

MIPEX 2010 INDICATORS

LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY

ACCESS		100	50	0
1	Immediate access to employment What categories of third country national residents have equal access to employment as nationals? a. Long-term residents b. Residents on temporary work permits (excluding seasonal) c. Residents on family reunion permits (same as sponsor)	<i>All of them</i>	<i>Not c or certain categories of b</i>	<i>Only a</i>
2	Access to private sector: Are TCN residents able to accept any private-sector employment under equal conditions as EU nationals?	<i>Yes. There are no additional restrictions than those based on type of permit mentioned in 1</i>	<i>Other limiting conditions that apply to all TCN residents, e.g. linguistic testing</i>	<i>Certain sectors and activities solely for nationals/EU nationals</i>
3	Access to public sector (activities serving the needs of the public. Not restricted to certain types of employment or private or public law): Are TCN residents able to accept any public-sector employment (excluding exercise of public authority) under equal conditions as EU nationals?	<i>Yes. Only restriction is exercise of public authority and safeguard general state interest</i>	<i>Other restrictions</i>	<i>Only for nationals/EU nationals</i>
4	Immediate access to self-employment What categories of third country national residents have equal access to self-employment as nationals? a. Long-term residents b. Residents on temporary work permits (excluding seasonal) c. Residents on family reunion permits (same as sponsor)	<i>All of them</i>	<i>Not c or certain categories of b</i>	<i>Only a</i>
5	Access to self-employment Are TCN residents able to take up self-employed activity under equal conditions as EU nationals?	<i>Yes. There are no additional restrictions than those based on type of permit mentioned in 4</i>	<i>Other limiting conditions (such as linguistic testing)</i>	<i>Certain sectors and activities solely for nationals/EU nationals</i>
ACCESS TO GENERAL SUPPORT		100	50	0
6	Access to public employment services Do TCN residents have access to placement and public employment services, under equal conditions as EU nationals?	<i>Equal treatment with nationals</i>	<i>Certain restrictions</i>	<i>No equal treatment</i>
7	Equality of access to education and vocational training, including study grants What categories of TCN residents have equal access? a. Long-term residents b. Residents on temporary work permits (excluding seasonal) c. Residents on family reunion permits (same as sponsor)	<i>All of them</i>	<i>Not c or certain categories of b</i>	<i>Only a</i>
8	Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired outside the EU	<i>Same procedures as for EU/EEA nationals</i>	<i>Different procedure as for EU/EEA nationals</i>	<i>No recognition of titles or possible down-grading of qualifications</i>
TARGETED SUPPORT		100	50	0

9	State facilitation of recognition of skills and qualifications obtained outside the EU: a) existence of state agencies/information centres that promote the recognition of skills and qualifications b) national guidelines on fair procedures, timelines and fees for assessments by professional, governmental, and non-governmental organisations c) provision of information on conversion courses/profession-based language courses and on procedures for assessment of skills and qualifications (regardless of whether assessments are conducted by governmental or non-governmental organisations)	<i>b and (a or c)</i>	<i>a or c</i>	<i>None</i>
10	Measures to further the integration of third-country nationals into the labour market a. National policy targets to reduce unemployment of third country nationals b. National policy targets to promote vocational training for third country nationals; c. National policy targets to improve employability through language acquisition programmes	<i>All elements</i>	<i>Any of these elements (or other) but not all</i>	<i>No elements</i>
11	Measures to further the integration of third-country nationals into the labour market a. National policy targets to address labour market situation of migrant youth b. National policy targets to address labour market situation of migrant women	<i>Both</i>	<i>One of these</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
12	Support to access public employment services a) Right to resource person, mentor, coach linked to public employment service is part of integration policy for newcomers b) Training required of public employment service staff on specific needs of migrants	<i>Both</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>None. Only through voluntary initiatives or projects.</i>
WORKERS' RIGHTS		100	50	0
13	Membership of and participation in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies	<i>Equal access with nationals</i>	<i>Restricted access to elected positions</i>	<i>Other restrictions apply</i>
14	Equal access to social security Do TCNs have equal access to social security in the following areas? (unemployment benefits, old age pension, invalidity benefits, maternity leave, family benefits, social assistance)	<i>Equal treatment with nationals in all areas</i>	<i>No equal treatment in at least one area</i>	<i>No equal treatment in more than one area</i>
15	Equal working conditions Do TCNs have guaranteed equal working conditions? (safe and healthy working conditions, treatment in case of job termination or dismissal, payment/wages, taxation)	<i>Equal treatment with nationals in all areas</i>	<i>No equal treatment in at least one area</i>	<i>No equal treatment in more than one area</i>
16	Active policy of information on rights of migrant workers by national level (or regional in federal states)	<i>Policy of information by state targeted at migrant workers and/or employers on individual basis</i>	<i>Ad hoc information campaigns towards migrant workers and/or employers (or only individual campaigns in certain regions)</i>	<i>No active policy of information</i>
FAMILY REUNION FOR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS				
ELIGIBILITY		100	50	0
17a	Eligibility for ordinary legal residents	<i>≤ 1 year of legal residence and/or holding a residence permit for ≤ 1 year</i>	<i>> 1 year of legal residence and/or holding a permit for > 1 year</i>	<i>≥ 2 years of legal residence and/or holding a permit for ≥ 2 years</i>
17b	Documents taken into account to be eligible for family reunion	<i>Any residence permit</i>	<i>Certain residence permits excluded</i>	<i>Permanent residence permit</i>
18a	Eligibility for partners other than spouses: a. Stable long-term relationship b. Registered partnership	<i>Both</i>	<i>Only one or only for some types of partners (ex. homosexuals)</i>	<i>Neither. Only spouses.</i>

