

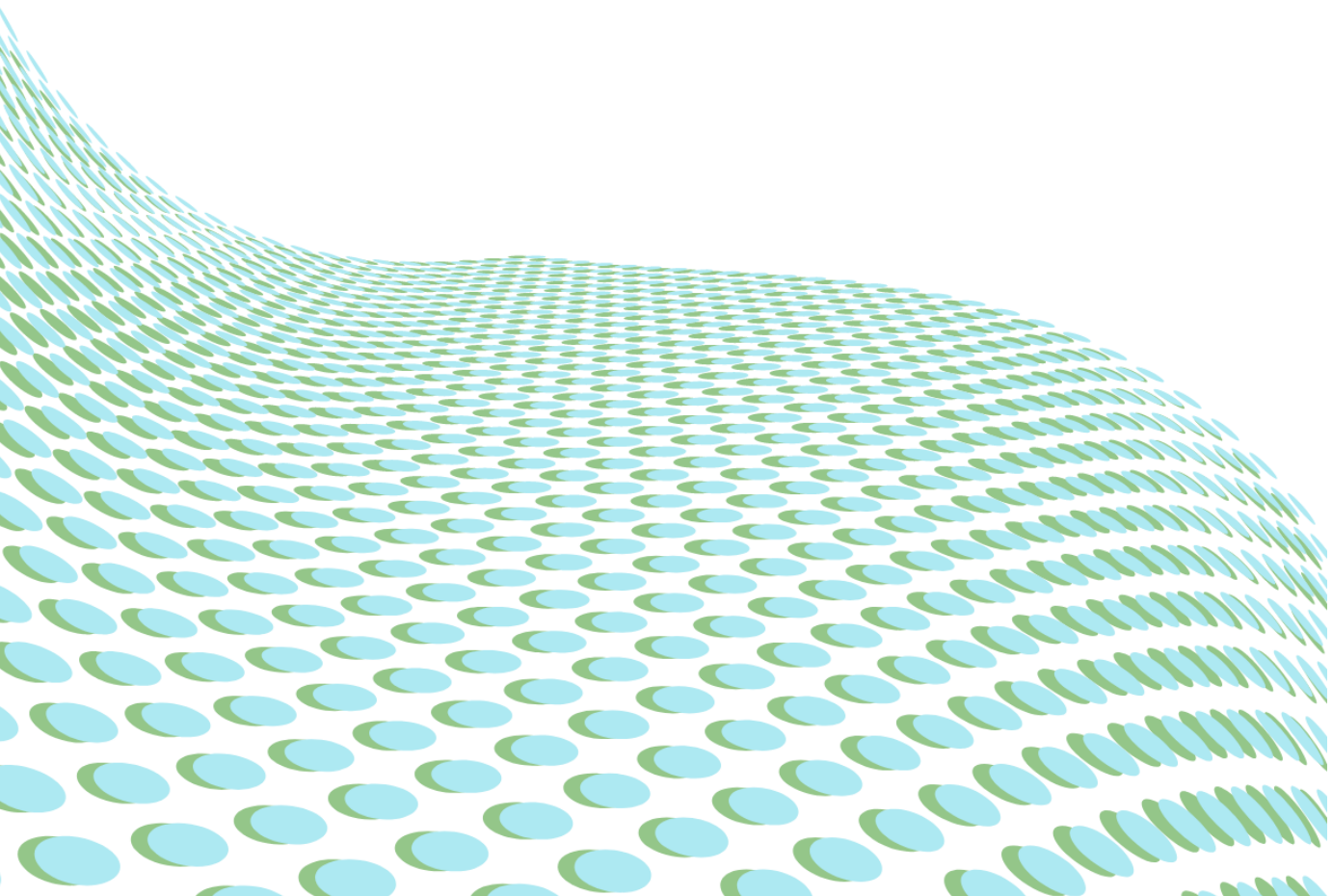


**START
POINT**

Citizenship Learning in a Shifting Society

PR1

Country Report
Finland



Introduction

Today, with the free movement of persons, we can see that we live in cultural and logistical diversity. The principle of free movement helps, in particular, to reduce and facilitate administrative barriers of relocation. In the process of relocation, many experience discrimination based on citizenship, as it is believed that those coming to Slovenia from the EU member states are already integrated, while others, coming from non-EU member states still have to go through certain integration programs prepared by the state programs and NGOs.

