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2025.49 Assessment of BOTP vulnerability for the purpose of accommodation and social welfare provision

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

November, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.49 ASSESSMENT OF BOTP VULNERABILITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACCOMMODATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROVISION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP IRELAND ON 15 SEPTEMBER 2025

Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(24 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Ireland has multiple streams of accommodation supports available to Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BOTPs). In March 2024, support measures for new BOTP arrivals changed. Previously, there was no time limit for BOTPs residing in State-providing accommodation. This changed from March 2024, from which date, new arrivals became entitled to 90 days of accommodation in Designated Accommodation Centres only. After this period of 90 days, they must find their own accommodation or avail of various programmes of pledged accommodation.

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However, vulnerable BOTPs (defined operationally for this purpose as those aged 66 or over, unaccompanied minors, and those who are medically vulnerable) are currently exempt from the 90-day limit. They are also entitled to a reduced social welfare payment, in line with the allowance paid to international protection applicants. Previously, BOTPs were entitled to full social welfare payments when residing in State-provided accommodation. Between March and September 2024, this reduced social welfare payment was applied to BOTPs who arrived after March 2024 but not before March 2024, leading to a disparity between the two groups. In September 2024, both groups (if residing in full-board State accommodation) were entitled only to the lower amount.

However, different entitlements to accommodation remains for those who arrived before and after March 2024 (unless they are vulnerable).

The Irish Government is currently reviewing its accommodation offering for BOTPs as we plan for the end of Temporary Protection in March 2027. As part of this, we want to understand what approach other EMN countries have taken in this area.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:


We would very much appreciate your responses by **7 October 2025**.

1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.
2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.

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3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?
4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.
5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)
6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?

RESPONSES

	Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
 EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>In Austria, there have been no changes in the past in the areas of accommodation for displaced persons or social support measures that only affect newly arrived displaced persons. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>


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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>n/a ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes. As a general rule, foreigners in need of assistance and protection (including displaced persons) are granted basic care in Austria (Art. 1 and Art. 2 para. 1 subpara. 3 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care – Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). Basic care includes, among other things, accommodation in suitable lodgings that respect human dignity and family unity (Art. 6 para. 1 subpara. 1 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act), either in organized accommodation or in the form of individual accommodation. The maximum cost for individual accommodation is a monthly amount of €165 for rent for individuals and a total amount of €330 for families (two or more persons; Art. 9 subpara. 3 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care – Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). In addition, a meal allowance of €260 for adults and €145 for minors is available. For vulnerable persons, there are higher amounts, particularly with regard to the maximum costs, for example for accommodation, meals, and care for unaccompanied minor foreigners or for special accommodation for persons in need of care (e.g., €112 per UAM per day; Art. 7</p>
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			<p>and Art. 9 subpara. 6 and 7 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care – Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>No. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>In the federal care facilities, comprehensive intake interviews are conducted as part of the initial reception process in order to identify any vulnerabilities as early as possible and to be able to define medical and psychological needs. In addition, an initial medical examination and a chest X-ray (unless there are medical reasons not to do so) are also carried out as part of</p>
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			<p>the initial reception process. (Displaced persons from Ukraine. Summarizing overview of Austrian Measures in the Period February 2022 to June 2023, p. 17). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>NO</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Vulnerable persons are defined as: accompanied minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents accompanied by minor children, and persons who have been victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. (Banque de données Justel)</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Article 1, 12° of the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>On 1 May 2025, the Programme for Humanitarian Support and Integration of Displaced</p>


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			<p>Persons from Ukraine benefitting from Temporary Protection in the Republic of Bulgaria entered into force.</p> <p>According to the Programme, humanitarian support for accommodation is provided from 1 May 2025, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) displaced persons from Ukraine granted temporary protection, who registered in Bulgaria for the first time after 24 February 2022, and who do not fall into a vulnerable group – for a one-time period of up to 60 calendar days;b) Persons belonging to a vulnerable group – for the entire duration of the temporary protection. <p>The Programme also provides for the integration support of persons from Ukraine through measures for social welfare for individuals with permanent disabilities.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>Please see the answer to question 1.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Please see the answer to question 1.</p>
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			<p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Section V of the Programme includes a list of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>5.1. The following categories of persons are defined as a vulnerable group (at-risk):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A child from 0 to under 12 years of age, accompanied by one parent or another adult responsible for the child under a power of attorney;b) A child from 12 to under 16 years of age, accompanied by one parent or another adult responsible for the child under a power of attorney, when the child is not enrolled in the Bulgarian education system for reasons beyond the parent's control and after an application for school admission has been submitted;c) A pregnant woman, after the third month of pregnancy, when this is certified by a medical document issued by a competent authority in the Republic of Bulgaria;d) A person with a permanent disability, as determined by a competent authority in the Republic of Bulgaria;e) A person with a mental illness, certified by a medical document from a competent authority in the Republic of Bulgaria;f) A person providing care for a seriously ill family member, including a person with a mental illness who is dependent on others for care;g) A person aged 65 or older. <p>5.2. The following categories of persons are also considered to be in a vulnerable group (at risk):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The accompanying parent or another adult caring for a child from the vulnerable groups described in items 5.1 (a) and (b);b) A minor child whose parent is accompanying a child from the vulnerable groups described in items 5.1 (a) and (b);c) The spouse of a person listed under item 5.1 (g), aged over 60 years, and retired under
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			<p>Ukrainian legislation.</p> <p>5.3. A person is also considered to be in a vulnerable group if s/he has a permanent disability as described in item 5.1 (d) and have submitted an application to the medical expertise authorities in the Republic of Bulgaria (with a registration number, referral to the Territorial Expert Medical Commissions from a general practitioner, a hospital discharge summary, or other medical documents proving incapacity for work).</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Section V of the Programme includes a list of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The Social Assistance Agency under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, through its Social Assistance Directorates, assesses the belonging to a vulnerable group, defined in Section V above, of persons from Ukraine granted temporary protection and provides information to the authority for allocation to accommodation places.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>YES. In Croatia, vulnerable persons who are beneficiaries of temporary protection (BOTPs) may have different support measures regarding accommodation and other social welfare rights compared to non-vulnerable persons, such as the right to an inclusive allowance intended for persons with disabilities. Vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied minors, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and victims of violence, receive accommodation adapted to their specific needs. In addition, they may access additional psychosocial support.</p> <p>Persons under temporary protection and their family members who legally reside in the Republic of Croatia may receive benefits and services within the social welfare system under the conditions prescribed by the Social Welfare Act, the Inclusive Allowance Act, and the laws governing the status, rights, and obligations of persons granted international protection.</p>
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			<p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are persons deprived of legal capacity, children, unaccompanied minors, elderly and frail persons, seriously ill persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with mental disorders, as well as victims of human trafficking, victims of torture, rape, or other psychological, physical, and sexual violence, including victims of female genital mutilation.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are defined in Croatian legislation by the Act on International and Temporary Protection.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Reception and social welfare authorities.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p>

