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Ad-Hoc Query on 2024.15 Financial contribution of beneficiaries of international protection

Requested by EMN NCP Ireland on 6 March 2024

Compilation produced on 3 May 2024

Responses from EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP
Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France,
EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP
Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Malta, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN
NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain,
EMN NCP Sweden (23 in Total)

Exported for: Wider Dissemination

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As a result of a significant increase in international protection applications in 2022-2023, and significant supply issues in the Irish housing market, individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain may experience challenges trying to move into autonomous housing.

As a result, a significant number remain in reception accommodation.

The International Protection Accommodation Service in Ireland is seeking to better understand other EMN countries' approaches to the accommodation of individuals who have been granted status (international protection or humanitarian permission) and to requirements for financial contributions for those with these statuses.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Do you continue to provide accommodation to individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain? YES/NO.

2. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long do you continue to provide accommodation to individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain?

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- 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, do you require financial contributions from individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain who continue to reside in reception accommodation in certain situations? YES/NO.**
- 4. If you answered yes to Q.3, what are the criteria for requiring financial contributions from beneficiaries of international protection or humanitarian permission?**
- 5. If yes to question 4, what are the rates or amount that individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain have to pay as a contribution?**
- 6. What happens in situations where individuals with status refuse to pay or vacate the premises?**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **3 April 2024**.

2. RESPONSES


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		Wider Dissemination <small>2</small>	
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² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and

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	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes, residents who have received a positive decision (recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection, regularisation, etc. insofar as it concerns a right of residence of more than 3 months) are entitled to 'transitional reception' in a Local Reception Initiative (LRI). LRIs are individual reception places, part of the reception network, and managed by the Public Centres for Social Welfare (OCMW/CPAS).</p> <p>The Public Centres for Social Welfare are responsible for providing social assistance, such as an (equivalent) integration income, to persons whose income does not grant them a decent living, be they Belgians or EU and non-EU citizens.</p> <p>As such, Local Reception Initiatives are the appropriate structures to transition from reception (material aid) to autonomous housing (and financial aid and other assistance from the Public Centres for Social Welfare).</p> <p><u>Note 1:</u> in the case of a shortage of Local Reception Initiatives, residents who received a positive decision can stay in the reception centre during their transition period. In the case of people with certain vulnerabilities, they can also be accommodated in individual reception places, managed by specialised NGOs, as part of the reception network.</p> <p><u>Note 2:</u> Beneficiaries of a right of residence of more than 3 months can also opt to leave the reception network with meal vouchers which are provided for a period of 2 months (so-called 'assistance with early departure'). This option is for people who have a housing solution and can leave the reception network quickly (within 10 days after obtaining their positive decision).</p> <p>2. The transition period lasts for 2 months to provide for the opportunity to find autonomous housing.</p>
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wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


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		<p>After that period, the persons concerned must leave the reception network. In case they do not find housing after these two months, they can ask Fedasil to grant them an extension twice. If the reply of Fedasil is positive, an extension is given for 1 month each time.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> in September 2023, the average transition period was 158 days, necessitating additional extensions of the right to reception in Fedasil's reception network. Fedasil's instruction states that the third extension can be granted automatically if there is a prospect of a move-out date or a rental agreement has been concluded.</p> <p>Furthermore, if human dignity is at risk, e.g., because of pregnancy, medical issues, and vulnerable profiles, the extension of the transition period is considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>3. No. There are no specific financial contributions if they continue to occupy a reception place after obtaining refugee status or humanitarian permission to remain. Note that the reception structures from Fedasil's reception partners only receive a reduced/suspended subsidy if residents no longer have the right to reception and the reception partner does not take the necessary steps to evict them. The contribution system during the reception period that exists for people who have professional income (applicants can work from 4 months after their application), is described in AHQ 2024.14.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6.</p>
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			The reception facility will initiate legal proceedings for eviction with the competent judge. The Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) will continue to subsidise 40% of the costs of the reception (in case the reception place is managed by one of Fedasil's reception partners) until the police intervene to evict the resident.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, for a certain period after the conclusion of the proceedings with an effective decision, the persons are provided with accommodation. 2. Within 14 days of receipt of notice to leave the centre. 3. No 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. The reason why they refuse to leave the centre is clarified and a decision is made accordingly.



