



**Ad-Hoc Query on systems of A/S centres**

**Requested by Polish Office for Foreigners on 8<sup>th</sup> of September 2010**

**Compilation produced on 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2010**

**Responses from Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, United Kingdom (12 in Total)**

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**1. Background Information**

Act of 13 June 2003 "On granting protection to aliens within the territory of the Republic of Poland" / Journal of Laws dated 2003, No 128, item. 1176 with amendments/ regulates the principles, conditions and procedures according to which foreigners are granted protection in Poland.

The Office for Foreigners (UdSC) occupies with the foreigners who had applied for refugee status in Poland. According to the mentioned Act the UdSC shall provide for and organize the running of the centres. However Head of the Office for Foreigners may delegate its responsibility for running the centres to social organizations, associations or other legal persons. Currently UdSC runs 18 centres for asylum seekers, 4 of them are property of the Office. Two centres function as reception centres, from where all the asylum seekers are transferred to the accommodation centres and can stay there until the end of the procedure.



The Office for Foreigners experienced difficulties to open new centres because of disapproval and protests of local communities and authorities.

Regarding presented information we would like to know what are the other EU Member States systems of organizing and managing the centres for A/S and what activities are proposed to decrease tensions between local community and A/S.

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Your answers to the following questions are kindly requested by 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2010.

## 2. Responses<sup>1</sup>










		Wider Dissemination? <sup>2</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What organization is responsible for managing the centres?</li> <li>2. What is the status of the organizations that run it e.g. governmental, ngo, private?</li> <li>3. Who is financing the functioning of the centres?</li> <li>4. How many centres are currently opened? Are all of them rented or owned by the responsible organization?</li> <li>5. What kinds of buildings are used for the centres e.g. former military, hotels?</li> <li>6. How many A/S are accommodated in one centre?</li> <li>7. For how long is the contract for running the centre signed?</li> <li>8. What is the process of and who is responsible for searching the place and building for new centres?</li> <li>9. Are there any legal procedures according to selection of new centres?</li> <li>10. Are there any difficulties with finding places for centres? If yes, what kind?</li> <li>11. Does the organization responsible for opening the centre consult it with the local authorities?</li> <li>12. What happens if local authorities do not agree for opening the centre?</li> </ol>
	Austria	No	
	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (FEDASIL) is responsible for managing a network of reception centres and private housing destined to accommodate asylum seekers. A number of reception centres are managed by Fedasil directly, others are managed by the Belgian Red Cross. Reception in private housing is managed by local welfare centres or NGOs.</li> <li>2. Federal and local government, and NGOs</li> <li>3. The reception centres and small scale reception accommodation is financed by the federal government through FEDASIL</li> <li>4. The reception network comprises presently nearly 20.000 places of which about half in communal reception centres and the remainder in private housing. The buildings may be owned or rented. There are presently nearly 50 communal reception centres.</li> <li>5. Centres are created in former military bases, former holiday centres, nursing homes or boarding schools, or are constructed using prefab containers.</li> <li>6. Capacities of centres vary between 50 asylum seekers up to 800 asylum seekers per centre.</li> <li>7. Most centres that are not already owned by the organisation managing it, have, with a few exceptions, long term leases. Some are</li> </ol>

