

Directorate-General  
Housing, Communities and Integration  
Integration Management and Integration  
Integration and Rule of Law  
Rijnstraat 8  
PO Box 20951  
2500 EZ The Hague  
Internal postal code 295  
[www.rijksoverheid.nl](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl)

The Chairman of the  
House of Representatives  
PO Box 20018  
2500 EA The Hague

Date: June 16, 2011  
Subject: Vision of integration

Enclosed is the vision of integration "integration, cohesion and citizenship."

The integration is with this vision, a new phase. This government assumes that integration and acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to be self-reliant in Dutch society to maintain the responsibility of everyone who wants to settle here permanently. The principle here is integration into Dutch society as one that over time has developed to date. The government thus takes away from the relativism inherent in the concept of multicultural society. The policy is based on a society that is true, partly because of the immigrants who settled here, changing, but not interchangeable for any other society whatsoever.

Living together is not easy. Nor is a society where everyone who lives here or who establish a permanent home can make the natural result of living together. A more obligatory integration is necessary and justified because otherwise the society gradually grows apart, people live alongside each other and eventually no one feels more at home in the Netherlands. From people who want to establish in the Netherlands are expected to contribute to strengthening social cohesion and civic engagement and show. Making demands on immigrants who settle permanently in our society is justified because society demands that also imposes on its own citizens. A more obligatory integration therefore implies a more general commitment of the government to strengthen social cohesion, promoting citizenship and affirmation of Dutch society. Integration, independence, responsibility, and strengthen solidarity and citizenship hang closely together and constitute the expression of the value of a society in which one wants to recognize.

Needed an attitude of citizenship that respects differences and based on their own and shared responsibility for society. The government assumes the power of people and will therefore focus on creating space for people's own responsibility and initiative to take in addressing their own and common problems. With this change, the government implements the line that is not the origin, but the future is, and contributes to a Dutch society that anyone here may draw to his home can make by actively participating in it.

The Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations,

J.P.H. Donner

## Integration, bonding, citizenship

### 1 A New Perspective

Integration is an issue today with mixed feelings is broached. European countries face the unruly consequences of decades of migration to and within Europe, large groups, often from non-Western countries. Several politicians in the Netherlands Government in neighboring countries have recently spoken out against a society where groups live alongside each other. In this context, particularly the perspective of a multicultural society into question. It is noted that multiculturalism has failed otherwise than expected, and expect different ethnic and cultural groups that are part of European societies in recent decades have come to each other mutually in a new unit. Cultural diversity in their eyes rather divisive and at best benign mutual neglect led to.

The government shares this dissatisfaction with the multicultural society. The persistence of integration problems underscore the view that the model of multicultural society can offer no solution to the dilemma of the plural society. However an absolute of its integration, and many migrants successfully make their way able to find in the economy, culture, politics and education, dominates the concern that some of the migrants that fails in the Netherlands, an independent living to build. Too many children grow up in dysfunctional families in an environment where unemployment, debt, school and criminal behavior are the order of the day. In all this there is a growing concern that the integration of social and cultural field remains sustainable and harden antagonisms. Time and time again that many Dutch ethnic and cultural diversity that characterizes Netherlands as an enriching experience, but as a threat. For nearly twenty years, about half of Dutch people that there are too many people of other nationalities in the Netherlands.

The integration policy has developed in recent years in interaction with changing social and political perceptions and attention to the concerns and needs of citizens. The result is an integration in which more emphasis has been placed on the importance of a common base and recognizable fundament.<sup>2</sup> In line with this more binding elements are introduced to newcomers, such as integration, testing knowledge of Dutch language and society in admission and distance of the non-Dutch nationality by naturalization. Integration and social cohesion are still under pressure, and further steps are necessary in the interest of continuity and stability of society.

This government is taking an approach whereby the influx of disadvantaged immigrants are reduced and people who permanently reside expected to work themselves to the rules and integrate themselves. The government recognizes the negative effects of immigration and lack of integration, fight it with a range of measures and acts vigorously against cross-norm behavior. Integration is more than enforcement of the Aliens Act and the penal code. The government wants to go beyond addressing and treating symptoms and excesses of the moment. Social differences do not disappear just by the symptoms of combat, but to promote developments that enable people to have divisions over the fruitful cooperation and to live together. A compulsory integration focuses on the mechanisms of living, working and teaching stems from a broader policy of mutual involvement and continuity in the Dutch society and the values upon which it rests. Freedom, equality, tolerance and solidarity are values that traditionally have supported the Dutch society. Of all the citizens expect the government commitment to these values in future protection. Common rules and standards, commitment, responsibility and independence are the foundation of solidarity between citizens in society that is expected.

This vision, principles and implications for policy are elaborated in this paper. Thus, the government responded to the request from the chamber to the principles for integration to formulate.<sup>3</sup> First dwelt in the current state of integration. Subsequently, extensive detail on the vision and principles of policy of this government and its implications for integration. Since the integration of this government must be understood in light of a broader policy aimed at stimulating the personal responsibility of citizens for their own lives and environment, the vision will be concluded with the implications of the principles of this

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<sup>1</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2009 (SCP, The Hague).

<sup>2</sup> Revaluation of the importance of togetherness and community in society led in 1998 to the Integration Act Newcomers. In 2003, the "Integration Policy New Style" the importance of common ground and recognize foundation for integration at the foundation (New Style Letter integration, II, 2003 - 2004, 29203, 1).

<sup>3</sup> Promised during the budget debate Interior / WWI 2011 (TK 2010-2011 session, 32,500 VII, # 83).

government for filling policy on citizenship and the redistribution of tasks between government and citizens.

