



## Ad-Hoc Query on Cash and other benefits for asylum seekers (EMN circulation)

Requested by the Finnish EMN NCP on 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2009

Compilation produced on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Responses requested from [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Cyprus](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [Germany](#), [Hungary](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#) (19 in Total)

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### **1. Background Information**

In Finland, the responsibility for the administration of the reception of asylum seekers is currently in the process of being transferred to the Finnish Immigration Service, (MIGRI). The new law should come into force in November 2009 and the arrangements for setting up the new unit for this purpose within MIGRI are already on the way. For budgetary purposes, the Ministry of Interior's Immigration Department, as the overseer of the implementation of MIGRI's tasks, is interested in finding out the amount of benefits paid to the asylum seekers in different EU-countries. Your answers to the following questions are requested by September the 25<sup>th</sup> 2009:

1. [What amount of cash per month is paid to an asylum seeker \(adult / child\) living in a reception centre? Please indicate any difference in the sum between cases receiving full room and board and those who don't.](#)
2. [What other, additional benefits are asylum seekers entitled to in order to cater for their individual, special needs?](#)
3. [Does the cash sum paid get reduced for some reason, as the situation changes \(for example persons with negative decisions, who have not been removed from the country or who have not left voluntarily\)?](#)





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**2. Responses question 1.**

		<b>Wider Dissemination ?</b>	1. What amount of cash per month is paid to an asylum seeker (adult / child) living in a reception centre? Please indicate any difference in the sum between cases receiving full room and board and those who don't.
	<a href="#">Austria</a>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. The Reception of Asylum Seekers and Certain other Categories of Aliens Act of 12 January 2007, or so-called "Reception Act" provides that asylum seekers are only entitled to material aid/aid in kind. This material aid comprises: accommodation; food; clothing; medical, social and psychological help; access to interpretation services; access to legal representation; access to training; access to a voluntary return programme; and a small allowance (so-called pocket money). An asylum seeker can however also choose not to accept the offered place in a reception centre, and to stay at a private address, but in that case he will not be entitled to this material aid.</p> <p>The allowance (so-called pocket-money) for asylum seekers in a reception centre is paid on a weekly basis:                      €3,8 for each minor younger than 12, or older than 12 but who do not attend school                      €5 for each Unaccompanied Minor during his stay in an Observation and Orientation Centre (first reception phase)                      €6,5 for each minor of 12 years or older, attending school                      €6,5 for each adult</p> <p>This amount of money can be raised in case the asylum seeker does community services (e.g. cleaning). This community services is not considered as employment or voluntary work, so no work permit is required.</p> <p>Some small scale reception centres (local reception initiatives or private reception initiatives) cannot provide for all the help themselves. Therefore they sometimes give financial assistance as e.g. the asylum seeker has to prepare his own meals or can buy his own clothes in a second hand store. This financial assistance always serves a specific purpose.</p>
	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. An applicant for international protection living in an asylum facility is only entitled to pocket money in cash, the amount of which is 30 CZK per day, i.e. 840 to 930 CZK (33 to 36 EUR) per month. An applicant can get twice the amount if he/she carries out activities in favour of the other applicants which make adaptation to the environment in the asylum facility easier and at the same time contribute to the operation of the asylum facility and improvement of common life.</p> <p>An applicant for international protection living outside an asylum facility is not entitled to any pocket money.</p>
	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	<b>Yes</b>	1. Single asylum seekers living in a reception centre may share a room with other singles. On the other hand, families have their own room. All asylum seekers living in a reception centre are entitled to free breakfast, lunch and dinner. A single asylum seeker receives an allowance of €5.43 per month, while in cases of families, in addition to the €5.43, every dependent receives an extra allowance of €17.





**EMN Ad-Hoc Query: FI Financial and other assistance to asylum seekers**

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	<a href="#">Estonia</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Monetary benefit paid to an asylum applicant is equal to the applicable subsistence limit established on the basis of the minimum consumption expenditure, which currently is 1000 Kroon (approx. 64 €) in month. The amount of benefit paid to the second and each subsequent member of a family is 80 per cent of the amount of benefit paid to the first member of the family. Only those family members who are applicants are entitled to receive a benefit. From that money the applicants have to purchase food, toiletries and any other essentials.</p> <p>Additionally, asylum applicants residing at the reception centre are paid a monetary benefit for urgent small expenses (pocket money) in the amount of 10 per cent of the rate of the minimum consumption expenditure. That is currently 100 Kroon (approx. 6,4 €).</p>
	<a href="#">Finland</a>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Should accommodations be provided through a reception centre (camp accommodation for asylum seekers), the necessary daily services are generally provided in kind. In addition, minors receive an allowance of approx. 20 Euros up until they turn 14. Those 14 and older receive an allowance of approx. 40 Euros.</p> <p>Should accommodations be provided elsewhere, services can be provided monthly in cash:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. approx. 184 Euros for the head of the household,</li> <li>2. approx. 112 Euros for household members younger than 7,</li> <li>3. approx. 158 Euros for household members older than 7,</li> </ol> <p>and additionally the necessary costs for housing, heating and household contents.</p>
	<a href="#">Hungary</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. In the Hungarian reception system the refugee authority may designate for asylum seekers either a reception centre or on the request of the asylum seeker who can afford it (who can pay for it from own income) a private accomodation as place of residence. For those who are accomodated in reception centres full board (meal three times per day) and free accomodation is provided. Only those asylum seekers who are accomodated and effectively live at a reception centre are eligible for the monthly pocket money and only in the in-merit phase of the asylum procedure. (The Hungarian asylum procedure has two phases: preliminary assessment and in-merit phase. In the maximum 15 day long preliminary examination the admissibility of the asylum application is examined and that whether there is a need for dublin procedure.) The amount of the monthly payed cash is the same for adults and children, it is approximately 26 Euros. (The 25% of the amount of the minimum old age pension) This monthly money can be payed to those asylum seekers, who spend minimum 25 days in a month at the reception centre from the second month of the in-merit procedure. If the asylum seeker fulfills this condition, the monthly money is payed for him/her for the first month of the in-meriti phase as well. This required period includes that</p>

