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2026.5 Social assistance benefits for beneficiaries of international and temporary protection

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

March, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.5 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS FOR BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP BELGIUM ON 29 JANUARY 2026

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Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

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 Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(23 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

One of the announced objectives of the Belgian federal government in the coalition agreement (2025-2029) is to “enhance the value of citizenship” and “protect the social welfare system against abuse”. One of the proposed measures is to impose stricter conditions to access social assistance benefits (i.e. non-contributory, means-tested safety net of last resort for people who lack sufficient resources) and create incentives for newcomers to integrate (including by entering the labour market) as quickly as possible. To this end, the coalition agreement stipulates that future newcomers will now have to wait five years before they are

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entitled to social assistance benefits. Recognised refugees who are entitled to social assistance benefits will have to follow a reinforced integration programme in cooperation with the federated entities (which are responsible for integration programmes in Belgium). If they fail to do so, their benefits will be reduced. Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and temporary protection will be able to supplement their reduced social assistance benefit with bonuses based on their integration efforts (such as taking an integration and language course, actively looking for a job and following a training course).

In order to develop these new regulations, the Belgian government would like to learn more about the existing social assistance benefits for beneficiaries of international and temporary protection in other EMN Member and Observer Countries.

We would very much appreciate your responses by 19/02/2026.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:


We would very much appreciate your responses by **19 February 2026**.

1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).
2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).
3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.
4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?

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5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).
6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.


RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO. Currently, recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are entitled to social integration (Act of 26 May 2002) if they meet the conditions laid down by law (lack of sufficient resources, willingness to work unless there are health or fairness reasons, etc.). Beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to social assistance (Act of 8 July 1976) if all the conditions for entitlement are met (residence in Belgium, state of need, etc.).</p>

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			<p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. The Federal Government Agreement 2025-2029 stipulates that future newcomers will now have to wait five years before being eligible for social assistance. A legislative proposal has been submitted and is currently under review at the Federal Parliament but it does not apply to recognised refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government Agreement 2025-2029 foresees that recognised refugees who receive a minimum income must follow an integration programme that will be reinforced in collaboration with the federated entities. Failure to do so will result in a reduction in their benefits. As for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and temporary protection, they will be able to supplement their reduced social assistance with bonuses based on their integration efforts (such as taking an integration and language course, actively seeking employment and undergoing training). These initiatives are currently being developed.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p>
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			<p>The stated objective in the Federal Government Agreement 2025-2029 is to stimulate better integration.</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>YES. A regulatory impact assessment (RIA) was included in the legislative proposal submitted to the Parliament (not public). It consists of an assessment, prior to decision-making, of the potential consequences of regulatory proposals in the economic, social and environmental spheres, as well as on public authorities.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>No</p>

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			<p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>In the Republic of Croatia, there is no difference in terms of access to social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted the right to reside in the last five years on the basis of recognition of subsidiary protection status, asylum or temporary protection and other residents of our country who are entitled to this benefit.</p> <p>In the Republic of Croatia, a foreigner granted subsidiary protection or asylum and a foreigner under temporary protection, and their family members who are legally residing in the Republic of Croatia, can receive benefits and services in the social welfare system under the conditions prescribed by the Social Welfare Act and the Inclusive Supplement Act, and the law regulating the status, rights and obligations of persons granted international protection.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if</p>


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			<p>established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>There are currently no plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a difference in the right to social assistance benefits for persons granted subsidiary protection or asylum or persons under temporary protection.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the</p>
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			reference to this evaluation. N/A.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO</p>

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			<p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>YES. There is no difference in access to general social benefits among beneficiaries of international protection (asylum, subsidiary protection) and the other residents of the Czech Republic. But</p>


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			<p>there is a difference for beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection in the Czech Republic have access to a special social security system, not the standard benefits system. Social support of BoTP is regulated specifically by so-called LEX Ukraine legislation.</p> <p>The social support of BoTP includes humanitarian benefits, access to the labour market, free public health insurance (paid by the state/employer after 150 days), and limited-term humanitarian accommodation.</p> <p>The humanitarian benefit is intended as a contribution for living and housing expenses and housing, considering all income and any savings of the applicant.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>The residence of beneficiaries of international protection and temporary protection is regulated by a separate legal framework.</p> <p>Access to the social support system for beneficiaries of international protection is regulated by Act No. 117/1995 Coll. (Act on State Social Support). Beneficiaries of international protection (both asylum and subsidiary protection) have similar access to social benefits as Czech citizens.</p> <p>The different approach to temporary protection holders comes from the fact that temporary protection is an emergency measure, intended for a limited period, which limits the right to</p>
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			<p>social benefits. The conditions for obtaining temporary protection, access to healthcare, education, housing, access to the labour market, and humanitarian benefits are regulated by Acts No. 65 to 67/2022 Coll. (the so-called Lex Ukraine), which has been amended several times. The amendments mostly regulate the form of social benefits.</p> <p>Another important difference is that the granting of international protection is assessed on an individual basis, whereas temporary protection was introduced for large numbers of people who cannot be assessed individually. Holders of temporary protection were therefore assessed collectively.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>To answer this question, another ministry had been contacted, but unfortunately, we did not</p>
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			<p>receive their response by the deadline. If we manage to obtain this data, we will answer the question later.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>To answer this question, another ministry had been contacted, but unfortunately, we did not receive their response by the deadline. If we manage to obtain this data, we will answer the question later.</p>
 <p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>n/a</p>