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			<p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country every changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Generally, there are no different levels of main support measures. As of September 1, 2024, Law No. 454/2023 Coll. (Lex Ukraine VI) came into effect, and the possibility of free accommodation (the state humanitarian accommodation system) is limited to 90 days for all persons with temporary protection.</p> <p>Nevertheless, to ensure the self-reliance of temporary protection holders staying in emergency accommodation facilities or collective centres for longer periods of time, accommodation support projects were implemented as part of the "Specific Action MS under Pressure – Support for Ukraine" under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) – Reference AMIF/2023/SA/1.2.3. The aim is to foster the gradual transition of individuals from humanitarian accommodation facilities to commercial rentals. Projects under this specific action are provided by non-governmental organizations and are intended only for beneficiaries of temporary protection who arrived in the Czech Republic before December 31, 2023. Given the limited scope of this project, those who arrived in 2022–2023 are considered a priority for this purpose (Pomoc zranitelným osobám při přechodu do nájemního bydlení - ipc.gov.cz).</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>NO. Apart from the specific action projects, there are no different levels of support measures.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>There are no longer any different support measures for accommodation purposes. As of July 1, 2023, the possibility of free accommodation (within the state humanitarian accommodation system) for beneficiaries of temporary protection was limited to 150 days. Free accommodation beyond 150 days remained available only for vulnerable persons as part of humanitarian aid. Since September 1, 2024, vulnerability assessments of individuals are no longer considered for the purposes of humanitarian accommodation, and the 90-day limit applies to all persons with temporary protection.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>YES. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs defines the vulnerable person as a person, who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Minors under the age of 18- Persons caring for a child under the age of 6
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students aged 19–26 - Pregnant women - Persons over the age of 65 - Persons with disabilities - Persons caring for persons with disabilities <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>A vulnerable person is a person meeting the requirements of Section 6 of Act No. 66/2022 Coll., on Measures in the Field of Employment and Social Security in Connection with the Armed Conflict on the Territory of Ukraine Triggered by the Invasion of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as amended, and is at the same time referred to in Section 6b(1)(a) and in Section 6b(1)(e), points 1 to 6, of the said Act. (LEX)</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The vulnerability of the persons concerned is assessed by the Labour Office Czech Republic, which fall under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country every changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p>

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			<p>Yes. Estonia has adjusted support measures for beneficiaries of temporary protection in relation to accommodation, and these adjustments were applied prospectively.</p> <p>In May 2022 the Social Insurance Board, as the authority responsible for accommodation, concluded administrative contracts with local governments to cover one-time housing support of up to €1,200 per household. This measure was initially foreseen in law only for those beneficiaries (with residence permit) who had resided in state accommodation centres, but an administrative exception was created so that beneficiaries living outside the reception system could also access this support (aim to alleviate pressure on reception system).</p> <p>In August 2024 the Social Insurance Board issued guidance clarifying that municipalities should process applications from beneficiaries of temporary protection within six months of being granted status (and residence permit), thereby aligning them with international protection beneficiaries who have a six-month transition period to independent housing.</p> <p>In March 2025, following a proposal from the City of Tallinn, and due to the reduction of both the need for such support and the administrative burden of handling cases, the Social Insurance Board began phasing out these municipal contracts. The process was completed by 30 September 2025. From 1 October 2025 onwards, Estonia reverted to the original legal framework: one-time housing support is only provided to those beneficiaries who had resided in state accommodation centres and require greater assistance when moving to independent housing.</p> <p>With regard to family benefits, since 2024 we have required beneficiaries to provide confirmation that they are not receiving equivalent benefits from Ukraine.</p>
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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>No. All beneficiaries are subject to the same rules, although family benefits are tied to the prolongation of temporary protection and require yearly confirmation that no equivalent benefits are received from Ukraine.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes and no. Beneficiaries of temporary protection (with residence permits issued) are treated on the same basis as beneficiaries of international protection, permanent residents and citizens of Estonia, with the same rights and obligations. Vulnerabilities are addressed through the national framework: persons with disabilities must have their status confirmed in accordance with domestic procedures; pregnant beneficiaries receive the necessary support during pregnancy and afterwards are eligible for family benefits, subject to the requirement of not receiving equivalent benefits from Ukraine; pension-age beneficiaries receive a top-up covering the difference between the Ukrainian pension and the Estonian national pension, as they do not meet the qualifying period for a full pension. Other vulnerable groups have access to needs based mainstream services (i.e. victim support, assistance for victims of human trafficking, alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied minors). Once BoTPs have received residence permit, services and support are open to them on same grounds as to other permanent residents and citizens.</p>
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			<p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes. According to the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens (AGIPA), a vulnerable person is an applicant with special needs whose situation must be taken into account in international protection proceedings. Vulnerable persons include, in particular, minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of trafficking, persons with serious illness, persons with mental health problems, and victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>It is defined in law, specifically in the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens (AGIPA), as mentioned under the previous answer, which sets out who is considered a vulnerable person.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The Police and Border Guard Board, as the first point of contact, make the initial assessment. This is followed by the accommodation centre, with input from the Police and Border Guard Board and relevant specialists if needed (i.e health care professionals). What may be relevant in asylum processing might not be relevant in reception, where the focus is on factors that</p>
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			directly affect life in the accommodation centre. Self-declaration by the beneficiary is also taken into account, and with regard to disability, a medical assessment is required.
+ EMN NCP Finland		Yes	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes. However, there are no specialised reception centres in Finland offering specialised care. Every client is registered in a reception centre while unaccompanied minors are accommodated in group homes for minors. Individual vulnerability assessments are conducted by the social and health care professionals in the reception centres for the entire duration of the clients stay in the reception system. When a client has special needs, those services will</p>


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			<p>be provided as long as they meet the requirements. This includes providing services to the reception centre facilities as well as providing outside institutional care when needed.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes. The reception act states: "When this Act is applied, consideration shall be given to the special needs that arise from the vulnerable position of a person applying for international protection, a beneficiary of temporary protection and a victim of trafficking in human beings, such as his/her age or physical or psychological condition. The vulnerable status and the special needs arising from it shall be individually assessed."</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>The Finnish Immigration Service's Reception Services Department provides guidance on the implementation of the law.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The vulnerability assessment is carried out by a qualified social or healthcare professional who works at a reception center.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>Displaced persons from Ukraine with disabilities or loss of autonomy have access to the following common law provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the possibility of receiving the disabled child education allowance (AEEH) - eligibility for recognition as a disabled worker (RQTH) - support under common law, excluding residential care, in conjunction with the "360 community."

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			<p>Families of children with disabilities receive the disabled child education allowance (AEEH).</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>NO, Not in the specific case of BoTPs.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Yes. A legal amendment affecting the so-called change of legal status came into effect on 1st of June, 2022. Persons with a residence permit under Section 24 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (AsylbLG) (or with a corresponding provisional residence permit) were brought</p>


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			<p>within the scope of the Second Book of the Social Code (SGB II) and the Twelfth Book of the Social Code (SGB XII). Previously, such persons would typically have received benefits under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (AsylbLG), which entailed in lower benefits and stricter regulations and fewer job placement support. This change clarified that persons with a residence permit under Section 24 (temporary protection) are also eligible for social assistance under SGB XII if they are in need. However, the coalition agreement provides that BOTPs from Ukraine entering Germany would no longer fall under the scope of SGB II/SGB XII, but would receive benefits under the AsylbLG. A draft law is currently going through the legislative process.</p> <p>There have been no changes to BOTPs in relation to accommodation. According to Section 44(2a) of the Asylum Act, the federal states must 'take appropriate measures to ensure the protection of women and vulnerable persons when accommodating asylum seekers in accordance with paragraph 1'. Section 53(3) of the Asylum Act extends this obligation to shared accommodation facilities. Section 44(2a) imposes an obligation on federal states to protect women and vulnerable persons in accommodation facilities. The federal states may only deviate from this obligation in exceptional situations.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>Yes. Benefits under the AsylbLG cover asylum seekers' basic needs during the ongoing procedure, while benefits under SGB II/SGB XII offer more comprehensive support to beneficiaries of international protection, for example, to cover living expenses. From 1st of January 2025, monthly basic benefits for asylum seekers under the AsylbLG were reduced. The standard rate under the AsylbLG is currently around 441€ per month for single persons or</p>
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			<p>single parents. The standard rate under Section 20(2), sentence 1 of the SGB II is 536€ per month for single persons/single parents.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>OTHER. All support measures must be applied for. Some support measures such as accommodation are generally provided in-kind whereas others, especially in terms of daily living expenses are provided in various forms based on the individual circumstances (e.g. in-kind, financial allowance).</p> <p>However, when providing the support (accommodation and/or social welfare) vulnerabilities are being considered and may lead to potentially unique solutions, tailored to the specific needs.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>There is no specific legal definition in national German law for being considered as a vulnerable person in DE despite the definition in Directive 2013/32/EU and Directive 2013/33/EU. German agencies therefore use the definition of the two regulations: vulnerable persons are those persons who, because of their personal situation, may be particularly vulnerable and therefore have special needs both in terms of reception and care and in terms of the possibility of conducting an asylum procedure. In the asylum context this applies especially to unaccompanied minors, victims of torture and trauma, victims of gender-based persecution and victims of human trafficking.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>For the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees this is defined in the relevant operational guidances.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>In Germany, the federal states are responsible for receiving, accommodating, caring for and providing medical treatment to persons seeking protection. Due to their duty to provide care, they come into contact with these persons at an early stage and on a regular basis. This enables them to fulfil the identification requirements set out in the Reception Directive. As there is no legally prescribed uniform identification procedure, the way in which vulnerable persons are identified differs between the federal states. The initial reception facilities (screening and medical examinations) are the first point of contact. Social services, immigration authorities, social welfare offices, youth welfare offices, supporting NGOs and counselling centres can also determine vulnerability.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No.</p>