## 2 A recalcitrant reality

### Continued immigration

A society without any outside influences is inconceivable. This also applies to the Netherlands. For centuries European societies economically and culturally determined by migration flows within Europe, trade with the colonies and emigration flows elsewhere. The end of World War placed enormous challenge for European governments to the millions who were uprooted by the war and moved to receive and resettle. This movement was followed by the migration which was started by the dissolution of the colonies and decolonization, the recruitment of large numbers of guest workers from North African and Mediterranean countries, and - in the ensuing decades - by growing numbers of asylum seekers from around the world .

Half a century of migration means that a significant part of the Dutch population has its roots elsewhere. Netherlands has 1.5 million ethnic minorities and 1.8 million people from non-Western origin, which is 9% sequentially and 11% of the total population. The latter two-thirds of 1.8 million people of Turkish Dutch, Moroccan-Dutch, Dutch-Surinamese or Caribbean origin (Antillean and Aruban-Dutch). Approximately 11% of people with non-western background comes from countries like China, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia. <sup>4</sup> currently the focus of immigration in the so-called knowledge workers and residents of the EU in the context of free movement of people and workers for short or long time coming to the Netherlands. The mainstream is formed by workers from the EU coming to the Netherlands for doing work. In 2009, estimated that approximately 165,000 people from Central and Eastern European countries in the Netherlands live. <sup>5</sup>

### Ongoing problems

The ongoing debate on immigration and criticism of the multicultural society create the misconception that light at all there would be no integration. The reality is different. Numbers and statistics show progress. Behind this general picture, however, lies a great diversity between and within groups. The difference in integration between the first and subsequent generations of immigrants, thereby fundamentally. <sup>6</sup> The positive developments and successes achieved are also not taking away that there are many problems and drawbacks are. The establishment of some low-skilled migrants from different parts of the world has resulted in a very diverse population with behaviors and attitudes that are sometimes serious clash.

From the perspective of safety is the over-representation of migrants and their children in the crime rate continued a concern. In the Netherlands, in 2008 1.5% of the population 12 years and older accused of a crime. Among Dutch citizens of non-Western origin was the proportion at 4.3%. For specific groups the percentages are considerably higher: up to 7%. And although without doubt there is an age effect, it is worrying that almost all ethnic groups within the second generation at this point worse than the first generation (with rates up to 10%). From figures of Utrecht in 2009, criminologist named Upper shows the seriousness of the problem even more. He noted that Rotterdam is not less than 54.7% of boys with a Moroccan background at least once with the police had dealt. For Antillean and Surinamese Dutch was 40% for Turkish-Dutch young men 36%. Indigenous boys came to a rate of 18.4%.

Persistent and complex problems with a strong social impact are also applicable in the fields of school and unemployment. In the 2009-2010 school year, the dropout rate among Moroccan-Dutch and Dutch Antillean youths respectively 5.6% and 6.8% significantly higher than among native youth (2.4%)<sup>7</sup>, one

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<sup>4</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2010 (CBS, The Hague).

<sup>5</sup> A. Weltevrede, J. Boom, S. Rezai, L. Zuiderwijk, G. Engbersen (2009) Migrant workers from Central and Eastern Europe, a profile of recent migrant workers from the CEE countries. Rotterdam: Risbo. See MOE lander letter Measures labor migration from Central and Eastern Europe (TK 2010-2011), 29407, No. 118).

<sup>6</sup> For recent figures, see Annual Report on Integration 2010 (CBS) and Refugee Groups in the Netherlands (SCP, 2010).

<sup>7</sup> Provisional figures 2009-2010, Off: ESL 2010 letter "Attack on failure" (House of Representatives 2010-2011, 32356 No. 20).

quarter of young people from these groups have no job and about 10% (five times as likely as native people) is suspected of crime. The integration of refugee populations - particularly Somalia - has been very difficult. This latter group is very low educated. More than half (58%) never or at most primary education. Shockingly low, the net labor participation (share of population aged between 15 and 64 years in paid employment) of refugee populations, not only compared to the native Dutch (69%), but also in comparison with the four major non-Western groups. Only 29% of the Somali Dutch paid work. The Iraqi and Afghan group will successively to 35% and 36%. For the Turkish and Moroccan Dutch group, the percentage was 54% and 50%.<sup>8</sup>

The general picture is that migrants and their children are still overrepresented in the lowest socioeconomic classes. The labor participation of Turkish and Moroccan Dutch is, although in the past 15 years has substantially increased, for example 10 to 12 percent lower than the labor participation of Surinamese and Antillean Dutch. The distance between the Dutch labor market participation of non-Western background and native Dutch is still high (69% versus 53% in 2010).<sup>9</sup> The low labor force participation is reflected in a high benefit dependency. Although there is a downward trend in 2009 was still 10.7% of the Dutch with a non-western background according to a social assistance, 2.9% of those receiving unemployment benefit (compared to 1.6% and 1.9% of the native Dutch). The over-representation in dependence on welfare is particularly true for older migrants. Contrary to public assistance or unemployment benefits, receive Dutchmen with a non-western background, disability insurance less often than native Dutch (6.4% vs 7.1%).<sup>10</sup>

There is also concern about the mutual commitment and social cohesion. There is very little progress can be seen in it and the support is fragile. There is mutual distrust and feelings of deprivation. As many as 61% of Dutch people believe that differences exist between immigrant and native Dutch, and 41% of the native Dutch, the idea that the Western lifestyle and an Islamic way of life go together.<sup>11</sup> In 2009 between 35% and 40% of people agree with the statement that the Netherlands would be a nicer country if there were fewer immigrants live. This shows that positive and negative beliefs about the presence of non-Western immigrants into Dutch society go hand in hand, because in that same year, a similar proportion of the Dutch population thought that the presence of different cultures is a gain for our society .