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			<p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>n/a</p>
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+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO. Once a person has obtained a municipality of residence, they are in the same position as any other resident of the municipality regarding access to social assistance benefits. Beneficiaries of international protection can apply for a municipality of residence right after they are granted a residence permit. Beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for a municipality of residence only after residing in Finland for at least a year, with some exceptions.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. During the preparatory work for the Government’s proposal for the new integration support (now in the consultation round), it was assessed how to replace social assistance and</p>
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			<p>labour market support with integration support for immigrants, including an incentive and obligation to integrate. At the same time, a comprehensive reform of social assistance was also being prepared, in connection with which the obligations of all recipients of social assistance to promote their own employment and to apply for primary benefits were tightened. In this context, it was noted that the amendments will also ensure the same obligations for immigrants. Consequently, further preparation and the final proposal do not directly apply to social assistance.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>Yes, in France, there are differences in access to general social assistance benefits between: persons who have been granted a right of residence within the past five years on the basis of recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection, or temporary protection; and other residents (including French nationals or foreign nationals who already hold another long-term residence permit).</p> <p>Beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs) can access social benefits administered by the Family Allowance Funds (CAF), health insurance, housing benefits, and the minimum income scheme (Revenu de Solidarité Active - RSA) under the same conditions as French residents and other legally residing foreign nationals, provided that they meet the general eligibility requirements (means, stable residence) applicable to these benefits.</p> <p>By contrast, beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) hold a temporary residence permit (APS) and do not have access to the full range of social rights granted to BIPs and other legally residing foreign nationals.</p> <p>The Government grants, on an exceptional basis, access to certain social benefits for children of BoTP. A derogation from Article D. 512-2 of the Social Security Code gives them access to general family maintenance allowances: family allowances, family supplement, allowance for the education of disabled children, single-parent allowance, basic allowance of the early childhood benefit, and the birth grant. These aids cover expenses related to child-rearing, including back-to-school costs.</p>
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			<p>Access to the RSA and the Solidarity Allowance for Older Persons (Allocation de Solidarité aux Personnes Âgées - ASPA) is subject to a residence requirement in France. To qualify, a foreign national must demonstrate lawful residence in France for at least five years for the RSA and ten years for the ASPA, under a residence permit authorising employment (subject to exceptions).</p> <p>Temporary protection status therefore does not provide access to the RSA (due to the requirement of at least five years of lawful residence in France).</p> <p>Moreover, although BoTP may receive housing assistance (APL), they do not have access to social housing, as the temporary residence permit issued to them is not included in the list of residence permits set out in the Order of 29 May 2019 (Article R. 441-1 of the Construction and Housing Code) that entitle holders to such housing.</p> <p>Furthermore, in a judgment of 13 January 2011, the Court of Cassation (France's highest court for civil and criminal matters) held that refugees may benefit retroactively from all social benefits and other forms of social assistance from the date of their arrival in France. This solution is linked to the declaratory nature of refugee status, a characteristic that does not apply to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.</p> <p>Finally, to meet their basic needs, BoTP are entitled to the asylum seeker allowance (ADA), which is paid for the entire duration of their protection, provided that they meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Be at least 18 years old;Have resources below the amount of the RSA (EUR 646.52 per month as of 1 January 2026). <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g.</p>
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			<p>budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>Temporary protection allows for the issuance of a temporary residence permit valid for six months and renewable. This limited duration may create administrative difficulties when applying for certain social benefits.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>No</p>
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			<p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>No</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO, there is no difference in access to social benefits under Social Code Book Two (SGB II) and Social Code Book Twelve (SGB XII) between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection and other residents.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>n.a.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or</p>