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			<p>According to the contribution by the Reception and Identification Service (RIS) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, Greece has not adopted accommodation or social-welfare measures for beneficiaries of temporary protection (BOTPs) that were expressly limited to new arrivals and not applied retroactively. Any modifications have been implemented uniformly for all BOTPs under the provisions of Law 4939/2022 (Asylum Code), Part VI (Articles 119–146). [Government Gazette (FEK) Issue A' No. 111/10.06.2022]</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>-</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes. Under Law 4939/2022 (Asylum Code), Article 119 paragraph 2 and Articles 125 and 129, Reception and Identification Service provides allocation to accommodation facilities in the mainland. The allocation is based on the availability of places, the profile of the individual or family, possible vulnerabilities and special reception needs, as well as on the general reception strategy of the country at a given time.</p> <p>Third-country nationals who have been identified as vulnerable benefit from special reception conditions within the accommodation facilities of the Reception and Identification Service. "Hippocrates I" programme aims to provide Primary Healthcare Services and Psychosocial</p>
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			<p>Support. The services also encompass the provision of medical supplies, equipment, and consumables; prescribed and non-prescribed medicines; paramedical materials and services supporting holistic health care; referral to secondary and tertiary health care; emergency transportation of beneficiaries and their accompanying support framework when necessary. Psychosocial support services are provided to victims of human trafficking, victims of gender-based violence and to others vulnerable individuals may need support. When needed, referrals are made to external partners (EKKA, KETHI etc.) for special accommodation for vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes. Article 1 point λγ of Law 4939/2022 defines “vulnerable persons” to include, inter alia: unaccompanied or accompanied minors; immediate relatives of victims of shipwrecks (parents, siblings, children and spouses); persons with disabilities; elderly persons; pregnant women; single parents with minor children; victims of trafficking in human beings; persons with serious illnesses; persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities; and persons subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence (including victims of female genital mutilation). [FEK Issue A’ No. 111/10.06.2022]</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>The definition is provided in national law, namely Law 4939/2022 (Asylum Code), Article 1 point λγ (definitions). These statutory provisions are further implemented through operational guidance and standard operating procedures issued by the competent authorities.</p>
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			<p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Hippocrates I – Provision of Medical and Psychosocial Services to Residents of Reception and Identification Service Facilities</p> <p>Since July 2024, the project foresees the provision of medical, nursing and psychosocial support services to the residents of the regional services (accommodation facilities) of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS). The project supports the Medical Screening and Psychosocial Support Units, as well as the Primary Health Care and Psychosocial Support Units, which operate within the facilities under the authority of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS). The project is scheduled to run from the aforementioned date until 31 December 2025, covering a period of 18 months. Its target population consists of individuals residing in RIS facilities.</p> <p>The Units are tasked with addressing the immediate needs of new arrivals, in the framework of primary healthcare and psychosocial support. They are responsible for conducting medical examinations, psychosocial assessments, and providing any necessary care. More specifically, they carry out an initial rapid assessment of potential vulnerabilities or protection concerns and arrange further medical examination or psychosocial support where required. Moreover, Hippocrates provides prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Acting on the recommendation of the Unit’s specialized staff, the Facility Director refers vulnerable individuals to the competent public social support or protection services. In all cases, continuity of medical treatment is ensured, while recognition of vulnerability entails the immediate provision of special reception conditions.</p>
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			<p>Since October 2022, a mechanism has been established for the timely identification, support and monitoring of vulnerable cases. Case managers, deployed by the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) and assigned to each facility, carry out a rapid assessment of special needs and vulnerabilities upon the arrival of applicants for international protection, with the aim of identifying any vulnerabilities and cases requiring immediate intervention. Where deemed necessary, referrals are scheduled to specialized medical or psychosocial services, or to legal assistance, depending on the needs of the applicants for asylum. Follow-up actions are planned in a timely manner in the subsequent period, so as to ensure effective access to appropriate services.</p> <p>At the same time, focal points have been appointed in each facility to address: (a) issues of vulnerability, (b) issues of child protection and unaccompanied minors, and (c) issues relating to sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in human beings and victims of torture, in order to ensure the optimal management of such cases (Circular No. 80433/8-2-2023, on the role profiles, issued by the Director of the Reception and Identification Service). The focal points constitute specialized staff, responsible for the coordination and monitoring of actions and referrals, ensuring the effective identification and management of cases.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country every changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No</p> <p>Changes in the provision of accommodation or social welfare were only used retroactively (to all BOTPs, irrespective of the date of arrival)</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes Vulnerable BOTPs have access to free state-provided accommodation.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes pregnant women from the determination of their pregnancy; persons under the age of 18 and one of his/her legal representative living in a common household; persons with disabilities and his/her caregivers; persons over 65</p> <p>However, vulnerability is examined on the merit.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Government Decree No. 196/2025 (VII. 8.)</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Vulnerability is assessed by the Government Commissioner for Persons Fleeing the Russian-Ukrainian War to Hungary.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Yes. In March 2024, supports for new BOTP arrivals changed. Previously, there was no time limit for BOTPs residing in State-providing accommodation. This changed from March 2024, from which date, new arrivals became entitled to 90 days of accommodation in Designated Accommodation Centres only. After this period of 90 days, they must find their own accommodation or avail of various programmes of pledged accommodation. People who arrived before March 2024 are not subject to this 90 day limit. Vulnerable BOTPs are also exempt from the time limit.</p> <p>In addition, BOTPs arriving after March 2024 who were living in full-board state</p>

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			<p>accommodation were entitled to a reduced rate of social welfare (equivalent to the rate paid to international protection applicants). In September 2024, this was also applied to those who arrived before March 2024, who previously had been entitled to standard social welfare payments.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>Yes. Only those who arrived after March 2024 (and are not deemed vulnerable) are subject to the 90-day limit in state accommodation.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes. Vulnerable BOTPs are not subject to the 90-day limit, so can choose to remain in state-provided accommodation.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes. For extended accommodation provision, vulnerability is defined as those who are aged 66 or over, unaccompanied minors, and those who are medically vulnerable.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Operational guidance. Vulnerable BOTPs have been defined on an administrative basis as those aged 66 or over, unaccompanied minors, and those who are significantly medically vulnerable.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>When a BOTP presents at City West Transit Hub, they are assessed by the Health Service Executive (Ireland’s health service).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Italy has not retroactively amended the regulations concerning reception and social assistance. As of today, for Ukrainian citizens holding temporary protection who still require accommodation under Article 20 of Decree-Law n. 202 of December 27, 2024 (published in “Gazzetta Ufficiale” No. 302 of 27/12/2024), the continuation of these measures has been established until December 31, 2025.</p> <p>Specifically:</p>