18b	Age limits for sponsors and spouses	\leq Age of majority in country (18 years)	> 18 \leq 21 years with exemptions	> 21 years OR > 18 years without exemptions
19	Eligibility for minor children (<18 years) a. Minor children b. Adopted children c. Children for whom custody is shared	All three	Only a and b	A and b but with limitations
20	Eligibility for dependent relatives in the ascending line	Allowed	Certain conditions (other than dependency) apply	Not allowed
21	Eligibility for dependent adult children	Allowed	Certain conditions (other than dependency) apply	Not allowed
CONDITIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF STATUS		100	50	0
22a	Form of pre-departure language measure for family member abroad (if no measure, leave blank)	No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information	Requirement to take a language course	Requirement includes language test/assessment
22b	Level of language requirement (if no measure, leave blank) (not weighted) Note: Can be test, interview, completion of course or other forms of assessments.	A1 or less set as standard	A2 set as standard	B1 or higher set as standard OR no standards, based on administrative discretion.
22c	Form of pre-departure integration measure for family member abroad, ex. not language, but social/cultural (if no measure, leave blank)	None OR voluntary information/course	Requirement to take an integration course	Requirement to pass an integration test/assessment
22d	Pre-departure requirement exemptions (if no measure, leave blank) a. Takes into account individual abilities ex. educational qualifications b. Exemptions for vulnerable groups ex. age, illiteracy, mental/physical disability	Both of these	One of these	Neither of these
22e	Conductor of pre-departure requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Language or education specialists b. Independent of government (ex. not directly subcontracted by or part of a government department)	a and b, ex. language or education institutes	a but not b, ex. citizenship/integration unit in government	Neither a nor b, ex. police, foreigners' service, general consultant
22f	Cost of pre-departure requirement (if no measure, leave blank)	No or nominal costs	Normal costs	Higher costs
22g	Support to pass pre-departure requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Assessment based on publicly available list of questions or study guide b. Assessment based on publicly available course	a and b	a or b	Neither a nor b
22h	Cost of support (if no measure or support, leave blank)	No or nominal costs	Normal costs	Higher costs
23a	Form of language requirement for sponsor and/or family member after arrival on territory (if no measure, leave blank) Note: Can be test, interview, completion of course, or other forms of assessments.	No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information	Requirement to take a language course	Requirement includes language test/assessment
23b	Level of language requirement, (if no measure, leave blank) (not weighted) Note: Can be test, interview, completion of course, or other forms of assessments.	A1 or less set as standard	A2 set as standard	B1 or higher set as standard OR no standards, based on administrative discretion.
23c	Form of integration requirement for sponsor and/or family member after arrival on territory ex. not language, but social/cultural	No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information	Requirement to take an integration course	Requirement includes integration test/assessment

23d	Language/integration requirement exemptions (if no measure, leave blank) a. Takes into account individual abilities ex. educational qualifications b. Exemptions for vulnerable groups ex. age, illiteracy, mental/physical disability	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>One of these</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
23e	Conductor of language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Language or education specialists b. Independent of government (ex. not directly subcontracted by or part of a government department)	<i>a and b, ex. language or education institutes</i>	<i>a but not b, ex. integration unit in government</i>	<i>Neither a nor b, ex. police, foreigners' service, general consultant</i>
23f	Cost of language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank)	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
23g	Support to language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Assessment based on publicly available list of questions or study guide b. Assessment based on publicly available course	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or b</i>	<i>Neither a nor b</i>
23h	Cost of support (if no measure or support, leave blank)	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price in countries</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
24	Accommodation requirement	<i>None</i>	<i>Appropriate accommodation meeting the general health and safety standards</i>	<i>Further requirements</i>
25	Economic resources requirement	<i>None or at/below level of social assistance and no income is excluded</i>	<i>Higher than social assistance but source is not linked with employment</i>	<i>Linked to employment/no social assistance</i>
26	Maximum length of application procedure	<i>≤ 6 months defined by law</i>	<i>> 6 months but the maximum is defined by law</i>	<i>No regulation on maximum length</i>
27	Costs of application and/or issue of status	<i>None</i>	<i>Same as regular administrative fees and duties in the country</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
SECURITY OF STATUS		100	50	0
28	Duration of validity of permit	<i>Equal to sponsor's residence permit and renewable</i>	<i>Not equal to sponsor's residence permit but ≥ 1 year renewable permit</i>	<i>< 1 year renewable permit or new application necessary</i>
29	Grounds for rejecting, withdrawing or refusing to renew status: a. Actual and serious threat to public policy or national security, b. Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit (inexistent relationship or misleading information). c. Break-up of family relationship (before three years) d. Original conditions are no longer satisfied (ex. unemployment or economic resources)	<i>No other than a-b</i>	<i>Grounds include c</i>	<i>All grounds and others than those included on the list, such as d and others</i>
30	Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of (regulated by law) : a. Solidity of sponsor's family relationship b. Duration of sponsor's residence in MS c. Existing links with country of origin d. Physical or emotional violence	<i>All elements</i>	<i>Elements include any of these (or other) but not all</i>	<i>No elements</i>
31	Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal a. reasoned decision b. right to appeal c. representation before an independent administrative authority and/or a court	<i>All rights</i>	<i>At least a and b</i>	<i>One or both of a and b are not guaranteed</i>
2.4 RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH STATUS		100	50	0

32	Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children reaching age of majority	After ≤ 3 years	After > 3 ≤ 5 years	After > 5 years or upon certain conditions (e.g. normal procedure for permanent residence)
33	Right to autonomous residence permit in case of widowhood, divorce, separation, death, or physical or emotional violence	Yes automatically	Yes but only on limited grounds or under certain conditions (ex. fixed period of prior residence or marriage)	None
34	Right to autonomous residence permit for other family members having joined the sponsor	After ≤ 3 years	After > 3 years or upon certain conditions (e.g. normal procedure for permanent residence)	None
35	Access to education and training for adult family members	In the same way as the sponsor	Other conditions apply	None
36	Access to employment and self-employment	In the same way as the sponsor	Other conditions apply	None
37	Access to social security and social assistance, healthcare and housing	In the same way as the sponsor	Other conditions apply	None