Resistance to the presence of immigrants is much more felt by primary and secondary education than higher education educated.<sup>12</sup> In statements of this difference by researchers pointed out that negative attitudes about non-Western immigrants may result from competition especially less educated experienced in such employment. Also, less educated more often confronted with problems in their environment resulting from a lack of integration. Between 2008 and 2010 found 49% to 57% of low-skilled that the Netherlands would be a nicer country if there are fewer non-Western immigrants were living. Among higher education was 19% to 29% this opinion. The appreciation of different cultures is much higher for highly educated (56% to 67%) than among less educated (15% to 29%). In turn educated Muslims perceived the social climate towards migrants as more negative than lower educated Muslims.<sup>13</sup>

A particular aspect of the contemporary problem of integration is formed by developments in the Islamic and Arab world. Concerns about international developments in the Netherlands are linked to concerns about the Netherlands. Reports about attacks and other violent actions by organizations who claim "Islam" to represent feeding the uncertainty about the existence of cultural differences between Western and Islamic world, and ensuring that not only the cultural identity, but also the core values of the Dutch society are at stake. Thus 41% of the native Dutch believe that a Muslim and Western way of life go together.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> SCP, refugee groups in the Netherlands, 2011, The Hague.

<sup>9</sup> CBS (Labour Force Survey).

<sup>10</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2010.

<sup>11</sup> CDE quarterly report 1010 / 1 (SCP) Annual Report 2009.

<sup>12</sup> COB, Mood indefinite, 2011, SCP, The Hague, Annual Report 2009, Koster, W. de, Achterberg, P., Houtman, D. Waal & J. van der, "Godforsaken. Post-Christian cultural conflict in the Netherlands ", 2010, Sociology, 6 (3).

<sup>13</sup> COB, Mood indefinite, 2011.

<sup>14</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2009.

## Steady Integration

Integration is a process of long term, intractable problems and positive developments go hand in hand. This is evident from the figures and statistics. Despite an unfavorable position and the continuing problems of crime, with other sites that follow generations do better than their parents or grandparents. Thus, in recent years been a tremendous catch by young second generation in the field of education. More and more children with a migrant background flows on to HAVO and VWO. This is how Chinese students more often HAVO / VWO than native students. The influx of non-Western women in higher education is increasing. Surinamese and Dutch Antillean Dutch girls even more than average flows in higher education than native girls (respectively 65%, 80% and 61%). The rising educational level of non-Western migrants translates into higher job levels where non-Western immigrants are employed. This is especially visible among the second generation. The self-employment has increased significantly, with the spread of immigrant entrepreneurs on various industries is increasing.<sup>15</sup>

Progress is also in other areas, although a significant proportion of the Moroccan-Dutch and Turkish-Dutch parents in the home language with their children talking more and more families are in Dutch. Among Turkish children, the proportion of the source language with their parents talk about decreased from 80% to 60%. In particular, children of Moroccan origin speak less and less of the source language with their parents. In eleven years, the proportion of Moroccan-Dutch youth in the source language with their father or mother speaks declined from almost 70% to 30%.<sup>16</sup> This is not strange, because almost all young immigrants as the first language is Dutch. Young second-generation Moroccan and Antillean origin, speak the Dutch language as well as Dutch Surinamese origin, for whom Dutch is barely a problem. The command of Dutch young people of Turkish origin remains behind.<sup>17</sup>

Also socio-culturally distinct people are increasingly their parents: the ease with which an orientation towards the Netherlands or identification with a city or neighborhood, combined with commitment to the country of origin, is characteristic of this group. Especially among Turkish and Moroccan Dutch are the major differences between the generations. First-generation Turkish and Moroccan Dutch consider successively 15% and 20% moving to the Netherlands. That percentage is within the second generation Turkish and Moroccan Dutch significantly higher: respectively. 45% and 55%. Despite this clear progress, it is still worrying picture: half of the young Turkish and Moroccan Dutch apparently feels not most or all Nederlander.<sup>18</sup>

### 3 Safe, stable and committed: Dutch society as a starting point integration and citizenship

Commitment of the government's policy is to a changing world, security, prosperity and welfare to ensure and promote. Dutch society is a goal that any person entitled to settle here permanently can make a home for his contribution to that society. The government will emphatically from the relativism inherent in the concept of multicultural society and assumes a society that is true, partly because of the immigrants who settled here, changing, but not interchangeable for any other society than too. The fundamentals that determine the social life in the Netherlands are historically shaped and are landmarks that many Dutch people who do not share and can be specified. It is not just about the achievements and values to pave the Dutch law, but also more historical or cultural specific landmarks, such as the Dutch language, monuments or architectural features or unwritten manners and codes of conduct in the course of the history and who have developed depending on the situation on the forefront.

When integration involves integration into Dutch society. A society such as that created by the dedication, effort, expectations and beliefs of generations us here went on the foundations they will continue to develop through the dedication, effort, expectations and beliefs of those who our society into a permanent home is make. In all social change and cultural development that undoubtedly is, society is based on a fundamental continuity of values, beliefs, institutions and habits that lead to the cultural forms in Dutch society and also determine the visibility thereof. It has been found reflected in legislation and social intercourse. That does not imply a closed society and culture. By location, economy, culture and tradition is an open society Netherlands. That is a typical value of Dutch society.

<sup>15</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2010.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2009.

<sup>17</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2009.

<sup>18</sup> Annual Report on Integration 2010 (CBS, The Hague).