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			<p>temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. The coalition agreement provides that refugees from Ukraine who entered Germany after 1 April 2025 and who receive temporary protection under the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) shall receive benefits under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act and no longer social benefits under Social Code Book Two (SGB II) and Social Code Book Twelve (SGB XII). The draft bill is currently going through the parliamentary process.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>See answer in Q3.</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>n.a.</p>
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	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>According to the contribution by the Social Integration Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in Greece have access to social welfare benefits under the same conditions as Greek citizens, provided that they meet all the relevant requirements set out by law. The principal eligibility criteria for all applicants concern income and assets, as well as the completion of a minimum period of permanent and legal residence, the duration of which may vary depending on the specific benefit. For instance, access to the Minimum Guaranteed Income (financial assistance and complementary services) and to the disability allowance is not subject to any minimum period of residence. In contrast, eligibility for the child benefit and the housing allowance is conditional upon prior legal residence in the country for at least five (5) years, while eligibility for the uninsured elderly allowance for persons over 67 years of age requires fifteen (15) years of legal and uninterrupted residence.</p> <p>Under the law, holders of a temporary protection residence permit have the right to employment and vocational training, public education, medical care and services provided by public healthcare facilities, accommodation in certain reception facilities administered by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, as well as social support and integration programs. However, they are not entitled to social assistance benefits.</p> <p>Moreover, according to the contribution by the General Secretariat for Social Solidarity and Combating Poverty of the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs:</p> <p>a. Persons with Disabilities who are beneficiaries receive cash benefits from the Organization</p>
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			<p>of Welfare Benefits and Social Solidarity (OPEKA), however, beneficiaries of temporary protection status do not receive the same benefits. This is because the regulatory framework that regulates those in temporary protection status does not contain provisions for Persons with Disabilities and social protection in general. Regarding the structures providing services to Persons with Disabilities supervised by our Ministry (KKPP with their annexes, SYD, KDIF), legal and permanent residence in the country is sufficient, regardless of citizenship and type of residence permit, provided that the potential beneficiary has an AMKA. The same applies to the "Personal Assistant for Persons with Disabilities" Program, with the additional condition that the potential beneficiary has a bank account. It is noted that third-country citizens (regardless of citizenship and type of residence permit) can participate in this Program, either as beneficiaries of the service or as working Personal Assistants, provided that the other administrative requirements are met.</p> <p>b. Beneficiaries of international protection (refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) as well as those with a permanent residence permit for humanitarian or exceptional reasons may apply for GMI, as soon as they are notified of the decision granting status.</p> <p>c. One of the criteria for Social Solidarity Benefit for Uninsured Elderly Persons, according to the article 93 of the law 4387/2016 (Government Gazette A' 85), is that the applicants have resided permanently and legally in Greece for fifteen (15) consecutive years prior to submitting the application for receiving the benefit or fifteen (15) years between the ages of 17 and 67, of which ten (10) consecutive years prior to submitting the application and continue to reside in Greece after receiving the benefit.</p> <p>The amount of the benefit is paid in full to the applicants who cumulatively meet all the criteria described in detail in article 93 of the law 4387/2016 and have completed at least thirty-five (35) years of residence in the country. Otherwise, the amount of the benefit is reduced by 1/35 for each year, lacking the criterion of thirty-five (35) years of residence in the country.</p> <p>For the Housing Allowance for Uninsured Elderly Persons, according to the Articles 24–30 of Law 4756/2020 (Government Gazette A' 235) and the Joint Ministerial Decision No. 30105/17-</p>
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			<p>5-2021(Government Gazette B' 2156), is required one of the following: "The uninsured single person or at least one member of the uninsured couple, who must meet the age requirement of 67 years old must also have the status of: a) a Greek citizen, b) a citizen of a Member State of the European Union, c) a citizen of a State belonging to the European Economic Area (EEA) or a citizen of the Swiss Confederation, d) a third-country national or stateless person who has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status within the meaning of points (f) and (h) of Article 2 of Law 4636/2019 (Government Gazette A' 169)."</p> <p>In point (ιγ) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the above-mentioned Decision, it is stated that: "The uninsured single person or at least one member of the uninsured couple, who must meet the age requirement of point (a), legally and permanently resides in Greece for the last twelve (12) years prior to the submission of the application, as evidenced by the submission of income tax returns for those years or by any other appropriate supporting document."</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>According to the contribution by the General Secretariat for Social Solidarity and Combating Poverty of the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs: A. Those who are under temporary protection cannot become beneficiaries of welfare benefits for people with disabilities, because the relevant regulatory framework does not contain provisions for People with Disabilities and social protection in general. B. According to the Explanatory Memorandum of law 4387/2016, the provisions of article 93 aim to grant Social Solidarity Benefit for Uninsured Elderly Persons to uninsured elderly people, including those who do not meet the pension eligibility requirements, based on criteria</p>
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			<p>guided by social justice and the sustainability of the social security system. For the Housing Allowance for Uninsured Elderly Persons, according to the Explanatory Memorandum of law 4756/2020, the requirement of the 12 year legal residence is defined analogously to the corresponding criterion of the Housing Benefit of Article 3 of Law 4472/2017 (Government Gazette A' 74), since, "the nature and purpose of this allowance are identical to the nature and purpose of the Housing Benefit, which is also administered by OPEKA."</p> <p>The European Commission, with INFR(2022)2044/C(2025)2415/final Reasoned Opinion, found that the application of the criterion of years of legal and permanent residence in the country, as applied by Greece as an eligibility requirement for the receipt of the following benefits: (a) the Social Solidarity Benefit for Uninsured Elderly Persons, (b) Housing Assistance for Uninsured Elderly Persons, constitutes an infringement of the article 29 par. 1 of the 2011/95/EE Directive, as it leads to direct and indirect discrimination against beneficiaries of international protection with regard to access to social assistance.</p> <p>Greece's opinion on the matter is that the application of the criterion in question falls within the framework of a horizontal, generally applicable and objectively justified system of social benefits. This system does not introduce discrimination; rather, it is based on clearly defined criteria that respond to essential and legitimate overriding reasons in the public interest, such as safeguarding the sustainability of the social security system, preserving fiscal balance, and implementing the principle of proportional contribution, which ensures the fair and balanced allocation of social resources.</p> <p>The relevant national provisions are applied in a universal and impartial manner and establish uniform and objective eligibility criteria apply equally to Greek citizens and third-country nationals, irrespective of nationality. The duration of residence does not constitute an exclusionary tool, but rather a necessary technical measure to substantiate the applicants' genuine social and institutional integration into the structures of the State.</p>
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			<p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO. According to the contribution by the General Secretariat for Social Solidarity and Combating Poverty of the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affair, based on the current legal and administrative framework governing the Guaranteed Minimum Income scheme, no legislative or policy initiatives are currently identified that would introduce further distinctions in access to general social assistance benefits on the basis of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals? -</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link). -</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>YES. In Hungary, access to general social assistance benefits differs depending on the type of protection status. Persons recognised as refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are, as a general rule, entitled to social assistance benefits under the same conditions as Hungarian nationals and other lawfully resident persons, according to Act III of 1993 on Social Administration and Social Benefits and the Act XXXI of 1997 on child protection and child care administration regulating child welfare services. No specific waiting period linked to the date of recognition applies, and access is subject to the general eligibility criteria laid down in social legislation (e.g. means-testing).</p> <p>Persons granted temporary protection do not have access to the full range of general social assistance benefits. Their entitlements are more limited in scope and duration and are primarily regulated by special provisions applicable to temporary protection, focusing on basic subsistence and accommodation rather than inclusion in the general social assistance system. The care of the temporary protection eligible population is carried out entirely within the system of the asylum administration. Maternity allowance is an available benefit outside the scope of protection status, which may be accessed by any woman legally resident in</p>