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




<sup>2</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

EMN Ad-Hoc Query: PL ON ASYLUM SEEKERS CENTRES


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			<p>government owned buildings that are made available for the purpose of reception.</p> <p>8. Each organisation that wishes or is requested to expand its capacity is responsible for the search for sites and buildings. However, in view of the current asylum and reception crisis in Belgium, the Belgian government has appointed a Delegate for the reception capacity, to assist the reception network in finding new sites and buildings. Potential sites and buildings will be examined using a check list regarding the state of the infrastructure, the work that may be required, the existing amenities etc.</p> <p>9. The federal government is bound by public tender procedures, budgetary impact needs to be officially approved, personnel contingent needs to be adjusted and approved, building or zoning permits obtained, fire safety ensured etc. NGOs are less bound by public tender and budgetary procedures.</p> <p>10. Yes, the number of available good sites and buildings is limited. Some require huge investments to render them suitable for housing asylum seekers. More often than not local communities resist the opening of reception centres and local authorities may follow suit, resulting in delays in obtaining permits etc. Where small scale reception in private housing is concerned, these problems are avoided to some extent.</p> <p>11. Yes, to ensure a good collaboration in the future.</p> <p>12. If agreement by way of lease or permits is required, these will not be obtained if local authorities do not agree. If however the site is situated in a zone where such permits are not required, the centre may open anyway.</p>
	<b>Bulgaria</b>		
	<b>Cyprus</b>		
	<b>Czech Republic</b>		
	<b>Denmark</b>		
	<b>Estonia</b>		
	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Government, municipalities and Finnish red Cross.</p> <p>2. Governmental, municipal, ngo.</p> <p>3. All the expenses are financed under the state budget. –the ministry of the interior’s budget to be exact.</p> <p>4. There are currently 25 reception centres. The reception centres are all rented by the responsible organisation or municipality.</p> <p>5. Former hotels, hospitals, hostels or residential apartments.</p> <p>6. The smallest centres may provide accommodation for approximately 100 asylum seekers, bigger centres up to 450 A/S.</p> <p>7. The contracts are usually valid until further notice. There are also a couple of centres with fixed term contracts.</p> <p>8. The ministry of the interior is responsible for searching the place for new centres.</p>
	<b>France</b>		
	<b>Germany</b>		
	<b>Greece</b>		


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	<p><b>Hungary</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1-3. According to the Decree of the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement No 52/2007 on the asylum system organization the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) makes the reception centres work and supervises. The leader of the reception centre nominated by the general director of the OIN controls the reception centre. According to the Governmental Decree No 162/1999 on the Office of Immigration and Nationality the reception centres are public utility and publicly financed organization operating and managing independently.</p> <p>4. There are 3 reception centres opened – in Békéscsaba, Debrecen and Bicske 5. Békéscsaba reception centre is established in the buildings of a former construction company, the reception centre in Debrecen can be found in the buildings of a former Russian military base and Bicske reception centre was in the past accommodation for workers.</p> <p>6.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="613 533 1753 691"> <tr> <td>Reception Centre, Békéscsaba</td> <td>31 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reception Centre, Debrecen</td> <td>430 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reception Centre, Bicske</td> <td>72 people + 18 unaccompanied minor in the House of Unaccompanied Minors + 47 young adult in the House of Young Adults</td> </tr> </table> <p>7. The contract is without any time limit</p> <p>8. The responsible ministry.</p> <p>9. No, there is no procurement procedure; the centres are in property of the state.</p> <p>10. Currently the OIN does not face with the problem of finding a new centre.</p> <p>11. Yes, according to the Hungarian legislation the responsible ministry has to consult with the local authorities before opening a centre.</p> <p>12. According to Act LXV of 1990. the local authority can appeal against the opening of a centre.</p>	Reception Centre, Békéscsaba	31 people	Reception Centre, Debrecen	430 people	Reception Centre, Bicske	72 people + 18 unaccompanied minor in the House of Unaccompanied Minors + 47 young adult in the House of Young Adults
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	<p><b>Ireland</b></p>								
	<p><b>Italy</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>1. What organization is responsible for managing the centres?</b> The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR), established by Law no. 189/2002, manages a network of territorial reception projects, created by local authorities to provide assistance and protection to asylum seekers, refugees and persons under humanitarian protection. The Central Service of SPRAR has been assigned to the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) by Ministry of Interior.</p> <p><b>2. What is the status of the organizations that run it e.g. governmental, ngo, private?</b> The adopted model is the “integrated hospitality”, both for the collaborations and the purposes, since it is carried out in synergy with ngos and associations, central institutions and local authorities; it aims to ensure that asylum seekers receive a hospitality that comprises a series of guidance, assistance and integration services. This goes far beyond the mere distribution of board and lodging: complementary measures, in fact, include also legal and social advise, as well as the creation of personalized socio-economic integration patterns.</p> <p><b>3. Who is financing the functioning of the centres?</b> The system draws on a specific national fund created by the Ministry of the Interior and it’s co-funded by local authorities (80% Ministry of Interior - 20% local authorities). Ngos and associations could manage the facilities and provide additional resources</p>						