Dutch society in all its diversity is the society in which those who move to the Netherlands, have to live, that they must adapt and have to add. This may look like a solid stance toward immigrants, but it is not. Those who leave their own country to live in another country, expecting to find things that people in the country of origin so that they missed the fundamental steps to take to build a life elsewhere. Especially to refugees firsthand what it means when fundamental human rights are trampled upon. The core values and freedoms on which the Dutch law is based are the base of the climate of freedom and responsibility which this government stands for.

An important element of that climate of freedom and responsibility is traditionally the Religious Freedom. That freedom includes all religions and beliefs, even Islam. That does not mean the government is aware of the fact that Islam, which as the faith of many immigrants in a short time one of the larger religions in the Netherlands has become in parts of the population make calls because of other traditions, beliefs and association with violence and radicalism around the world and in the Netherlands. The achievements of a democratic state would pressure their eyes may appear. The government acknowledges the existence of such concerns and sees it as a task where possible to eliminate because they threaten cohesion in society, but not by denial of religious freedom against the Islamic principle of distrust of the religion. Religious freedom should not protect against radicalization and anti-democratic behavior and fundamentally at odds with the foundations of Dutch society. The Muslim community itself and predecessors of Islam have established a task by making clear that radicalization and anti-integrative and anti-democratic expressions are not inherent to Islam partly by taking it away. Constitutional democracy is and remains the only starting point for the Dutch society.

Migrants may be asked to acquire the skills needed to participate in Dutch society and ability to contribute to its development. This requires not only mastery of the Dutch language or provide for the subsistence by labor income, but also respect and share the core values of the Dutch law: freedom, responsibility, equality, tolerance and solidarity. These values stem from respect for dignity and equality of every human being. Sharing these core values is no less important for the coherence and harmony in society as language and customs. That does not mean assimilation or identity uniform purpose of integration. Room for diversity and pluralism are among the achievements of the Dutch society that have found their way into the Constitution. Individual freedom to live within its discretion to jointly defined limits is a great thing. People who choose a life in the Netherlands to build it will not be asked for their identity or beliefs to give it to integrate. Feature integration is one's own future and sees identity associated with that of the community where it belongs.

A society where everyone who lives here or who establish a permanent home can make is not easy and is not necessarily the result as each goes its own way. A more obligatory integration is necessary and justified because otherwise the society gradually grows apart, people live alongside each other and eventually no one feels more at home in the Netherlands. From people who want to establish in the Netherlands are expected to contribute to strengthening social cohesion and civic engagement and show. Making demands on immigrants who settle permanently in our society is justified because society demands that also imposes on its own citizens. A more obligatory integration implies a more general commitment to strengthening social cohesion, promoting citizenship and affirmation of Dutch society. Inclusion, solidarity and citizenship hang closely together and constitute the expression of the value of a society in which one wants to recognize. This implies a common foundation of shared values and norms.

With increasing pluralism and diversity is a common foundation of shared standards are not obvious. To the present time, of increasing pluralism and individualisation in harmony to stay together is commitment and involvement required of those who live here. Commonality and interconnectedness are therefore a challenge for all citizens. Government legislation and policies before providing any substitute, but may be a necessary framework and guidance to support. Confidence in the power of society to the core and the character of Dutch society in society to maintain, is the starting point. In circumstances where social cohesion and stability in jeopardy, government intervention may be justified in their support, however.

Mutual commitment that is not limited to their own circles and social stability are essential characteristics of the society that the government pursues and which citizens themselves are responsible. This involves more than just the position and involvement of migrants. Government policies to protect social stability and to confirm the nature of Dutch society affects all citizens in the Netherlands. To as active citizens in a

pluralistic society in all respects to function is required dedication and commitment of all citizens. Of all citizens in the Netherlands expect the government participation, involvement and attachment to the Dutch society. Of all citizens, the government expects that they are to qualify to participate in society and the labor market. Common rules and standards are the foundation of solidarity between citizens in society that is expected.

The following chapters set put their implications for the policy of the government.

#### **4 Integration**

This vision and principles have implications for the immigration and integration policy of the government. The immigration policy will be adjusted in the coming years. Principle is that immigration of people with little or no chance and perspective on a participatory and self-reliant life in Dutch society should be avoided. For that reason, even with admission requirements for the knowledge of the Dutch language and customs. The admission policy is that way to the integration of foreigners into our society and forms an indispensable condition. Earlier, the Cabinet discussed the immigration and immigration policy that this government has in mind.<sup>19</sup>

Inclusion policy migrants who are admitted for purposes of establishment in the Netherlands. The first principle is that integration is not a responsibility of government, but of those who settle here permanently. The integrate and acquire the knowledge needed in the Netherlands a life for themselves is their own responsibility. Which derives from citizenship requirements for every Dutch citizen asked: of every citizen to be expected - to contribute to capacity-make to society and it self-sufficient. This standard applies equally to those born here and those who in later life to the Netherlands.

A second principle is that "no origin, but future is'. This implies that no more policies will be based on origin. Integration will therefore not by specific policies, targeted at individual groups, be achieved, but by general measures emanating from the responsibilities of those involved and of social institutions. Standard Cross and criminal behavior is disputed origin plays no role. Experience has also shown that measures aimed at specific ethnic groups, people locked up in groups and emphasize the divisions between them. Thus they are at odds with the pursuit of shared citizenship.

Integration is not created by abuses and excesses that arise from a lack of integration away again. Integration occurs when migrants and to make an effort to be enabled. This is facilitated by mechanisms of social integration. This is third base. Through regular policy in the areas of employment, education and housing to every citizen be able to power an independent life for themselves, if necessary supported by family or circle of acquaintances. Policy must work for all groups in society. Where this is not the case, is adjusted to the general policy and is no longer taken for specific instruments.