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	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. An asylum seeker and a foreigner under subsidiary protection, if he does not have funds or assets with which he can support himself, has the right to be accommodated in the Reception Center for a maximum of 60 days until he is provided with accommodation in an appropriate housing unit, if he submits a request within eight days from the date of registration of residence for accommodation at the competent regional office of the Croatian Institute for Social Work. An asylum seeker or a foreigner under subsidiary protection who has funds or property with which he can provide support has the right to accommodation in the Reception Center for a maximum of 30 days from the date of delivery of the decision on approval of international protection.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
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 <p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No, however, some time may be given to the beneficiaries in order to arrange their own accommodation or apply for subsistence allowance from the relevant governmental department (maximum one month). Support is provided within the centre, for finding accommodation or completing the application for allowance. 2. Provision of accomodation continues up to one month for individuals who have received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain. 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A
 <p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. Persons, who were granted international protection in the form of asylum or subsidiary protection in the Czech Republic, can apply for the State Integration Programme (SIP), within 1 year from obtaining the


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		<p>decision, and can also receive subsequent integration services, which are provided in key integration areas (housing, employment, healthcare, language and other education) for a maximum of 12 months. One of the major activities of the SIP includes access to clients' own housing. Integration Asylum Centers (IAC) are the first place of integration, usually smaller accommodation facilities with flats located in cities. Clients start their integration activities with the assistance of a social worker who provides counselling and other services. Refugees can stay at IAC max. 18 months and they must pay a monthly lease. International protection holders who are not accommodated at IAC but have their own accommodation, use a network of counselling centres which are established and operated by the Refugee Facilities Administration (RFA) Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and which provide integration services to holders of international protection in a respective region. In the area of housing, CZ authorities ensure help with a search for appropriate accommodation, mainly in the estate market, legal services and financial support with entry fees (real estate agency fee, security deposit etc.) and first two monthly rental payments + financial support with furnishings. Also, there is a small group of vulnerable individuals who need 24 hours of professional care and are placed in special facilities. In this case, their expenses are fully covered through the SIP.</p> <p>2. Please, see above.</p> <p>3. Except first two months in private accommodation, they must cover the fees fully. In the case of the IAC they pay from the beginning, but the monthly payment is lower than the usual lease.</p> <p>4. N/A as all beneficiaries pay the entire lease depending on the occupied area and energy consumption.</p>
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			<p>5. They pay all the costs, there isn't only contribution, but the monthly rental payment is significantly lower than in the private estate market.</p> <p>6. If clients lack a job and can't pay, they may apply for social assistance (accommodation allowance and supplement for housing provided by the labour offices). If they still refuse to pay or follow the general rules of the accommodation given by the RFA or private owners, their stay is finished and they must leave the provided accommodation.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, a beneficiary of international protection may stay at the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection or a place designated by the Estonian National Social Insurance Board until settling in the territory of the local government.</p> <p>2. According to the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens Article 73(3) The Estonian National Social Insurance Board shall organise the settlement of a beneficiary of international protection in the territory of a local government within four months as of the date of the issue of a residence permit to theTCN. (7) A beneficiary of international protection who refuses to settle in the territory of the local government that has agreed to admit him or her shall himself or herself find a place of residence and bear the costs related thereto. The accommodation centre for applicants for international protection shall provide accommodation to a beneficiary of international protection for the period of two months as</p>

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			<p>of the said refusal.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. YES.</p> <p>2. 2-3 months until new accommodation is arranged.</p> <p>3. YES.</p> <p>4. If they have regular income.</p>