Aims/Objectives of Report

The main objective of this project is to encourage the democratic participation of young adults by creating good practices. START POINT will focus on developing ways to reach out to the Target Group using online tools and mentoring, presenting information in multiple languages in cooperation with trained peers.

The Target Group of the project is young adults, ages 20-30 at the risk of social exclusion and marginalization, including those with limited education and from a migrant background.

What is barring the Target Group from participating in the social and political life in Finland?

According to the 2018 Youth Barometer, an annual study of Finns between the ages 15 to 29, indicates that most young people believe in the traditional forms of influencing, such as voting in elections. However, the youth turnout in elections (under 30 years of age), is constantly lower than in other age groups. This poses a problem to equal representation, a cornerstone of democracy.

Studies made in Finland show that factors affecting young people's civic and political engagement often originate from education. Low levels of education of a young person or their parents correlate with lower turnout. Higher education has the opposite effect, also because others in the demographic vote more. Young people are more affected than other age groups by perceptions of politics, politicians and how they see their own possibilities of influencing society. Certain groups of young people are more politically active than others and political participation also translates into voting. For people from lower socio-economic backgrounds, from migrant background etc. political participation is also lower (Tietoanuorista.fi).

The 2018 Youth Barometer surveyed young people's views on what kind of opportunities and ways they have to influence society. The Youth Barometer shows that interest in politics has increased among young people. Young people are more active in society but their political participation varies depending on their level of education and background.

Young people use a range of methods to make an impact. Among the Youth Barometer respondents, the most common forms of influence were voting (79%), purchase decisions (77%) and political debate (37%). Other non-parliamentary methods, such as participating in demonstrations or in political debates on social media, have also become more popular, especially among the young people interested in politics. Among these young people, the traditional forms of influence are also popular.

Young people's political participation varies according to their level of education. Those with higher education are more active voters and members of organisations, while those without any education use their influence more than others by contributing to social media debates and not voting.

From the viewpoint of Finnish society youth social exclusion is a serious problem. As many as 69 000 young people aged between 15–29 have been left out of school and working life. The Vamos youth service of the Helsinki Deaconess Institute has observed that the risk of youth social exclusion often deepens in adolescence and the support network for young people doesn't guarantee equal starting points in life for everyone. Joint action by municipalities, organisations, and businesses is needed to correct the situation (Deaconess Foundation).

The Finnish statistical office explains after analyzing the figures that most of the people that are at risk of poverty or social exclusion live in low-income households, which constituted 12.1 per cent of the population. Next to living in a low-income household, having low work intensity is second most common, affecting 7.6 per cent of the population. Severe material deprivation is less common and applies to 2.6 per cent of the household population (The Nomad Today 2019).

Are there particular groups within the Target Group (e.g women, disabled people, etc) that are more vulnerable to isolation from the rest of the society?

There is no extreme poverty in Finland and a comprehensive social security covers the whole population. Still there are challenges in relation to poverty and inequality. A crucial problem is that increasing inequalities and social exclusion seem to accumulate and extend across generations, causing intergenerational transmission of poverty. While gender equality situation is considered "good", Finland is the second

most violent EU country for women. As many as 47 per cent of Finnish women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence (Social Watch 2020).

For example, women's risk of poverty or social exclusion in Finland has decreased more than men's. Because the share of women at risk in Finland has originally been higher, the decrease has reduced the differences between the sexes. For the most part, women's higher risk of poverty or social exclusion is explained by low income earning, which is the most significant risk component in nearly all countries and more common among women than men (Statistics Finland 2021).

Studying the involvement and civic participation of young people can begin by investigating how young people see their relationship with politics. When asked how interested they are in politics, the majority (61%) of young people are at least somewhat interested, just under one third are not very interested and fewer than one in ten are not interested at all, according to study (Youth Barometer 2018:9).