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			<p>Paragraph 1 provides for the continuation, until December 31, 2025, of SAI projects, which are primarily dedicated to the reception of Ukrainian citizens. Paragraph 2 establishes that, through Civil Protection Order (OCDPC) No. 1123/24, the progressive integration of the current extraordinary assistance and reception measures into ordinary systems shall be regulated by December 31, 2025. In particular: a) The transfer of these extraordinary assistance and reception measures to the ordinarily competent authorities, including the provision of a one-time contribution, to be managed by the Civil Protection Department, for individuals and families who declare that they no longer require public assistance;</p> <p>b) The termination of the autonomous accommodation contribution, as referred to in Article 31, paragraph 1, letter b) of Decree-Law No. 21 of 2022, for holders of temporary protection residence permits issued after February 1, 2025; and the establishment of strict deadlines for submitting requests for those with permits issued before February 1, 2025;</p> <p>c) The regulation, on a transitional and exceptional basis, of the continuation by Prefectures of the remaining forms of reception still provided by local civil protection structures across the national territory.</p> <p>However, in the event that not all projects can be activated promptly, the Prefectures have been urged to ensure continuity of reception until December 31, 2025, if necessary by activating new reception centers (CAS) or by assessing the feasibility of continuing accommodation within facilities currently used in the so-called diffused reception system, through their conversion into CAS centers, while maintaining the territorial and service continuity for beneficiaries.</p> <p>Furthermore, with regard to beneficiaries hosted in temporary reception facilities, or in hotel or accommodation structures identified by the Presidents of the Regions, reference is made to Article 4 of the aforementioned OCDPC, which states that the Prefects of the territories where such individuals are accommodated may, in cases of urgent need, renew the agreements signed by local civil protection units (pursuant to Article 2 of OCDPC No. 872/2022) until</p>
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			<p>December 31, 2025, assuming responsibility for their management.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>The levels of reception and assistance are the same.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>The beneficiaries of temporary protection (BPT) hosted in facilities designated for asylum seekers and protected persons likewise benefit from assistance and dedicated services, where applicable.</p> <p>Asylum seekers with specific reception needs due to their physical or mental health conditions are entitled to be accommodated within the second-level reception system known as SAI (Reception and Integration System). However, pending the identification of health-related vulnerabilities - and, in any case, during the initial stages following arrival in the country— they may also be temporarily hosted within the first-level reception system.</p> <p>Reception within the SAI system is ensured through personalized assistance and integration projects implemented by participating local authorities, in contrast to the first-level reception centers, which are managed by the Prefectures.</p> <p>In addition to general SAI facilities - where asylum seekers with particular health conditions</p>
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			<p>may be accommodated alongside other vulnerable groups and beneficiaries of international or national protection - there are also specialized SAI categories dedicated to hosting individuals with specific physical or mental health conditions. These centers provide tailored services to support guests throughout the treatment process, including assistance in establishing contact with healthcare providers, medication management, help with applications for civil disability benefits and tax credits, as well as guidance and support in accessing local services and completing administrative and bureaucratic procedures.</p> <p>In general, with regard to healthcare and general medical treatment, all migrants hosted in both first- and second-level reception centers have access to the National Health Service (SSN). To this end, the managing entity undertakes the necessary procedures to register the foreign nationals with the SSN or, depending on their legal status, to issue an STP (Temporarily Present Foreigner) card.</p> <p>Additionally, complementary healthcare services are provided, tailored to the type and size of the center, in compliance with technical specifications.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Legislative Decree No. 142/2015, transposing Directive 2013/33/EU on reception conditions, sets out in Article 17 the definition of persons with special reception needs. The article is titled:</p> <p>Reception of persons with special needs</p> <p>The reception measures provided for in this Decree shall take into account the specific situation of vulnerable persons, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly people, women - with priority given to those who are pregnant - single</p>
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			<p>parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons suffering from serious illnesses or mental disorders, persons who have been found to have suffered torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, including violence related to sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims of female genital mutilation.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Legislative Decree 142/2015 transposing Directive 2013/33/EU.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>There is an established evaluation procedure to define and identify the vulnerability and any specific reception needs of applicants. This procedure has been formalized and simplified through the new Vademecum for the identification, referral, and care of vulnerable persons arriving in the country and included in the protection and reception system. It represents the first national operational guideline of its kind, offering standardized procedures and tools designed to ensure a consistent approach throughout all phases of reception.</p> <p>It integrates the existing standard operating procedures applicable to Italian hotspots and other arrival areas, as well as the contractual specifications for the provision of goods and services within the reception framework. It is aligned with current legislation regarding unaccompanied foreign minors, victims of trafficking, and other legally recognized vulnerable categories. The Vademecum promotes a multidisciplinary approach involving healthcare workers, social workers, and cultural mediators.</p>
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			<p>Generally, from the very first phases following entry into Italian territory, applicants are taken in charge by medical personnel, operators, and psychologists (only at hotspots) who activate evaluation procedures that may lead to the identification of vulnerability indicators and the subsequent care and placement in a standard SAI center or a specialized center for mental/health disorders.</p> <p>Within second reception centers dedicated to people with mental or physical distress, beneficiaries are supported by psychologists specialized in ethno-psychology, with appropriate training and experience. They provide psychological counseling and, in cases of clinical distress, carry out clinical and diagnostic assessments. They work in close collaboration and coordination with psychiatrists and educators, and in cooperation with local psychosocial and health services. The team also includes healthcare social workers, who have a multifaceted role in both health and social sectors, and nurses who perform all tasks related to healthcare assistance.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country every changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>In the Republic of Latvia the support measures provided to BOTPs arrived in 2024 have not been changed.</p> <p>On December 19, 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Action Plan for Providing Support to Ukrainian Civilians in the Republic of Latvia for 2024 (Plan) in order to ensure the provision of assistance to Ukrainian civilians and to continue the support measures</p>


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			<p>implemented in 2022 and 2023 in 2024. The plan applies to both Ukrainian civilians already residing in Latvia and those who arrived in 2024.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12 of the Law on Assistance to the Ukrainian Civilians the state ensures assistance to be primarily provided to Ukrainian civilians, i.e. accommodation, for up to 60 or 120 days as well as food for up to 30 days for the period no longer than until 31 December 2025.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12(12) of the Law on Assistance to the Ukrainian Civilians the state shall continue to ensure accommodation, but not longer than until 31 December 2025, to such Ukrainian civilians who need it also after the 60-day or 120-day if the person at the moment of the application for extending assistance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) is a person with disability,2) ensures care for the person with disability;3) is of the pensionable age according to the retirement age specified in Latvia;4) acquires full-time education in Latvia at a pre-school, basic, general secondary or
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			<p>vocational secondary education institution or transfers to the next level of education, acquires education at a higher education institution or continues education in Ukraine by distance learning or remotely at a basic, general secondary or vocational secondary education institution;</p> <p>5) is a woman who has registered her pregnancy;</p> <p>6) is a parent of a child or an extraordinary guardian who cares for the child of up to two years of age;</p> <p>7) is ensuring care for a preschooler and the child does not have a possibility of attending a preschool education institution;</p> <p>8) is a preschooler who does not have a possibility of attending a pre-school education institution;</p> <p>9) is a person who has been transported from a medical treatment institution in Ukraine to an in-patient medical treatment institution in Latvian within the framework of State paid medical transportation and who receives health care services in accordance with the purpose for medical transportation.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians defining duties of an accommodation place, it is set that if a Ukrainian civilian needs additional assistance (for example, for pregnant women, families with children of up to two years of age, or in relation to functional disorders - obvious movement disorders, mental disabilities, care needs, specific health care and other needs), he or she shall inform the accommodation place thereof so that immediate necessary assistance and care would be ensured. The accommodation place shall inform the authority referred to in Section 2 of the mentioned Law on the request received.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The assessment is done either by the state institutions under the authority of the Ministry of the Welfare of Latvia, or by the social service office of the local government, in which the BOTP is residing.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Following the amendments to the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, which entered into force on 15 November 2024, a six-month limit was established for free accommodation in premises managed by state and municipal institutions (including state-owned immovable property administered under the right of use by municipalities). This six-month period is calculated from the date on which a foreign national's application for a residence permit is registered in the Lithuanian Migration Information System.</p> <p>After the expiry of this period, the right to continue living in such premises remains in force, provided that payment is made in accordance with the procedure established by the managing</p>