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			<p>5. When assessing the client's ability to pay, the reception centre must take into account that the client has enough money to live on and that working is also financially profitable for the client. The need to impose a fee and the client's ability to pay are always assessed on a personal or family basis. The Finnish Immigration Service has defined indicative income limits that reception centres can use to assess the imposition of the fee and their ability to pay. Fee from the accommodation must be equal to all clients, despite the amount of applicants income. The fee is always family-specific. If there are several working persons in the family, the fee is imposed on only one person. Limits for the income are based on the size of the household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one adult – 1000e/month • one adult + one child - 1410e/month • two adults – 1550e/month • two adults + one child - 1960e/month etc. <p>6. In a situation where a client refuses to pay the fee imposed on them or fails to pay the invoice, the reception centre must discuss the matter with the client. Other follow-up measures, such as enforcement measures, are currently under consideration.</p>
<p>■</p>	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. After being notified of their status, beneficiaries of international protection may apply to the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), to remain in their accomodation for asylum seekers beyond the date of the decision to leave the accomodation for a period of three months, renewable once for a further three months (Article R. 552-13 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum (CESEDA)).</p>

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			<p>In addition, beneficiaries of international protection can apply to the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) for a place in a temporary accommodation centre (Article L. 345-1 of the Social Action and Family Code). People accommodated in temporary accommodation centres are beneficiaries of international protection and their families, whose vulnerability and need for increased support have been assessed by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), in particular: people unable to live in an independent accommodation ; young people under 25 with no means of support; people with a physical or psychological disability as defined by the Law of 11 February 2005 on Equal Rights and Opportunities, Participation and Citizenship of Disabled (Information note from the Ministry of the Interior published on 18 April 2019 on the missions and the functioning of temporary accommodation centres). The specific mission of these temporary accommodation centres is to prepare statutory refugees for integration by facilitating their access to mainstream services.</p> <p>2. With regard to staying in accommodation for asylum seekers, people who have been granted international protection may ask to remain in the accommodation for up to three months from the date on which their care ends. During this period, these people prepare the arrangements for their departure with the manager of the place, who will take all necessary measures to facilitate their access to their rights, to the integrated reception and orientation service, and to suitable accommodation or housing. This period may be extended for a maximum of a further three months with the agreement of the French Office for Immigration and Integration OFII (Article R. 552-13 of the CESEDA). With regard to staying in temporary accommodation centres, beneficiaries of international protection who are allocated a place in a temporary accommodation centre can stay in this centre for up to 9 months. This period may be extended by periods of three months (Article 4 of the Decree no. 2016-253 of 2 March 2016 on temporary accommodation centres for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection).</p> <p>3.</p>
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			<p>Yes. all persons accommodated under the national reception scheme must pay a deposit to the manager, if required. This deposit may not exceed a sum set by way of regulation (Order of 15 November 2016) and a receipt will be issued. It is returned on departure, except in the event of damage to the premises of the reception centre for asylum seekers.</p> <p>In addition, people accommodated in an accommodation facility for asylum seekers whose monthly income is equal to or greater than an amount that ensures a minimum level of income for people without resources (an Active Solidarity Income), as defined in Article L. 262-2 of the Social Action and Family code), must pay a financial contribution towards their accommodation and maintenance costs (Article R. 552-4 of the CESEDA). The conditions for this financial contribution and the applicable scale are defined by the Decree of 12 December 2023 relating to the financial contribution of persons accommodated in a place of accommodation for asylum seekers.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of international protection who are accommodated in a temporary accommodation centre contribute, in proportion to their resources, to their accommodation and maintenance costs (Article L. 345-1 of the Social Action and Family Code) in accordance with the conditions defined in the Decree of 13 March 2002. This contribution cannot be equated with a rent. In addition, managers of temporary accommodation centres may require the payment of a deposit, which is returned on departure, after deduction of any sums disbursed by the centre to make good any damage caused to the centre's premises or equipment and after deduction of any debts incurred (Information note from the Ministry of the Interior published on 18 April 2019 on the missions and the functioning of temporary accommodation centres).</p> <p>However, there are exceptions which exclude financial participation, in particular for the first five days of accommodation and for people who have no means of support (Circular no. 2002-388 of 11 July 2002 relating to the financial participation of people accommodated in accommodation and social reintegration centres in their accommodation and maintenance costs). In addition, the Circular no. 2002-388 of 11 July 2002 specifies that the principle of a contribution by individuals and families towards their accommodation and maintenance costs in temporary accommodation centres does not apply to people who are totally destitute.</p>
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4.