Two different interpretations of political engagement among young people are proposed in research literature: according to the interpretation based on the falling voter turnout, young people are increasingly unpolitical and do not engage in traditional politics. The other interpretation emphasises young people's new political activities, such as consumption, media activism and new political movements, and finds that young people engage in shared matters in a way that is different from representative democracy (see Bessant & Farthing & Watts 2016:11).

However, the results of the Youth Barometer do not provide strong support for the idea that a significantly large group of active young people would primarily operate outside the representative structures, by using only new ways of participation. Instead, the different forms of participation are largely used by the same young people. Young people who vote are more active than others also in the area of extra-parliamentary activism, and so forth.

Young people with an immigrant background are on average less interested in politics than young people with a Finnish background. Girls who were born abroad become more interested the longer they live in Finland, but a similar increase in interest is not seen among boys. The educational level of the parents is connected with greater interest in politics (Youth Barometer 2018:12).

Research in Finland in municipal/local politics, especially municipal elections, has shown that immigrant participation has been consistently low. Several reasons have been given for this in the existing research such as duration and location of residence, age, education, knowledge of language and society, political party mobilization, previous experience in political participation, availability of information, failure of immigrant candidates at the polls, etc. Most of these are immigrant-/individual-specific (Ndukwe, Thaddeus Chijioke 2022).

Youth political participation in Finland is low compared with that by older generations. According to the Youth Barometer (Myllyniemi 2013), which is based on a survey of 1,903 young people between 15 and 29 years of age, only 7% of respondents had engaged in politics (such as voting, campaigning for candidates or being involved in a youth council), but 31% had sought to influence societal issues that were relevant to their lives in some other way (Myllyniemi 2013: 19).

The reasons for the generally low level of youth participation in politics are that young people feel that they lack time for participation, lack of encouragement and lack of meaningful channels (Myllyniemi 2013: 23). Young people of migrant origin are even less active in formal political participation than native young people. In the 2017 municipal elections, only 17.9% of migrants in the age group of 18–24 years voted, compared with 35.9% of native Finns of the same age (Statistics Finland 2017).

Young people may not be interested in party politics and institutions, but at the same time, they may be very active regarding their everyday life and interested in societal issues (see for example Lepola & Kokko 2015; Rytioja & Kallio 2018). For the migrant youth, civic participation outside formal political forums is a more common way to participate, although measurement of this kind of informal participation is very difficult (Bhose, Yared & Lepola 2015:4). Different kinds of migrant youth organisations exist in Finland, and some of them have become rather large, engaging in close collaboration with public officials (Pirkkalainen 2015; Pirkkalainen, Mohamed & Aaltio 2018). Migrant youth in Finland are also active in transnational activism (Toivanen 2014). According to the Youth Barometer (Myllyniemi 2013), there are indications that young people who belong to a minority (e.g. sexual or ethnic) are more active in influencing societal issues than those who do not belong to any minority.

Ronkainen's (2009) study to young people of multiple citizenship who lived in Finland in 2002 indicated that political participation is related to one's level of education, rather than to one's ethnic or linguistic background as such. Indeed, low levels of education are an issue for migrant youth: in 2014, around 60% of 20- to 29-year-old foreign language speakers in Helsinki did not have any post-compulsory education (City of Helsinki 2016).

The civic participation of immigrants in Finland is generally low but is on the increase. In recent years immigrant advisory boards have been established both at the state and at the municipal level, in order to improve both the formal and informal participation of immigrants in the policy making processes. Reciprocal interaction and influence between local authorities and migrants is important; co-operation projects and immigrants' participation in the planning of immigrant issues at the advisory boards

are important and efficient ways to improve the inclusion of immigrants in the Finnish society.

Further significant forms of civic participation are the associational activities of immigrants. Today there are approximately six hundred immigrant organizations, of which most have been established during the 1990s. A majority of the immigrant organizations are located in the capital region and in the other big cities where most of the immigrants live. Immigrant organizations are still weakly organized and have weak resources. The organizational life plays an important role both for the collective identity of immigrants and the integration of immigrants into the Finnish society. The co-operation between authorities and immigrant associations is still in an evolving stage. In the future more effort is needed in order to include immigrants into the Finnish society.