EDUCATION

Access		100	50	0
38	<p>Access and support to access pre-primary education:</p> <p>a. All categories of migrants have same access in law as nationals, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented);</p> <p>b. State-supported targeted measures (e.g. financial support, campaigns and other means) to increase participation of migrant pupils (can also be to increase parental engagement).</p> <p>Note: Use definition of pre-primary in your country .</p>	Both of these	One of these	Neither. Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants AND Migrants only benefit from general support for all students (and targeted non-governmental initiatives where provided).
39	<p>Access to compulsory-age education:</p> <p>Access is a legal right for all compulsory-age children in the country, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented).</p> <p>Note: Use definition of compulsory-age in your country</p>	Explicit obligation in law for all categories of migrants to have same access as nationals.	Implicit obligation for all children (No impediment to equal access in law. e.g. No link between compulsory education and residence, or no category of migrant excluded).	Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants .
40	<p>The assessment in compulsory education of migrants' prior learning and language qualifications and learning obtained abroad:</p> <p>a. Assessment with standardised quality criteria and tools;</p> <p>b. Requirement to use trained staff.</p>	Both of these.	One of these .	Case-by-case assessment by school staff without standardised criteria or training.

41	<p>Support to access secondary education:</p> <p>a. Targeted measures to increase migrant pupils' successful participation in secondary education;</p> <p>b. Targeted measures to increase migrant pupils' access to academic routes that lead to higher education.</p> <p>Note: This includes extra tuition, monitoring, and learning opportunities and assessments. Depending on the school system, this may also include movement between school routes and structures (e.g. academic and technical).</p>	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>One of these</i>	<i>Neither.</i>
42	<p>Access and support to access and participate in vocational training:</p> <p>Training through apprenticeships or other work-based learning, with state support and/or screening and quality control measures.</p> <p>a. All categories of migrants have same legal access as nationals, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented);</p> <p>b. Measures to specifically increase migrant pupil participation in such schemes, e.g. incentives;</p> <p>c. Measures to increase employers' supply of such schemes to migrant pupils, e.g. campaigns, support and guidance.</p>	<i>Two or more of these, including a</i>	<i>At least one of these .</i>	<i>None of these. Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants AND Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through non-governmental initiatives.</i>
43	<p>Access and support to access and participate in higher education:</p> <p>a. All categories of migrants have same access in law as nationals, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented);</p> <p>b. Targeted measures to increase acceptance and successful participation of migrant pupils, e.g. admission targets, additional targeted language support, mentoring, campaigns, measures to address drop-outs.</p> <p>Note: This indicator does not include international students migrating specifically for higher education</p>	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>One of these</i>	<i>Neither. Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants AND Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through non-governmental initiatives.</i>
44	<p>Access to advice and guidance on system and choices at all levels of compulsory and non-compulsory education (pre-primary to higher):</p> <p>a. Written information on educational system in migrant languages of origin;</p> <p>b. Provision of resource persons/centres for orientation of migrant pupils;</p> <p>c. Provision of interpretation services for families of migrant pupils for general educational advice and guidance at all levels.</p>	<i>All three of these.</i>	<i>One or two of these .</i>	<i>Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through non-governmental initiatives.</i>
Targeting needs		100	50	0
45	<p>Requirement for provision in schools of intensive induction programmes for newcomer pupils and their families about the country and its education system:</p> <p>a. Existence of induction programme;</p> <p>b. Inclusion of parents.</p> <p>Note: This does not refer to language induction courses.</p>	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>Only a</i>	<i>No requirement</i>

46a	Provision of continuous and on-going education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils: a. In compulsory education (both primary and secondary); b. In pre-primary education. Note: Migrant pupils may be placed in the mainstream classroom or a separate classroom for a transitional phase. This question relates to language support in either case.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>No provision. Only through private or community initiatives.</i>
46b	If you answered Option 3 to 46a, skip this question: Provision includes: a. Communicative literacy (general fluency in reading, writing, and communicating in the language); b. Academic literacy (fluency in studying, researching, and communicating in the language in the school academic setting).	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>Only one of these .</i>	<i>Level/goals not specified or defined.</i>
46c	If you answered Option 3 to 46a, skip this question: Provision includes quality measures: a. Requirement for courses to use established second-language learning standards; b. Requirement for teachers to be specialised and certified in these standards; c. Curriculum standards are monitored by a state body.	<i>Two or more of these .</i>	<i>At least one of these .</i>	<i>None of these elements.</i>
47	Policy on pupil monitoring targets migrants.	<i>System disaggregates migrants into various sub-groups, ex. gender, country of origin .</i>	<i>System monitors migrants as a single aggregated group .</i>	<i>None. Migrants are only included in general categories for monitoring that apply to all students.</i>
48	Targeted policies to address educational situation of migrant groups: a. Systematic provision of guidance (e.g. teaching assistance, homework support); b. Systematic provision of financial resources.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None. Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through voluntary initiatives.</i>
49	Teacher training and professional development programmes include courses that address migrant pupils' learning needs, teachers' expectations of migrant pupils, and specific teaching strategies to address this: a. Pre-service training required in order to qualify as a teacher; b. In-service professional development training.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None.</i>
<i>New opportunities</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>
50a	Provision of option (in or outside school) to learn immigrant languages.	<i>State regulations / recommendations .</i>	<i>Bilateral agreements or schemes financed by another country.</i>	<i>No provision. Only through private or community initiatives.</i>
50b	If you answered Option 3 to 50a, skip this question: Option on immigrant languages is delivered: a. In the regular school day (may involve missing other subjects); b. As an adaptation of foreign-language courses in school, which may be open to all students (equal status as other languages); c. Outside school, with some state funding.	<i>Two or more of these .</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>No delivery in school or funding by state.</i>
51a	Provision of option (in or outside school) to learn about migrant pupils' cultures and their / their parents' country of origin.	<i>State regulations / recommendations .</i>	<i>Bilateral agreements or schemes financed by another country.</i>	<i>No provision. Only through private or community initiatives.</i>