##### **4.1 Qualification and self-reliance**

All people have the responsibility to build an independent life and participate in society. This starts with investing in their own knowledge and skills that are required. Command of the Dutch language and knowledge of society sees as essential conditions for the government to participate actively in society. Active participation requires that people continue to evolve, with or without the help of family, friends, neighbors, associations or churches. Developed, or the concept of independent schooling age to broader social security and the eradication of illiteracy is based can be established.

The action that the government is doing to citizens to continue to develop is not optional and will be maintained as a recourse to social security. The government expects to rely on social security that people are working to reintegrate into the labor market. Of people who does not speak Dutch or not enough control to be able to find paid work are expected to learn the language at their own expense. Failure to comply with this obligation will be reduction or discontinuation of the welfare result. To ensure that social security is a pull factor for migration, various measures taken recourse to the assistance of migrants to reduce.

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<sup>19</sup> House of Representatives, 2010-2011, 30 573, # 61.

- Municipalities are asked to take strongly to ensure that strict action is taken against persons who their actual chances of obtaining employment hindered by their behavior or clothing by cutting, revocation or denial of a benefit under the Work and Assistance (WWB). If necessary the government will end with a proposal.
- Newcomers can only be eligible for assistance after the legality of their stay in the Netherlands established. Right to assistance is linked to the general requirement that persons who do not speak Dutch as soon as possible following a Dutch course and successfully complete.
- In those countries where the cooperation of local authorities can improve the control and enforcement of the means test in the WWB, the government will to address this in discussions about adapting the bilateral social security agreement. Will first be discussed with the Turkish authorities.<sup>20</sup>

For people who settle permanently in the Netherlands is the first step towards integration an independent life. The concept of integration based on the idea that Dutch society is not a random collection of people who live here, but a community of people with a shared language, values and beliefs. From whom comes to the Netherlands to settle here, at least may be expected to abide by the rules, participate in legal transactions and investing in the skills they require. The principle of self-reliance gives such a translation in the revised Integration Act, that migrants are responsible for the required level of knowledge of Dutch language and Dutch society to achieve. If you need an education in, the migrant will have to pay. Only if people are unable to bear the costs, can be used in the safety net of social loan system.

The revision of the Integration Act takes into account the fact that in contemporary society increasingly higher requirements for them to arrive. People who are able, must immediately after arrival in the Netherlands can choose a course that does justice to their abilities and ambitions. The integration exam that authorization is required both in terms of level and method of examination and not particularly suitable for low skilled people. Therefore emphasizes the cabinet in the amended Act on the Integration naturalization certificate is not the only route is to meet the integration requirement and that, given the demands by society, it is desirable that a higher level of people who may exploit this possibility. For this reason, integration requirements when applying for permanent residence later. Following this, the government uses the principle that failure to pass the naturalization exam, except in special circumstances, leads to abrogation of the regular residence permit. When review of the Civic Proposals to this end. Obviously, the withdrawal of the permit does not apply to asylum claimants in those cases where the withdrawal is contrary to provisions of international law.

- The new principles are translated into a change in the Integration Act.
- The failure to pass the naturalization exam, except in special circumstances, leads to abrogation of the regular residence permit.
- The years 2011 and 2012 are transition years in which the contributions of the State to municipalities steps is reduced.
- In the years 2011 and 2012, municipalities, in addition to a mandatory offer for integrating, even an offer of voluntary civic integration, as EU citizens (including MOElanders), where that space in the municipal budget.
- The principle is that municipalities by the end of 2013 their functions relating to the integration program completed.
- The responsibility of immigrants to fulfill their civic integration is supported by a social loan system.
- The recognition of qualifications and prior learning is accelerated. It is used for better disclosure of the value and capabilities of credential. Consider is whether there are procedures for professional recognition of medical

<sup>20</sup> See MOE letter lander TK 2010-2011, 29407, No. 118



professionals continue to shorten. The possibilities of an APL-like tool for asylum claimants will be further investigated.

Concern is the position of some of the migrants - mostly young women - in the framework of family reunification or to the Netherlands. The constant influx of new families who are inadequately prepared for migrants coming to our society continues to lag behind the integration process. Part of the marriage and family migrants comes in a very dependent position. Some of them have to deal with honor-related violence, polygamy and forced marriages, excesses that are unacceptable in the democratic state to the Netherlands. As new requirements for admission of family migrants to apply they must have independent housing and health insurance. Lack of language skills, poor education and unfamiliarity with the Dutch institutions are risks for both the emancipation and future prospects of these migrants, like that of their children. In order to promote this group are self-reliant in Dutch society can move, as an elaboration of the general inburgerplicht requirements to include the command of this group of migrants. The civic integration examination abroad contributes to the integration of immigrant families who come to the Netherlands.<sup>21</sup>

- The House of Representatives on February 2, 2011 informed the plan to the Obligatory reporting code domestic violence and child abuse be introduced for domestic violence. Among the report code includes culturally specific forms of violence such as honor-related violence and female genital mutilation. The bill for the summer of 2011 the Lower House.
- The cabinet comes with a criminal prosecution forced marriage bill. Forced marriage is already punishable, in the bill for consultation in the Council of State, a number of measures to strengthen the offense, including the widening of the extraterritorial powers (Papers II, 2010-2011, 32175, No. 15) .
- As of April 1, 2011, the level of the civic integration examination abroad increased from level to level A1min A1 (European Framework for Modern Foreign Languages) and the Literacy and reading comprehension test introduced. It is expected that the Integration Abroad Act further adds to the privileged position of family migrants in the Netherlands.
- In addition to private and criminal action against forced marriages, polygamy and cousin -cousin marriages (Papers II, 2010-2011, 32175, No. 15) is further used in the prevention of forced marriages.
- A free choice of partner and information campaign aimed at combating forced marriages has been launched.
- The requirements of independent housing and health insurance are introduced as conditions for admission of family migrants.