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			<p>(such as intercultural and linguistic mediators, etc.).</p> <p><b>4. How many centres are currently opened? Are all of them rented or owned by the responsible organization?</b> In 2009 the SPRAR local reception projects were 138, for a total of 3,694 accommodation, 454 of which intended to accommodate people with disabilities. The facilities are owned or leased by the organizations, or belonging to different municipalities.</p> <p><b>5. What kinds of buildings are used for the centres e.g. former military, hotels?</b> It depends on the specific project. Most part of them are apartments.</p> <p><b>6. How many A/S are accommodated in one centre?</b> It depends on the structure, from one to almost one hundreds (rarely).</p> <p><b>7. For how long is the contract for running the centre signed?</b> One year</p> <p><b>8. What is the process of and who is responsible for searching the place and building for new centres?</b></p> <p><b>9. Are there any legal procedures according to selection of new centres?</b> The Central Service is responsible to analyze and approve local projects, following civil code regulations. For more info: <a href="http://www.serviziocentrale.it/?Inglese&amp;i=13">http://www.serviziocentrale.it/?Inglese&amp;i=13</a></p> <p><b>10. Are there any difficulties with finding places for centres? If yes, what kind?</b></p> <p><b>11. Does the organization responsible for opening the centre consult it with the local authorities?</b></p> <p><b>12. What happens if local authorities do not agree for opening the centre?</b></p> <p>In general terms no difficulties could be highlighted. Since the beginning local authorities are fully involved. Thus, in Italy municipalities can be considered as the main actor for the reception of asylum seekers, in full synergy with the Ministry of the Interior, in a decentralized system that relies on human rights and solidarity.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (hereinafter – the OCMA) is responsible authority for managing the reception centre for asylum seekers (hereinafter – centre).</li> <li>2. The OCMA is governmental institution under the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>3. The costs of running the centre are financed from the state budget, exactly from the budget of the OCMA. At the same time costs of maintenance of the centre are paid by the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>4. There is one reception centre for asylum seekers in the Republic of Latvia.</li> <li>5. The centre is located in the former military buildings which were reconstructed taking into account special needs of asylum seekers.</li> </ol>