51b	If you answered Option 3 to 51a, skip this question: Option on cultures of origin is delivered: a. In the regular school day (may involve missing other subjects); b. Integrated into the school curriculum, which may be open to all students; c. Outside school, with some state funding.	<i>Two or more of these .</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>No delivery in school or funding by state.</i>
52a	Monitoring segregation between educational institutions: a. Requirement to monitor segregation of migrant pupils into different educational institutions at all levels; b. This requirement includes special needs education.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None. Migrants are only included in general categories that apply to all students.</i>
52b	Measures to promote societal integration: a. Measures to encourage schools with few migrant pupils to attract more migrant pupils and schools with many to attract more non-migrant pupils; b. Measures to link schools with few migrant pupils and many migrant pupils (curricular or extra-curricular).	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None. Only general measures .</i>
53	Measures to support migrant parents and communities in the education of their children: a. Requirement for community-level support for parental involvement in their children's learning (e.g. community outreach workers); b. Requirement for school-level support to link migrant students and their schools (e.g. school liaison workers); c. Measures to encourage migrant parents to be involved in school governance.	<i>Two or more of these .</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None. Migrant parents and communities are only included in general categories that apply to all.</i>
<i>Intercultural education for all</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>
54	The official aims of intercultural education include the appreciation of cultural diversity, and is delivered: a. As a stand-alone curriculum subject; b. Integrated throughout the curriculum.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>Intercultural education not included in curriculum, or intercultural education does not include appreciation of cultural diversity .</i>
55	State support for public information initiatives to promote the appreciation of cultural diversity throughout society.	<i>Initiatives part of mandate of state-subsidised body .</i>	<i>Initiatives part of state budget line for ad hoc funding.</i>	<i>Neither.</i>
56	The school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect changes in the diversity of the school population: a. State guidance on curricular change to reflect both national and local population variations; b. Inspection, evaluation and monitoring of implementation of (a).	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>Only a.</i>	<i>None.</i>
57	Daily life at school can be adapted based on cultural or religious needs in order to avoid exclusion of pupils. Such adaptations might include one or a few of the following: Changes to the existing school timetable and religious holidays; educational activities; dress codes and clothing; school menus.	<i>State regulations or guidelines concerning local adaptation.</i>	<i>Law allows for local or school-level discretion.</i>	<i>No specific adaptation foreseen in law.</i>
58	Measures (i.e. campaigns, incentives, support) to support bringing migrants into the teacher workforce: a. To encourage more migrants to study and qualify as teachers; b. To encourage more migrants to enter the teacher workforce.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>None.</i>
59	Teacher training and professional development programmes include intercultural education and the appreciation of cultural diversity for all teachers: a. Pre-service training required in order to qualify as a teacher; b. In-service professional development training.	<i>Both of these.</i>	<i>One of these .</i>	<i>Training on intercultural education not provided, or intercultural education does not include appreciation of cultural diversity .</i>

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

ELECTORAL RIGHTS		100	50	0
60	Right to vote in national elections	<i>Equal rights as nationals after certain period of residence</i>	<i>Reciprocity or other special conditions for certain nationalities</i>	<i>No right</i>
61	Right to vote in regional elections (blank if not applicable)	<i>Equal rights as nationals or requirement of less than or equal to five years of residence</i>	<i>Requirement of more than five years of residence, reciprocity, other special conditions or special registration procedure or only in certain regions</i>	<i>No right</i>
62	Right to vote in local elections	<i>Equal rights as EU-nationals or requirement of less than or equal to five years of residence</i>	<i>Requirement of more than five years of residence, reciprocity, other special conditions or special registration procedure, or only in certain municipalities</i>	<i>No right</i>
63	Right to stand for elections at local level	<i>Unrestricted (as for EU-nationals)</i>	<i>Restricted to certain posts, reciprocity or special requirements</i>	<i>No right / other restrictions apply</i>
POLITICAL LIBERTIES		100	50	0
64	Right to association	<i>No restrictions on creation of associations by foreigners, no restrictions regarding the composition of the board of such associations</i>	<i>A minimal number of national citizens should be on board, other restrictions apply (i.e. with regard to creation of political organisations or parties)</i>	<i>No right</i>
65	Membership of and participation in political parties	<i>Equal access with nationals (no restrictions imposed by government)</i>	<i>Restricted access to internal elected positions</i>	<i>Other restrictions apply</i>
66	Right to create media (newspaper, radio, television, etc.)	<i>No restrictions on creation of media by foreigners apply (or similar restrictions as for non-immigrant media)</i>	<i>Other restrictions than those for non-immigrant media apply</i>	<i>No right</i>
4.3 CONSULTATIVE BODIES		100	50	0
67a	Consultation of foreign residents on national level	<i>structural consultation</i>	<i>ad hoc consultation</i>	<i>no consultation</i>

67b	Composition of consultative body of foreign residents on national level	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents without special state intervention</i>	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents but with special state intervention</i>	<i>members of consultation body are selected and appointed by the state only</i>
67c	Leadership of consultative body (repeat for each consultative body)	<i>Chaired by participant (foreign resident or association)</i>	<i>Co-chaired by participant and national authority</i>	<i>Chaired by national authority</i>
67d	Institutionalisation (as either right or duty of body in law) Beyond consultation on policies affecting foreign residents, the Body has: a. Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted. b. Right to a response from the national authority to the its advice or recommendations.	<i>Both guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>One guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>None guaranteed in law/statutes</i>
67e	Representativeness Existence of selection criteria to ensure representativeness. Participants or organisations must include: a. Both genders b. All nationalities/ethnic groups	<i>Both required in law/statutes</i>	<i>One required in law</i>	<i>No criteria in law/statutes</i>
68a	Consultation of foreign residents on regional level (blank if not applicable)	<i>structural consultation</i>	<i>ad hoc consultation or structural consultation only present in some regional entities</i>	<i>no consultation</i>
68b	Composition of consultative body of foreign residents on regional level (blank if not applicable)	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents without special state intervention</i>	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents but with special state intervention</i>	<i>members of consultation body are selected and appointed by the state only</i>
68c	Leadership of consultative body (repeat for each consultative body)	<i>Chaired by participant (foreign resident or association)</i>	<i>Co-chaired by participant and national authority</i>	<i>Chaired by national authority</i>
68d	Institutionalisation (as either right or duty of body in law) Beyond consultation on policies affecting foreign residents, the Body has: a. Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted. b. Right to a response from the national authority to the its advice or recommendations.	<i>Both guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>One guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>None guaranteed in law/statutes</i>
68e	Representativeness Existence of selection criteria to ensure representativeness. Participants or organisations must include: a. Both genders b. All nationalities/ethnic groups	<i>Both required in law/statutes</i>	<i>One required in law</i>	<i>No criteria in law/statutes</i>
69a	Consultation of foreign residents on local level in capital city	<i>structural consultation</i>	<i>ad hoc consultation</i>	<i>no consultation</i>