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			<p>Hungary at the time of applying for maternity allowance and who attended antenatal care in Hungary at least four times during their pregnancy, or at least once in the case of premature birth, in line with the provisions of Act LXXXIV of 1998 on aiding families.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>It is established in national law. Please see the answer provided to Q1. Temporary protection, as defined under EU and Hungarian law, is intended to provide a temporary humanitarian regime for persons fleeing conflict. The rights and benefits are therefore designed to address basic needs and care during the protection period, rather than integrating beneficiaries into the full social welfare system.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. There is no information on plans or proposals in Hungary to introduce further legal distinctions in access to general social assistance benefits specifically for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection beyond the existing legal framework.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p>
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			<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>Not applicable.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>There has been no formal evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess whether the stated objectives were achieved, that is available publicly.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>Yes. Individuals who have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection in Ireland, have the same right of access to social assistance benefits as Irish Citizens, subject to meeting the standard eligibility conditions. There is no waiting period once a person has been granted</p>


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			<p>international protection and the amount of payment for the different social assistance payments can be viewed at the following link: Social welfare rates 2026.</p> <p>Once Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BoTP) receive their Personal Public Services Number (PPSN), they can apply for income supports. Up to the end of 2023, all BoTPs were entitled to the same social-welfare payments as Irish citizens and under the same conditions, including income supports and child benefit. From 14 March 2024 newly arriving BOTPs availing of state accommodation in a timebound (maximum 90 days) Designated Accommodation Centre (DAC) are entitled to the 'Beneficiary of Temporary Protection' payment, which is a net weekly payment of €38.80 per adult and €29.80 per child and is subject to an income test. From September 2024 onwards, BoTPs living in a non-timebound full board DAC where meals are provided are entitled to the 'Beneficiary of Temporary Protection' payment and a supplementary allowance to defray the cost of meals, to the allowance value of €70 per adult per week or €35 per child per week subject to an income test (Beneficiary of Temporary Protection Weekly Payment). With effect from 10 November 2025, newly arrived BoTPs can seek State provided accommodation for a maximum of 30 days in a Designated Accommodation Centre (DAC) without paying a financial contribution towards their meals. The standard social welfare payments are not available to BoTPs in DACs. Subject to an income test, they are eligible for the BoTP weekly payment, which is the same rate provided to international protection applicants (a net weekly payment of €38.80 per adult and €29.80 per child).</p> <p>While living in a DAC, BoTPs may still be entitled to a Working Family Payment and the Child Benefit payment; they may also apply for an Additional Needs Payment. This payment is flexible, with the amount granted based on individual circumstances and needs. Once a beneficiary leaves a DAC or makes their own accommodation arrangements, they will be entitled to apply for standard social protection assistance, subject to meeting the standard eligibility conditions.</p>
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			<p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>Following the extension of Temporary Protection in 2024, it was necessary to consider the arrangements required across government to support the longer-term implementation of temporary protection. Ireland's approach to the provision of accommodation and supports to BoTP were changed in order to be more sustainable and to assist in the transition of BoTPs to greater independence and self-sufficiency. These changes were required to ensure that Ireland could continue to meet its obligations to help BoTPs, given the impact on available accommodation.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No plans or proposals were identified.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before</p>
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			<p>this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>As set out above, there were no changes to social assistance payments for individuals granted refugee status or subsidiary protection. BoTPs who are not in State provided accommodation continue to access social assistance payments on the same basis as Irish citizens. An impact assessment/affordability assessment was conducted prior to the changes for BoTPs who are residents in a non-timebound full board DAC. BoTPs who are resident in DACs receive a lower rate of social assistance payments, however, during their stay they are provided with food, laundry, other services and integration supports.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>All supports to those granted international protection or temporary protection are kept under continuous review.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>No, in Italy, beneficiaries of international, subsidiary or temporary protection are treated on an equal footing with Italian nationals as regards access to housing, social assistance,</p>