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			<p>or using institution.</p> <p>The provisions regarding free accommodation in state and municipal facilities for third-country nationals who are entitled to or have been granted temporary protection in Lithuania, and who are accommodated in such facilities, began to apply three months after the entry into force of the amendments to the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, that is, from 15 February 2025. However, for newly accommodated foreign nationals, these provisions started to apply immediately from the date of entry into force of the amendments, without a transitional period.</p> <p>Additionally, the amendment abolished the exception previously established in the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, under which temporary protection beneficiaries were not required to declare their assets and income when applying for housing rent compensation. This new rule applies to both previously arrived and newly arrived beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Certain forms of support are provided to all beneficiaries of temporary protection, regardless</p>
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			<p>of vulnerability status. These include a one-time settlement allowance, a six-month compensation for pre-school education expenses, a funeral allowance, and a monthly child benefit. All beneficiaries of temporary protection are also entitled to free accommodation in housing offered by municipalities for up to six months.</p> <p>After this period, vulnerable persons may continue to live free of charge in accommodation managed by the Refugee Reception and Integration Agency (PIIA) for an additional three months, provided that they lose their independently rented housing for objective reasons (for example, job loss resulting in loss of stable income), and if there are available places at PIIA facilities.</p> <p>Compensation for part of the housing rent and utility costs, as well as financial assistance for persons with low income, are granted to beneficiaries of temporary protection based on their financial situation under the same conditions as for Lithuanian citizens (support is provided only to those whose income does not exceed the limits established by law).</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>A vulnerable person is defined as an individual with special needs. This includes, for example, a minor, a person with a disability, a person over the age of 75, a pregnant woman, a single parent raising minor children, a person with mental or behavioral disorders, a victim of human trafficking, or a person who has been subjected to torture, rape, or other serious psychological, physical, or sexual violence.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Article 18² of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The vulnerability of foreign nationals accommodated in temporary reception centres is assessed by the Refugee Reception and Integration Agency (PIIA). At the municipal level, when a person applies for assistance to a municipality, their situation is assessed by an employee of the municipal institution to which the foreign national has applied.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No. Luxembourg has kept the access to accommodation support measures regarding to reception facilities managed by the National Reception Office (ONA) unchanged since 2022. The same happened with the access to welfare measures.</p> <p>Luxembourg provides the following support to BoTP: The beneficiary of temporary protection may All BoTP are entitled to accommodation in reception centers in collective housing, which are state run facilities; they may also choose to live in private accommodation, with family or friends. In this case, the BoTP receives the same material assistance as a beneficiary of</p>


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			<p>temporary protection living in an ONA accommodation facility in which meals are not provided. Financial aid is provided to BoTP in the following way: the ONA opens a bank account within the week of the BoTP's arrival and proceeds to transfer the money to the bank account. Once the bank account is functional, a debit card is provided by the bank, which can be used in Luxembourg. BoTP accommodated in reception centers are granted the following in-kind benefits by the ONA, which are handed out in person: Food vouchers (monthly) – only if the meals are not provided at the reception center. Clothing vouchers (twice a year). Assistance with school supplies (annual). Access to medical care and coverage of related expenses (punctual).</p> <p>These aids can be completed according to the needs of each person: support to buy sanitary products (monthly and upon need), specific food (such as specific diets or newborn food) and baby sets. BoTP enjoy full medical coverage in the public healthcare system, on equal terms as nationals of the State and are covered by the National Health System ("Caisse Nationale de Santé", CNS). They are affiliated by the ONA to the Luxembourg health insurance scheme. The Ministry of Social Security covers the monthly contribution for unemployed BoTP during the application procedure. Luxembourg carries out first-contact psychological support and initial assessments of BoTP upon their arrival to the reception facilities. More specifically, an ethno-psychological team is responsible, in collaboration with actors of Luxembourg's mental health network, for the screening of people suffering from mental disorders. Several measures are provided to BoTP to support and encourage their access to the labour market: counseling, language courses, skill mapping and financial incentives for employers.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p>
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			<p>N/A.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Article 19(1) of the amended law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection (Asylum Law) states that "Following the submission of an application for international protection, the Minister is responsible, within a reasonable period of time and before a first-instance decision is taken, for carrying out an assessment of the special procedural guarantees that may be necessary for certain applicants, in particular due to their age, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, a disability, a serious illness, mental disorders, or the consequences of torture, rape, or other serious forms of psychological, physical, or sexual violence."</p> <p>Section 4 of the amended law of 18 December 2015 on the reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection (Reception Law) in article 15 expressly indicates who is considered a vulnerable person, stating: "The Director shall take into account the specific reception needs of vulnerable persons such as minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents accompanied by minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons suffering from serious illnesses, persons</p>
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			<p>with mental disorders, and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, and in particular victims of female genital mutilation.”</p> <p>So, the definition is applicable also for the BoTP. This assessment may also be carried out by the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Office (ONA) as part of the applicant’s vulnerability assessment, in order to determine, where appropriate, their specific reception needs. The information gathered concerning special procedural guarantees is transmitted by ONA, with the applicant’s consent, to the Minister.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>See answer to Q.4.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>See answer to Q.4.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>NO. BOTPs who have a job or their own income have been contributing to their accommodation in a municipality since 1 July 2024. They no longer receive living expenses.</p>

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			<p>From 1 October 2025, the amount of this personal contribution has been increased. Beneficiaries of temporary protection with income out unemployment benefits or benefits because they have worked and since became chronically ill or unable to work also have to pay their own personal contribution.[1] BOTP who do not have any form of income are entitled to living allowances.</p> <p>[1] Rijksoverheid, 'Eigen bijdrage vluchtelingen Oekraïne', Eigen bijdrage vluchtelingen Oekraïne Opvang vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne Rijksoverheid.nl, last accessed on 23 september 2025.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Yes. It is written in the Regulation for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine in Article 15 and Article 16. Article 15 states that the mayor will take 'the specific situation of vulnerable displaced persons such as minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with serious illnesses and persons with mental disorders into account.' It also highlights that it will be determined</p>
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			<p>whether the displaced person has special (reception) needs. Article 16 states that dependent displaced adults with special reception needs are placed with adult close relatives who are already in the Netherlands and who are responsible for them according to law or practice.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>Yes. As mentioned above, a vulnerable displaced person such as minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with serious illnesses and persons with mental disorders. Though this is not an exhaustive list.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>The Regulation for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine[1] gives the definition regarding this topic.</p> <p>[1] Article 15 of the Regulation for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine. https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0046503/2025-01-01, last accessed on 23 september 2025.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p>
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			Local authorities, as mandated by the Regulation for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine in Article 15 (2).
EMN NCP Poland		Yes	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>The changes introduced by subsequent amendments to the Act of 12 March 2022 on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict on the Territory of that Country (hereinafter: the Assistance Act), always applied to all Ukrainian citizens fleeing the war, regardless of whether they were already in the territory of the Republic of Poland before the change or arrived after the change. There was no legal dualism or disparity among BOTPs. When it comes to non-Ukrainian third countries nationals BOTPs, it should be stressed that the assistance is provided by the Head of the Office under the Act of 13 June 2003 on Granting Protection to Foreigners within the Territory of the Republic of Poland, after issuing certificates confirming the use of temporary protection in Poland. The system of material assistance for persons covered by protection includes both support in reception centers (accommodation, food, financial allowances, medical care, access to Polish language learning, educational and recreational support for children) and cash benefits granted to persons residing outside the centers. Nothing changed in respect of support measures provided by this Act.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p>

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3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?