69b	Composition of consultative body of foreign residents on local level in capital city	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents without special state intervention</i>	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents but with special state intervention</i>	<i>members of consultation body are selected and appointed by the state only</i>
69c	Leadership of consultative body (repeat for each consultative body)	<i>Chaired by participant (foreign resident or association)</i>	<i>Co-chaired by participant and national authority</i>	<i>Chaired by national authority</i>
69d	Institutionalisation (as either right or duty of body in law) Beyond consultation on policies affecting foreign residents, the Body has: a. Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted. b. Right to a response from the national authority to the its advice or recommendations.	<i>Both guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>One guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>None guaranteed in law/statutes</i>
69e	Representativeness Existence of selection criteria to ensure representativeness. Participants or organisations must include: a. Both genders b. All nationalities/ethnic groups	<i>Both required in law/statutes</i>	<i>One required in law</i>	<i>No criteria in law/statutes</i>
70a	Consultation of foreign residents on local level in city (other than capital) with highest proportion of foreign residents	<i>structural consultation</i>	<i>ad hoc consultation</i>	<i>no consultation</i>
70b	Composition of consultative body of foreign residents on local level in city (other than capital) with highest proportion of foreign residents	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents without special state intervention</i>	<i>members elected by foreign residents or members appointed by associations of foreign residents but with special state intervention</i>	<i>members of consultation body are selected and appointed by the state only</i>
70c	Leadership of consultative body (repeat for each consultative body)	<i>Chaired by participant (foreign resident or association)</i>	<i>Co-chaired by participant and national authority</i>	<i>Chaired by national authority</i>
70d	Institutionalisation (as either right or duty of body in law) Beyond consultation on policies affecting foreign residents, the Body has: a. Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted. b. Right to a response from the national authority to the its advice or recommendations.	<i>Both guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>One guaranteed in law/statutes</i>	<i>None guaranteed in law/statutes</i>
70e	Representativeness Existence of selection criteria to ensure representativeness. Participants or organisations must include: a. Both genders b. All nationalities/ethnic groups	<i>Both required in law/statutes</i>	<i>One required in law</i>	<i>No criteria in law/statutes</i>
IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES		100	50	0
71	Active policy of information by national level (or regional in federal states)	<i>policy of information by state targeted at foreign residents (or targeted at all) on individual basis</i>	<i>information campaigns (on a non-individual basis) towards foreign residents (or only individual campaigns in certain regions)</i>	<i>no active policy of information (or no political rights at any level to be informed about)</i>

72	Public funding or support of immigrant organisations on national level	<i>funding or support (in kind) for immigrant organisations involved in consultation and advice at national level without further conditions than being a partner in talks (or similar conditions as for non-immigrant organisations)</i>	<i>funding or support (in kind) dependent on criteria set by the state (beyond being a partner in consultation and different than for non-immigrant groups)</i>	<i>no support or funding</i>
73	Public funding or support of immigrant organisations on regional level	<i>funding or support (in kind) for immigrant organisations involved in consultation and advice at regional level without further conditions than being a partner in talks (or similar conditions as for non-immigrant organisations)</i>	<i>funding or support (in kind) dependent on criteria set by the state (beyond being a partner in consultation and different than for non-immigrant groups) or not in all regions</i>	<i>no support or funding</i>
74	Public funding or support of immigrant organisations on local level in capital city	<i>funding or support (in kind) for immigrant organisations involved in consultation and advice at local level without further conditions than being a partner in talks (or similar conditions as for non-immigrant organisations)</i>	<i>funding or support (in kind) dependent on criteria set by the state (beyond being a partner in consultation and different than for non-immigrant groups)</i>	<i>no support or funding</i>

75	Public funding or support of immigrant organisations at local level in city (other than capital) with highest proportion of foreign residents	<i>funding or support (in kind) for immigrant organisations involved in consultation and advice at local level without further conditions than being a partner in talks (or similar conditions as for non-immigrant organisations)</i>	<i>funding or support (in kind) dependent on criteria set by the state (beyond being a partner in consultation and different than for non-immigrant groups)</i>	<i>no support or funding</i>
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LONG TERM RESIDENCE