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			<p>education and employment.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
 EMN NCP Latvia	Yes		<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>General Social Assistance (GMI and Housing Benefit): There is no waiting period (unlike the proposed 5-year wait in Belgium). Once a person is granted refugee, subsidiary protection or temporary protection and has declared their place of residence, they are entitled to the same municipal social assistance as any other Latvian resident. Amount for 1st household member is 187 euros and 131 euros for each subsequent member. Refugees and subsidiary protection: Under the Asylum Law, they receive a specific subsistence allowance for a limited period (10 months for refugees, 7 months for subsidiary protection) to facilitate initial integration.</p> <p>Amount for 1st household member is 187 euros and 131 euros for each subsequent member. One-off Refugee Arrival Grant and person with subsidiary protection: €374 (one-time) refugee and subsidiary protection €262 (one-time)Ukrainian Civilians (Temporary Protection): Governed by the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians. In 2026, they continue</p>


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			<p>to have access to GMI and housing benefits. Ukrainian Civilians also eligible for one-off Crisis Benefit (Emergency assistance)€425 for an adult.€298 for a child.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>The distinction is established in specific laws to provide immediate survival support before a person can fully enter the labor market.</p> <p>Refugees/Subsidiary protection: Asylum Law. The subsistence allowance is intended to cover basic needs while the person participates in integration measures (language, job seeking).Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians, the crisis benefit is a simplified, non-means-tested version of municipal crisis support, designed to prevent administrative delays during mass arrivals.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No plans to make any changes regarding persons with refugee or subsidiary protection. Regarding temporary protection, on the 2026 budget and the Annual Action Plan for Providing Support to Ukrainian Civilians for 2026, Latvia has introduced measures to reduce certain specific supports to bring them closer to the conditions applicable to general residents.</p>
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			<p>Abolition of the Employment Start-up Allowance: Starting in 2026, the one-off allowance (equivalent to one minimum monthly wage) for Ukrainians starting a job is abolished. Healthcare and Transport: From 2026, Ukrainian civilians are no longer exempt from patient co-payments; they are now subject to the same conditions and discount categories as Latvian citizens.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>Labor Market Integration: The government argues that after nearly four years, the target group is sufficiently integrated into the labor market (over 10,000 Ukrainians are in active employment in Latvia).</p> <p>Support for Ukrainian citizens has been reduced from €65 million (2025) to approximately €40 million (2026), necessitating a shift from emergency measures to long-term residency rules. The goal is to move to a system where protection holders have the same rights and responsibilities as local residents (e.g., paying for healthcare services).</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p>
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			<p>Yes. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Welfare submit regular reports to the Cabinet of Ministers to evaluate the effectiveness of the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians. These evaluations track employment rates, housing needs, and social assistance usage to adjust the law annually (as seen in the 2026 amendments).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p>

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			<p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>Yes. In Luxembourg beneficiaries of international protection (recognized refugees and</p>


