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Ad-Hoc Query on 2024.60 Ad-Hoc Query on limiting the access to material reception conditions as a result of being employed in the receiving country

Requested by EMN NCP Poland on 31 October 2024

Compilation produced on 21 December 2024

Responses from EMN NCP Austria, 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 Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, 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

Poland is analyzing the possibility of linking social assistance and medical care provided to persons applying for international protection with their income and resulting medical insurance. Poland would like to understand which countries determine their reception conditions from the fact that the applicant is legally working and what are their experiences with such practices.

We would like to ask the following questions:

- 1. Does the legislation of your Member State allow to limit the access to material reception conditions if the applicants have sufficient resources as a result of being employed in the receiving country?**
- 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, how do you verify the financial situation of the applicant and his family members (ie. tax declaration, employment contract, other forms of control, etc.)?**
- 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, under which conditions can you limit the access to material reception conditions and/or medical care in regards to applicant having sufficient resources as a result of being employed in your country?**
- 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, which reception conditions can you withdraw or limit (e.g. accommodation in reception facilities, accommodation on external housing, health insurance coverage)?**

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5. If you answer YES to Q.1, do you exclude from the withdrawal or restriction of the material reception conditions specific groups of applicants (e.g. vulnerable groups)?

6. If you answer YES to Q.1, what are your experiences, both positive and negative, in limiting access to material reception conditions and/or medical care in regards to applicant having sufficient resources as a result of being employed in your country?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **21 November 2024**.

2. RESPONSES

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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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 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>EMN NCP Austria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Austria, Art. 2 of the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act defines the target group of basic welfare support; this includes foreigners in need of assistance and protection who are worthy of support. Those in need of protection include foreigners who have submitted an application for asylum that has not yet been finalised. A person in need of assistance is someone who is unable or not sufficiently able to provide for the necessities of life for themselves and their dependents living in the same household from their own resources and who is also unable or not sufficiently able to obtain them from other persons or organisations. If a foreign person who has filed an application for international protection has sufficient means to cover the living expenses of themselves (and dependents living in the same household), they are therefore not entitled to basic welfare support in Austria. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. Under certain circumstances, the bodies of the public security service are authorised to search the clothing and containers carried by a foreign person, among other things to seize cash. They are also authorised to seize any part of the cash carried by applicants for international protection that exceeds an amount to be left in any case of € 120 or the equivalent in euros, but not a maximum amount of € 840 or the equivalent in euros. If foreign persons receive benefits from the federal basic care system, they are obliged to make a financial contribution per day and person in the amount of the applicable maximum cost rate in accordance with the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act from the secured cash to cover the costs associated with the provision of these benefits to them and to any dependent family members, unless they carry sufficient cash themselves. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>3. See Q1. However, it should be noted that sufficient resources to cover living expenses do not have to come from employment. See also Q4. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. The basic welfare support provided in Austria comprises various services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accommodation in suitable housing with respect for human dignity and family unity,• Provision of adequate food,• Ensuring health care within the meaning of the General Social Insurance Act by paying health insurance contributions,• Provision of a monthly allowance for persons in organised accommodation and for unaccompanied minor aliens, except in the case of individual accommodation. <p>Pursuant to Art. 6 para. 2 of the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act, basic care can also be granted in instalments if the needs of the foreign person are sufficiently met. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. No. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>6. n/i --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES. The legislation provides two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining material reception conditions with professional income, provided a financial contribution is paid to the reception authority through the reception facility. The contribution amount depends on the income level. With this payment, there is no limit to the material reception conditions provided. • Cessation of material benefits if the financial contribution is not paid, or if the applicant for international protection, at their request, has sufficient work income (i.e. a net monthly salary at or above the Belgian social income level) and a stable employment contract (lasting more than six consecutive months). <p>2. First, applicants have a reporting requirement. Additionally, there is a collaboration between the national reception authority (Fedasil) and the Social Security databank (Banque-Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale). Each quarter, the reception authority cross-checks applicants' data with the Social Security databank, allowing it to identify residents who received income from professional activities in the previous quarter and to access employment and income data for applicants within the reception network</p> <p>3.</p>


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			<p>When the above-mentioned financial contribution is unpaid, or if the applicant for international protection, at their request, has sufficient work income (i.e., a net monthly salary at or above the Belgian social income level) and a stable employment contract (lasting more than six consecutive months).</p> <p>4. All standard reception conditions cease when the applicant must leave the facility due to unpaid contributions or when the applicant voluntarily requests to leave, such as in cases where they choose not to pay the contribution. However, residents whose material reception conditions are discontinued will still have access to emergency medical assistance.</p> <p>5. If the reception authority must end material support due to unpaid contributions, there are no general exemptions for specific groups. However, in certain individual cases, a payment plan may be offered to the applicant, and if accepted, there will be no obligation to leave the reception facility.</p> <p>6. As the new combined system of financial contributions and material conditions is recent (June 2024), a thorough assessment has not yet been conducted. However, it is important to emphasize that the purpose of the Belgian combined system is not to limit or withdraw material conditions for employed applicants in reception facilities. On the contrary, its aim is to promote employment while ensuring the payment of financial contributions once applicants begin working, thereby allowing them to remain in the reception facility.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No, there is no legislation that limits material reception conditions if the applicants have sufficient resources as a result of being employed in the receiving country.</p>

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			<p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Croatian Act on international and temporary protection has provision that material reception conditions may be restricted or denied if the applicant possesses means, which provide him/her with an appropriate standard of living. According to Ordinance on fulfillment of the material conditions of reception, the applicant has an adequate standard of living if he has regular receipts from employment.</p> <p>2. The applicant shall provide a Statement on the financial status of the applicant for international protection when submitting an application for international protection.</p>