ELIGIBILITY		100	50	0
76a	Required time of habitual residence	<i>< 5 years</i>	<i>5 years</i>	<i>> 5 years</i>
76b	Documents taken into account to be eligible for long-term residence	<i>Any residence permit</i>	<i>Seasonal workers, au pairs and posted workers excluded</i>	<i>Additional temporary residence permits excluded</i>
77	Is time of residence as a pupil/student counted?	<i>Yes, all</i>	<i>Yes, with some conditions (limited number of years or type of study)</i>	<i>No</i>
78	Periods of absence allowed before granting of status	<i>Longer periods</i>	<i>Up to 10 non-consecutive months and/or 6 consecutive months</i>	<i>Shorter periods</i>
CONDITIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF STATUS		100	50	0
79a	Form of language requirement (if no measure, leave blank)	<i>No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information</i>	<i>Requirement to take a language course</i>	<i>Requirement includes language test/assessment</i>
79b	Level of language requirement (if no measure, leave blank) (not weighted) Note: Can be test, interview, completion of course, or other forms of assessments.	<i>A1 or less set as standard</i>	<i>A2 set as standard</i>	<i>B1 or higher set as standard OR no standards, based on administrative discretion.</i>
79c	Form of integration requirement ex. not language, but social/cultural	<i>No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information</i>	<i>Requirement to take an integration course</i>	<i>Requirement includes integration test/assessment</i>
79d	Language/integration requirement exemptions (if no measure, leave blank) a. Takes into account individual abilities ex. educational qualifications b. Exemptions for vulnerable groups ex. age, illiteracy, mental/physical disability	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>One of these</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
79e	Conductor of language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Language or education specialists b. Independent of government (ex. not directly subcontracted by or part of a government department)	<i>a and b, ex. language or education institutes</i>	<i>a but not b, ex. integration unit in government</i>	<i>Neither a nor b, ex. police, foreigners' service, general consultant</i>

79f	Cost of language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank)	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price in countries</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
79g	Support to pass language/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Assessment based on publicly available list of questions or study guide b. Assessment based on publicly available course	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or b</i>	<i>Neither a nor b</i>
79h	Cost of support (if no measure or support, leave blank)	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price in countries</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
80	Economic resources requirement	<i>None or at/below level of social assistance and no income is excluded</i>	<i>Higher than social assistance but source is not linked with employment</i>	<i>Linked to employment/no social assistance</i>
81	Maximum length of application procedure	<i>≤ 6 months defined by law</i>	<i>> 6 months but the maximum is defined by law</i>	<i>No regulation on maximum length</i>
82	Costs of application and/or issue of status	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. same as regular administrative fees in the country</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
SECURITY OF STATUS		100	50	0
83	Duration of validity of permit	<i>≥ 5</i>	<i>< 5 ≥ 3</i>	<i>< 3</i>
84	Renewable permit	<i>Automatically</i>	<i>Upon application</i>	<i>Provided original requirements are still met</i>
85	Periods of absence allowed for renewal, after granting of status (continuous or cumulative)	<i>≥ 3 years</i>	<i>< 3 > 1</i>	<i>≤ 1</i>
86	Grounds for rejecting, withdrawing, or refusing to renew status: a. proven fraud in the acquisition of permit b. actual and serious threat to public policy or national security, c. sentence for serious crimes, d. Original conditions are no longer satisfied (ex. unemployment or economic resources)	<i>No other than a and/or b</i>	<i>Includes c or d</i>	<i>Includes c and d and/or additional grounds</i>
87	Protection against expulsion. Due account taken of: a. personal behaviour b. age of resident, c. duration of residence, d. consequences for both the resident and his or her family, e. existing links to the Member State concerned f. (non-)existing links to the resident's country of origin (including problems of re-entry for political or citizenship reasons), and g. alternative measures (downgrading to limited residence permit etc.)	<i>All elements</i>	<i>At least b, c, d and e</i>	<i>One or more of b, c, d or e are not taken into account</i>
88	Expulsion precluded: a. after 20 years of residence as a long-term residence permit holder, b. in case of minors, and c. residents born in the Member State concerned or admitted before they were 10 once they have reached the age of 18	<i>In all three cases</i>	<i>At least one case</i>	<i>None</i>

89	Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal, non-renewal, or withdrawal: a. reasoned decision b. right to appeal c. representation before an independent administrative authority and/or a court	<i>All rights</i>	<i>At least a and b</i>	<i>One or both of a and b are not guaranteed</i>
5.4 RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH STATUS		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
90	Residence right after retirement	<i>Maintained</i>	<i>Maintained with less entitlements</i>	<i>Not maintained</i>
91	Access to employment (with the only exception of activities involving the exercise of public authority), self-employment and other economic activities, and working conditions	<i>Equal access with nationals and equal working conditions</i>	<i>Priority to nationals/ EEA citizens</i>	<i>Other limiting conditions apply</i>
92	Access to social security, social assistance, health care and housing	<i>Equal access with nationals</i>	<i>Priority to nationals/ EEA citizens</i>	<i>Other limiting conditions apply</i>
93	Recognition of academic and professional qualifications	<i>Same procedures as for EEA nationals</i>	<i>Different procedure to EEA nationals</i>	<i>No recognition of titles</i>

ACCESS TO NATIONALITY

ELIGIBILITY		100	50	0
94	First generation Note: "Residence" is defined as the whole period of lawful and habitual stay since entry. For instance, if the requirement is 5 years with a permanent residence, which itself can only be obtained after 5 years' residence, please select "After ≥ 10 years"	<i>After ≤ 5 years of total residence</i>	<i>After > 5 < 10 years of total residence</i>	<i>After ≥ 10 years of total residence</i>
95	Periods of absence allowed previous to acquisition of nationality	<i>Longer periods</i>	<i>Up to 10 non-consecutive months and/or 6 consecutive months</i>	<i>Shorter periods (includes uninterrupted residence or where absence not regulated by law and left to administrative discretion)</i>
96a	Spouses of nationals Note: "Residence" is defined as the whole period of lawful and habitual stay since entry. If there is a required period of marriage that is less than the residence/waiting period, please answer according to the most favourable option. For instance, if spouses may apply after 3 years of marriage OR 4 years of residence, please select Option 3.	<i>After ≤ 3 years of residence and/ or marriage</i>	<i>After > 3 ≤ 5 years of residence and/or marriage</i>	<i>After > 5 years of residence and/ or marriage</i>
96b	Residence requirement for partners/co-habitees of nationals	<i>Same as for spouse of national</i>	<i>Longer than for spouses, but shorter than for ordinary TCNs</i>	<i>Same as for ordinary TCNs</i>
97	Second generation Note: Second generation are born in the country to non-national parents	<i>Automatically at birth (may be conditional upon parents' status)</i>	<i>Upon simple application or declaration after birth</i>	<i>Naturalisation procedure (facilitated or not)</i>
98	Third generation Note: Third generation are born in the country to non-national parents, at least one of whom was born in the country.	<i>Automatically at birth (may be conditional upon parents' status)</i>	<i>Upon simple application or declaration after birth</i>	<i>Naturalisation procedure (facilitated or not)</i>
CONDITIONS FOR ACQUISITION		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3