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			<p>beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) are entitled to the social inclusion income in the same conditions of legally residing third country nationals who have resided in the territory for at least 5 years (see article 2 (2) al. 1 of the amended law of 28 July 2018 on the social inclusion income. They must fulfil the requirements established by article 2 (1) which are: a) benefit from a right of residence, be registered in the main register of the national register of natural persons, and effectively reside at the place where their habitual residence is established; b) be at least twenty-five years of age; c) have insufficient resources either on an individual basis or jointly with the persons with whom they form a household; d) be seeking employment while being and remaining registered as a jobseeker with the Employment Development Agency (ADEM); and e) be willing to exhaust all possibilities not yet used under Luxembourg or foreign legislation in order to improve their situation.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTP) are not entitled to the social inclusion income.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>Temporary protection in as exceptional regime providing immediate and temporary protection to displaced persons from third countries who are unable to return to their country of origin in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of such persons, particularly if the asylum system is also unable to process this influx without adversely affecting its proper functioning (see Article 2 of the modified Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection (Asylum Law). BTP will receive a temporary protection certificate. This document does not confer a right of residence in accordance with the modified Law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration (see Article 72 of the Asylum Law). As they have no residence permit, they are not listed on the main register of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPP) (see Article 2 (2) al. 1 of the amended law of 28</p>
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			<p>July 2018 on the social inclusion income) ; instead they can benefit from social aid of the National Reception Office ("Office national de l'accueil", ONA) (Article 14(9) of the modified Law. of 18 December 2015 on the reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection).</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. Not for the moment.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p>
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			NO.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>YES. While Dutch law provides access to social assistance (bijstand) and supplementary benefits (rent, healthcare or childcare benefit and (supplementary) child benefit) for beneficiaries of international protection under the same conditions as nationals[1], this is not the case for beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection do not receive social assistance (bijstand). They do receive subsistence allowance[FM1] [FM2] .[2][3] There are three categories of subsistence allowances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clothing allowance (allowance for clothing and personal expenditures) - food allowance (only for refugees who do not get their meals at a municipal reception center) - Extra allowance for beneficiaries of temporary protection that live with a host family. <p>When a beneficiary of temporary protection aged 18 or over takes up paid work, the subsistence allowance for all family members is stopped. This also happens when someone aged 18 or over receives a benefit from the Dutch government, such as unemployment benefit</p>


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			<p>or incapacity benefit. The exact amounts of the subsistence allowance are laid out here: Work and income in the Netherlands for refugees from Ukraine Reception of refugees from Ukraine Government.nl</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection can also get access to supplementary benefits, however, some additional conditions and exceptions apply:</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection have access are entitled to rent benefit if they meet the general conditions. However, they are excepted from needing a residence permit. Beneficiaries of temporary protection have access are entitled to child benefit. They may also be entitled to supplementary child benefit if they meet the general conditions. However, they are excepted from needing a residence permit. Additionally, they can only apply for supplementary child benefit if they work. Beneficiaries of temporary protection have access are entitled to childcare benefit if they meet the general conditions. However, they are excepted from needing a residence permit. Beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for healthcare benefit if they have Dutch healthcare insurance. However, they are reimbursed for medical care under the basic health insurance cover, since August 2022. This is the so-called <i>Regeling Medische Zorg Ontheemden (RMO)</i>. If they nonetheless decide to take out Dutch healthcare insurance, for example to cover additional medical care, they may apply for the healthcare benefits. To apply they need to meet meet the general conditions. However, they are excepted from needing a residence permit. Additionally, they can only apply for supplementary child benefit if they work.</p> <p>[1] AIDA NL_2022update [2] Living allowance for refugees from Ukraine [3] wetten.nl - Regeling - Regeling opvang ontheemden Oekraïne - BWBR0046503, Chapter 4 and 5</p>
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			<p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>Article 11.2 of the Participation Act (Participatiewet) determines that beneficiaries of international protection have access to social welfare (bijstand[NB1]). In case of beneficiaries of temporary protection access to subsistence allowance is laid down in the Temporary law on residential facilities towards Displaced Persons from Ukraine (TWOO, Tijdelijke wet opvang ontheemden Oekraïne) and article 6 of the regulation on residential facilities towards displaced persons from Ukraine (RoOO, Regeling opvang ontheemden Oekraïne).In line with the objective of the TPD, this law aims to provide beneficiaries with shelter, medical care and social assistance benefits without overburdening existing organisations, such as the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, (Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers, COA).</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>NO</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>NO</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>Not applicable</p>

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			<p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>It is projected that on 5 March 2026 the Act of 23 January 2026 on the phasing out of measures arising from the Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of that state and on the amendment of certain other acts will go into force.</p> <p>According to this act Ukrainian citizens (and their certain family members that are third country nationals) under temporary protection will no longer have access to social assistance benefits - covered by the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance – on the same level as Polish citizens residing in Poland (and certain other categories of foreigners). It will be limited to those available to foreigners residing on humanitarian grounds or on the basis of a tolerated stay permit, which means they will be entitled to shelter, meals, essential clothing, and a specific allowance.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>Special provisions that were introduced in March 2022 were a response to the massive influx of refugees from Ukraine as a result of Russia’s aggression against that country. According to reasoning accompanying the draft Act, “there is no justification for granting beneficiaries of temporary protection unlimited access to social assistance benefits. The right to social assistance benefits was granted to Ukrainian citizens under temporary and exceptional measures. Given that the proposed act aims to equalize the situation of beneficiaries of</p>
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			<p>temporary protection with that of other foreigners, there are no grounds for maintaining unlimited access to social assistance benefits.”</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>Yes. There was standard impact assessment (“Ocena skutków regulacji”)that the Act of 23 January 2026. It is available under this link: 2172.pdf</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>No</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Serbia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO. Asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection (both refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection) are entitled to monthly financial assistance. They must be</p>