With regard to staying in reception centres for asylum seekers, people accommodated in a reception centre for asylum seekers whose monthly resources are equal to or greater than an amount that ensures a minimum level of income for people without resources (an Active Solidarity Income) defined in Article L. 262-2 of the Social Action and Family Code) must pay a financial contribution towards their accommodation and maintenance costs (Article R. 552-4 of the CESEDA). All the applications criteria are defined in the Order of 13 December 2023 listed above.

With regard to accommodation in temporary accommodations and social reintegration centres, the criteria for requesting a financial contribution from beneficiaries of international protection were defined by the Order of 13 March 2002 implementing Article 8 of the Decree no. 2001-576 of 3 July 2001 relating to the functioning and funding conditions of accommodation and social reintegration centres (CHRS). The resources used to calculate the contribution to accommodation and maintenance costs are made up of all the income received and the legal allowances and benefits to which the person or family may be entitled. The family situation and level of resources are assessed on the day of entry to the CHRS. The Circular no. 2002-388 of 11 July 2002 clarified the nature of the resources used to calculate the contribution to the accommodation costs.

This means that all payments, particularly that received as part as an adjustment to working life or as part of vocational training, must be taken into account when establishing the basis for calculating the contribution, as well as alimony and statutory social allowances and benefits (family benefits, Active Solidarity Income, young adult allowance, replacement income intended to compensate for loss of earnings during a period of partial or total inactivity, indemnities provided for by the Social Security Code in the event of illness, maternity or accident at work, invalidity or old age allowances and pensions, education and access to employment grants.

On the other hand, voluntary social assistance that supplements the legal provisions mentioned above, such as social assistance from local authorities for vulnerable groups of the population, as well as the


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			<p>sums received in respect of support for people benefiting from the Active Solidarity Income scheme, which aims to provide a minimum income for the most disadvantaged people and encourage them to return to work, must not be taken into account as part of the resources of the person or the family.</p> <p>5. With regard to the financial contribution of persons accommodated in a place of accommodation for asylum seekers, the contribution to accommodation and maintenance costs is set up by the Decree of 12 December 2023 relating to the financial contribution of persons accommodated in a place for accommodation for asylum seekers. For a single person or a couple, the contribution is set at 25 % for accommodation with meals or 15 % for accommodation without meals. For a single person with a child or a family of at least 3 people, the rate of the financial contribution is 20 % for accommodation with meals and 10 % for accommodation without meals. In addition, this decree provides for an increase of 10 points if the person stays in the accommodation beyond the authorised period. The director of the establishment may exempt the person from this increase.</p> <p>With regard to the financial contribution of persons accommodated in temporary accommodation and social reintegration centres, the Prefect sets the amount of the contribution in each department, taking into account the specific conditions offered by each centre, particularly with regard to the quality of the accommodation and maintenance services, and within contribution ranges (Article 8 of the Decree of 13 March 2002 implementing Article 8 of the Decree no. 2001-576 of 3 July 2001 relating to the functioning and funding conditions of accommodation and social reintegration centres).</p> <p>The circular no. 2002-388 of 11 July 2002 provided further details on how to set the amount of the contribution to be paid by residents of each establishment, adjusting this contribution according to the actual conditions of reception, accommodation and catering. For example, in the same department, the contribution may be set at 20 %, 25 % or 30 % of the resources of the person of the family being cared for when the accommodation is provided in shared rooms or flats and catering is provided by the CHRS, and at 38 % or 40 % when accommodation is provided in individualised units with collective</p>
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			<p>catering. When catering is provided in the form of non-cooked food products, the contribution will be set at the lower end of the range given for catered accommodation. When catering is not provided by the CHRS, the contribution from the person or family must be set within a range of 10 % to 15 % depending on the accommodation conditions offered.</p> <p>6. When people accommodated in reception centres for asylum seekers refuse to pay or leave the premises, this refusal may lead to sanctions and ultimately to an end to care and exclusion from the accommodation (Order of 19 June 2019 on the regulations concerning the functioning of reception centres for asylum seekers). The manager or the French Office for Immigration and Integration may request the assistance of the Prefect of the department where the centre is located, who will give the person concerned formal notice to leave the premises in the cases mentioned in II of Article R. 552-15 of the CESEDA.</p> <p>When people accommodated in temporary accommodation centres refuse to leave the accommodation they occupy when they have been offered accommodation that corresponds to their situation and resources or alternative accommodation, this refusal constitutes a breach of the regulations set out in the Decree no. 2016-253 of 2 March 2016 and may lead to eviction proceedings. The same applies if the people accommodated refuse to pay their financial contribution. However, the Ministry of the Interior's information note of 18 April 2019 on the missions and the functioning of temporary accommodation centres specifies that the person receiving accommodation cannot be made homeless if no offer of stable housing or accommodation has been made.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The details, however, vary between the federal states and the municipalities. Some federal states allow BIP to remain in their reception centers, at least for a transitional period of time. Other federal</p>