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			period of time which the asylum seeker spends outside the reception centre with the permission of the refugee authority. The monthly payed cash is handled to the legal representative of the minor asylum seekers and to the case guardian of the unaccompanied minor asylum seekers under the age of 6.														
	<a href="#">Italy</a>	Yes	1. Italian law no longer provides for the payment of a sum of money in favor of asylum applicants. The protection system for asylum applicants, in fact, is based on reception in appropriate public or private structures where they are provided of food and lodging.														
	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	Yes	1. In accordance with Asylum Law during examination of the application the asylum seeker shall be accommodated at the accommodation centre for asylum seekers where necessary living conditions are provided. The cash sum paying to asylum seeker accommodated at the accommodation centre is 1,50 LVL per day (without reference of age) to cover expenses for the maintenance, the purchase of hygiene and basic necessities.														
	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>	Yes	1. In Lithuania all asylum seekers living in the reception centre are entitled to get pocket allowance <b>26 LTL per month (approx. 8 EUR)</b> . They also receive full board in the centre (accommodation and food. If an asylum seeker lives outside the centre he/she is not receiving this pocket allowance. The allowance is paid in cash every month. A special commission can reduce the amount if an asylum seekers systemically breaches the rules of the centre.														
	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	Yes	<p>1. Background information</p> <p>Social benefits for asylum seekers</p> <p>1.1. cash amount/ month for asylum seekers receiving full room and board</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="622 1066 1570 1305"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Situation as from 1.3.2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>adult</td> <td>116,20 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unaccompanied minor age 16 to 18 (*)</td> <td>92,96 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>child age 0 to 2</td> <td>143,77 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>child age 2 to 4</td> <td>71,88 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>child age 4 to 12</td> <td>30,89 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adolescent age 12 to 18</td> <td>53,53 €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(*) unaccompanied minors under age 16 are in a specialised shelter for children with protection needs; they have full room and board, educational help, etc.</p> <p>1.2. cash amount/month for asylum seekers who don't receive full board ( people who stay with family members and who have free</p>		Situation as from 1.3.2009	adult	116,20 €	unaccompanied minor age 16 to 18 (*)	92,96 €	child age 0 to 2	143,77 €	child age 2 to 4	71,88 €	child age 4 to 12	30,89 €	adolescent age 12 to 18	53,53 €
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	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	Yes	<p>1) Those asylum-seekers who receive full room and board are payed <b>weekly</b> the following amounts:</p> <p>Adults: €32,37  Children &lt;12 years € 3,93  Children &gt;12&lt;18 years € 5,90  Unaccompanied minors €13,75  Single parents receive an extra charge of €11,29</p> <p>Those who do not receive full room and board (<b>weekly</b>):</p> <p>Adults € 55,16  Children &lt;12 years € 35,38  Children &gt;12 &lt;18 years € 42,37  Unaccompanied minors € 51,72  Single parents receive an extra charge of € 28,45</p>												
	<a href="#">Poland</a>	Yes	<p>1. An asylum seeker living in the reception centre receives medical assistance as well as social assistance. The latter includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accommodation,</li> <li>provision of all meals in food service establishment or its equivalent,</li> <li>out-of-pocket money for personal expenses,</li> <li>permanent financial assistance for purchase of toilet articles,</li> <li>one-time financial assistance or coupons for purchase of clothing and footwear,</li> <li>course of Polish language and basic materials necessary for learning thereof,</li> </ol>												