Migrants from the European Union are a separate category within the integration issue. As EU citizens are entitled in Netherlands to live and work. Or will the current temporary migrants from Central and Eastern European countries at present for an overload in some older districts in Rotterdam and The Hague. People are often ill-housed, speak the language and expect to stay only briefly in the Netherlands. In practice, a growing number of them ultimately more sustainable in the Netherlands. Steps must therefore be that a few years new groups have emerged in the Netherlands at large arrears. This requires a delicate balance with the free movement of European citizens. The government, the House rather a table of measures to labor migration from Central and Eastern European countries on track leiden.<sup>22</sup> The measures also covers information and registration, employment, social services, language, education and integration, and termination of residence and return. For migrant workers is that they themselves are responsible for their integration. This is a broader issue that is now within the European Union does. Given the extensive migration within the European Union is to obtain a good starting position

<sup>21</sup> The most recent civic integration examination abroad Monitor (MIEB) (see Annex) shows that in 2010 90% of the 8850 candidates passed the first exam and that men and women have similar success rates. This is an increase of 3% compared to 2009. The difference in success rates between men and women has decreased. Less educated have higher success rates achieved (81%) so that the differences between education levels are decreased.

<sup>22</sup> For the various measures, see the letter Measures labor from Central and Eastern Europe (TK 2010-2011, 29407, No. 118). (TK 2010-2011, 29407, No. 118).

for economic and social empowerment in society is not only a Dutch interest. It is also a European interest, especially given the current movement in Europe. It is therefore important for Europe to achieve a similar approach and way of dealing with the promotion of integration of migrants within the EU.

For migrants from the first generation in the Netherlands in a hopeless situation with no prospect of benefit full participation and wishing to return to their country of origin, the Repatriation Act offers a way out. The government wants from the importance it attaches to the participation of all citizens the Remigration limited to the first generation of people for whom such a facility is really needed. The law will be adapted to that end and cut back.

- ☐ Commitment to gaining support within the European Union is set out in the Roadmap European commitment (House of Representatives, 2010-2011, 30 573, # 61). This commitment includes the intention directive status long-term residents should be amended in favor of introducing the requirement of a qualification, adaptation of the EU directive on family reunification (including raising the income requirement and age requirements) and the ability to - with some exceptions, the temporary residence permit to move in with non-compliance with the conditions applicable in a Member integration.
- ☐ The government is committed to the integration of Turkish nationals in the Netherlands and will, if the Central Board of Appeals finds conflict with the Law Association, consider further steps, including the possible adaptation of the Association Agreement.
- ☐ Among migrant workers to self-promote the existing package of self-developed in the context of the Wib supplemented by guidance in Polish, Bulgarian and Romanian.
- ☐ Acquisition of Dutch nationality is the pinnacle of integration. The government proposes modalities for obtaining Dutch nationality. Dutch nationality can also be obtained if only final waiver of any other nationality which may be waived.
- ☐ The government put forward a proposal to persons within five years after obtaining Dutch nationality sentenced or convicted of a crime punishable by 12 years or more is, depriving the Dutch nationality. To this end an attempt is made within the framework of the European Convention on Nationality to achieve a broader interpretation of Article 7.
- ☐ The Repatriation Act is cut back.<sup>23</sup>

## 4.2 Integration via generic policy

Involved in a society determines what unites us, not what divides us. It is therefore important not policy based on origin, but within the standard policy to offer customization where necessary. Integration is a dynamic process that proceeds along the lines of a number of strategic factors: a good education, an area where it is pleasant (together) to live, a good physical and mental health, and sustainable work. The commitment of the government is that the standard policy in these areas all groups in Dutch society actually achieved.

Through mainstream services and policies should every citizen be able to own a life for themselves, possibly supported by family or surroundings. This means that policies and practices must be appropriate to specific social issues and effectively address them should focus. Specific problems to agencies via regular and ordinary measures are addressed. Whether to increase the employment, improving the proficiency or reduce school dropout, the nuisance and crime. This also applies to the ongoing problems in the area of nuisance, safety and tackling risk youth. The general policy provides for a range of measures which the government acts against this problem.

Existing specific measures aimed at tackling problems that occur in some groups strengthen the coming period embedded in mainstream policy. By extension, the funding for the integration of specific groups ended. The specific approach for Antillean and Moroccan-Dutch youths risk going into the generic approach of criminal youth groups and youth nuisance. The government on May 18 for Action criminal

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<sup>23</sup> The legal changes were initiated by the motion of Toorenburg, House of Representatives 2008-2009, 31700 XVIII, # 20 and the motion Dibi, Lower House 2010-2011, 32 500 VII, No. 39.

youth groups to the House, which is used in the next two years all major youth groups to tackle crime by the police, the Public Ministry and the municipalities. Young people in the Netherlands the prospect of a better future, the government is well on initial vocational education for young people and the government goes through with the attack at school. The goal is to halve number of new dropouts up to 35,000 in 2012 and further reduce up to 25,000 in 2016. The increasing problems surrounding the use and trade of khat in certain groups of migrants, particularly in the Somali community, are reason to see whether khat on the list of banned substances should be charged. Next six years are researched, even to the extent of the problem. This autumn the government decided, in light of the results of the investigation, what steps are needed. Your room has recently been informed about this.