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			<p>accommodated outside reception facilities and meet the prescribed financial threshold. In accordance with the general principle that discrimination on any grounds is prohibited, the amount of assistance and the procedure for determining eligibility are the same as for nationals, including the right to appeal. The beneficiaries of temporary protection are not entitled to financial assistance.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this</p>
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			<p>impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	 EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>The provision of state social benefits paid by the Slovak Republic is linked to permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic, or to entitlement under EU coordination regulations. This means that if an eligible person meets, in addition to other statutory conditions, the requirement of temporary or permanent residence, they are entitled, for example, to child allowance, parental allowance, childcare allowance, a supplement to child allowance, and funeral allowance. Benefits supporting substitute (foster) care, as well as the childbirth allowance, are exclusively linked to permanent residence (and fulfilment of other statutory conditions).</p> <p>This also applies to Ukrainian nationals who have permanent or temporary residence in the</p>


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			<p>Slovak Republic and meet the conditions set out in the relevant legislation; they may be entitled to all state social benefits to which Slovak citizens are entitled.</p> <p>Ukrainian nationals with temporary protection status are not entitled to state social benefits in the Slovak Republic. However, by Government Regulation, the conditions for certain state social benefits (benefits in substitute care and childcare allowance) were temporarily adjusted for the duration of the declared emergency situation.</p> <p>Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 93/2022 Coll. on certain measures in the field of social affairs, family and employment services during an emergency situation, state of emergency or state of crisis declared in connection with the mass influx of foreigners into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed conflict in Ukraine, the Slovak Republic provides the following state social benefits to persons granted special protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">childcare allowanceone-off allowance upon placing a child in substitute carerecurring allowance for the childrecurring allowance for the substitute parent <p>Once the emergency situation is lifted, entitlement to these state social benefits ceases.</p> <p>In accordance with Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners and Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum, a person granted subsidiary protection is considered, for residence purposes, to be a foreign national granted temporary residence, and a person granted asylum is considered to be a foreign national granted permanent residence for an indefinite period. If such persons become entitled to permanent residence, they acquire, under the applicable legislation, the same legal status as other third-country nationals with permanent residence and are therefore entitled to state social benefits under the conditions set out in the relevant Slovak legislation.</p> <p>This means that after obtaining permanent residence, they may become beneficiaries of state social benefits to which they were not previously entitled (e.g. child allowance, parental allowance, childbirth allowance and others), provided they meet all statutory conditions, including the requirement of permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p>
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			<p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>NO. In Slovenia, the right to or access to social benefits does not differ depending on the period of residence in the country.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of international protection (refugee status or subsidiary protection status) are entitled to social benefits under the same conditions as citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who reside in the Republic of Slovenia and meet the legally specified conditions (they are not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility where they are provided with food, they are without sufficient income, benefits, property or liabilities and are registered in the register of unemployed persons, if possible), which are regulated by the Act on Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons, are entitled to financial assistance, which is similar in content and purpose to social benefits. The amount of financial assistance is determined by law, namely as a certain percentage of the basic amount of the minimum income.</p>

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			<p>Persons with temporary protection who reside in the Republic of Slovenia and meet the legally specified conditions (they are not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility, they meet the conditions for the allocation of financial assistance and they have a lease agreement or agreement on the use of real estate) are also entitled to monthly financial assistance for private accommodation. In simplified terms, the amount of this assistance is determined according to the number of people who together are accommodated privately, namely as a certain percentage of the basic amount of the minimum income. The law stipulates that the amount of this assistance is reduced by 15% after two years from the recognition of temporary protection status. When allocating both types of financial assistance to beneficiaries of temporary protection, their property is also taken into account (only immovable property in the country of origin is exempt).</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>Not for now.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these</p>
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			<p>plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>The reception and international protection system supports the beneficiaries of International Protection or temporary protection, in other words, those who have the recognition of the Status and are integrated into the system, whenever they have low income. This support is maintained during an additional period of 6 months after the recognition of their status (18</p>