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			<p>g) didactic equipment for children enjoying education and care of public institutions, primary schools, gymnasia or grammar schools,</p> <p>h) covering, as far as possible the expenses of extracurricular classes and sports and recreational classes,</p> <p>i) financing tickets for public transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in order to take part in the proceedings for granting the refugee status,</li> <li>- in order to attend medical examinations or prophylactic vaccinations,</li> <li>- in other particularly justified cases.</li> </ul> <p>Ad. b) the equivalent amounts to 9 PLN* per day; an asylum seeker is entitled to the equivalent for food in money for all meals provided to his/her child until he/she below 3 years of age or a child under the care of nursery school, primary school, gymnasium or grammar school.</p> <p>Ad. c) the out-of-pocket money for personal expenses amounts to 50 PLN per month; it may be increased to 100 PLN, if asylum seeker does work such as cleaning, translating or carrying out cultural-educational classes for other members of community living in the reception centre;</p> <p>Ad. d) permanent financial assistance for purchase of toilet articles amounts to 20 PLN per month;</p> <p>Ad. e) one-time financial assistance or coupons for purchase of clothing and footwear amounts to 140 PLN.</p> <p>*1 €= ca. 4,16 PLN</p>
	<a href="#">Slovak Republic</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Following the Law on Asylum (No. 480/2002) the asylum seeker accommodated in the reception or accommodation centre is provided with a pocket money (article 22 of the law). The amount of the pocket money as well as of the date of its payment is determined by the internal regulations of the Ministry of Interior (article 41 of the law). An adult person receives €0,40 per day and a minor €0,27 per day. This amount can be increased to € 1,19 per day when the asylum seeker is conducting some works in the centre (e.g. cleaning, gardening, etc.)</p> <p>The asylum seeker is also paid a one-off contribution which amount equals to 1,5 multiple of the amount of the living cost minimum for one adult person. This amount is to be paid in a period of 30 days from the day of the decision on granting asylum. One asylum seeker can receive this contribution only once (Collection of the instructions of the director of the Migration Office 5/2008). The amount of the living cost minimum is determined by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and currently it represents €185,19 for one adult person (guidelines of the Ministry 252/2009).</p>
	<a href="#">Slovenia</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. The material reception conditions for applicants for international protection are entirely provided in kind. In case an applicant for international protection is accommodated in the Asylum Centre he or she is provided with the basis supplies including: accommodation, food, clothing, footwear and hygienic products. The Rules on the Rights of Applicants for International Protection (Off. Gaz. RS no. 67/2008 of 4. 7. 2008) provides in its Article 29 that the resources for accessing institutions (bus fare, transport by the service vehicles of the ministry, responsible for internal affairs, telephone impulses and so on) are provided for applicants living in the Asylum Centre by the ministry, responsible for internal affairs. By virtue of Article 30 of the above Rules the applicants are also entitled to humanitarian relief provided by non-governmental, intergovernmental and governmental organisations which <i>inter alia</i> includes also material aid.</p>

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			Applicants can obtain the resources for daily expenses by taking various jobs in connection with the maintenance of and accommodation in the Centre. They receive remuneration for their work (Article 20 of the Rules). Applicants accommodated in other adequate institutions or in private address if there are medical reasons for such housing are entitled to financial aid in the amount of the minimum salary.
	Spain	Yes	<p>In Spain, asylum seekers may be granted diverse economic and other types of aid; the latter will be referred to in the response to the second question. Economic aid for board and accommodation is granted to persons or families that have been unable to access a reception centre and lack economic resources.</p> <p>Asylum seekers lacking economic resources may obtain the amounts which figure below for the purpose of guaranteeing their basic needs. To this end, persons who either reside in Centres for the Reception of Refugees (CAR) or outside of these but participate in programmes which attend to new residents may benefit from these public subsidies if they lack economic resources and their needs remain uncovered by general social services of other public administrations or private entities.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>The maximum amounts established for each type of aid for 2009 will be as follows:</p> <p>“1. Personal and transportation expenses.</p> <p>a) Personal expenses for basic needs and personal effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Beneficiary: 49.80 €/month.</li> <li>– Married couple or couple: 84.43 €/month.</li> <li>– Children under the age of 18: 18.40 €/month/person.</li> <li>– Children over the age of 18 and other family members: 32.47 €/month/person.</li> </ul> <p>b) Transport-related expenses: Cost of the monthly public transportation ticket.</p> <p>2. Purchase of clothing.</p> <p>a) Clothing and footwear: 175.35 €/season/person.</p> <p>b) Expenses related with the birth of a child: 175.35 €/child.</p> <p>3. Educational activities.</p> <p>a) Aid for the payment of quotas of student parents’ association, school insurance, school uniforms, school canteen, out-of-school activities, as well ludic-educational or therapeutic activities (self-esteem workshops, support groups and the like): Actual cost of acquiring the good or service rendered.</p> <p>b) Educational materials: 140.72 €/per course/child.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The condition of insufficiency of economic resources is considered to be fulfilled when the income of the family unit during the year prior to the application for the subsidy was less than the annual amount of the Public Index of Multiple Effect Income (IPREM) and, as regards large families, when the income does not exceed 125 % of the IPREM. This is in accordance with Article 3 of Royal Decree 865/2006.