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			<p>3. A decision to restrict or deny some of the material reception should be made based on a case by case assessment, decision should be proportionate to the aim pursued, and should taking into account maintaining the dignity of the standard of living of the applicant.</p> <p>4. Ministry can ask applicant to compensate the accommodation costs in accordance with the Decision on accommodation costs in the reception center.</p> <p>5. The law does not prescribe special groups that are excluded from restriction of the material reception conditions, but prescribes the obligation of individual consideration of each case and the purpose to be achieved, as answered in question number 3.</p> <p>6. Amendments to the Law on International and Temporary Protection, which entered into force in 2023, stipulate that applicants for international protection acquire the right to work after a period of three months from the date of submission of the application on which the Ministry has not made a decision, if the applicant's actions did not influence the reasons failure to make a decision. As a result of such legal changes in the Republic of Croatia, the number of employed applicants for international protection has recently increased. Despite this, the decision to limit or deny the material conditions of acceptance for applicants who are employed has not been implemented so far. We are in the process of finding examples of good practices and we are considering solutions to effectively and expediently apply these legal provisions.</p>
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<p> EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to the decree of the Minister for Labour and Social Insurance dated 04/10/2021, the right of access to the labour market is granted to Applicants for International Protection nine (9) months after the submission of the application for international protection. When the applicant is granted the right to work, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) register as unemployed in the Public Employment Service Registry; (b) accept work in specifically defined areas, based on the Decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance; (c) participate in vocational training and/or training courses, if invited to do so, and learn Greek; (d) accept personalised approach services by specialised employment consultants of the Public Employment Service; (e) accept meetings and visits to their house for an on-the-spot data evaluation by competent social service officials relating to the planning of actions for their professional, guidance counselling, and psychosocial support and their social rehabilitation. <p>Based on a Council of Ministers Decision, the Social Welfare Services are allowed to limit the access to material reception conditions, if applicants are working or they have sufficient money to cover their needs.</p> <p>2. Social Welfare Services verify the financial situation of the applicants and their family members via employment contracts and information provided from the Department of Social Insurance Services.</p> <p>3. Based on a Council of Ministers Decision, when the applicant is employed and the family income is above the total amount of the allowance which the applicant is entitled to, material reception conditions could be terminated. If the total income is below, the applicant receives a supplementary amount to cover his/her material reception conditions.</p>
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			<p>4. As explained above, Material Reception Conditions (allowance for basic needs - food, clothing and footwear, allowance for electricity, water and minor personal expenses, rent allowance) are withdrawn, once the applicants start work and have sufficient income.</p> <p>5. In order to receive Material Reception Conditions, applicants have to register as unemployed in the Public Employment Service Registry and actively trying to find a job. However, if an applicant has been identified as a vulnerable person and is unable to work, then there is no obligation to register and Material Reception Conditions are provided.</p> <p>6. There are difficulties to inform and understand their obligations and regulations about working and receiving Material Reception Conditions.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, but it is not limited by employment. The law states that the applicant contributes to the material conditions if he has sufficient resources.</p> <p>2. Statutory declaration is the most common means. Usually applicants have no other documents.</p> <p>3.</p>

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			<p>In CZ it is possible only to let the applicant pay for accommodation and food in accommodation centre in case he/she posses more than the living wage in Czechia. There are no other restrictions in material reception conditions (incl. medical care).</p> <p>4. See No. 3</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. This phenomenon is so rare that no conclusions can be drawn.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. According to Article 34 of the Act on Granting International Protection to Applicants an applicant is required to reside at the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection during the proceedings for international protection.</p> <p>With the written permission of the Police and Border Guard Board, an applicant may reside outside the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the accommodation and support of the applicant is ensured by a person legally residing in Estonia; 2) the applicant has sufficient financial resources to ensure his or her accommodation and support; 3) it is necessary for the applicant to reside outside the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection in order to ensure his or her safety. <p>An applicant is required to provide evidence in proof of the circumstances specified in clauses 1 and 2. According to Article 36 of the same act an applicant residing outside the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection due to having sufficient financial resources to ensure hir or her</p>