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<p>Germany</p>	<p>states do not allow BIP to remain in their facilities for applicants. BIP are distributed to municipalities which are then responsible to meet the accommodation needs and/or access to individual housing (e.g. renting an apartment). The municipalities also bear the responsibility to avoid homelessness (see also the answer to Q2) and, hence, may operate rather small scale accommodation facilities of their own.</p> <p>2. In Germany, the basic need for housing is part of the minimum subsistence level that is guaranteed as a human right under constitutional law. For this reason, there are no corresponding time limits. Therefore, BIP may remain in publicly provided accommodation until they have found accommodation on the private rental market, e.g. an apartment, house.</p> <p>3. Persons who are accommodated in reception centres (operated on state or municipal level) must pay user fees. However, these user fees are recognised as requirements for accommodation and heating in the citizen's allowance and in social assistance and are covered by the responsible benefits authority. The only exception is for persons with income and/or assets that cover their needs, which is rare for this group of people (please see the answer to Q2 in EMN AHQ 2024.14)</p> <p>4. In the citizen's allowance and in social assistance, it is checked whether the requirements for living expenses (including the requirements for accommodation and heating) can be partially or fully covered from the income. If the income fully covers the needs, no benefits are paid and therefore the accommodation requirements are not covered. If income is available but does not cover needs, it is first taken into account in the standard needs (needs for food, clothing, household electricity, etc.), then in any additional and special needs and only finally in the accommodation and heating needs. When receiving social assistance benefits, it can be assumed that in the aforementioned case constellation,</p>
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			<p>the accommodation and heating requirements incurred for the accommodation are paid directly by the SGB XII provider to the operator of the accommodation up to the amount of the benefit to be paid (so-called direct payment). As a rule, the group of people in question does not have enough income to cover their accommodation needs.</p> <p>5. The amount of the corresponding financial contributions ("user fees") varies from region to region and depends on the number of family members, the area occupied and the furnishings of the premises. In some federal states, rates have been set, whereas in other federal states the financial contribution required is based on the rent for the facility (plus utilities).</p> <p>6. If the accommodation costs are covered by a benefit authority of the minimum security systems, there are practically no corresponding payment defaults vis-à-vis the beneficiaries. Claims for reimbursement against persons entitled to basic benefits under the AsylbLG can be enforced by the benefit authorities by way of administrative enforcement.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. According to article 109 of the law 4939/2022, accommodation provision is interrupted to the asylum seekers 30 days after the notification of the decision granted them refugee status or subsidiary protection.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3.</p>

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			<p>N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. 30 days</p> <p>3. no financial contribution is required for the remaining time period</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>

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■	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Until they are able to move on. IPAS currently has a policy of not transferring people directly into emergency homelessness accommodation (provided by local authorities). However, they currently transfer those with status from reception centres into emergency accommodation (part of the international protection system provided by IPAS) when they have been with status in IPAS accommodation for at least 12 months for single people and 24 months for families.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
■	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. <i>YES. The second level of reception, constituted by the network of the SAI centers (reception and integration system), is addressed to different categories of people, including beneficiaries of international protection and holders of residence permits 'for special protection', 'for medical treatment', 'for social protection', 'for domestic violence', 'for calamity', 'for particularly exploitative work', 'for acts of special civil value'.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Article 38 of the Guidelines annexed to the Ministerial Decree of 18/11/2019 for the functioning of the protection system for beneficiaries of international protection and for UAM envisages the duration of</i></p>