Furthermore, the political participation of immigrants in Finland is low, which resembles a lack of political integration. Electoral participation among immigrants in Finland is lower than in the other Nordic countries, although there are great variations between different immigrant groups. The lack of organizations, information and resources seems to explain the low levels of electoral participation. The main parties have only recently shown some interest in recruiting immigrant candidates. The number of immigrant candidates has therefore increased and immigrant and minority issues are becoming more visible (European Commission, Active civic participation of immigrants in Finland 2005).

Are there mechanisms in place to prevent this disenfranchisement?

New forms of participation, such as civic initiatives, have proven to mobilize especially young people. There are many possibilities in innovative, new forms in participating in the already existing political system. The media often presents young people as passive targets that need saving, instead of actors capable of making their own decisions and taking action. Young people's voices should also be heard in the media and public discourse. It would be useful for political parties to pay attention to young people's diminishing interest in parties (Demo Finland 2019).

The following projects and initiatives are good practices from Finland related to involving young people, especially disadvantaged groups, in civic life.

ACCESS Self-Assessment Tool used to engage migrant youth

People can be trained to recognize and understand participation, but there is a tool to help. ACCESS is a self-assessment tool for decision-makers and others working with young people. It is an online questionnaire for various organizations and municipalities to assess their practices and strategies to engage migrant youth.

The statements used in the self-assessment tool imply ideals contributing to the participation of migrant youth in society and are summarized under five key factors:

participation; impact; motivation, trust and belonging; capability and knowledge; and strategy. The statements are based on numerous recommendations and research results made by the organizations participating in the development of the tool.

The ACCESS Self-Assessment Tool invites users to consider the strengths and needs of their organizations. It gives users an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the best practices of Helsinki, Prague, Marseilles, Barcelona and Cluj Napoca in engaging migrant youth (City of Helsinki 2015).

Plan

Handbook about volunteer work with immigrant youth, which is a useful resource for trainers, social workers and officials working with young migrants (Plan, materiaalipankki).

Welcome to R3 – Youth organisation for young immigrants

R3 Maahanmuuttajanuorten tuki ry (R3 Immigrant Youth Support Association) was founded in 2003 with the aim of improving the well-being of immigrant youth in Finland. We are dedicated to preventing marginalisation and social exclusion of young immigrants. At R3 everyone is welcome regardless of origin, identity, political views or religious faith – that's what R3 stands for: **Respect, Rights and Responsibility**.

What kind of institutional support is in place for the protection of the Target Group?

The Youth Barometer 2020 studied young people's experiences in and opinions of different services. (health care, student services, TE office, Mental health, Ohjaamo, Workshops etc)

National Council of women of Finland

The National Council of Women of Finland (founded 1911) is an umbrella organisation and co-operation forum for Finnish women's organisations that promote gender equality. Currently, the Council consists of 72 member organisations and circa 400,000 women. The Council focuses on advancing and promoting women's and girl's rights and gender equality. It supports the work of its member organisations and coordinates a constantly growing network of women's organisation as well as takes initiatives,

gives statements, and consults in legislation. The Council's work is funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture, private foundations and funds, and member organizations (The National Council of Women of Finland).

MONIKA – Multicultural Women's Association Finland

MONIKA is a women's organization helping women with an immigrant background. The NGO improves women's position in Finland.

Moniheli ry

The purpose of the Moniheli ry is to promote the development of an increasingly multicultural society in Finland so that it is a good place to live also for the growing immigrant-background population. Multicultural network Moniheli enhances with its member and cooperation network the integration and well-being of immigrants in order for them to become empowered and equal members of Finnish society.

Moniheli is both a cooperation network and an expert on multiculturalism, immigration and integration issues. It works to develop multiculturalism, integration, immigration and equity. Some of the earlier events and projects about the civic and political participation of the immigrants organized by Moniheli:

Network of Multicultural Associations, Moniheli ry, Ministry of Justice, and the Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations (ETNO) organized panel discussion series called 'Kaikkien Vaalit' (Everyone's Election) prior to the national parliamentary election. Although only Finnish citizens have the right to vote in national elections, the aim of the campaign was to encourage migrants who do not yet have the right to vote to participate in political discussion (Sams & Anttila 2015:33).