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			<p>accommodation and support shall not be paid the monetary benefit or provided with the services offered by the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection (except for access to medical examinations and necessary health services, access to information regarding rights and duties and other essential services if needed).</p> <p>An applicant residing in the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection, who is employed in Estonia shall not be paid the monetary benefit or provided with the services offered by the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection (except for access to medical examinations and necessary health services, access to essential translation services and Estonian language instruction, access to information regarding rights and duties and other essential services if needed).</p> <p>Laying down limitations provided for in above mentioned cases shall be decided individually in each case, taking account of the specific situation of the person, in particular in the case of a person with a special need, and being based on the principle of proportionality. Thereby access to emergency care services shall not be limited and a decent standard of living is ensured.</p> <p>The legislation allows for requesting reimbursement from the applicant for reception services, in case the person has been hiding or giving misleading information on one's financial means.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>The right to employment is extended to the applicants if the decision on one's application for international protection has not entered into force within 6 months after submission of the application. Overall, the verification of financial situation is done per trust basis and we expect the person to come forward with information on the employment contract.</p> <p>Important to keep in mind that asylum seekers might be more involved in "job bites" which do not actually provide them with steady monthly income.</p> <p>3.</p>
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			<p>We need to make sure that person has actually received the first payment of the salary and for us it's critical that the person has steady income that provides at least foreseen minimum standard of living.</p> <p>4. Monetary support and medical services can be limited, as through employment and paid taxes health insurance kicks in. However, staff at reception follow the case to make sure that the person can manage with the salary etc and the health insurance is actually active.</p> <p>5. Such exclusion has not been made, the reduction/withdrawal on services on the grounds of income largely depends on the personal situation, vulnerability and family composition. However, if we consider income from employment as one of the grounds for reduction/withdrawal, then such principle is applied to all, however keeping in mind personal circumstances.</p> <p>6. During reception of Ukrainians, the Social Insurance Board was analysing the possibility to request for reimbursement for accommodation/food if we were able to identify that the person has a steady income (which was lot faster for UAs thanks to the speedy procedure and access to labour market but also state provided financial support through e.g family allowances). However, the analysis concluded that in majority of the cases the incomes were not sufficient to cover the costs in away that it would have a meaningful impact and leave them with sufficient funds for covering other daily expenses. The same way setting up the process of claiming for reimbursements (incl possible appeals) would have created us extra administrative burden and thus also the cost. Another discussion has been in case of reimbursement of accommodation cost is that applicants/beneficiaries start taking staying in reception centre for granted and thus de-motivate them in finding private housing where rent costs can be higher compared to stay in the reception.</p>
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<p>+ EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. Reception conditions are not actually withdrawn or limited, but the client might need to pay a fee for them.</p> <p>Reception services in Finland include accommodation, reception or spending allowance, social services, health care services, interpretation and translation services, work and study activities and in some cases, meals. Reception services are provided to applicants for international protection (AIPs) and beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTPs). Reception allowance is, however, only granted to applicants in need of financial support that are unable to support themselves with employment or other sources of income</p> <p>All income and funds that AIPs and BoTPs and their family have at their disposal affect the amount of the reception allowance. When applying for the reception allowance, the client has a legal obligation to report all their income and funds. The amount of the reception allowance is always determined individually on the basis of the needs and funds of the person or family.</p> <p>Access to material reception conditions is also limited, meaning in practice that the client needs to pay a fee, in situations where the international protection applicant that has regular income is accommodated in a reception centre. In these situations, a fee may be charged from the accommodation services or from health care services.</p> <p>Reception allowance Maahanmuuttovirasto</p> <p>2. When the client applies for the reception allowance, they have the legal obligation to report to the reception centre all their income and funds. The financial situation is verified based on income and wealth reports requested from the client.</p>
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			<p>3. The need to pay the fee and the client's ability to pay are always assessed on a personal or family basis. Amount of the fee from the accommodation is equal to all clients, despite the amount of applicant's income. The fee is always family-specific. If there are several working persons in the family, the fee is imposed on only one person. The director of the reception centre is responsible for determining the fee and it's handed to the client as a written decision. In addition to the decision, the customer will be given a separate invoice for the payment.</p> <p>4. A maximum of 150 euros of the client's wage income may be excluded from the calculation, meaning that this sum does not affect the amount of the applicant's reception allowance. The same applies for a maximum of 50 euros of other income than wage. For a family, the amount of other income than wage that does not affect the reception allowance is 100 euros. The maximum fee from the accommodation services (other accommodation related commodities included) is 9 euros per day. If the reception centre also offers meals as reception services, the maximum fee charged for the meal is EUR 3 per meal. Meals include breakfast, lunch and dinner. If the client does not actually eat at the reception centre, the fee for the meal will not be charged.</p> <p>5. Fee applies to all clients who have financial means.</p> <p>6. Applying the fee is quite a labour-consuming practice. Also, the situations where and measures taken when the client actually declines for paying the fee are quite complex and non-effective (e. g. debt collecting).</p>
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■	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. YES.</p> <p>The material reception conditions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Asylum Seeker's Allowance (L'allocation pour demandeur d'asile, Ada): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asylum seekers eligible for the ADA are those who have accepted the reception conditions proposed by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (Ofii) after registering their asylum application and hold a valid asylum seeker certificate. ○ The AdA consists of a fixed amount, which varies based on the household size, and an additional amount to cover accommodation or housing expenses if necessary. It is paid monthly. For an individual housed in accommodation, the allowance is €6.80 per day. If the individual is not housed, an additional €7.40 per day is provided. A supplement of €3.40 per day is added for each additional family member. ○ Any additional income received by the beneficiary reduces the allowance amount. For example, if the asylum seeker works (allowed six months after submitting their application if the French office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons (Ofpra) has not issued a decision and the delay is not their fault). • Reception, accommodation, and domiciliation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ofii offers an accommodation location for asylum seekers. These include Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers (<i>Centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile, Cada</i>) and other structures funded by the French Ministry in charge of asylum that meet required declarations. ○ The state determines the geographic reception area, and asylum seekers cannot refuse the proposed location without forfeiting their accommodation rights. ○ Access to accommodation cannot be denied based on the asylum seeker's financial resources, though a financial contribution may be requested.
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			<p>Healthcare access is not part of the material reception conditions. Access to healthcare is not restricted for asylum seekers, regardless of their income level.</p> <p>2. Asylum seekers are required to declare their financial resources and notify the Ofii of any professional activity or changes in their circumstances. The Ofii has the authority to verify later if the applicant meets the financial conditions necessary to qualify for the Ada. The regional directorate responsible for businesses, competition, consumer affairs, labor, and employment sends the Ofii a monthly report listing the ADA beneficiaries who have employment contracts. In cases of undue ADA payments, the Ofii identifies the overpaid amounts and ensures their recovery. If an asylum seeker conceals their resources, their material reception conditions may be partially or entirely withdrawn.</p> <p>3. The ADA may be restricted or made conditional for asylum seekers whose monthly income equals or exceeds the Active Solidarity Income (<i>Revenu de solidarité active</i>, RSA) threshold, set at €635.71 in 2024 for a single person.</p> <p>4. The material reception conditions that can be restricted or conditional include the ADA and accommodation in reception facilities. To qualify for the ADA, the applicant must demonstrate monthly income below the RSA threshold (see Q3). For the calculation of the ADA, the resources considered include those of the applicant and, where applicable, those of their spouse, civil partner, or cohabiting partner. The amount taken into account corresponds to the average monthly income received over the 12 months preceding the assessment. However, certain benefits are excluded from income calculations, such as family allowances, insurance or solidarity benefits, internship payments, and</p>
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			<p>activity income received during this period, provided it is proven that these resources have definitively ceased at the time of the application and the applicant is not eligible for a replacement income. For accommodation in reception facilities, if the applicant's monthly income meets or exceeds the RSA threshold, a financial contribution is required (see Q3). This contribution is calculated based on the applicant's or family's resources and the expenses they must bear during the reception period. However, accommodation remains available to all asylum seekers who accept the regional orientation proposed to them (if they are in a high-demand region) to balance asylum seeker distribution across the territory.</p> <p>5. NO.</p> <p>6. Only social assistance, namely the ADA, is conditional on income levels in the French system (see above). Regarding the impact of asylum seekers' access to employment on material reception conditions, French associations have limited data for analysis. Access to employment for asylum seekers - and consequently their ability to generate income - remains very restricted in practice. According to 2021 data, the most recent available to associations, only 1.7% of registered asylum seekers that year were authorized to work.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes, the material reception conditions for applicants for international protection are determined by the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz - AsylbLG). Before someone is entitled to these benefits, they have to exhaust their income and the assets they have access to. The outcome</p>