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			<p>6. The total capacity of the centre is 100 places.</p> <p>7. Taking into account that the centre is the premise of the Ministry of Interior the special contract for running of the centre has not been signed.</p> <p>8. Till now there is no necessity to open a new centre.</p> <p>9. -.</p> <p>10. -.</p> <p>11. -.</p> <p>12. -.</p>
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>1.</b> The State border guard service (SBGS under the Ministry of Interior) is responsible for the administration of Foreigners registration center (accommodates asylum applicants, illegal migrants). The Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for the administration of the Refugee reception centre (accommodates refugees, unaccompanied minors).</p> <p>The Foreigners' Registration Center (hereinafter the Center) is a structural division of the State border guard service, organizing and implementing functions delegated by the SBGS in the determined territory. The Center is directly accountable to the Chief of SBGS. The Center is a legal entity, owning a bank account, emblem seal, flag and a sign.</p> <p>Foreigners' Registration Centre is the only institution in Lithuania entitled to detain aliens who are staying in Lithuania illegally or who have arrived to Lithuania illegally and to accommodate asylum seekers while their applications for asylum are under examination. Basically two centers are functioning within it: a closed private zone for illegal immigrants and a zone for asylum seekers (which is open and asylum seekers can freely move – according to the rules of the Centre, they can leave the territory for 24 hours). Up to 500 aliens can be accommodated in the Centre at a given time.</p> <p>The following persons are accommodated in the Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who have entered Lithuania illegally or who are staying in Lithuania illegally (hereinafter – detained aliens) – by court decision;</li> <li>• Detained aliens, who have submitted an asylum application (hereinafter – detained asylum seekers) – by court decision;</li> <li>• Those who arrived to the centre by themselves and submitted asylum applications in Lithuania (hereinafter – asylum) until the decision is made by the Migration department under the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter – Migration department) to grant or refuse granting temporary territorial asylum in the Republic of Lithuania – by the decision of the Chief of Centre;</li> <li>• Those who have submitted asylum applications at other institutions (hereinafter – asylum seekers) – by the decision of Migration department or court;</li> <li>• Legally arrived asylum seekers, who have been granted temporary territorial asylum – by the decision of the Migration department.</li> </ul> <p><b>The conditions of accommodation in the Centre:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detained aliens are accommodated separately from detained asylum seekers;</li> <li>• asylum seekers are accommodated separately from detained aliens and detained asylum seekers;</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• men are accommodated separately from women;</li> <li>• if there is an opportunity, all members of one family are accommodated together in one room;</li> <li>• persons can be accommodated based on groups (according to their country of origin, religion, riskiness for their own and other persons health, and other grounds).</li> </ul> <p>The Refugee Reception Centre (hereinafter the Centre) is a budgetary institution providing social services, entitled to accommodate aliens who were granted asylum and unaccompanied minors, and to implement social integration of aliens granted asylum. The rights and obligations of ownership of the Centre are implemented by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. The Centre is established, reorganized and liquidated by the Minister of Social Security and Labour. The Centre is a public legal entity, having its own bank account, a seal, a form with a National emblem, and a name. The Centre can have and use its' attributes as is determined by the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p><b>2-3.</b> The centers are governed by state institutions and financed from the budget of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>By 14 June 2010 decree No 4-431 of the Minister of Economy “On approval of implementation of the 2010-2012 year programme on promoting partnerships between public and private sectors” it is scheduled to prepare sectorial plans of investment projects on partnerships between public and private sectors according to long term development strategies. According to the provisions of the programme, State border guard service is discussing the issue of attracting the private sector by providing some services, investments for infrastructure of the Aliens registration centre “Reconstruction and development of the building of Aliens registration centre”.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Currently two centers are open: the Foreigners’ Registration Centre (with a purpose to accommodate illegal migrants and asylum seekers), and Refugee Reception Center (purposed to accommodate unaccompanied minors and to provide integration for asylum seekers).</p> <p><b>5.</b> The territory of today’s Foreigners’ Registration Centre and its buildings are from former military facilities. The Foreigners’ Registration Centre is located in the territory of a former special operations unit, but there are also newly built or renovated buildings.</p> <p>Former military buildings were used for the Refugee Reception Centre.</p> <p><b>6.</b> The Foreigners’ Registration Centre can accommodate about 300 asylum seekers at a time. In 2008, 217 new asylum seekers were accommodated in the centre and 223 in 2009. In 2010 there are already 151 asylum seekers.</p> <p>In 2009 there were 70 aliens accommodated in Refugee Reception Centre: 2 – having territorial asylum, or having not extended temporary residence permits, 53 – having subsidiary protection and temporary residence permits, but still living in the Centre, and 14 having refugee status, but still living in the Centre.</p>
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			<p>7. The Foreigners' Registration Centre was previously and is currently in disposition of the institutions of the Ministry of Interior. The Centre was established by the Government decree No 1133, September 30, 1996, under which the Ministry of Interior was obliged to establish the Foreigners' Registration Centre from January 1, 1997 in the town of Pabrade, in the territory of the Special Operations Battalion of the Police Department. Since 2000 the Foreigners' Registration Centre became directly subordinated to the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior and currently is the structural division of the State border guard service under the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>The Refugee Reception Center was established in Jonava district, Rukla village by the Government decree of 1996, with an approving decision by the Jonava municipality.</p> <p>8. Due to the fact that the above mentioned centers were established by the Government decrees and are at the disposal of above mentioned ministries, it is assumed that they would make a decision on establishing new centers (necessity, location, etc.) if such need appears. These matters have to be coordinated with local municipalities (where the centers are planned to be built), who in turn coordinate these matters with local community.</p> <p>The Refugee Reception Centre (with an approval of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour) has a right to establish territorial divisions. There is yet no practice of establishing new centers and divisions.</p> <p>9. It is a prerogative of responsible institutions, which ensure the activities of the centers, to regulate all matters (establishment, location, etc.). There is no practice of establishing new centers in Lithuania available.</p> <p>10. There is no practice of establishing new centers in Lithuania.</p> <p>11-12. It is coordinated with local authorities on the matter. There is no practice of establishing new centers in Lithuania.</p>
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>No</b>	
	<b>Malta</b>		
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central agency for the reception of asylum seekers (COA). Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers</li> <li>2. Independent body working for the government and doing a state tasc</li> <li>3. COA by money and guidelines from the Ministry of Interior</li> <li>4. November 2010 68 reception centres are operational. Rented, leased and owned</li> <li>5. Former military complexes, former elderly homes, pré fab locations, caravans etc</li> <li>6. 350 up to over a thousand</li> <li>7. From a few years to maximum 30 years</li> <li>8. COA is authorized by the minister to find new accommodation.</li> </ol>