99a	Language requirement Note: Can be test, interview, completion of course, or other forms of assessments.	No assessment OR A1 or less set as standard	A2 set as standard	B1 or higher set as standard OR no standards, based on administrative discretion.
99b	Language requirement exemptions (Blank if no assessment) a. Takes into account individual abilities ex. educational qualifications b. Exemptions for vulnerable groups ex. age, illiteracy, mental/physical disability	Both of these	One of these	Neither of these
99c	Conductor of language requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Language-learning specialists b. Independent of government (ex. not part of a government department)	a and b, ex. language institutes	a but not b, ex. language unit in government	Neither a nor b, ex. police, foreigners' service, general consultant
99d	Cost of language requirement (Blank if no assessment)	No or nominal costs	Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price	Higher costs
99e	Support to pass language requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Assessment based on publicly available list of questions or study guide b. Assessment based on publicly available course	a and b	a or b	Neither a nor b
99f	Cost of language support (Blank if no language assessment or support)	No or nominal costs	Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price	Higher costs
100a	Citizenship/integration requirement Note: Can be test, interview, or other forms of assessments.	No Requirement OR Voluntary course/information	Requirement to take an integration course	Requirement includes integration test/assessment
100b	Citizenship/integration requirement exemptions (Blank if no assessment) a. Takes into account individual abilities ex. educational qualifications b. Exemptions for vulnerable groups ex. age, illiteracy, mental/physical disability	Both of these	One of these	Neither of these
100c	Conductor of citizenship/integration requirement (if no measure, leave blank) a. Education specialists b. Independent of government (ex. not part of a government department)	a and b, ex. educational institutes	a but not b, ex. citizenship/integration unit in government	Neither a nor b, ex. police, foreigners' service, general consultant
	Cost of citizenship/integration requirement (Blank if no assessment)	No or nominal costs	Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price	Higher costs
100e	Support to pass citizenship/integration requirement (if no assessment, leave blank) a. Assessment based on publicly available list of questions or study guide b. Assessment based on publicly available course	a and b	a or b	Neither a nor b

100f	Cost of citizenship/integration requirement (Blank if no assessment)	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. If provided by state, same as regular administrative fees. If provided by private sector, same as market price</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
101	Economic resources requirement	<i>None</i>	<i>Minimum income (ex. acknowledged level of poverty threshold)</i>	<i>Additional requirements (ex. employment, stable and sufficient resources, higher levels of income)</i>
102	Criminal record requirement Note: Ground for rejection or application of a qualifying period (not rejection, but longer residence period)	<i>Crimes with sentences of imprisonment for ≥ 5 years OR Use of qualifying period instead of refusal</i>	<i>Crimes with sentences of imprisonment for < 5 years</i>	<i>For other offences (ex. misdemeanours, minor offenses, pending criminal procedure)</i>
103	Good character' clause (different from criminal record requirement)	<i>None</i>	<i>A basic good character required (commonly used, i.e. also for nationals)</i>	<i>Higher good character requirement (i.e. than for nationals) or vague definition</i>
104	Maximum length of application procedure	<i>≤ 6 months</i>	<i>> 6 months but the maximum is defined by law</i>	<i>No regulation on maximum length</i>
105	Costs of application and/or issue of nationality title	<i>No or nominal costs</i>	<i>Normal costs ex. same as regular administrative fees</i>	<i>Higher costs</i>
SECURITY OF STATUS		100	50	0
106	Additional grounds for refusing status: a. Proven fraud (ex. provision of false information) in the acquisition of citizenship b. Actual and serious threat to public policy or national security.	<i>No other than a</i>	<i>No other than a-b</i>	<i>Other than a-b</i>
107	Discretionary powers in refusal	<i>Explicit entitlement for applicants that meet the conditions and grounds in law</i>	<i>Discretion only on limited elements</i>	<i>Discretionary procedure</i>
108	Before refusal, due account is taken of (regulated by law): a. personal behaviour of resident b. age of resident, c. duration of residence and holding of nationality, d. consequences for both the resident and his or her family, e. existing links to the Member State concerned f. (non-)existing links to the resident's country of origin (including problems of re-entry for political or citizenship reasons), and g. alternative measures (downgrading to residence permit etc.)	<i>All elements</i>	<i>At least b, c, d, e and f</i>	<i>One or more of b, c, d, e or f are not taken into account</i>
109	Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal: a. reasoned decision b. right to appeal c. representation before an independent administrative authority and/or a court	<i>All guarantees</i>	<i>At least a and b</i>	<i>One or both of a and b are not guaranteed</i>
110	Grounds for withdrawing status: a. Proven fraud (ex. provision of false information) in the acquisition of citizenship b. Actual and serious threat to public policy or national security.	<i>No other than a</i>	<i>No other than a-b</i>	<i>Other than a-b</i>

111	Time limits for withdrawal (including other means of ceasing nationality by authority's decision)	≤ 5 years after acquisition	> 5 years after acquisition	No time limits in law
112	Withdrawal (including other means of ceasing nationality by authority's decision) that would lead to statelessness	Explicitly prohibited in law	Discretionary, Taken into account in decision	Not addressed in law
DUAL NATIONALITY		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
113	Requirement to renounce / lose foreign nationality upon naturalisation for first generation	None. Dual nationality is allowed	Requirement exists, but with exceptions (when country of origin does not allow renunciation of citizenship or sets unreasonably high fees for renunciation)	Requirement exists
114	Dual nationality for second and/or third generation.	Allowed at birth	Subject to conditions such as for those born in wedlock or those with dual nationality if acquired by jus soli	Dual nationality is not allowed

