovative practices

EU cooperation on integration

- Common Basic Principles (2004)
- Monitoring of integration outcomes
- [European Website on Integration](#)



Action Plan for the integration of third country nationals

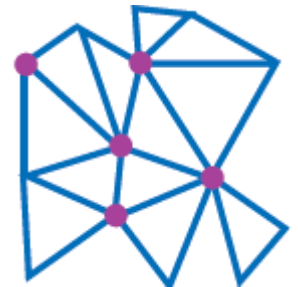
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Key principles

- Early intervention
- Integrated approach
- Integration as an investment
- Building cohesive societies
- A two-way process
- Beyond economic integration

Main features of the Action Plan

- Policy framework for integration
- 50 concrete actions to support Member States and other actors
- Cross-sectoral approach
- Target: All third-country nationals with focus on refugees
- Commitment with clear follow-up
- Focus on coordination



Priority areas

1. Pre-departure/ pre arrival
2. Education
3. Labour market integration and access to vocational training
4. Access to basic services: health and housing
5. Active participation and social inclusion

Strengthened policy coordination

- Coordination and regular exchanges with local and regional authorities and civil society
- Setting up the European Integration Network
- Partnership under the EU Urban Agenda on integration