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			<p>does not depend on whether the income is generated through employment in Germany or acquired otherwise.</p> <p>2. Income is determined on the basis of a self-declaration, which must be complete and truthful. Incomplete or misleading information may result in the deduction of benefits. Employers are also required to provide the necessary information and certificates. This is supplemented by an automated system of cross-checks.</p> <p>3. Income includes all revenues in cash or in-kind. However, income from employment is generally disregarded up to 25%, but not exceeding 50%, of the benefit rate determined as by the level of assessed needs. Also deductible from income are taxes on income, compulsory social security contributions, including the contributions for employment promotion, contributions to public or private insurance schemes or similar bodies where such contributions are required by law, as well as all necessary expenditures related to obtaining an income.</p> <p>4. In principle, no material benefits are granted until the relevant income and assets have been exhausted. On the other hand, applicants for international protection are obliged to reside in the reception centre they have been assigned to until their asylum procedure is completed or until the enforcement of a removal order in case of a negative decision, but not exceeding 18 months, or 6 months in case of minor children and their parents, or others entitled to their custody, as well as their unmarried siblings of legal age, even when they do not have a financial need to be provided for housing. In these cases, the beneficiary must therefore reimburse the costs. The obligation or reimbursement includes the accommodation, heating and household energy provided to the beneficiary and his/her family members in the reception centre, as well as in-kind benefits such as food, clothing, hygiene products, etc.</p>
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			<p>In case of accommodation in a facility where in-kind benefits are provided, beneficiaries must reimburse the cost bearer for services received for themselves and their family members, including accommodation costs, provided that income and assets as defined above are available to them. The Länder may set flat-rate amounts for accommodation costs or authorise the competent body to do so.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. The implementation of the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act is the responsibility of the Länder and municipalities. Due to the complexity of the federal structure and the very limited time available to respond to the ad-hoc query, it is not possible for the DE NCP to provide information on this question.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to Article 59 para.3 of the Code of Laws 4939/2022, the provision of all or part of the material reception conditions is subject to the condition that the applicants are not working or that their work does not yield sufficient resources to ensure them an adequate standard of living, sufficient to safeguard their health and subsistence, corresponding to the income criteria of Article 235 of Law 4389/2016 (Government Gazette A' 94). According to Article 61 para.3 of the Law 4939/2022, the competent Reception Authority may terminate access to material reception conditions when it is found that the applicant has concealed financial resources and has consequently benefited unfairly from the material reception conditions. Furthermore, according to the Joint Ministerial Decision no.2857 (GG 4496/B' 2021), by a decision of the Reception authority, the cash assistance may be terminated if the applicant is employed and the earnings from his/her work are equal to or exceed 50% of the proportional amount of the minimum guaranteed income, according to the provisions of Ministerial Decision Δ13/οικ./33475/1935</p>