According to the latest amendment to the Assistance Act (introduced by the Act of 12 September 2025, on amending certain acts to verify the right to family benefits for foreigners and on the conditions of assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of that country – entered into force on 30 September 2025), the voivode may provide assistance to Ukrainian citizens by providing free accommodation and meals to vulnerable groups.

Other individuals, not belonging to vulnerable groups, may reside in collective accommodation centers on commercial terms agreed with the facility owner.

The government, in cooperation with non-governmental and international organizations, is conducting support programs for individuals who want to become independent and move out of collective accommodation, thanks to which the number of people staying in collective accommodation facilities is steadily decreasing.


Foreigners benefiting from temporary protection, who have been issued certificates confirming the use of temporary protection on the territory of the Republic of Poland, are not subject to identification in terms of vulnerable groups.

A person benefiting from temporary protection shall be provided, upon their request, with social assistance (as above-mentioned) and medical care by the Office for Foreigners. Medical

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			<p>care includes services equivalent to those available to persons covered by compulsory or voluntary health insurance (excluding spa treatment or rehabilitation). Medical care for foreigners benefiting from temporary protection in the territory of the Republic of Poland, who have been granted the entitlement to medical care by decision of the Head of the Office, is provided through the medical operator – Petra Medica Sp. z o.o. Foreigners may access services at outpatient clinics located in reception centres for foreigners, at the Foreigners’ Service Centre at 16 Taborowa Street in Warsaw, or at medical facilities cooperating with the operator.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>From 1 November 2025, the following will be recognized as vulnerable groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) persons with disabilities (moderate/significant degree or an equivalent decision specified in Art. 5, points 1-2 of the Act of 27 August 1997 on vocational and social rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 913) and their caregivers, unless they receive a care benefit;2) seniors – women over 60 years of age and men over 65 years of age, unless they receive a care benefit (Polish pension benefit),3) pregnant women and persons raising a child up to 12 months of age,4) single guardians of three or more children, if at least one child is under 7 years of age,5) minors in foster care or those who are not receiving childcare benefits,6) temporary guardians or guardians appointed by the Ukrainian authorities for minors,7) adult students of upper secondary schools (full-time), referred to in Article 18, paragraph 1, item 2, letter a–d of the Act of 14 December 2016 – Education Law (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 737, as amended), up to the end of the school year in which they turn 20,8) individuals after hospitalization financed by the National Health Fund or the Aid Fund
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			<p>(lasting at least 7 days), until the cause of hospitalization ceases, 9) individuals contributing to the cost of assistance in advance at the rate of PLN 15 per person-day, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minors receiving childcare benefits, • retirees receiving Polish pension benefits. <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>This is defined in Article 12, paragraph 17c of the Assistance Act.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Vulnerability is assessed by the voivodes and entities specified in Article 12, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Assistance Act of 12 March 12, 2022, based on the documentation presented.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Serbia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p>

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			<p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>YES, for some categories. There is special support for unaccompanied minors and for the victims of trafficking in human beings. In the situation that such cases are identified, the adequate procedure shall be implemented.</p> <p>If it concerns an unaccompanied minor (UAM), the local social welfare center is obliged to conduct the procedure and determine the best accommodation solution, taking into consideration the best interests of the child. Except for the very beginning of 2022, when there were a few cases of temporarily separated children, this is not something that occurs within this population.</p> <p>In the case of victims of trafficking in human beings, and in line with the National Operational Procedure, they are referred to the Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for protection and accommodation.</p> <p>The GBV and victims of domestic violence are also could benefit from special accommodation support.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p>
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			<p>The definitions of different categories are part of general legal frameworks (i.e. Family Law, Criminal Code, Law on Domestic Violence etc.), not specifically developed for BOTP. In addition, the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection defines vulnerable categories that shall be provided with special reception guarantees.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>See answer for Q.4</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The vulnerability is assessed by the reception officers in the case that BOTP is accommodated within reception system or by the social welfare center if the person is accommodated in their own arrangement.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Accommodation: Yes. The last change is effective from 1 March 2025, when the law began to apply that the contribution for the accommodation of a BoTP is provided only for the first 60 days after the first temporary protection was granted. Before the amendment, the contribution for the accommodation of a BoTP was provided for 120 days after the first temporary protection was</p>

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			<p>granted and before that for an unlimited period of time. This means that this change has affected not only newly arrived BoTP.</p> <p>These same rule apply also in case of accommodation in asylum centres.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>For accommodation see response to question 1.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>Accommodation: As for the vulnerable BoTP the 60 day limit described under question 1 is not applicable to them.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>As for the accommodation the vulnerable person is defined as follow:</p> <p>Vulnerability groups for the purpose of providing a contribution for the accommodation of a BoTP: a member of a household that is a recipient of assistance in material need, a person with a serious disability who is provided with a subsidy to support humanitarian aid to a person with</p>
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			<p>a serious disability pursuant to a special regulation, a person who has reached the age of 65, one of the parents who cares for a child under the age of five or a natural person who personally cares for a child under the age of five on the basis of a court decision; a child under the age of five of one of the parents or a natural person who takes personal care of the child on the basis of a court decision.</p> <p>Vulnerability groups for the accommodation of BoTP in asylum facilities: a person who has reached the age of 65, a single parent who cares for a child under the age of five or a natural person who personally cares for a child under the age of five on the basis of a court decision, a child under the age of five of a single parent or a natural person who personally cares for him or her on the basis of a court decision.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>Accommodation: The new rules are regulated by Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum, as well as the Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 151/2024 Coll. on the provision of a contribution for the accommodation of a BoTP.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Accommodation: The vulnerability of defined groups can be substantiated by documents. In the case of accommodation in asylum facilities, the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior decides on their basis, in the case of accommodation outside the asylum facility – it is the municipality who decides. For the purpose of providing the contribution, the BoTP to whom the entitled</p>
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			<p>person provides accommodation is obliged to personally notify the municipality that the entitled person provides him/her with accommodation. The first notification also includes a demonstration of vulnerability under the Asylum Act if the person is vulnerable.</p> <p>Vulnerability for the purpose of accommodation in an asylum facility is demonstrated by a BoTP to the Migration Office, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) an identity document if the person is over 65 years of age,b) If it concerns:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a single parent who cares for a child under five years of age, or a natural person who personally cares for a child under five years of age on the basis of a court decision- a child under the age of five of a single parent or a natural person who personally cares for him or her on the basis of a court decision <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. by an affidavit by the child's parent that he/she cares for the child under five years of age, or2. by a court decision, in the case of a natural person who personally cares for a child under the age of five on the basis of a court decision. <p>Vulnerability is demonstrated by the BoTP to the entitled person and the municipality by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) a certificate of provision of assistance in material need,b) notification of the award of a subsidy, if it is a person with a severe disabilityc) an identity document,d) if it is a parent with a child under 5 years of age <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. by an affidavit by the child's parent that he/she cares for the child under five years of age, or2. by a court decision, in the case of a natural person who personally cares for a child under the age of five on the basis of a court decision.
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			<p>Documents or confirmations must be from the Slovak authorities, i.e. the BoTP must be recipients of assistance in material need and recipients of subsidies if it is a person with a serious disability.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Yes. On 4 April 2025, the new Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act (hereinafter: Act) was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. The Act redefined the scope of rights and obligations of applicants for temporary protection and beneficiaries of temporary protection (ATPs and BTPs). With some exceptions the Act entered into force on 19 July 2025. The Act applies to all BTPs who reside in Slovenia or arrive in Slovenia, and in cases of procedures that began before the application of the new Act and have not yet been completed, the Act includes an instruction to complete the procedures in accordance with the previously applicable Act. The new Act is used to complete the procedures only if it is more favourable to the BTPs.</p> <p>The Act brought significant changes, among other things, to the scope of rights for BTPs, in particular: The conditions for receiving pocket money have been tightened: BTP who is accommodated in an accommodation centre or in another accommodation capacity of the office* where food is provided and declares that he/she has no income, benefits and property or has no dependants in Slovenia who are obliged and able to support him/her, is granted pocket money. The law also added a condition that the person must be an active job seeker. Namely, pocket money does not belong to a person who is not registered in the register of unemployed persons at the</p>