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		<p><i>reception in the facilities belonging to the SAI network, of a maximum of six months. This period may be extended upon authorization by the Central Directorate, through the Central Service, for a further six months, and, for a total of six months, in order to allow the conclusion of expiring integration paths, adequately documented or in the case of extraordinary circumstances arising from health reasons, adequately documented, as well as for vulnerable categories referred to in Article 17 of Legislative Decree no. 142 of 18 August 2015, as amended. Moreover, this extended period may, under the same conditions, be further extended for a total period not exceeding six months, in the presence of enduring serious health reasons, adequately documented, or to allow the completion of the school year.</i></p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. <i>If the beneficiaries of the second reception measures refuse to leave the facilities, after the expiry of the six-month reception contract -and the expiry of any extension periods-, the implementing bodies and local authorities may take legal action by ordering them to leave, as they no longer have any right to occupy the facilities.</i></p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. Internal Rules of Procedure of the Accommodation Centre for Asylum Seekers regulates that only applicants of international protection could be accommodated in the centre. However after person receive positive decision, usually a person is allowed to stay to complete formalities, to receive a residence permit ID document, as well as to open a bank account to receive financial support and social benefits afterwards. During this period social worker continuing to help find job and social mentor helps in finding place of living.</p> <p>2. Usually it is about one month, in some rare case it can be two months.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	<p>EMN NCP</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p>


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	Lithuania		<p>2. Upon receiving an international protection status, individuals begin the process of integration. Integration starts at the Refugees' Reception Center and continues in municipalities under the supervision of institutions responsible for integration. The Refugees' Reception Center can provide accommodation for up to 3 months from signing the integration support agreement. This period can be extended to up to 6 months in case of vulnerable persons.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
♦	EMN NCP Malta	Yes	<p>1. Yes but once they receive protection, individuals are encouraged to seek alternative accommodation and supported to seek a job.</p> <p>2. It depends on the individuals' situation, so decisions are taken accordingly.</p>

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			<p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. Beneficiaries of international protection retain the right to reception (shelter and other provisions) until they are allocated housing by the municipality.[1]</p> <p>[1] COA, 'The right to reception', https://www.coa.nl/en/right-reception, last accessed on 11 March 2024.</p> <p>2. Once a person has a residence permit, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (<i>Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers</i>, COA) matches this person to a municipality, after which it is this municipality's responsibility to provide housing. The Dutch government determines every six months how many individuals with a residence permit each municipality has to provide housing to.[1] Until the</p>

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municipality is able to provide housing, people with a residence permit are allowed to stay in the reception centre (*Asielzoekerscentrum*, AZC).[2] Municipalities have 10 weeks to find housing. However, on average, it now takes longer to offer housing because there is a general housing shortage. On average, people with a residence permit stay in reception centres longer than three months after obtaining their residence permits, which is not conducive to their integration. It also puts additional pressure on COA's reception facilities, resulting in, for example, the need for emergency accommodation. The national government, the municipalities and the security regions (*veiligheidsregios's*) have therefore spoken out about the need to accelerate the outflow of people with a residence permit.[3]

[1] Government of the Netherlands, 'Huisvesting statushouders', <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/huisvesting-asielzoekers-met-verblijfsvergunning>, last accessed on 11 March 2024.

[2] COA, 'Opvanglocaties tijdens de asielprocedure', <https://www.coa.nl/nl/opvanglocaties-tijdens-de-asielprocedure>, last accessed on 11 March 2024.

[3] COA, 'Taakstelling gemeenten', <https://www.coa.nl/nl/taakstelling-gemeenten>, last accessed on 11 March 2024.

3.