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		<p>4. Training in sociocultural skills and language learning.</p> <p>a) Enrolment and/or monthly fees for training, contextualization, social skills and language learning: Actual cost of enrolment and monthly payments up to 1,316.57 euros.</p> <p>b) Educational materials for the course: Actual purchase cost.</p> <p>5. Vocational training and professional rehabilitation.</p> <p>a) Enrolment and/or monthly fees of training courses: Actual cost of enrolment and monthly payments up to 1,316.57 euros.</p> <p>b) Educational materials for the course: Actual purchase cost.</p> <p>6. Leisure activities.</p> <p>a) Cultural activities, excursions, sport, and the like: Actual cost of acquiring the good or services rendered.</p> <p>7. Child day care and other education-related complements.</p> <p>a) Child day care: depending on the cost/child.</p> <p>b) School uniforms, school canteen, and out-of-school activities including extension of the timetable: Actual cost of acquiring the good or services rendered.</p> <p>c) Educational materials: 140.72 €/per course/child.</p> <p>8. Aids for facilitating the autonomy of beneficiaries when leaving the centre.</p> <p>a) One person: Amount corresponding to one month of the S.M.I. (S.M.I. = Spanish initials for Minimum Inter-Professional Salary) in effect in 2009.</p> <p>b) Family: Twice the amount corresponding to one month of the S.M.I. (S.M.I. = Spanish initials for Minimum Inter-Professional Salary) in effect in 2009.</p> <p>c) Large family: Two and a half times the amount corresponding to one month of the S.M.I. (S.M.I. = Spanish initials for Minimum Inter-Professional Salary) in effect in 2009.</p> <p>9. Other extraordinary expenses.</p> <p>a) Translation and interpretation: Cost of the service rendered.</p> <p>b) Pharmacy: Actual purchase cost.</p> <p>c) Glasses: Actual purchase cost.</p> <p>d) Prosthesis: Cost to be paid by the beneficiary.</p> <p>e) Issue of documents: Cost of fees.</p> <p>f) Certification of academic qualifications (Baccalaureate and University): Cost of fees.</p> <p>g) Means of subsistence for persons who participate in training courses and complete their residency in a centre.</p> <p>– One person: 335.01 euros/month until the training is completed.</p> <p>– Married couple or couple without children, or single parent family with one child: 502.51 euros/month until the training is completed.</p> <p>– For each family member to the first degree of consanguinity, dependent on and living with the nuclear family: 35.85 euros/month.</p>
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			<p>– Large family: 765 euros/month until the training is completed.</p> <p>h) Trips to and stays in another city for the purpose of going through procedures related with the beneficiary's application for asylum: Amount of the means for transportation used (bus or train) and, if applicable, cost of board and accommodation in an amount equivalent to Group III of civil servants, according to the regulations for indemnity of work-related expenses".</p> <p>The minimum amount shall be calculated by means of a percentage of the maximum amount, determined on behalf of the Centre Directorate by virtue of applying section 1 of Article 8 of Royal Decree 865/2008 -supra note 1-.</p>																					
	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	Yes	<p>1, Daily allowance shall cover expenses for food, clothes and shoes, leisure activities, hygiene articles and other consumables.</p> <p>The daily allowance shall also cover disbursements for health and medical care, dental care and pharmaceuticals unless otherwise prescribed by the Health Care Charges, etc. for Certain Aliens Ordinance (1994:362).</p> <p>When free food is included in the accommodation, a reduced daily allowance is paid.</p> <p>The daily allowance per person is paid in the following amounts.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"><b>Daily allowance including own provision of food</b></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"><b>Daily allowance excluding own provision of food</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Single</td> <td style="text-align: center;">71 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24 kr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cohabitee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19 kr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child 0 - 3 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 kr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child 4 - 10 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 kr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child 11 - 17 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 kr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adult at home</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61 kr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19 kr</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For families that have more than two children, a full daily allowance is only paid for the two oldest children. For each individual younger child, daily allowance is paid of half of the amount applicable for the child according to the schedule.</p>		<b>Daily allowance including own provision of food</b>	<b>Daily allowance excluding own provision of food</b>	Single	71 kr	24 kr	Cohabitee	61 kr	19 kr	Child 0 - 3 years	37 kr	12 kr	Child 4 - 10 years	43 kr	12 kr	Child 11 - 17 years	50 kr	12 kr	Adult at home	61 kr	19 kr
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	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	Yes	<p>1. The support provided to asylum seekers can be both of accommodation and financial support, accommodation or cash only.</p> <p>Temporary support to those who appear to be destitute and require support immediately may be provided in the form of full board 'initial accommodation' until it is determined whether a person is eligible for asylum support. Whilst in initial accommodation asylum seekers do not receive cash payments because their essential living needs are being met.</p> <p>The level of support paid to adults reflects the temporary nature of support to asylum seekers and the fact that they do not pay utility</p>																					

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			<p>bills.</p> <p>The amount eligible asylum seekers are entitled to receive per week is set out in the Asylum Support (Amendment) Regulations. The rates for 2009 – 2010 are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Qualifying couple</td> <td>£69.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lone parent aged 18 or over</td> <td>£42.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single person aged 25 or over, excluding lone parent (where the decision to grant support is made prior to the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2009 and the person has or will have reached age 25 prior to that date)</td> <td>£42.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any other single person aged 18 or over, excluding lone parent</td> <td>£35.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person aged at least 16 but under 18 (except a member of a qualifying couple)</td> <td>£38.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person aged under 16</td> <td>£50.81</td> </tr> </table>	Qualifying couple	£69.57	Lone parent aged 18 or over	£42.16	Single person aged 25 or over, excluding lone parent (where the decision to grant support is made prior to the 5 <sup>th</sup> October 2009 and the person has or will have reached age 25 prior to that date)	£42.16	Any other single person aged 18 or over, excluding lone parent	£35.13	Person aged at least 16 but under 18 (except a member of a qualifying couple)	£38.18	Person aged under 16	£50.81
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**2. Responses question 2.**