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			<p>Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, even though he/she could be considered an unemployed person in accordance with the law regulating the labour market. The law also determined a partly different amount of pocket money, namely higher in one part and lower in another. For older persons, the new Act provides for a higher pocket money (this applies to women over 63 years of age and men over 65 years of age). At the same time, the Act stipulated that the amount of the monthly pocket money for a BTP is reduced by half after two years from the recognition of temporary protection status (and this applies to everyone, including the elderly).</p> <p>As with eligibility for pocket money, the law has tightened the conditions for receiving financial assistance and financial assistance for private accommodation</p> <p>Financial assistance: BTP who resides in the Republic of Slovenia and is not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility where he/she is provided with food, who does not have sufficient income, benefits, property or dependents and is registered in the register of unemployed persons, if possible, is entitled to financial assistance. The Act thus additionally stipulated that a BTP must be an active job seeker, and it also changed the amount of financial assistance to which the person is entitled. In simplified terms, the amount of financial assistance for the first adult and for each subsequent adult in the family was reduced, and for children and elderly persons it was increased.</p> <p>Financial assistance for private accommodation: BTP who resides in the Republic of Slovenia and is not accommodated in an accommodation centre or other accommodation facility and who meets the conditions for the allocation of financial assistance and has a concluded lease agreement or agreement on the use of real estate is entitled to monthly financial assistance for private accommodation. In simplified terms, the amount of this assistance is determined according to the number of persons who together are accommodated privately, namely as a certain percentage of the basic amount of the minimum income. The Act stipulated that the</p>
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			<p>amount of this assistance is reduced by 15% after two years from the recognition of temporary protection status. Even before this Act entered into force, the implementing act, adopted in September 2024 on the basis of the previously valid act, stipulated that the amount of monthly financial assistance for private accommodation after two years from the recognition of temporary protection status is determined in the amount of 85% of the contractual amount of rent and other costs related to the rental or use of real estate (before that it was 100%).</p> <p>The Act also stipulates that when determining eligibility for financial assistance and financial assistance for private accommodation, the property owned by a person with temporary protection is also taken into account. Only immovable property in the country of origin is exempt from this. The Act regulates the procedures for obtaining financial assistance in more detail in order to prevent the possibility of abuse. The Act encourages persons with financial assistance for private accommodation to relocate outside the state's accommodation centres as much as possible, as this is much more effective for BTPs integration.</p> <p>The Act also tightened the conditions regarding free meals in accommodation centres and other accommodation facilities where meals are provided. The Act stipulated that a person with temporary protection, if he or she has sufficient income, benefits or property or has dependents, must reimburse the Office for the costs of meals where the Office provides them. A person who had to reimburse the Office for the costs of meals may also waive the meals and then provide them themselves.</p> <p>Finally, the Act introduced two new types of financial assistance, namely (1) financial assistance after the death of a family member and (2) financial assistance to cover funeral costs. BTP who is a family member of a deceased BTP and was entitled to financial assistance or pocket money on the day of the death of BTP is entitled to this assistance.</p> <p>* Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants</p>
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			<p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>Yes and no. After the implementation of the changes described above, for example, the amount of financial assistance to which BTP is entitled after two years of obtaining temporary protection status has changed, but both applicants for temporary protection and persons with temporary protection are still entitled to support measures in the field of accommodation (i.e. accommodation in accommodation centres or other accommodation facilities of the Office or financial assistance for private accommodation, provided that they meet the legally prescribed conditions, with the amount of financial assistance for private accommodation being reduced after two years of obtaining temporary protection status) as well as measures in the field of social protection (e.g. financial assistance or pocket money, with the amount of these aids for persons with temporary protection being reduced by a percentage specified by law within two years of obtaining temporary protection status).</p> <p>BTP can ask for two new types of financial assistance, namely (1) financial assistance after the death of a family member and (2) financial assistance to cover funeral costs also in the cases when BTP died one year ago.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p>
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			<p>Yes. Unaccompanied minors are accommodated in accommodation facilities intended only for their accommodation. Special attention is also paid to families. The Act defines in Article 3 that an unaccompanied minor is a minor who is on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia without parents or legal representatives. For older persons, those defined by the Act in Articles 39 and 50 as women over 63 years of age and men over 65 years of age, a higher amount of financial assistance is determined, as described in the answer to question 1.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>No. The Regulation on the Method of Exercising and Ensuring the Rights of Applicants for Temporary Protection and Persons with Temporary Protection (this is an implementing regulation adopted on the basis of the Act) stipulates in Article 3 that when accommodating applicants for temporary protection and persons with temporary protection, the Office shall take into account the vulnerability of the individual, the principle of maintaining family unity and the free capacity of accommodation centres and other accommodation capacities. In practice, this means, as described above, that unaccompanied minors are accommodated in accommodation specifically intended for them, and special attention is also paid to families, pregnant women, the elderly or persons with health conditions, including, for example, when providing food.</p> <p>The Act also stipulates that a person with temporary protection shall be placed in institutional care under the same conditions and according to the same procedures as citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. If it is not possible to place them in institutional care, the Office may select a suitable external provider to ensure appropriate care and support. The costs of placement in institutional care or another suitable external provider shall be covered by the Office.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p> <p>As mentioned and explained in answers to question 3 and 4, the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act and the Regulation on the Method of Exercising and Ensuring the Rights of Applicants for Temporary Protection and Persons with Temporary Protection include provisions regarding BTPs who need or are entitled to specific support measures and can be, in this regard, considered vulnerable.</p> <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>Please see answers to questions 3 and 4. Since in a strict sense vulnerability is connected to the age of BTPs, no vulnerability assessment is carried out. For example, in case of specific dietary requirements for BTPs being accommodated in an accommodation capacity where food is provided, this is proven by submitting relevant medical documentation.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>Yes. An amendment has been made regarding the rights of persons enjoying temporary protection in Spain. On 6 February 2025, the 'Resolution of the Directorate-General for Humanitarian</p>