No. At least, this requirement is not linked to having received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission to remain. However, once people receive a residence permit, they have the same rights and obligations as Dutch citizens and are allowed to work fully (asylum seekers without residence permits are in some circumstances/under some conditions also allowed to do paid work). People who have income and/or assets may still live in the COA accommodation. In that case, however, they are required to pay a financial contribution.[1] This is specified in Article 20(2) of the Rva regulation (*Regeling verstrekkingen asielzoekers en andere categorieën vreemdelingen 2005*).


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			<p>[1] COA, 'Werken: vrijwilligerswerk en betaald werk', https://www.coa.nl/nl/werken, last accessed on 11 March 2024.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Pursuant to Article 74, paragraph 1, point 2 and pursuant to Article 74, paragraph 2, point 3 of the Act on granting protection to foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland Office for Foreigners continues to provide accommodation for a period of 60 days after receiving the decision. Foreigners who have obtained refugee status or subsidiary protection in the Republic of Poland are provided with assistance aimed at supporting the integration process in accordance with and on the terms specified in Chapter 5 of the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance. Integration assistance is provided upon an application submitted via the regional family assistance center to the authorities</p>


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			<p>competent for the foreigner's place of residence. An application for integration assistance should be submitted within 60 days from the date of receipt refugee status or subsidiary protection by a foreigner.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. Stay for 60 days is free of charge, after 60 days and not leave the facility, we initiate the eviction procedure. Pursuant to Article 83 paragraph 2 of the Act on granting protection to foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland, in order to enforce the obligation to leave the center, the provisions of the Act on administrative enforcement proceedings regarding non-pecuniary obligations shall apply.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. NO.After the status, all individuals have access to the same support as nationals.</p> <p>2. -</p> <p>3. -</p>


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			<p>4. -</p> <p>5. -</p> <p>6. In the situations, the same support as for national is provided.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, based on an application on an individual basis.</p> <p>2. Approximately 2 weeks, until the payment of the allowance (one time allowance after the granting of the international protection status).</p> <p>3. Yes, it is a symbolic fee for accommodation.</p> <p>4. A symbolic fee is required from every individual who has received an international protection status or a humanitarian permission and stays in the accommodation centre.</p> <p>5. 1 EUR/day of accommodation.</p> <p>6. This situation never happened, since the persons with granted status usually try to leave as soon as possible.</p>

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	 EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. The Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants provides accommodation to persons under international protection who have concluded a contract on integration activities in an integration house or other accommodation facilities.</p> <p>Persons granted temporary protection status in Slovenia are also provided with accommodation at the Government Office accommodation facilities.</p> <p>2. No longer than one year from the date of them obtaining the status.</p> <p>After a person under international protection has stayed in an integration house or other accommodation facility of the Government Office for one year, the Government Office may extend the person's stay in the integration house or other accommodation facility of the Government Office for a maximum period of six months on the basis of their application referred to in Article 90a of the International Protection Act, provided that they have attended at least 80% of the Slovenian language and Slovenian society courses and have attended at least once a month an interview with an integration counsellor in the last year following the signing of the contract on integration activities.</p> <p>If there are available accommodation capacities and on the basis of the application referred to Article 90a of the International Protection Act, the office may grant accommodation in an integration house or other accommodation facility of the office to a person under international protection who has concluded a contract on integration activities and who has fulfilled at least one of the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph and for whom new circumstances of vulnerability have arisen for a maximum period of six months during the first two years from the date of acquisition of the status.</p>


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			<p>For persons granted temporary protection status, there are no time limits for accommodation. Regarding financial contributions, there is no regulation about this subject.</p> <p>3. Persons under international protection who have sufficient means of subsistence of their own equal to the amount of the basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia or whose maintenance is guaranteed in some other manner shall bear a proportionate share of the costs of accommodation in the integration house or other accommodation facility of the Government Office.</p> <p>4. The criteria are based on daily costs of person (water, gas, telecommunication services, electricity, communal services, etc.) living in integration house or other accommodation facility of the office. It is calculated based on the previous year. Monthly costs are calculated: daily cost*number of residential days in that month.</p> <p>5. Person granted international protection have to pay the proportionate share of the costs of accommodation, starting the first day of month, following the month in which the person granted international protection has received his/her own means.</p> <p>The proportionate monthly share is determined as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="555 1260 2045 1348"> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 1260 1523 1348">sufficient means of subsistence of their own</td> <td data-bbox="1523 1260 2045 1348">Monthly payment of proportional share of costs in %</td> </tr> </table>	sufficient means of subsistence of their own	Monthly payment of proportional share of costs in %
sufficient means of subsistence of their own	Monthly payment of proportional share of costs in %				