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			<p>(Government Gazette B' 2281), taking into account that housing for beneficiaries is provided in kind. Beneficiaries of the program are required to inform the relevant Reception authorities on a case-by-case basis about any paid employment they may have. The cash assistance may be restricted for beneficiaries who are employed but whose work generates income that does not exceed 50% of the proportional amount of the minimum guaranteed income, according to the provisions of the Ministerial Decision Δ13/οικ./33475/1935 (Government Gazette B' 2281).</p> <p>2. This information is provided through the official declaration of the applicants to the authorities. For example, the application for the provision of the cash assistance requires a formal declaration of the applicant that he or she is not employed or that their work does not bring sufficient resources to ensure them an appropriate standard of living, sufficient for the preservation of their health and subsistence, in accordance with the income criteria of article 235 of Law 4389/2016 (Government Gazette A' 94).</p> <p>3. The decision to restrict or terminate the provision of material reception conditions is taken by the competent Reception Authority on an individual and objective basis and must be justified. In making the decision to withdraw or restrict the material reception, the special circumstances of the person, particularly when the person is vulnerable, must be taken into account. The decision to restrict or withdraw the material reception conditions cannot affect the applicant's access to healthcare, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 59 of this Code, and must not prevent access to basic means that ensure a dignified standard of living. Decisions to restrict or withdraw the provision of material reception conditions must be communicated to the applicants in a language they understand.</p> <p>4. In general and according to Article 61 of the Law 4939/2022, the provision of all or part of the material reception conditions by the Reception and Identification Service is subject to the condition that</p>
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			<p>applicants are not employed or that their employment does not generate sufficient resources to ensure them an adequate standard of living, sufficient to safeguard their health and subsistence, in accordance with income criteria. Applicants are required to inform the Reception and Identification Service of any commencement of a profession or any contract of dependent employment they enter into, by submitting a certificate of commencement of work or a copy of the contract or the recruitment notification to the Public Employment Service. Failure to fulfill this obligation may result in the restriction of material reception conditions. In practice, in such cases, housing, food, and financial aid (cash) are discontinued.</p> <p>5. Generally, and according to Article 61 of the Law 4939/2022, the decision to restrict or discontinue the provision of material reception conditions is made by our Reception Service on an individual and objective basis and is duly justified. When making such a decision, the specific situation of the individual is taken into account, especially in cases involving vulnerable persons. The decision to restrict or discontinue material reception conditions cannot affect the applicant's access to healthcare nor render it impossible for applicants to access basic means that ensure a decent standard of living. Decisions to restrict or discontinue the provision of material reception conditions are communicated to applicants in a language they understand.</p> <p>6. In regards to applicant having sufficient resources as a result of being employed in Greece, the decision to restrict or discontinue material reception conditions cannot affect the applicant's access to healthcare nor render it impossible for applicants to access basic means that ensure a decent standard of living.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p>

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			<p>2. The asylum applicant is required to fill in a declaration on the elements of his/her wealth and income (specified in Annex 2 to Government Decree No 301/2007 on the Implementation on the Implementation of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum.</p> <p>3. If on the basis of the information provided by the declaration, the asylum authority determines that the applicant does not need material reception conditions (income is above 28.500 HUF/person, the social base income in Hungary), material reception conditions may be limited or terminated.</p> <p>4. accommodation in reception facilities, health services</p> <p>5. No concrete exclusion is set out in legislation on the basis of vulnerability.</p> <p>6. The vast majority of asylum applicants in Hungary does not meet the treshold set out in legislation to apply the limitation of material reception conditions. In practice, limitations are rarely used.</p>
■	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Yes, certain material reception conditions can be limited (such as the Daily Expense Allowance) in the case an applicant has sufficient resources such as being employed.</p>

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		<p>2.</p> <p>An income assessment was introduced in June 2024. Individuals receiving the Daily Expenses Allowances and who also have other income from a job, self-employment, social welfare payments and/or any other source, are asked to email a dedicated email address with the details (for example, if they have started work). [1]</p> <p>The table below provides some examples of how the income testing may be applied.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Income</th> <th>Less Disregard</th> <th>Amount on Income Assessable (Income less Disregard)</th> <th>Amount of Means Applied (60% of Income Assessable)</th> <th>Rate of DEA Payment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>€50</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€0</td> <td>€0</td> <td>€38.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€70</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€10</td> <td>€6</td> <td>€32.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€80</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€20</td> <td>€12</td> <td>€26.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€90</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€30</td> <td>€18</td> <td>€20.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€100</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€40</td> <td>€24</td> <td>€14.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€110</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€50</td> <td>€30</td> <td>€8.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€120</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€36</td> <td>€2.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€125</td> <td>€60</td> <td>€65</td> <td>€39</td> <td>€0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[1] www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance</p> <p>3.</p>	Income	Less Disregard	Amount on Income Assessable (Income less Disregard)	Amount of Means Applied (60% of Income Assessable)	Rate of DEA Payment	€50	€60	€0	€0	€38.80	€70	€60	€10	€6	€32.80	€80	€60	€20	€12	€26.80	€90	€60	€30	€18	€20.80	€100	€60	€40	€24	€14.80	€110	€60	€50	€30	€8.80	€120	€60	€60	€36	€2.80	€125	€60	€65	€39	€0
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			<p>The European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 230/2018) allows for the reduction of the Daily Expense Allowance, where applicants are aged 18 years or over, and are in receipt of an income for a period of, or periods amounting in aggregate to, 12 weeks. Income includes pay from a job, self-employment and social welfare payments [1]. [1] www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance</p> <p>The Daily Expenses Allowance payment will no longer be provided to individuals who receive €125 or more in income per week. If a person's income is above €60 and below €125, their reduced rate of Daily Expenses Allowance will be based on their earnings. If a person's income is €60 or less, their Daily Expenses Allowance payment will not be affected. For couples or families, the Daily Expenses Allowance payment from the person who has income may be reduced or withdrawn. However, this does not affect any payments to other family members. [2] [2] www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance [3] www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance</p> <p>4. The European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 230/2018) allows for the reduction of the Daily Expense Allowance, where applicants are aged 18 years or over, and are in receipt of an income for a period of, or periods amounting in aggregate to, 12 weeks. Income includes pay from a job, self-employment and social welfare payments [1]. [1] www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance</p> <p>5. The European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 230/2018) requires that the individual circumstances of the applicant and in particular, whether the recipient is a vulnerable person, should be considered in making a decision regarding the reduction or withdrawal of material reception conditions.</p>
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			<p>6. A communication strategy was developed informing people in receipt of the Daily Expense Allowance the changes that were going to be implemented in relation to people working. There were a number of appeals but overall there was an understanding and acceptance that if individuals were working and earning over certain amount the DEA would be stopped. [1]</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Social Protection</p>
<p>■</p>	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. Indeed, the art. 14 of Legislative Decree 142/2015 foresees that the applicant who has applied for the international protection and who is found to lack sufficient means to ensure an adequate quality of life for his or her own livelihood and that of his or her family members, has access, with family members, to the reception measures. In order to access the reception measures under this decree, the applicant, at the time of submission of the application, declares that he/she lacks sufficient means of subsistence. The assessment of the insufficiency of the means of subsistence referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by the prefecture - Territorial Government Office with reference to the annual amount of the social allowance.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no provision of reduced material reception conditions for those who legally work and earn a certain amount of money (for example by providing a sharing of the expenses linked to the reception conditions with the applicant) as such but only the exclusion from the latter for those whose incoming exceeds the annual amount of the social allowance.</p> <p>For what concerns that health assistance, according to art. 21 of Legislative Decree, 142/2015 the asylum seekers are obliged to register in the National Health Service and they have equal treatment and full equality of rights and duties with Italian citizens with regard to the obligation to contribute, to the kind of the care provided by the National Health Service and its temporal validity. Pending the</p>