Furthermore Moniheli ry launched a project called iCount. Project's aim was to increase immigrants' knowledge about the Finnish political system and facilitate their participation in the decision making process. The project received funding from the EU Integration Fund. During the municipal elections of 2012, the aim was to inform third country nationals about voting rights and the importance of voting.

The Government Program for Social Integration for the years 2012–2015 set a goal of increasing turnout among non-Finnish nationals to 40%. Although turnout among third country nationals did increase somewhat, with 1.4%129, it was still left far behind from the set goal. Several factors have been observed to influence voter turnout of migrants in municipal elections. These include ties between political parties and ethnic minorities, literacy and education, voting behaviour and state of democracy in the country of origin, time spend in Finland, and somewhat also practicalities related to registration of one's home municipality. Several studies that analyse political participation of migrants in Finland point out, that migrants have not yet developed strong ties to the Finnish political parties, and also their limited knowledge about the

Finnish political system and elections might explain the low participation rates (Sams & Anttila 2015:36).

What channels of communication are there for the Target Group to have access to knowledge about their options for involvement in their communities?

The Finnish Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment launched a digital 'Partnership Platform' for its integration partnership programme. The new digital platform is an important step towards the development of a more active and collaborative integration programme network. The programme is based on open dialogue that aims to challenge existing ways of thinking, ultimately producing new information, practices and operations and enabling Finnish professionals from many sectors to combine their knowledge.

The digital workspace for registered members provides a safe community space for online cooperation. The target groups of interested and registered members are women, men, children and young people, older people/pensioners, refugees and others residing in Finland on humanitarian grounds, people with a disability and other immigrants. Themes of their work include culture, wellbeing of the environment and nature, integration, gender equality, anti-racism and equality, prevention of exclusion, promotion of wellbeing and health/healthcare/rehabilitation, promotion of inclusion, development of competence, hobbies/physical exercise, housing/residential environment, promotion of employment, and religious activities.

According to the 2019 survey, 95 percent of young people aged 13 to 29 years in Finland stated that for them social media usage is a way to spend time, but nearly as many said that they use social media to find information about their personal interests, and they had feelings of togetherness and peer support through social media. Social media is therefore a good way to engage this age group, as they are avid users of social media (Statista 2019).

What kind of stakeholders can be identified from the literature study?

In addition to the organisations mentioned in previous sections, this is a list of some stakeholder organisations in Finland that are useful for reaching the goals of the project.

Startup Refugees

Startup Refugees is a social innovation founded in 2015. Startup Refugees offers asylum seekers, refugees, and other immigrants support in finding employment, skills development, and starting a business.

Moniheli ry

Moniheli is both a cooperation network and an expert on multiculturalism, immigration and integration issues. Moniheli works to develop multiculturalism, integration, immigration and equity. This can also take the form of separate projects and campaigns.

Somaliliitto

The Finnish Somali League promotes Somali culture in Finland, supports Finnish Somali population in their efforts to integrate into their new host society and seeks to generate and maintain mutual understanding.

MONIKA – Multicultural Women’s Association Finland is a women’s organization helping women with an immigrant background. The NGO improves women’s position in Finland.

Has there been any previous social innovation projects in your country that had similar aims/objectives to START POINT?

A number of national projects to encourage children and youth participation have been implemented through state authorities, mainly Finnish National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education, the municipalities themselves, schools or private political organisations.

The Youth Participation Project (2003–2007), which was coordinated by the Finnish National Board of Education, aimed to improve participation by preventing marginalisation by developing permanent practices and operating models and services at the interface between compulsory basic education and upper secondary level (in other words, to improve the extent to which young people made use of educational resources). It also aimed to advance youth participation by developing the school and municipal environment (i.e. to raise young people’s empowerment in decision-making processes) (Vehviläinen 2008). The project covered 37 municipalities.

Between 2005 and 2007 there was also a national school democracy development project entitled “Participating Pupil – Co-active School”, which was launched and organised by the Ministry of Education. 240 participants from 90 municipalities and all teacher training colleges took part in in-service training for a period of 18 months. The project’s objective was to encourage students to actively develop a sense of community and welfare in schools. (Nousiainen & Piekkari 2006.)