		<b>Wider Dissemination?<sup>2</sup></b>	2. What other, additional benefits are asylum seekers entitled to in order to cater for their individual, special needs?
	<a href="#">Austria</a>	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	Yes	<p>2. Only in some exceptional cases the asylum seeker can receive financial aid from the Public Centre for Social Welfare (PCSW) (as was the case for all asylum seekers before the coming in to force of the Reception Act in 2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- when an asylum seeker who has a family member who's already entitled to financial aid</li> <li>- when the PCSW takes charge of the asylum seeker to bear the medical costs (e.g. hospitalisation)</li> </ul>

EMN Ad-Hoc Query: FI Financial and other assistance to asylum seekers

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- when it is considered that it is in the best interest of a child, in case of unaccompanied minor</li> <li>- when the reception network of Fedasil is saturated. But a specific instruction hereto should be provided.</li> </ul> <p>It is up to the PCSWs themselves to decide on the amount of financial aid provided to the asylum seeker. In practice the welfare benefits per month will depend on the category one belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- €483,86 (when cohabiting)</li> <li>- €725,79 (when single)</li> <li>- €967,72 (when head of the family)</li> </ul> <p>(amounts should be adapted to the index of consumer prices, for 2009: multiply by 1.2)</p>
	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	Yes	<p>2. Besides the pocket money, an applicant for international protection living in an asylum facility is provided with accommodation, food and basic hygiene.</p> <p>In addition to the services specified above, psychological, health, social and other necessary services and things with regard to the individual needs of the applicant for international protection and to support conflict-free common life in asylum facilities may be ensured. With regard to the possibilities of the asylum facility to provide food, the applicant for international protection may be given, instead of food, a financial contribution in an amount corresponding to the subsistence minimum. For the period of provision of the financial contribution there is no right to receive any pocket money.</p> <p>An applicant living outside an accommodation centre shall cover the costs of living in the territory of the Czech Republic from his/her own funds (with the exception of medical care). With regard to his/her or his/her family's financial situation he/she may be provided with a financial contribution up to the amount of 1.6 times the amount of the subsistence minimum the amount of which is 105 CZK (4 EUR) per day for a single person, 95 CZK (3,7 EUR) per day for a householder and 85 CZK (3,3 EUR) per day for another nature member of family.</p>
	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	Yes	<p>2. Asylum seekers who do not live in a reception centre are entitled to subsistence allowance provided by the Social Welfare Services and they also have access to housing and employment to certain sectors of the economy. Asylum seekers who live in a reception centre are not allowed to work, however they are entitled to free breakfast, lunch and dinner, free transportation and they also have free access to the services of the Social Worker and Psychologist employed at the centre. At the centre they have access to recreational activities, language classes, satellite TV etc. All asylum seekers have access to free medical health and education.</p>
	<a href="#">Estonia</a>	Yes	<p>2. If necessary, the reception centre will provide the applicant with clothes or help the applicant to obtain them.</p>
	<a href="#">Finland</a>	No	<p>This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.</p>
	<a href="#">Germany</a>	Yes	

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			2. The needs of applicants living in accommodation centres as regards food, heating, clothing, health and body care products as well as household utensils and consumables is covered by contributions in kind. If it is not possible to offer clothing, it can be provided also in the form of shopping vouchers. Household utensils can be used on a lending basis. Also for covering the need of goods and products to fulfil the official health and hygiene regulations, shopping vouchers can be provided.
	Hungary	Yes	<p>2. There is a general rule on the eligibility of asylum seekers to the benefits during reception in the Act LXXX 2007 on Asylum as follows:</p> <p>“(1) A person seeking recognition – <u>in case of need</u> – shall be entitled to free of charge provision of material reception conditions and to provisions and benefits specified in separate legal instruments.</p> <p>(2) Besides provisions referred to in subsection (1), persons requiring special treatment shall be entitled to health care provisions suited to their state of health, as determined in a separate legal rule, free of charge <u>in case of need.</u>”</p> <p>The law also determines that an asylum seeker shall be considered <u>to be in need</u> of these benefits during reception if he/she does not have any properties available in Hungary providing for his/her living furthermore the asylum seeker's monthly income per person does not exceed the amount of the national minimum monthly salary taking into account his/her own monthly income and that of his/her spouse and relatives in the direct line living together with the asylum seeker in the same household.</p> <p>On the basis of these general rules the following benefits (additional to the monthly payed cash) are provided for asylum seekers during reception. The benefits are different according to the different phases of the asylum procedure.</p> <p><u>Under the preliminary assessment procedure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Material reception conditions, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cutlery, tableware, sanitary items and clothing for personal use;</li> <li>o Receiving donations (according to law the refugee authority may receive and distribute to asylum seekers donations from national or international legal entities or individuals, in practice donations are mainly second hand clothes, shoes or food donated to the refugee authority by national private companies or individuals);</li> <li>o Travel benefits (it is provided only between towns not within one town and on the condition that the purpose of the travel of the asylum seeker is to arrange things at the authorities in connection with his/her status, to access special health care services, or to participate in a programme organized by an NGO taking over tasks from the state or to avail himself/herself of the assistance of such an NGO);</li> <li>o Covering of the costs of funeral (in case the asylum seeker dies and nobody can pay for the funeral)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Health care services (basic and emergency services are covered)</li> <li>- Reimbursement of costs connected to the fulfillment of compulsory education (it covers the costs of food provided by the school, the travel cost for the travel between the school and the reception centre wherever the school situates (either within or outside the</li> </ul>