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			<p>enrolment in the health service, the applicants for protection must still be assured of outpatient and urgent or otherwise essential hospital care, even if continuous, for illness and injury and to be extended preventive medicine programs to safeguard individual and collective, without charge to applicants if they lack sufficient economic resources (art. 34,35 Legislative Decree, 286/98).</p> <p>As mentioned before, for what concern the contribution to the national system there must be assessed whether the asylum seeker does fit into one of the four categories of people who are exempted for income.</p> <p>2. <i>Through access to the databases of the Tax Agency and the National Social Security Institute (INPS). This access currently takes place differently within the national territory: so hypotheses for uniform access are under consideration.</i></p> <p>3. <i>If the income exceeds the amount of the social allowance, access to the reception of asylum seekers is precluded or, if ongoing, ended.</i></p> <p>4. <i>If the income exceeds the amount of the social allowance, access to reception system is totally excluded. In any case, access to the National Health Service remains possible.</i></p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. Difficulties in detection; widespread undeclared work precluding any possibility of verification.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to Article 9 (1) and (2) of the Asylum Law (available in English: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/278986-asylum-law) if an asylum seeker does not have sufficient resources to ensure living arrangements conforming to his or her health condition and his or her residence during the asylum procedure, he or she shall be accommodated at the accommodation centre for asylum seekers. The accommodation centre for asylum seekers is a unit of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. If accommodation is ensured by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, it shall, as much as possible, by taking into account the opinion of the asylum seeker, preserve the unity of the family of the asylum seeker present in the Republic of Latvia. The accommodation centre for asylum seekers is a joint dwelling for non-detained asylum seekers, in which the conditions necessary for everyday life are ensured, by taking also into account the special reception needs of the asylum seeker, and his or her physical and mental health is protected. The Cabinet shall determine the internal rules of procedure of the accommodation centre for asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. According to the information provided by the applicant and information at disposal of the State Revenue Service and the State Social Insurance Agency, information about real estate of the person is also checked in the relevant cases.</p> <p>3. According to what is answered to the question No.1, only those, who have no sufficient resources and who are accommodated in the accommodation centre for asylum seekers, have access to all material reception conditions (medical care and medicine, hygiene products, food packages, tickets for public transport etc.). At the same time access to state ensured medical care and medicine is not limited due to the fact of residing in the reception centre for asylum seekers or not. An applicant may come to visit</p>

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			<p>doctor in the accommodation centre and receive all necessary state provided support or visit doctor in any other state medical institution. To say in other words, access to medical care is not linked with being employed, applicant's incomes or financial means. According to Health Care Financing Law asylum seekers have rights to receive the state paid medical assistance minimum (defined in Article 8, law in English available: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/296188-health-care-financing-law) and are released from the patient co-payment.</p> <p>4. Please see answers above.</p> <p>5. Applicants are not divided in different specific groups.</p> <p>6. It is challenging to prove that the person has sufficient means, especially in cases when person intentionally abuses the asylum procedure and the labor market with the aim of improving financial situation by working without paying taxes. Basically, currently each case is assessed individually.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Under Article 71 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, Lithuanian legislation allows for the limitation of access to material reception conditions if an asylum seeker has sufficient financial resources. According to the obligations outlined in point 5 of Article 71(4), asylum seekers must declare their financial resources and property during interviews conducted by the relevant state authority. They must also submit a written declaration of any received financial resources within three working days of</p>