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

		100	50	0
115	Definition of discrimination includes direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and instruction to discriminate on grounds of: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	All three grounds	Two grounds	Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation
116	Definition of discrimination includes discrimination by association and on basis of assumed characteristics covering: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	All three grounds	Two grounds	Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation
117	Anti-discrimination law applies to natural and legal persons: a) In the private sector b) Including private sector carrying out public sector activities	a and b	a or b	None
118	Anti-discrimination law applies to the public sector, including: a) Public bodies b) Police force	a and b	a or b	None
119	The law prohibits: a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity; religion/belief/nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offences d) Racial profiling	All	a, b and c	Two of these or less
120	Restriction of freedom of association, assembly and speech is permitted when impeding equal treatment in respect of: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	All three grounds	Two grounds	Ground a, none or subject to judicial interpretation
121	Are there any specific rules covering multiple discrimination?	Yes, and victim has the choice of the main ground to invoke in courts	Yes but the victim has no choice on the main ground to invoke in courts	No

FIELDS OF APPLICATION		100	50	0
122	Anti-discrimination law covers employment and vocational training: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
123	Anti-discrimination law covers education (primary and secondary level): a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
124	Anti-discrimination law covers social protection, including social security: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
125	Anti-discrimination law covers social advantages: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
126	Anti-discrimination law covers access to and supply of goods and services available to the public, including housing: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
127	Anti-discrimination law covers access to supply of goods and services available to the public, including health: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation</i>
ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS		100	50	0
128	Access for victims, irrespective of grounds of discrimination, to: a) judicial civil procedures b) criminal procedures c) administrative procedures	<i>All three</i>	<i>Two of these</i>	<i>Only one of these</i>
129	Alternative dispute resolution procedures a) decisions are binding b) appeal of rulings possible Note: Alternative dispute resolution covers procedures like mediation. It does not include the normal judicial system or quasi-judicial bodies	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or b</i>	<i>none</i>
130	Access for victims includes: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a</i>
131	Average length of both judicial civil and administrative procedures does not exceed:	<i>≤ 6 months</i>	<i>≤ 1 year</i>	<i>> 1 year</i>
132	a) shift in burden of proof in judicial civil procedures b) shift in burden of proof in administrative procedures	<i>a and b</i>	<i>only a</i>	<i>none</i>

133	Does national legislation allow courts to accept the following evidence: a) situation testing b) statistical data	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or b</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
134	Protection against victimisation in: a) employment b) vocational training c) education d) services e) goods	<i>In all areas</i>	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or none</i>
135	a) state provides financial assistance or free court-appointed lawyer to pursue complaint before courts where victims do not have the necessary means b) where necessary an interpreter is provided free of charge	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a or b</i>	<i>None</i>
136	Legal entities with a legitimate interest in defending the principle of equality: a) may engage in proceedings on behalf of victims b) may engage in proceedings in support of victims c) can bring cases even if no specific victim is referred to (in which case the consent of a victim is not required)	<i>All possibilities</i>	<i>Only a or b</i>	<i>Only b</i>
137	Legal actions include: a) individual action b) class action (court claim where one or more named claimants pursue a case for themselves and the defined class against one or more defendants) c) Actio popularis (Action to obtain remedy by a person or a group in the name of the collective interest)	<i>All three</i>	<i>Only two of these</i>	<i>One or none</i>
138	Sanctions include: a) financial compensation to victims for material damages b) financial compensation to victims for moral damages/ damages for injuries to feelings c) restitution of rights lost due to discrimination/ damages in lieu d) imposing positive measures on discrimination e) imposing negative measures to stop offending f) imposing negative measures to prevent repeat offending g) specific sanctions authorising publication of the offence (in a non-judicial publication, i.e. not in documents produced by the court) h) specific sanctions for legal persons	<i>At least 5</i>	<i>At least c, e and h</i>	<i>At least 2</i>
139	Discriminatory motivation on the grounds of race/religion/nationality treated as aggravating circumstance	<i>Yes for 3 grounds</i>	<i>Only race or religion</i>	<i>Race only or subject to judicial interpretation</i>
EQUALITY POLICIES				
		100	50	0
140	Specialised Equality Agency has been established with a mandate to combat discrimination on the grounds of: a) race and ethnicity b) religion and belief c) nationality	<i>All three grounds</i>	<i>Two grounds</i>	<i>Ground a</i>
141	Specialised Agency has the powers to assist victims by way of a) independent legal advice to victims on their case b) independent investigation of the facts of the case	<i>All</i>	<i>Only one</i>	<i>none</i>
142	If the specialised Agency acts as a quasi-judicial body: a) its decisions are binding b) an appeal of these decisions is possible	<i>All</i>	<i>Only one of these</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
143	Specialised agency has the legal standing to engage in: a) judicial proceedings on behalf of a complainant b) administrative proceedings on behalf of the complainant	<i>a and b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b or none</i>

144	Specialised agency has the power to: a) instigate proceedings in own name b) lead own investigation and enforce findings	<i>a and b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>none</i>
145	Law provides that the State itself (rather than the specialised agency): a) disseminates information b) ensures social dialogue around issues of discrimination c) provides for structured dialogue with civil society	<i>All three</i>	<i>At least one of these</i>	<i>None</i>
146	On the national level there are: a) Mechanism for current and future mainstream legislation to ensure compliance with anti-discrimination and equality law (e.g. impact assessments, reporting, research) b) Unit in government/ministries directly working on anti-discrimination/equality on these grounds	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>Only one of these</i>	<i>Neither of these.</i>
147	Law provides for: a) obligation for public bodies to promote equality in carrying out their functions b) obligation for public bodies to ensure that parties to whom they award contracts, loans, grants or other benefits respect non-discrimination	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>Only one of these</i>	<i>Neither of these.</i>
148	Law provides for: a) introduction of positive action measures b) assessment of these measures (ex. research, statistics)	<i>Both of these</i>	<i>Only a</i>	<i>None of these</i>