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			<p>town), and the hostel accomodation, books, exercise books, or other school tools);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financing the final departure of the country (this covers the travel (plane) ticket to the destination only one time and fully or partially covers other justified costs in relation to the travel also only once).</li> </ul> <p><u>Under the in-merit phase</u></p> <p>Everything provided in the preliminary assessment phase is also provided in the in-merit phase plus the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparatory language training for minors above the age of 5 in order to enhance their enrollment into public education;</li> <li>- Possibility for employment within the reception centre (the number of working hours may not exceed 40 per month, on the proposal of the director of the reception centre the refugee authority may reward the asylum seeker for the work done within the reception centre, the yearly amount of the reward may not exceed the 20% of the national minimum monthly salary)</li> <li>- Support for enrollment to school (this covers the costs of books, exercise books, and any kind of school tools including clothing, it can be granted once per school year, the amount of this support is equal to the amount of the minimum old age pension).</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">Italy</a>	Yes	<p>2. Specific social activities are carried out, aimed at an understanding of the area and the effective access to local services, including social and health care. Activities to facilitate the learning of Italian and adult education are also planned, such as the enrollment in school for children in mandatory school age, and further improvements of legal information on the procedure for recognition of international protection and the rights and obligations of beneficiaries in relation to their status. .</p>
	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	Yes	<p>2. An asylum seeker has the right to receive emergency medical assistance and primary health care from State resources.</p>
	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>	Yes	<p>2. All asylum seekers living in the reception centre receive full board, food, clothes (if available), medical and psychological help, Lithuania language and computer curses. Caritas runs a day centre there and offers some additional services.</p>
	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	Yes	<p>2. additional benefits for asylum seekers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Free public transportation</li> <li>2. Clothing allowance 2x/year</li> <li>3. School allowance for children and young people age 4 to 19 (primary and secondary school) once a year</li> <li>4. Special financial help for university studies</li> <li>5. allowance for new born baby</li> <li>6. free inscription for language training for adults</li> <li>7. for people with special medical needs:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1. financial help to pay the expenses which are not refunded by the medical insurance (social security)</li> <li>7.2. financial help for medical equipment, for treatment abroad (outside of Luxembourg) etc.</li> <li>7.3. special equipment for disabled people</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	Yes	<p>2)</p>


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a health insurance for covering the costs of medical benefits in kind</li> <li>- an insurance for covering financial consequences of legal responsibility</li> <li>- payment of exceptionally costs</li> <li>- recreational and educational activities</li> <li>- a sole contribution for clothing</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">Poland</a>	Yes	<p>2. The social assistance includes also assistance granted out of the reception centre, in the form of benefit in money. It may be granted in the events associated with organizational considerations or when it is necessary in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ensure safety to the foreigner, with special consideration for <b>lonely women situation</b>;</li> <li>2) secure public order;</li> <li>3) protect and maintain family relations</li> <li>4) prepare a foreigner to carrying independent life outside the centre, after rendering decision on granting the refugee status or decision refusing granting the refugee status, in which the supplementary protection or consent for tolerated stay shall be given.</li> </ol> <p>Benefit in money amounts to 25 PLN per day. If an asylum seeker stays on the territory of the Republic of Poland with a spouse or minor children, the benefit for money per each member of family amounts to:</p> <p>20 PLN (family of 2 members)          15 PLN (family of 3 members)          12, 50 PLN (family of 4 or more members).</p>
	<a href="#">Slovak Republic</a>	Yes	<p>2. Following the Law on asylum the asylum seeker accommodated in the reception or accommodation centre is provided accommodation, meals, and basic hygienic and other necessities free of charge. Following the Collection of the instructions of the director of the Migration Office when a child is born to an asylum seeker an one-off equipment for the new-born child in the amount of parental allowance is provided.</p> <p>Asylum seeker is entitled to travel allowance in case he/she is obliged to leave the centre by using different means of transport as the vehicle of the Migration Office. The necessary health care is also provided. In case of death of the asylum seeker the Migration Office pays all the necessary costs related to the funeral, but only in case when the deceased will be buried in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>The asylum seeker has an opportunity to have classes of Slovak language free of charge. The minor asylum seekers under age of 18 for whom the school education is compulsory are obliged to follow the Slovak language courses.</p>
	<a href="#">Slovenia</a>	Yes	<p>2. Vulnerable persons with special needs and exceptionally other applicants are entitled to the additional scope of health services which is approved and defined by a special commission. In line with the legislation the applicants have namely the right to only emergency health care and treatment prescribed by the doctor treating the applicant and to health care for women (contraceptives, termination of pregnancy, health care during pregnancy and at childbirth).</p>
	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	Yes	