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			<p>receiving them. Material reception conditions, as defined in points 1–5 of Article 71(1), and the monetary allowance described in Article 71(3), are funded by state resources only to the extent that the asylum seeker cannot meet their own needs using their declared financial resources. Additional funding may come from international organizations, EU structural funds, humanitarian aid funds, and non-governmental organizations. Article 71(6) stipulates that if it is discovered that the asylum seeker had sufficient funds to cover the benefits outlined in points 1–5 of Article 71(1) but accessed these services free of charge or received the monetary allowance described in Article 71(3) despite having sufficient resources, they are required to reimburse the state for the expenses incurred.</p> <p>2. According to Article 71(4)(5) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, asylum seekers must declare their financial resources and property during interviews with the responsible state authorities. They are also required to submit a written declaration of any received financial resources within three working days of receiving them. The Migration Department and other relevant institutions may cross-check the declarations and documents provided by applicants to confirm their accuracy. If discrepancies are found, further investigation can be conducted.</p> <p>3. According to Article 71(7) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, if an asylum seeker's income from employment in Lithuania is less than three times the state-supported income level (currently, €528), it is not considered an improvement in their financial situation. Asylum seekers earning below this threshold are not required to contribute to their material reception conditions and continue to receive financial support.</p> <p>4. According to Article 71(5) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, state resources are used only to the extent that an asylum seeker cannot fulfill the rights outlined in Article 71(1)(1–5) and the monetary</p>
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			<p>allowance in Article 71(3) with their own financial means or through funding provided by international organizations, EU structural funds, humanitarian aid funds, or non-governmental organizations. If the asylum seeker has sufficient resources, these reception conditions can be withdrawn or limited: Accommodation in state-assigned reception facilities can be withdrawn or limited if the applicant has sufficient financial means to secure their own housing. Similarly, financial support for living in external housing, provided under state or EU programs, can also be terminated. The monetary allowance specified in Article 71(3) can be reduced or terminated if the applicant's income exceeds the threshold of three times the state-supported income level. Material assistance, such as food, clothing, or other essentials provided in state facilities, can also be limited if the applicant's financial resources are deemed adequate to cover these needs independently.</p> <p>5. The Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, including Article 71(1)(9), guarantees special reception conditions tailored to the needs of vulnerable individuals, such as those with disabilities, pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, and others identified as requiring additional support. While the law does not explicitly state that they are excluded from the possibility of limiting or withdrawing material reception conditions due to sufficient resources, it prioritizes the well-being of these groups and ensures their access to appropriate conditions.</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES.</p>


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<p>Luxemb ourg</p>		<p>To qualify for material reception conditions and medical care granted by the National Reception Office (NRO), applicants must lack sufficient resources to sustain themselves and reside in a designated location (article 8 (3) of the Asylum Law). The law stipulates that these conditions are adjusted based on the household's composition, the age of its members, and the household's available financial resources. taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable people (article 9 (1)). In principle, if an applicant for international protection (AIP) obtains a temporary occupation authorization that generates sufficient income, material reception conditions may be reduced or limited.</p> <p>2. Under Article 9 (2) and (3) of the Asylum Law, applicants for material reception conditions must initially inform the NRO of their household composition, the presence of persons with special needs, and the financial situation of all household members, with supporting documentation. Applicant must attest to the accuracy of the information provided and report any changes, such as obtaining a job, to the NRO. For changes in financial status, applicants must submit documents such as employment contracts or pay slips.</p> <p>The NRO verifies this information by consulting public and communal administrations, social security bodies, and other relevant institutions. Additionally, employers must report new employment to the Joint Center of Social Security, which automatically enrolls the applicant and their dependents in the National Health Fund. In such cases, the NRO can withdraw state-provided medical care as the applicant becomes insured through their employer. This information is cross-checked via social security records.</p> <p>3. Even if the AIPs have sufficient financial means, they are not required to secure their own housing. However, they must contribute to the costs of accommodation and food. When the applicant gains employment and is reported to the Joint Center of Social Security (CCSS) by their employer, they and their dependents are automatically insured under the National Health Fund. As a result, the NRO may</p>
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			<p>withdraw medical care provided through state mechanisms, since the applicant is now insured through their employer.</p> <p>4. See answer to Question 3.</p> <p>5. Generally, no specific groups are excluded from these limitations. However, if a household's financial situation is deemed sufficient to cover all expenses, including those of vulnerable persons, material reception conditions may be adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>6. Positive experiences include facilitating integration into the labor market. However, challenges remain, particularly with ensuring sufficient housing options, given Luxembourg's structural housing issues. Notably, few AIPs obtain temporary occupation authorization, and even when they do, their salaries typically are not sufficient to fully replace the need for accommodation support.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No, there is no legislation in the Netherlands that limits material reception conditions on the basis of income from employment. Asylum seekers who have income from employment or own resources can still use COA reception. In this case they have to pay a contribution to the reception costs.[1]The asylum seeker is allowed to keep 25% of the income up to a maximum of €269 per month.[2] If an asylum seeker earns more than the amount they have to contribute to COA, they are allowed to keep the rest of their income.</p>


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			<p>[1] COA, "Work: volunteer work and paid work", COA - Work: volunteer work and paid work www.coa.nl last accessed on 2 November 2024.</p> <p>[2] Rijksoverheid, "Mogen asielzoekers werken?", Mogen asielzoekers werken? Rijksoverheid.nl last accessed on 2 November 2024.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No, but we are analyzing this solution on the occasion of changes in legislation.</p> <p>2.</p>


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			<p>N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Slovak legislation allows an asylum seeker to be asked to adequately reimburse expenses related to his stay in an asylum facility or expenses for health care provided, if his financial or economic conditions are such that he can be required to at least partially reimburse expenses related to his stay. In such a case, or if the asylum seeker is in employed or has other income at least equal to the subsistence minimum for one adult, he or she is not entitled to pocket money and basic hygiene supplies. In practice, however, if an asylum seeker has sufficient financial resources, he or she applies for permission to be accommodated outside the asylum facility (in which case he or she pays the costs of accommodation and food himself).</p>