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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Minimum standards</li> <li>10. Fear by the neighbours and others</li> <li>11. Yes we are obliged to inform and deal with the authorities. There is a formal contact</li> <li>12. Differs. Can be excepted but can also be overruled by the government</li> </ul>
	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Currently all the centres are ran by Social Assistance Department (DPS) which is a part of the Office for Foreigners.</li> <li>2. It is fully governmental organization.</li> <li>3. The costs of social assistance, medical care, funeral benefit, assistance in voluntary repatriation and the costs of running the centres are financed from the state budget, exactly from the ministry of internal affairs budget - from the means being at disposal of the Office for Foreigners.</li> <li>4. Totally there are 18 centres: 14 are rented from private units and 4 are the property of UdSC. According to decreasing amount of A/S in Poland 5 centres – rented ones- are about to close.</li> <li>5. The centres are either former military buildings (5) or hostels - 13.</li> <li>6. The average capacity of one centre is 200 people but there is one centre for more then 300 persons. However, currently average number of foreigners in centre is 115.</li> <li>7. The contracts for running the centres are signed with the companies for one year. It means that new tender is invited every year.</li> <li>8. The officials from DPS are responsible for searching for places for new centres.</li> <li>9. The Office for Foreigners rents centres in an open tendering procedures. It means that UdSC invites bids for running the centres. The companies submit the tenders. Officials from UdSC visit all submitted centres, check the conditions of the buildings and compare them with the tender terms.</li> <li>10. There use to be many difficulties as a result of companies low interest in taking part in tender. Regarding high amount of A/S in previous years and low competitiveness in tender, the Office for Foreigners was forced to accept all tenders in order to provide sufficient accommodation for all A/S. Considering that situation not all centres presented satisfying standards. Apart from that there are still cases when local authorities are against opening centre in their place. Sometimes there are also protests of local community members who demand to close the centre.</li> <li>11. Only if the results of the tender are known UdSC is able to begin the activities in order to inform local community about opening A/S centre. Representatives from UdSC meet and present the refugees situation to local authorities e.g. schools, medical centres, local government or local organizations. It does happen that conducting the consultation with the local representatives at that stage turns out to be late. As a result tensions and conflicts between the Office for Foreigners and local community and also between A/S and local community occur. In some cases NGOs help UdSC and prepare projects aimed at local community.</li> <li>12. The Office for Foreigner is not obligated to ask for permission to open the centre. It is UdSC decision depended on invited tenders and tender procedures. Moreover it is the company that takes part in tender duty to inform the local authorities about intention to open the centre in their place.</li> </ul>
	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Portuguese Refuge Council (PRC).</li> <li>2. NGO.</li> <li>3. Portuguese State - Ministry of Internal Affairs by the Borders and Aliens Service's budget.</li> <li>4. 1 centre, owned by the responsible organization.</li> </ul>