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			<p>2. Special allowance in accordance with Section 18 of the Reception of Asylum-seekers and Others Act (1994:137) may be paid for costs that arise owing to special needs. The special allowance may relate to costs that are necessary for a tolerable life, for example costs for winter clothes, spectacles, diet supplements, disability equipment and equipment for babies.</p> <p>The Health Care Charges, etc. for Certain Aliens Ordinance (1994:362) states that special allowance may in some cases be paid for charges for health care, medical care and dental care.</p>
	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>2. Additional payments can be made to support pregnant women and children under the age of three. Currently, the payments are an additional £3 per week for expectant mothers and young children between 1 and 3 years old; and an additional £5 per week for children under the age of 1. These payments are intended to allow supported asylum seekers to purchase healthy food.</p> <p>A one off payment of £300 per child can also be applied for to help with the costs arising from the birth of a child.</p>

**2. Responses question 3**

		<b>Wider Dissemination?</b>	3. Does the cash sum paid get reduced for some reason, as the situation changes (for example persons with negative decisions, who have not been removed from the country or who have not left voluntarily)?
	<b>Austria</b>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Asylum seekers can benefit from this material aid during the whole duration of their asylum procedure (inclusive appeal procedures), or until the end of the period indicated on their 'order to leave the territory'. Once they are no longer entitled, they will have to leave the reception centre and can only receive urgent medical assistance via the PCSW.
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Neither pocket money (see answer No. 1) nor financial contribution (see answer No. 2) cannot be provided to an asylum seeker in the course of the period for filing a legal action against the decision of the Ministry of the Interior on his/her application.
	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Asylum seekers whose claim is rejected on both first and second instance, do not have access to any financial aid.
	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. The cash sums remains the same throughout the process and it stops when the final decision on the case has become legally binding (i.e. after the decision of the Supreme Court of Estonia).

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			Asylum applicants, who work in Estonia and are residing in the reception centre, are not paid the monetary benefits or provided with the services offered by the reception centre.
	<b>Finland</b>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. For aliens required to leave the country, material reception conditions are restricted to the peremptory level should the alien have entered Germany solely to seek such services, or should the alien him-/herself be responsible for not being able to be deported. Reception conditions cannot be completely revoked. The peremptory level to which health care can be restricted still include the medical or dental access necessary to treat acute illness or pain.
	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>3. Yes, the monthly payed cash may be revoked or denied if the asylum seeker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) repeatedly or grossly violates his/her obligation of cooperation;</li> <li>b) leaves the accommodation facility designated for him/her for a period of more than twenty-four hours without the permission of the refugee authority;</li> <li>c) repeatedly or grossly violates the rules of conduct which govern at the designated accommodation facility;</li> <li>d) has departed from the designated accommodation facility for an unknown destination and a period of fifteen days has elapsed since his/her departure;</li> <li>e) issues an untrue declaration with respect to his/her property and/or income in the interest of acquiring entitlement to the material reception conditions or refuses to issue a declaration;</li> <li>f) manifests seriously violent behaviour because of which criminal or minor offence procedure is initiated against him/her;</li> <li>g) repeatedly submits an application for recognition on unchanged factual grounds.</li> </ul> <p>The monthly payed cash shall not be revoked or denied in case of persons requiring special treatment.</p> <p>The refugee authority shall decide on the revocation or denial of the conditions of reception in a resolution The revocation or denial set forth in the resolution shall be proportionate to the breach of obligation.</p> <p>After its decision regarding the revocation or denial of the conditions of reception becomes final and absolute, the refugee authority shall - upon request by the applicant or ex officio - regularly review the necessity of the maintenance of such revocation or denial.</p> <p>If the refugee authority has revoked or denied the conditions of reception on the basis of point a), b) or d) and the person seeking recognition meets his/her obligation of cooperation or subsequently reports with the refugee authority, furthermore if the refugee authority finds - within the framework of the review that the maintenance of the revocation or denial is not necessary any longer, it shall decide on the restoration or assessment of certain or all the conditions of reception, in a resolution.</p> <p>If, based on point e), the refugee authority has revoked the conditions of reception and it is substantiated that the person seeking recognition had sufficient funds for the material reception conditions, the refugee authority in its resolution on revocation, may order the</p>