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			<p>months for BoTP, or 24 if they are in a very vulnerable situation), when they are still receiving aids and actions foreseen in the reception system. During this period individuals can stay in a reception centre receiving maintenance aids, clothing, pocket aids, transport, as well as complementary support like accompaniment in the search for housing, training, learning of the language, social and psychological assistance among others.</p> <p>In addition, these individuals have access to a possibility that is not considered for those who are still applicants for international protection, such as the passage to the phase of autonomy. In this phase, work continues their integration itinerary and they are granted financial aid, such as support for rent and coverage of basic needs, in addition to the necessary support for the completion of their integration process.</p> <p>Nevertheless, once this period is completed (6 months for BoIP, 18 months for BoTP) or in case the BoIP/BoTP do not have low income (so they are not part of the reception system), care for these individuals is competence of the Regions (Autonomous Communities), which are responsible for providing, where appropriate, the aid and support that corresponds to those who lack economic resources, to an equal basis with nationals and foreigners with a right of residence.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>The basis for care during the 6 months following the recognition of international protection or temporary protection is mainly based on the guarantees offered by the reception system. During this period, access to economic benefits is ensured for people who lack resources, as well as the accompaniment and monitoring of the integration itinerary, through different</p>
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			<p>actions and personalized support.</p> <p>This attention is key to promoting a progressive integration into the host society, especially through the phase of autonomy, in which actions are developed aimed at facilitating the transition to an independent life outside the reception system. At this stage, the necessary support is reinforced to consolidate this process, so that the itinerary started is properly closed.</p> <p>The 6-month period thus allows the integration process to be completed, with a special focus on employability, entry into the labour market and access to a situation of personal and economic autonomy.</p> <p>This framework for action is set out in the Regulation on the reception system for international protection, approved by Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March 2022.</p> <p>*This differentiated treatment is part of the reception system. After the period mentioned in Q1, BoIP/BoTP do not receive different treatment from other residents; access to social benefits is tied to meeting the general requirements.</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>There is no additional distinction in the aid or actions of the itinerary. The support and social assistance received by beneficiaries of International Protection and temporary protection in the reception system are the same offer to other applicants of International Protection, without differences during they stay in the system.</p> <p>The only relevant difference is the possibility of accessing the autonomy phase, which</p>
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			<p>individuals with recognised status or temporary protection and which is not available for individuals in the application phase.</p> <p>Nevertheless, when care in the reception system ends and its assumed by the Regions (Autonomous Communities), the aids that these individuals can receive are the same as any other national of Spain, in terms of their personal situation and their income.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these plans/proposals?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link).</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation.</p> <p>Although there is not a formal evaluation, it has been proved that individuals with recognised International Protection or temporary protection which can prolong their itinerary in the</p>
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			<p>reception system, both in the reception phase and in the autonomy phase, have better chances to entering the labour market.</p> <p>This is due to the fact that during this period they have more possibilities for training and learning the language and with the specific support of the resources of the reception system which encourage an autonomous life, which have a positive impact in their labour and social insertion process.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. 1. Is there a difference in your country regarding access to general social assistance benefits between persons who have been granted a right of residence in the past five years based on the recognition of refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection, and the other residents of your country who are entitled to this benefit? YES/NO. If YES, please specify what these differences are (e.g. amounts, waiting period, etc.).</p> <p>Anyone with a right to stay in Sweden may be eligible for social assistance. In general, there is no difference in access between persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or other residents once they are registered in the Swedish Population Register. Refugees and individuals with subsidiary protection can register from the start of their residence permit period, giving them access to social benefits on the same terms as other residents. Special conditions apply for persons under temporary protection regarding how long they have to reside in Sweden before they can be included in the Population Register.</p> <p>However, the social assistance is a benefit of last resort targeted at individuals and families with low or no income. It is available to households with no other means of supporting themselves and applicants need to exhaust all other relevant benefits in order to be eligible. Persons who have recently been granted a residence permit as a refugee or as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection usually attend the Introduction Programme and when</p>

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			<p>doing so receives an introduction benefit. Since this benefit serves as their primary means of support during the programme period, they generally only receive social assistance as a kind of top-up, or for specific costs not covered by the introduction benefit.</p> <p>2. 2. If you answer YES to Q1, what is the basis to justify such different treatment? (e.g. budgetary reasons/control of social expenditure, stimulation of labour market participation, etc.). Please indicate where (in which official document) this distinction is established (if established in the law please provide the reference).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. 3. Are there any plans or proposals (in preparation) to introduce a (further) distinction in the right to social assistance benefits for persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection? YES/NO.</p> <p>No, at the moment not for the social assistance. The Swedish Government appointed an inquiry in 2023 to review qualification requirements for access to certain social security benefits and social assistance. The inquiry presented its report (SOU 2025:53) in April 2025, proposing a new qualification model for several residence-based social security benefits. The inquiry also examined whether qualification requirements should be introduced for social assistance. The report notes that EU law on equal treatment limits how far Sweden can restrict access to social assistance for legally residing third-country nationals and EU/EEA citizens. Although proposals were put forward, the Government has chosen not to proceed with the part of the inquiry concerning qualification for social assistance.</p> <p>4. 4. If you answer YES to Q3, what arguments are put forward to justify these</p>
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			plans/proposals? N/A
			5. 5. If you answer YES to Q1 or Q3, did your country conduct an impact assessment before this distinction was/will be introduced? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this impact assessment (if the document is publicly available, please provide the link). N/A
			6. 6. If you answered YES to Q1, was an evaluation carried out after the introduction of this distinction to assess if the objectives were achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please provide the reference to this evaluation. N/A