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			<p>2. The financial situation is verified based on the documents submitted by the applicant (e.g. employment contract).</p> <p>3. An internal regulation determines the amount in which asylum seekers are to participate in the expenses (this amount is very low, rather symbolic).</p> <p>4. Based on Article 23 par. 5 of Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum, an applicant for asylum may be required to partially reimburse the costs associated with the stay in the asylum facility (accommodation and meals) and the health care provided.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. The experience of the Slovak Republic is very limited, as the conditions for entering the labour market are met by a minimum of asylum seekers and subsequently an even smaller number manage to be employed (there are very few asylum seekers per year).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In accordance with Article 82 of International Protection Act, an applicant who has sufficient means of subsistence equal to the amount of basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia shall not be entitled to food, clothing and footwear, and hygiene supplies. An applicant who has sufficient means of</p>


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			<p>subsistence equal to the amount of the basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia shall bear the costs of accommodation themselves in the amount determined by a decision of an authorised official of the office in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Regulation on the methods and conditions for granting rights to applicants for international protection (Article 8).</p> <p>2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Regulation on the methods and conditions for granting rights to applicants for international protection the Office considers as the applicant's own means of subsistence the means owned by the intending applicant at the time of accommodation in the reception facilities, or the funds that the applicant owns at the time of accommodation in the asylum center or that the applicant owns during his stay in asylum home. Upon the arrival of the intending applicant to the asylum center, the representative of the authority bringing the person must list his funds. Funds are listed on the form from Annex 3, which is an integral part of this regulation, and handed over to the office. The Office also takes into account the monthly net income obtained on the basis of Article 87 of International Protection Act as own means of subsistence of the applicant. Furthermore, to verify the monthly net income obtained, applicant has to show the employment contract. In the case of determining one's own resources for supporting the family, the resources of all family members are taken into account.</p> <p>3. Partly answered above in reply to Q1. It has to be added that, if employed, he/she has the same rights as citizens of Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>4. None, because he/she pays (partly) for the accommodation.</p>
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			5. No.
			6. N/A.
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. YES.</p> <p>In Spain, social assistance and medical care for persons applying for international protection is included in several regulations that establish the link between these services and the applicant's income: Law 12/2009 of 30 October regulates the right to asylum and subsidiary protection and establishes some basic rights for asylum seekers. However, their access to assistance may be linked to their economic situation. Concerning health care, Article 18 of the aforementioned law states that asylum seekers have the right to receive medical attention and health care. These rights are guaranteed as soon as the application is submitted, irrespective of the applicant's financial resources. Asylum seekers can access medical attention and health care, as stated in Law 16/2009 of 28 May, on Cohesion and Quality in the NHS (National Health System). Regarding income, those applicants who have sufficient financial resources to support themselves may not have access to the same financial social assistance coverage as other people without resources. However, access to health care is guaranteed.</p> <p>In short, applicants for international protection have the right to medical attention and social assistance in Spain. However, certain benefits of the national health system, not the basic ones, are subject to a means-tested financial contribution from users.</p> <p>2.</p>


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			<p>To this end, the center or entity shall collect the Working Life Report on a monthly basis of all the people who hold a work permit and participate in the reception system or are part of the family unit and / or coexistence of the persons participating in the system. This document checks whether the person is working or not.</p> <p>Furthermore, the beneficiaries must sign a declaration of responsibility stating that that they have no financial means of their own. Likewise, the amount of the aid will be subject to monthly review by the entity according to the variation of the income accredited by the beneficiaries.</p> <p>3. Bearing in mind that participation in the international and temporary protection reception system is foreseen for people who lack financial means, in order to meet their basic needs and those of their family or cohabitation unit, it is necessary to maintain an adequate system of monitoring by the centers or social entities regarding the possible financial income of the beneficiaries</p> <p>4. The conditions for reduction or withdrawal or the reception conditions take place in the following cases:</p> <p>a) Access to economic resources that entails exceeding the established threshold, i.e. when the beneficiary person has a monthly income that does not exceed the individual monthly amount of the guaranteed income provided for in Law 19/2021 of 20 December. For these purposes, own assets, income from employment, as well as any type of social assistance shall be taken into account.</p> <p>b) Abandonment of the assigned reception centre or facility without informing those responsible, when, in accordance with the applicable disciplinary regime, this should not lead to the withdrawal of reception conditions.</p> <p>Violation of the basic operating rules of the centre or of the rights of other residents or staff, as well as disturbance of coexistence, where, in accordance with the applicable disciplinary regime, such conduct</p>
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			<p>does not lead to the withdrawal of reception conditions.</p> <p>5. The criteria regarding the withdrawal of material reception conditions within the Reception System do not exclude vulnerable persons. As previously mentioned, the criterion is related to exceeding a certain financial amount, established according to the number of members of the family unit, but does not take into account other factors. In the case of the disciplinary procedure, the situation of vulnerability is taken into account when applying sanctions.</p> <p>6. In general, the experience is positive, on the one hand it enhances the autonomy of the person (they live by their own means without having to depend on the institutions) and, therefore, it favors rotation as it allows other people who lack economic means to have access to it. However, in the current context, the difficulty of access to housing is the greatest obstacle we face. High housing prices, together with the tightening of rental requirements, is one of the biggest challenges.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Material reception conditions or health care coverage cannot be reduced even if the person has work, however, no daily allowance is paid and the person is obliged to pay for their accommodation and possibly for food if it is included in the accommodation.</p> <p>2. Even if we do not limit the material reception conditions, we collect information about income from the applicant such as employment contracts. A check against the tax authorities is also possible.</p>

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			3. N/A
			4. N/A
			5. N/A
			6. N/A