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			<p>Care and the International Protection Reception System' was signed, establishing the functioning of the autonomy phase of the reception system.</p> <p>One of the most relevant aspects of this resolution is that the beneficiaries of temporary protection who are already in the autonomy phase must complete their reception itinerary on the date established in the admission resolution. From the entry into force of this resolution, people at this stage will not be able to extend their stay in the system for more than 18 months, a reduction from the 24 months previously allowed. This decision responds to the need to manage resources more efficiently in a context of increasing demand for international protection.</p> <p>As regards the implementation of the measure, persons who were in the autonomy phase with the extension of authorised stay up to 24 months were allowed to stay in the reception system during that time. The rest of the people who were in the phase of autonomy without authorization of extension, could not request it.</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>All persons in the Spanish reception system, regardless of their legal administrative status (applicants for international protection or beneficiaries of temporary protection), if they have a</p>
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			<p>particular need for reception or vulnerability, may be referred, after technical assessment, to a specialized reception resource that responds to the specific need of the person.</p> <p>The reception system for international protection (at the reception stage) has specialised places designed to meet the particular reception needs of vulnerable persons targeted by the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accessible places: Accessible places are places that do not have architectural barriers or physical obstacles that limit or prevent access to the reception resource for any person with limited ability to move.- Adapted places: adapted places are those that do not have any impediment or obstacle that limits or prevents access and freedom of movement in the home and that have the adapted facilities and services, adjusting to the functional requirements and dimensions that guarantee their use, autonomously and comfortably, by people in a situation of limitation or with reduced mobility. These places must comply with the regulations that apply to them.- Vulnerable places: 'vulnerable places' means places where specialised care is provided 24 hours a day, every day of the year, to persons covered by the system with special reception needs.- Reinforced vulnerable places: places of reinforced vulnerable typology are those places where psychiatric care is provided 24 hours a day, every day of the year, to persons targeted by the system in which particular circumstances converge that require special reception conditions, with special attention to the treatment of mental health pathologies. <p>Type of places to care for vulnerable people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Places for women victims of trafficking• Places for women victims of gender-based violence• Places for young people (from 18 to 25 years old)• Mental health places• Mental health hospital places
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			<p>The international protection reception system provides for an intervention methodology based on the planning of itineraries in phases according to the state of processing of their application for international protection, the degree of autonomy acquired by the persons targeted by the actions and the particular needs that may be presented by people in vulnerable situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general terms, the maximum duration of the reception phase will be 18 months, which can be extended to 24 months for particularly vulnerable people, which are exceptionally authorised by the Subdirectorate-General for the Management of Reception places and itineraries.• The possible particular reception needs and the specific situation of people in vulnerable situations will be assessed both in the access to the system and in the elaboration and development of its itinerary. <p>The regulation governing the reception system establishes that, at the time of access and during the stay in the system of people in vulnerable situations, interviews and specific assessments of their needs must be carried out. This assessment will be carried out in accordance with the criteria established by the Secretariat of State for Migration and its corresponding gradation, through the application, by professionals with specific training, of indicators relating to age, sex, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, family situation, ethnic origin, nationality, conditions in the country of origin or other psychosocial and environmental indicators, and those that determine the existence of a situation of exceptional vulnerability and, consequently, reinforced reception conditions.</p> <p>The assessment of vulnerability indicators is carried out, first of all, in the initial interview of access to the system. Subsequently, during the stay of the person in the same, new interviews and a continuous follow-up will be carried out.</p> <p>These assessments may reveal the existence of some vulnerability, which will entail different actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the time of access, referral to a specialized host resource that responds to the identified
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			<p>need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the vulnerability is identified during monitoring, the proposed transfer from a standardised resource to a specialised resource, depending on the specific situation of the person. <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>Law 12/2009 of 30 October 2009 regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, in Title V, Article 46, provides that 'account shall be taken of the specific situation of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection in vulnerable situations, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single-parent families with minors, persons who have suffered torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological or physical or sexual violence and victims of trafficking in human beings'.</p> <p>Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March 2022 approving the Regulation governing the reception system in the field of international protection defines a situation of vulnerability as the convergence of circumstances that increase the probability of the person suffering contingencies that diminish their most basic well-being. These include minors, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with serious illnesses, pregnant women, single mothers or fathers with minor sons or daughters, victims of trafficking in human beings, victims of any manifestation of violence against women, persons belonging to ethnic or national groups subject to discrimination, persons with mental health problems, LGBTI+ persons or other persons who have suffered torture, rape or any serious form of psychological, physical or sexual violence, other than torture.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document,</p>
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			<p>operational guidance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Article 46 of Law 12/2009, of 30 October, regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection.• Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March 2022 approving the regulation governing the reception system for international protection. <p>6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?</p> <p>The vulnerability assessment corresponds, first, to the technical team of the entities that manage the initial assessment and referral phase, responsible for conducting the initial interview at the time of access to the system. Based on the report prepared by these entities, the 'access unit' belonging to the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration is the one that finally assesses the situation and assigns the most appropriate place to the person based on the vulnerability detected.</p> <p>Subsequently, during the reception phase, the technical team of the resource is responsible for monitoring the person. Within this framework, that team carries out new assessments that allow, on the one hand, to intervene directly on the situation detected and, on the other hand, to propose the referral or transfer to the resource that best suits the specific need, in case there is an unexpected situation that requires it.</p> <p>It should be noted that this technical staff is made up of a multidisciplinary team, made up of professionals specialized in different fields and with specific training to serve people in vulnerable situations. Their preparation allows them both to identify and properly assess such situations and to propose referral to the appropriate resource in each case.</p>
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	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Has your country ever changed support measures provided to BOTPs in relation to accommodation or social welfare and not applied these retroactively (i.e. only applied them to new arrivals)? Yes/no. If yes, please describe the changes and how they were implemented.</p> <p>No. The scope of the rights that BoTP obtained through temporary protection is, in some cases, related to the possibility of registering in the Swedish Population Register and obtaining a Swedish personal identity number. From the date of applying the TPD and until July 2024, BoTP were only able to obtain a coordination number, which limited the scope of some rights, including a right to social assistance and welfare, compared to other residents. From July 2024, BoTP who had been granted temporary protection in Sweden for two years could register in the Swedish Population Register. Furthermore, from 1 November 2024 the time requirement was lowered to one year, allowing BoTP, who had been granted temporary protection for only one year, to register in the Swedish Population Register.</p> <p>At the time BoTP is registered in the Swedish Population Register (one year after the arrival), BoTP could not continue living in accommodation arranged by the Swedish Migration Agency, if such a need existed. BoTP also lost their right to social assistants from the Swedish Migration Agency, which consisted of daily allowance as for asylum seekers, after the registration in the Swedish Population Register. After that, they gained full or limited access to social security benefits (the scope of access to social security benefits depended on if BoTP had been granted temporary protection in Sweden for one or two years on the decision date).</p> <p>2. If you answered yes to question 1, are there still different levels of support measures on</p>

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			<p>accommodation and/or social welfare for those who arrived before and after the change? Yes/No. If yes, please describe the differences.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country have different accommodation or social welfare support measures for vulnerable BOTPs than for non-vulnerable BOTPs (e.g. different accommodation provision, additional supports)? Yes/No. If yes, what is the difference in supports?</p> <p>In some cases, the Swedish Migration Agency has an obligation to identify and decide whether an applicant is a vulnerable person and/or has special needs according to the EU Reception Conditions Directive and the EU Asylum Procedures Directive. In some other cases, other authorities or social institutions must also meet the special needs. Special needs may refer to special procedural guarantees and/or special reception needs. Such needs should be assessed and met in each individual case.</p> <p>4. If you answered yes to question 3, does your Member State have a definition of who is considered a vulnerable person? Yes/no. If yes, please provide the definition.</p> <p>In the reception and asylum procedure the definitions from the EU Reception Conditions Directive and the EU Asylum Procedures Directive are used.</p> <p>5. If you answered yes to question 3, where is this defined? (e.g. in law, policy document, operational guidance)</p>
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			N/A
			6. If you answered yes to question 3, who assesses this vulnerability?
			The Swedish Migration Agency in the asylum/temporary protection procedure in connection with the application and then continuously throughout the asylum process.