Effective functioning of the regular policy requires sound knowledge of specific problems and its background, the effect of regular policy and any problems in it, and on successful interventions and methods. To local policy to support the government will know about the position of various groups in Dutch society and open up effective interventions to develop, provide and actively promote the use of it in mainstream institutions. Knowledge and experience, including experience in the program of the Youth Policy and Diversity in the approach of Moroccan-Dutch and Dutch Antillean youths are exploited to the institutions generic skills and capabilities to effectively provide and as part of regular policy the specific problems of some migrants to address. Integration is largely shaped locally. This requires that every town and every city in the Netherlands formulate appropriate responses to problems arising from a lack of integration of its residents. Coordination between municipalities and central government involvement is of great importance. For an effective approach to integration issues through regular policy is a close contact with key figures and organizations with knowledge and a broad network within, immigrant communities is of great importance. This is to keep in touch with what's lives and in society in order to determine whether the normal policy is sufficiently effective. These contacts can also be used to influence this policy.

- ☐ The government will this government know about the position of various groups in Dutch society, effective interventions and successful methods to develop, provide and actively promote the use of it in generic settings.
- ☐ The specific approach for Antillean and Moroccan-Dutch youths risk being phased out and replaced by the generic approach of criminal youth groups and youth nuisance. Over the next two years, all known criminal youth groups are addressed by local authorities, police and public prosecution. The knowledge and expertise in recent years with the specific approach, this will be used to ensure that this new approach and reach the right people succeed.
- ☐ The government speaks stakeholders (colleagues and civil society) on their responsibility, where it appears that generic tools tough enough to reach groups. Migrant Communities play an important signaling function.
- ☐ Municipalities will be assisted in securing specific knowledge and experience in the generic policy.
- ☐ The government looks at whether there is support among market for the purchase of specialized knowledge of self-help organizations for underserved groups, and whether (and how) the government could facilitate such a market.
- ☐ It is cut back on subsidies from the government focused on integration, with the exception of the Refugee Council grant. Subsidies aimed at the integration of specific groups in line with the approach to integration issues through regular policy terminated. The government will not give grants to organizations that undertake activities that focus on integration.
- ☐ In line with the ending of subsidies for the integration of specific groups, the grants to partnerships of minorities are stopped put. Talk Minorities Act is repealed.
- ☐ To properly to monitor the progress of the integration and operation of the generic policy, keep the resources available for monitoring the integration process, for example through the Annual Reports integration, at least this government maintained.

## **5 Participation and Citizenship**

### **5.1 Coherence and citizenship: a vital**

The integration is part of a wider policy to strengthen the cohesion of society and citizenship. In the

coming years the Netherlands in the context of economic power shifts in the world, intensified competition for energy resources, food and water inevitably face tensions. Cohesion and solidarity in society, while the increasingly intensive international social movements and the globalization of markets to be tested. In parallel, the government for reasons of resources and manpower more than today have to rely on the involvement of citizens in addressing and resolving social issues. These developments taken together require active attention of the Government of coherence in society.

Ensuring social cohesion, mutual commitment and social stability will require first and foremost an active participation of citizens. In a pluralistic society in which traditional binding frameworks and lost interest - especially in the cities - there are often major differences in lifestyle and attitudes between citizens, trust, solidarity and mutual care not obvious. Nor are social codes to live the same everywhere and in all places are valid. Policy aimed at promoting participation should take into account these differences. Pluralism of the Dutch society requires a basic attitude of citizenship that differences in origin, religion, thinking and recognizes and respects, but at the same time based on individual and collective responsibility, in word and deed, for society as a whole.

## **5.2 The attitude of unity and citizenship**

Citizenship begins with the participation of every citizen: an independent life for themselves, through self-sufficient and by the rules of Dutch society to know and apply. Citizenship thus relies on active participation in all relevant aspects of society: the labor market, in education, in neighborhoods and environment, by protecting and maintaining the democratic rule of law, raise children into responsible citizens by relevant to be with fellow citizens and their rights respected. Mastering the Dutch language is a prerequisite for a citizen to participate actively in society. Condition of citizenship is that citizens are also citizens of the community feels, identifies with the society, who feels responsible for it there and want to hear. Netherlands is a society based on solidarity. The trust that is needed is not automatically created. It implies that basic values of society are shared. Core values stemming from respect for dignity and equality of every individual, sense of community and respect the demands of living in diverse states. It is not about abstractions, but their values into effect in manners, in the precepts, the objectives and working methods of organizations, businesses, schools, families, public administration etc. This implies that people are addressed on their behavior, are responsible for their actions, and able to assume that the same is true for everyone else, that people have the space to its social responsibilities and true. Where identification with the values and practical measures in daily life is missing, this will have consequences for the cohesion and participation in society.

Coherence is primarily a matter for citizens. That does not mean government by the facilities, incentives and sometimes standards can support, for example through education. The essence of citizenship is that it is a sense of responsibility towards society and solve collective issues, not complying with legal requirements. The government can contribute to this by people and social organizations, including the churches, speak accordingly. Behavior of citizens where the foundations of living together in compromise and can no longer sufficient to rely on their responsibilities, may be needed legislation. The state must equally security and legal certainty for citizens, which forms the basis for interaction between government and both citizens and citizens. The government will enforce the law when the limits of law are exceeded.

In the present time, the concern of the state, however, continue. In a world of relatively closed national states themselves, as was the case, the government domestically a high degree of relativity and observe neutrality with regard to attitudes and social behavior, while selective out national interests and viewpoints represent and protect. In a world like today, where interior and exterior world are increasingly intertwined, the government will also domestically position to take the interests of living and the values it rests. The government will have to confront people with behavior that is contrary to the concepts of cohesion and citizenship, as required by statutory obligations increase.