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			<p>reimbursement of the costs of the conditions of reception which were used without entitlement thereto in.</p> <p>No separate legal remedy lies against a resolution providing for revocation or denial, restoration or assessment of certain or all the conditions of reception. The resolution may be contested as part of the legal remedy request filed against the decision assessing the application for recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary or temporary protection, the refusal of the application without an in-merit examination or the decision to discontinue the procedure.</p> <p>In Hungary if an asylum seeker receives a final negative decision on his/her asylum application, his/her asylum procedure ends and this person will no longer fall under the responsibility of the refugee authority but the immigration authority. As in Hungary the asylum procedure and alien policing procedure are separated and belong to the competency of different authorities (refugee authority and immigration authority), when as a result of the asylum procedure an asylum seeker is rejected but on the basis of non-refoulement he/she may not be sent back to the country of origin, this person will become under the competency of the immigration authority which will recognize him/her as a person authorized to stay.</p> <p>A person authorized to stay is eligible for certain benefits in kind and financial supports determined by law provided that he/she does not have any properties furthermore the person authorized to stay's monthly income per person does not exceed the amount of the minimum old age pension taking into account the monthly income of his/her spouse, unmarried partner, sibling and relatives in the direct line living together with the person authorized to stay in the same household. In addition to these benefits and supports a person authorized to stay is entitled to receive monthly payed cash under the following conditions. Only those persons authorized to stay are entitled to monthly payed cash who are accommodated at a so called community shelter (it is like a reception centre run by the immigration authority), from the age of 14, from the third month of living at the community shelter. The amount of this payment is the 25% of the amount of the minimum old age pension. If the person authorized to stay repeatedly or grossly violates the rules of conduct which govern at the designated community shelter, the monthly payed cash is revoked by the director of the community shelter for a determined period of time. This period of time shall be determined according to the type and weight of violation committed.</p> <p>Other third country nationals, who are rejected asylum seekers and are not recognized as persons authorized to stay, but overstay illegally in the territory of Hungary, also fall under the competency of the immigration authority. Against these persons the relevant alien policing procedure (detention, expulsion) will be conducted by the immigration authority. These persons are not eligible to any monthly payed cash.</p>
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>3. Only in very exceptional cases the prefectures can provide small non-predetermined amount of cash. Moreover, six months after applying for asylum, if the asylum decision is not issued, the asylum applicant may seek for a job. In these cases, the asylum applicant hosted at a reception facility must contribute to the costs of maintenance. In the case of minors, when it's not possible for the immediate inclusion in a host structure, support and hosting of the child shall be temporarily assumed by the municipality where the child is present.</p>
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>3. If asylum seeker without a permission of the accommodation centre's for asylum seekers head are abandoned the centre pro tem, longer</p>

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			than 48 hours, the head of the accommodation centre for asylum seekers has the right to make a decision not to pay cash sum provided for the maintenance, the purchase of hygiene and basic necessities on asylum seeker's absence time.
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Yes. When a negative decision regarding an asylum seeker's application is taken, he/she is not entitled for the pocket allowance. If the decision is being appealed, the pocket allowance is paid until a final decision is taken by the court.
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3. benefits for persons with negative decisions:</b>  3.1. Full room and board 3.2. free public transportation 3.3. free health care 3.4. products for hygiene 3.5. school allowance for children age 4 to 17
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3) - In case an exclusion order is given (for example due to criminal antecedents) benefits are no longer entitled - If an asylum-seeker does not respond to reporting duties - Once a removal order is given, asylum-seekers are no longer entitled to benefits
	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	i) covering, as far as possible the expenses of extracurricular classes and sports and recreational classes,  3. The assistance remains the same throughout the process. It is provided during the time of carrying the proceedings for granting the refugee status and for the period of 2 months from the date of delivery of final decision in this matter, and in the event in which the proceedings for granting the refugee status was discontinued – within the period of 14 days from the day of delivery of final decision on discontinuation of the proceedings. The foreigner, who has grossly violated the rules of social coexistence in the centre is deprived of social assistance. In case in which the foreigner benefiting from social assistance in the centre stays outside this centre for a period exceeding 3 days, granting such assistance should be withheld by law until the moment of his/her return.
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. The pocket money can be taken away from the asylum seeker besides those who have been granted subsidiary protection for the reasons of violating the obligations of the internal regulations of the centre following the decision of the head of the centre (Collection of the instructions of the director of the Migration Office 5/2008). The asylum seeker is not entitled to the pocket money in the following cases: a) the application for asylum was filed repeatedly and the previous asylum procedure had been ceased b) he/she tried to enter unlawfully the territory of a different country c) he/she voluntarily left the territory of the Slovak Republic and was returned back to the territory of the Slovak Republic or d) he/she is employed or has other source of income in the amount of at least the minimum wage per one adult person under a separate regulation, or

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			e) the Ministry of Interior decided; the applicant shall not be entitled to the pocket money from the day of the decision's delivery to the applicant
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Applicants for international protection enjoy the above entitlements equally throughout the procedure until the final decision on their claims has been issued.
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. Conditions for payment The daily allowance may be reduced if the asylum seeker do not cooperate to prove his identity, make the asylum application investigation more difficult, for example by not informing the Migration Board of his current address, do not assist in returning if he has been refused entry or if he is to be expelled.  If the daily allowance is reduced completely, the alien is offered to stay in a accomodation centre where served meals are included.
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3. The figures set out in the Asylum Support (Amendment) Regulations is the maximum amount that an asylum seeker can receive per week. The figure can be reduced if the applicant has an alternative or additional income, such as asylum seekers that have been granted permission to work, but do not earn enough to support themselves. The amount they receive from the Agency will take account of their income and will be adjusted accordingly. In cases where the applicant's income is more than they would be entitled to receive from the Agency but is not enough to pay for their own accommodation, the Agency can provide accommodation and require the applicant to contribute towards the cost.  Asylum seekers who have had their asylum claim determined and, through no fault of their own cannot return to their country of origin and who would otherwise be destitute are able to apply for section 4 support. Section 4 support is intended to be a temporary solution prior to the return to their home country of a failed asylum seeker.  Section 4 support is normally provided in the form of self catering accommodation with vouchers at a flat rate of £35 per person, per week to purchase food and essential toiletries.  Refused asylum seekers on Section 4 support may also apply to receive additional vouchers for maternity payments, extra support for children under three years of age, purchase of children's clothing, to enable facilities to travel to necessary medical appointments and for communications, such as medical reports.

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