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			<p>Equals or is more that the basic amount of minimum income till the 75% Neto minimum salary in the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>50 % of the amount of monthly cost of accommodation</p> <p>Equals or is more that 75 % Neto minimum salary till the height of Neto minimum salary in the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>75 % of the amount of monthly cost of accommodation</p> <p>More that Neto minimum salary in the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>100 % of the amount of monthly cost of accommodation</p> <p>6.</p> <p>If the costs are not paid in time, the Government Office can begin the procedures for enforcement.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>Yes, the persons granted international protection status may continue to be recipients of the Spanish Reception System. Persons who are granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons must leave the Reception System after the grant.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March, approving the Regulation governing the reception system in the field of international protection, provides:</p> <p>Article 11.7) The total duration of the itinerary must not exceed 18 months with the exception of those cases of vulnerability, which are exceptionally authorised by the competent administration.</p> <p>Article 23) states that the duration of the itinerary in the autonomy phase (the phase to which persons with recognised protection will pass) shall be 6 months, without prejudice to the fact that it may have an additional maximum duration of 6 months in the case of resettled persons and persons in vulnerable situations.</p>


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		<p>3. There can be two situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recipients of the Reception System who do not have financial resources are entitled to remain in the system of reception of international protection without the need for financial contributions from the person. - Recipients who have access to economic resources which do not exceed a fixed amount shall result in the continuation of the system and the reduction or deduction of the financial aid provided for in the scheme, depending on the income. <p>4. In the event that an addressee or a member of his/her living unit is receiving income from additional income or income, the amount of financial aid received in the Spanish Reception System should be reduced, modulating the reduction according to the income received. The amounts that will be taken into account to execute the reduction according to the income of the unit of coexistence are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unit of cohabitation 1 member: EUR 911 - Unit of cohabitation 2 members: EUR 1.270 - Unit of cohabitation 3 members: EUR 1.426 - Unit of coexistence 4 members: EUR 1,583 - Unit of coexistence 5 members: EUR 1.739 - Unit of coexistence 6 members: EUR 1.806 - Unit of coexistence 7 members: EUR 1.872 - Unit of coexistence 8 members: EUR 2.014 - Unit of coexistence 9 members: EUR 2.080
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			<p>In case of exceeding these amounts, the persons/units of coexistence must leave the Spanish reception system.</p> <p>5. They won't pay a fee. They will only be given a lower amount of financial aid if they have their own economic income and provided that they do not exceed the amount mentioned above.</p> <p>6. People who refuse to leave the system or reception centres once they have exhausted the planned time and allowed to stay in the system, are left occupying places irregularly and, therefore, no financial aid is provided to them (maintenance, pocket aids, clothing, medicines...). On the other hand, the social entities that have supported them during their participation in the system, provide them with the professional support necessary for the search for housing or the management of other social aids and thus facilitate their exit. Finally, it should be noted that the disciplinary regime of the reception system in the field of international protection does not include as an infringement the "irregular occupation" of the facilities of the system, so that such situations cannot be penalised.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2.</p>

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			<p>The SMA provides accommodation until the individual with international protection or humanitarian permission to stay is deregistered from the reception system. Generally, this does coincides with the date for the individual's registration in a municipality in the Swedish Population Registration. This may occur immediately when a person is granted a permit and resides in private housing.</p> <p>If the person is accomodated in housing arranged by SMA when permit is granted the time limit for the appointed municipality to arrange for housing is two months after the SMA has appointed a municipality.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. -</p> <p>5. -</p> <p>6. To vacate someone from the premises the SMA can request assistance from the Police or apply for assistance from the Enforcement Authority.</p>
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