In particular, exclusion and discrimination are threats to the trust and involvement in the community. Discrimination affects people in heart and state involvement in society in the road. In a democratic state should be brought to everyone's human dignity, without distinction. Any discriminatory action or treatment should be vigorously contested. The government therefore continues to fight for the protection of the equality principle enshrined in Article 1 of our Constitution and is complemented with an action plan against discrimination.

Exclusion and discrimination are both key ingredients for social discontent. This may mean that the legislature in this area normative acts. This occurs in the opinion of the government especially with regard to the wearing of face covering clothing. A society like the Dutch based on the openness of mutual social intercourse, who is it withdraws his identity in UBLIC traffic to hide, except in special situations such as Carnival or a skating game, evokes feelings of insecurity and aggression because the commitment and communication between citizens in the way. These are principles of public order if necessary legal protection if they no longer obvious. A similar principle of public order is the basic principle that the Netherlands does not discriminate by ethnic origin, nationality, religion or other grounds that the equivalence of human affect.

☐ The cabinet comes with a bill to come face-covering clothing in public places ban. The aim is the law on 1 January 2013 to take effect.

☐ The government identifies those elements in the action against discrimination improvement or need tightening (Papers II, 2010-2011, 32 123 VII, No. 74). The results of the parliamentary committee meeting on February 2 this year are on anti-Semitism is involved.

### 5.3 Consolidating and strengthening citizenship in question

The government in the coming years on strengthening and broadening of engaged citizenship. Intent is a trend in social development which in recent decades as part of the welfare state citizens, professionals and civil society organizations are increasingly held responsibilities taken by government to be performed and to be responsible. This development is at the current time against the limits of resources and manpower which the authorities and in the foreseeable future disposal. Apart from this fact should be noted that this development makes a contribution that civilians are increasingly in the position of consumers and clients of public services and care are placed and less in the position of engaged and responsible citizen. It contributes to a climate in which to solve any problem to the government looks and creativity, commitment and resolution ability of people lost or are only criticism of the government. This situation is not sustainable.

At least three different policies of the government coming together in terms of strengthening and broadening of engaged citizenship, namely: 1) seeking a compact state, 2) mobilizing citizen involvement and responsibility in the organization and viability of their surroundings and 3) seeking to preserve small-scale involvement in processes of scale. In each of the policy development involves a search for new forms of involvement and responsibility of citizens and civil society organizations for their environment significantly beyond the traditional forms of participation, hearing and social debate. In realizing a compact state is not so much the classic step back from the government as well for finding structures and solutions involving public interests and public duties can be achieved without involving administrations and administrative decisions. In mobilizing citizens and civil society organizations, there are forms of self-management in districts and villages of public facilities or self-government in setting up the public space. It will also look at the usefulness of examples include the United Kingdom, such as parish councils, for the Dutch situation. In particular, we note the plans of the government for what Cameron called a context in which a Big Society "Localism Bill is being prepared.

Dutch already have a deep commitment to addressing issues in their environment. Many are socially active, such as associations, foundations and religious organizations. Experiences in neighborhoods in several cities show that many residents quite able to improve their own surroundings to achieve. They know what's going on around them and also want to contribute. What this means for policies and actions of governments, are often insufficiently realized. The preparation of administrators, officials and local residents professionals who work with them or facilitate this is essential. The challenge for directors, officers and professionals is to enable citizens to take responsibility and initiative. This is especially true for situations where the distance between the municipality and citizens is increased due to changes in the administrative system as reclassifications and processes of scale. It requires effective step back and accept the outcome of the decision by those involved, even if it is feared that wrong choices are made. The government should be limited to what her job is: get the public good, education, security and public order, but will otherwise have to give more confidence and responsibilities to be involved citizens. The

importance of volunteers recognized by the government. The government supports and facilitates volunteering and coaching and training through tax regulations (voluntary deduction).

Soon, reports the district review committee approach. The final report will be important targets include an agenda for contemporary citizenship. It involves primarily a collective agenda. This will mainly be filled with projects, plans and arrangements of authorities, organizations and faith institutions can burgers.<sup>24</sup> also a valuable contribution. The experiences of the district policy and the Social Support Act will be used to this agenda.

- ☐ The Chamber for the summer informed about the shared agenda for contemporary citizenship. This agenda is with municipalities, NGOs and citizens prepared.
- ☐ In collaboration with municipalities will look at whether there are possibilities of the involvement of citizens in the planning and implementation of the approach of their living environment to increase.
- ☐ The local government will facilitate and encourage the increased financial control by residents, including residents through budgets, secure.
- ☐ Research is conducted into broader applications of the concept of 'Personal Power Plants "in which residents shared a plan for the future of their neighborhood. It also examines the legal instruments that government control of citizens in their communities to increase.

## 6 Final

The integration comes in a new phase and the government wants to follow a course based on what binds. A socially stable society is a priority: a society in which people can live in freedom and responsibility and lack of origin, but the future is. The Government also by a change, the previous steps have been put in prior periods. The key concepts are citizenship, participation and independence. The point is that every citizen bit for Dutch society by taking responsibility for his own existence, for its environment and society as a whole. By integration, people who are seeking sustainable and may establish their place in Dutch society can take. Those who settle will own a big responsibility to take in that process. The government helping towards a Dutch society that anyone who is here to establish his permanent home can make by actively participating in it. This change confirms the government's social norm that self-reliance and personal responsibility for error, that the historical cultural base in the Netherlands and the core values of law set the framework for integration and the strengthening of bonding and social cohesion can be helpful in integration.

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<sup>24</sup> See Livability Letter, January 28, 2011, II, 2010-2011, 30 995, 87.