Such projects, among others, are complementary to Start Point, and may serve as inspiration for the project and are telling for the need for such projects.

What questions about personal and social responsibility of individuals from the Target Group are not addressed by existing literature or practices?

There are programmes and practices to increase youth participation in Finland and a lot of information is available online, but they are not very coherent and easily accessible. There are a number of national projects to encourage children and youth participation implemented through authorities, such as the Finnish National Board of Education, the Ministry of Education, municipalities, schools or private political organisations, but the information regarding such project is not very easy to find.

Except for the new digital partnership platform for developing a more active and collaborative integration programme, there are not many joint platforms for youth participation especially considering groups with lower education or socio-economic background who are at risk of social exclusion. Instead, the information and opportunities are dispersed and it can be difficult for these groups at risk of social exclusion to find and access them. There is need especially for projects focusing on the needs of these disadvantaged target groups and how to motivate them to become more active.

Survey results

The purpose of this survey was to learn more about Target group's (young adults, ages to 20-30 at the risk of social exclusion and marginalization, including those with limited education and from a migrant background) civic and social participation. Do they think that they have access to opportunities that support their civic and social participation in their country?

From Finland 48 respondents participated in the survey. The survey results show that almost 67% of the Target group is interested to be more involved in the social and political life in their country. Those respondents that didn't represent the target group (34 answers) represented the different types of institutions. Most of them represented the private sector, educational institutions, governmental institutions NGO institutions or independent institutions. 73% of the respondents were women and 27% were male.

Majority of the respondents thought that the Target group has access to civic and social participation (like volunteering, participating in group activities, in politics) in their country. Majority of the respondents responded also that they are aware of initiatives or good practices of promoting participation of the Target group in the country's social and political life. 67% of the respondents thought that these initiatives and good practices are available to the general community as well. Some of the

respondents thought that these initiatives and good practices are only available in the capital or big cities.

Respondents wrote that many immigrant, religious or political organizations support Target group's access to civic and social participation in their country. They mentioned different organizations and programs such as Moniheli, Allianssi, Helsinki Youth Council and Intenational House Helsinki. Minority of the respondents (35%) didn't know about any initiatives or good practices of promoting participation of the Target group in the country's social and political life.

Majority of the respondents thought that the main bodies responsible for good practices and initiatives are governmental organizations and Not-for-profit organizations. Minority of the respondents thought that main bodies responsible were political parties and citizen initiatives.

According to the survey, the main obstacles to promote knowledge and participation to the Target Group are the lack of resources, motivation and training programs and tutors. Respondents thought that social media is the main way that information regarding ways to participate in social and civic life is disseminated in their country. They also thought that word of mouth is one of the main ways that information is disseminated.

Respondents thought that the lack of fluency in the country's official language (60%) and lack of socialization (60%) with the native population are the main obstacles that the target group faces in its access to information.

When asked the question "If you were responsible for raising awareness among relevant bodies about the existence, nature, and features of the issue of lack of participation of the Target Group to their country's democracy – what would you do?" 31 % of the respondents answered that they would change existing programs and initiatives to become more accessible to the Target Group. 27% of the respondents answered that they would push stronger governmental action. 23% of the respondents answered that they would fund new initiatives.

Conclusions

In Finland, young people in general are interested in politics, even though the methods of participation may vary more nowadays, for example participating in debate in social media has replaced voting as a method of participation to some extent. According to our survey, the main obstacles to promote knowledge and participation to the Target Group are the lack of resources, motivation, training programs and tutors.

Studies show also that education background corresponds with civic and political participation, i.e. those with lower education levels tend to be less active politically. Especially migrant background youth have lower levels of participation than native Finns, but this may also be due to many factors.

There are programmes, practices and projects to increase youth participation in Finland and a lot of information is available online, but they are not very coherent and easily accessible. Migrant organisations are also growing in number in Finland and facilitating civic participation, but they are still small and restricted in resources. It can be difficult for those with lack of language skills and lower education or otherwise coming from disadvantaged backgrounds to access the information and programmes. There is need especially for projects focusing on the needs of these disadvantaged target groups and how to motivate them to become more active.

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