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The building was built up for this purpose.</li> <li>6. The centre has capacity for 40 AS.</li> <li>7. Not applicable.</li> <li>8. Common agreement between the State and PRC.</li> <li>9. Not applicable .</li> <li>10. No.</li> <li>11. Yes. The local municipality was very cooperative on the process from the very beginning.</li> <li>12. Apart from the political issue, we believe that depends from the role and competences of local authorities on this matter under each national legal framework.</li> </ol>
	<b>Romania</b>		
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is responsible for managing the Centres.</li> <li>2. The Centres have state/governmental status.</li> <li>3. The Centres are financed by the Migration Office.</li> <li>4. The Migration Office is responsible for one Reception Centre in Humenné, two Accommodation Centres in Opatovská Nová Ves and Rohovce and one Integration Centre in Zvolen.</li> <li>5. These facilities are reconstructed former military facilities.</li> <li>6. The capacity of the Reception Centre in Humenné is 524 persons, capacity of the Accommodation Centre in Opatovská Nová Ves is 144 and in Rohovce 140 persons, capacity of the Integration Centre in Zvolen is 33 persons.</li> <li>7. There is none.</li> <li>8. The Director of the Migration Office via Operation Department of the Migration Office is responsible for searching the place and building of new Centres. The Department is responsible for all the matters related to the selection, setting up and running of the Centres (concluding agreements on personnel, accommodation, catering, health care and the relevant care for the accommodated persons in line with the Act on Asylum 480/2002).</li> <li>9. No.</li> <li>10. No.</li> <li>11. In the process of setting up and opening of a new Centre the Migration Office cooperates closely with the local government and municipality in the relevant region.</li> <li>12. According to the Act on Asylum, Article 37, paragraph 1 and 2 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) For the sake of compliance with international commitments of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Interior is creating conditions for establishing asylum facilities; municipalities shall co-operate with the Ministry of Interior by establishing of a facility.</li> <li>(2) <b>The Ministry of Interior shall grant the municipality a contribution to cover partially the expenses the municipality will make with respect to establishing and operating an asylum facility on its territory.</b></li> </ol> </li> </ol>
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of the Interior – MOI - of the Republic of Slovenia. "Asylum Home" is organised (together with International Protection Status Section) in the International Protection Division of the MOI's Migration and Integration Directorate.</li> <li>2. Governmental.</li> </ol>

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			<p>3. It is financed from the state budget.</p> <p>4. There is only one Asylum Home, located in Ljubljana and is a state property.</p> <p>5. The Asylum Home was built by PHARE-ERF-SI budgeted means.</p> <p>6. Its capacity is 203 persons. Only 65 International Protection – <b>IP</b> - seekers are currently accommodated in the Asylum Home.</p> <p>7. Please, see the answer to question 4.</p> <p>8. The legal basis for an Asylum Home was already established by the former Slovenian <b>Law on asylum</b> (Official Gazette, No. 61/1999, 30.07.1999), in the Article 45, paragraph 1: "An asylum home shall be established for the accommodation of aliens, who are under the procedure for obtaining an asylum. The asylum home shall be established and taken care by the ministry, responsible for internal affairs." This provision has been changed with one of the Acts amending the law on Asylum (Official Gazette, No. 17/2006, 17-02-2006), which came into force on March 4, 2006: and it reads as follows: "(1) An asylum home shall be organised for the accommodation of applicants. The asylum home shall be established by the ministry. For the organisation of the asylum home, its operation and accommodation, the ministry may, by virtue of a public tender, authorise a selected society or association, institution, institute or another non-profit legal person whose activities include the accommodation of applicants." The same provision have been included in the current law, regulating IP: "International Protection Act", which came into force on August 11, 2009, but in the Article 80, paragraph 1.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior and the Slovenian Government had been responsible for searching a building site and the site was purchased directly. But regarding the construction of the building, the contract was concluded on the basis of a public tender. Until the opening of the new Asylum Home (25.04.2005), the asylum/IP seekers had been accommodated in the rented building, owned by some enterprise.</p> <p>9. Not separately for centres accommodating IP seekers, but the issue has been regulated by the Law on Public procurements/contracts.</p> <p>10. There is no need for establishing additional Asylum Homes and there could not have been any difficulties with the construction of the existing one, since it is located in the industrial area and the construction of blocks of flats have started afterwards.</p> <p>11. It is not known, that consultation with the local authorities has been made regarding the Asylum Home. But according to information, obtained from Mr. Jurij ZALETEL, an official who was previously responsible for the establishing of Integration Houses for persons with granted IP status, local authorities had been opposed to them, but they were established nevertheless.</p> <p>12. -</p>
	<b>Spain</b>		
	<b>Sweden</b>		
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The UK Border Agency (UKBA) conducts commercial procurement competitions (in line with European Union Procurement rules) to award contracts to suppliers to manage initial accommodation services. Contracts are between the UKBA as the contracting authority/body and the supplier who manages the service provided at the initial accommodation. Current suppliers include Public Sector/Local Authority organisations, Private Sector organisations and a not-for-profit making organisation. Of the current contracts some commenced in 2007 and others in 2008. They all contractually run to 31 March 2011.</p> <p>The UKBA is not in receipt of any funding from either the OGD or the EU to assist with financing the functioning of accommodation. The UKBA is responsible for paying the suppliers to manage the initial accommodation sites.</p>

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			<p>There are 9 initial accommodation sites in the United Kingdom. These sites have individual accommodation capacities as shown below. The maximum level of total occupants that can be accommodated in initial accommodation is 1375.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London and South East region - 245</li> <li>• Midlands &amp; East of England - 220</li> <li>• North West - 240</li> <li>• North East Yorkshire &amp; Humber - 370</li> <li>• Wales and South West), Cardiff - 140</li> <li>• Scotland &amp; Northern Ireland - 160</li> </ul> <p>UKBA as the contracting authority does not own or rent any of the above initial accommodation locations. Of the existing suppliers 6 sites are not owned and there are sub-contracting arrangements in place with the landlord. Of the three other sites, two are owned by local authorities and one is owned by a private sector organisation.</p> <p>None of the buildings are purpose built for initial accommodation; they are all pre-existing residential buildings that are able to accommodate multi-inhabitants. The routing and allocation of asylum seekers to accommodation is determined by the requirements of local UKBA asylum caseowning teams.</p> <p><b><u>New reception centres</u></b></p> <p>UKBA follows procedures set out in the EU procurement rules when awarding accommodation contracts. UKBA would consult with the local authorities on proposals to open a new centre and although UKBA has not experienced any difficulties in finding sites, there can on occasion be corporate partners who may resist the placement of asylum seekers in a local community and therefore oppose its opening. Some corporate partners may believe that a new centre will attract a profile that is not considered to be conducive to community interests and are regarded as having a negative impact on local resources. Should local authorities not agree to the opening of a site, the chances of UKBA securing its opening are more limited but the UKBA would want to know the reasons why the opening is opposed. Where there has been local authority resistance in the past, senior UKBA representatives have become involved to overcome resistance by offering assurances or allowing a graduated referral of asylum seekers to the centre to test it operationally and measure the impact on the neighbourhood. However if a local authority ultimately does not want the centre located within their local authority area the UKBA is unlikely to proceed.</p>
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