



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Access to financial allowances

Requested by Nera KOMARIC on 21st November 2017

Protection

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Norway (23 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:

The EU Member States have recently been confronted with an increased influx. This increased influx has put the social security systems of the MS under pressure. Depending on the personal situation and the particular benefits of the national social security system, the beneficiaries of international protection receive (a) an income (replacement) remuneration allowance (e.g. daily or monthly allowance, pension) and (b) social assistance allowances (e.g. housing, parental). An income (replacement) remuneration allowance can be granted to a beneficiary of international protection, for instance, if the person is unemployed, has reached the retirement age or has a family with children. Social assistance allowances can be granted for the aim of (financially) supporting the beneficiary of international protection with, for example, education, housing and integration. The level of financial allowances granted by a MS might be of influence on asylum seekers when deciding on their destination country.


This ad-hoc query aims to examine the national policies concerning financial allowances, both in the sense of (a) income (replacement) remuneration allowances and (b) social assistance allowances, and to determine the access to social benefits of beneficiaries of international protection. The result of this ad-hoc query will be used for the Inform on Social Benefits that is being drafted by the HR, LU, NL and PL EMN NCPs.

Questions

1. 1. Do beneficiaries of international protection receive financial allowances in your MS? Please distinguish between (a) an income (replacement) allowance/remuneration and (b) social assistance allowances. And if so, a) What are the conditions for being granted the above mentioned financial allowances (a) and (b)? b) Are these financial allowances (a) and (b) the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in your MS? If not, what are the differences? c) Are these financial allowances (a) and (b) the same for beneficiaries of international protection and nationals in your MS? If not, what are the differences?
2. 2. How are financial allowances (a) and (b) funded in your MS? Is it part of the general national budget or is there a specific budget for beneficiaries of international protection?
3. 3. What is the average amount of the financial allowances (a) and (b) granted to the beneficiary of international protection?
4. 4. Which organizations/authorities in your MS are involved in providing financial allowances (a) and (b)?

Responses


	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
--	---------	---------------------	----------


	Austria	Yes	<p>1. There are different types of social benefits, beneficiaries of international protection may be eligible for. As a general rule, the provision of material reception conditions in accordance with the Reception Conditions Directive and Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources on the other hand are only provided if the respective person does not have sufficient means and cannot earn a living by him/herself (e.g. by engaging in gainful employment). a) Basic Welfare Support: The provision of material reception conditions may comprise income replacement allowances (a) as well as social assistance allowances (b), for example provision of housing, food and health insurance (Art. 6 para 1 of the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care). According to Art. 2 para 1 of the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care a general prerequisite for being entitled to material reception conditions is that a third-country national does not have sufficient means to provide for himself. Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources: Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources in principle is provided as income replacement allowance (a). However, parts of the allowance are earmarked for specific purposes (e.g. housing, clothing) and under certain conditions, support may only be provided in kind (e.g. housing). Family allowance and childcare allowance: Family allowance is a monthly parental cash allowance which is provided until children are 18 years old (in some cases until they reach the age of 24). The amount does not depend on the parents' income. Childcare allowance is a monthly parental cash allowance provided due to parental leave. There are different models to choose from, the amount usually depends on the parents' income and on the duration of parental leave. b) Convention refugees: Convention refugees are entitled to material reception conditions during the first 4 months after being recognized (only exception: the province Tirol). After these 4 months, Convention refugees in principle are entitled to Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources. In one province, Convention Refugees only receive reduced Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources during the first 3 years after being recognized as Convention refugees. In two other provinces, persons who have not been living in Austria for at least 5 years within the last 6 years before applying for Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources only receive a reduced amount. Convention Refugees receive family allowance and childcare allowance. Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection: Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are entitled to material reception conditions (only exception: the province Tirol, where beneficiaries of subsidiary protection receive Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources). In four out of nine provinces, the provision of material reception conditions to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection is complemented by benefits from the Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources. Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection only receive family allowance and childcare allowance if they are engaged in gainful employment. c) Austrian nationals are always entitled to receive Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources. The above mentioned rule (existing in two provinces), which</p>
---	---------	-----	---


determines reduced rates for persons who have not been living in Austria for at least 5 years within the last 6 years before applying for Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources, also applies to Austrian nationals. Austrian nationals are entitled to family allowance and childcare allowance without restrictions.


2. The provision of material reception conditions is funded by the Federal State and the provinces (Art. 10 of the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care). The system of Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources is also funded by the Federal State and the provinces (Art. 20 and 21 Agreement Pursuant to Art. 15a of the Federal Constitutional Act between the Federal State and the Provinces Stipulating a Nationwide System of Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources). Family allowance and childcare allowance are funded out of the equalization fund for family allowances, which is mainly funded by employer contributions and general tax revenue (Art. 39 Family Charges Equalization Act – Familienlastenausgleichsgesetz and Art. 38 Childcare Allowance Act). There is no specific budget for social benefits for beneficiaries of international protection.



3. With regard to the provision of material reception conditions, beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to material benefits in accordance with the Reception Conditions Directive for a period of further 4 months after receiving a positive decision. The average amount of financial allowances granted to beneficiaries of international protection is not quantifiable, since the form of the material reception conditions provided to recipients varies between the federal provinces. In this context it must be differentiated as follows: According to the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care (Grundversorgungsvereinbarung – 15a B-VG) which constitutes the legal basis for any kind of support for applicants for international protection two types of support have to be distinguished: 1. organized housing on the one hand and 2. private housing on the other hand. In the case of organized housing the applicant is lodged in a full-board accommodation facility where all basic needs are met (provision of accommodation, full-board, social care, leisure time activities, etc.). This means that recipients are provided with material reception conditions in the form of benefits in kind. In addition the recipient is granted a monthly allowance of €40 (pocket money). Recipients can also opt for private housing (In this case the recipients themselves have to rent an apartment). A monthly allowance of €150 for single persons/€300 for families is provided in cash for housing and an amount of €215 for adults/€100 for minors is paid out in cash for food. In addition, an amount of €150 per year for necessary clothing is paid out to all recipients in cash. Schoolchildren receive a yearly amount of €200 for school supplies and are provided with tickets for school transports. Regardless of the form of accommodation recipients who are entitled to material reception conditions are covered by health insurance pursuant to the General Social Insurance Act (consequently


			<p>recipients are entitled to the same medical care as Austrian citizens).</p> <p>4. Tasks regarding the provision of material reception conditions in accordance with the Reception Conditions Directive are shared between the Federal State and the provinces, who both may delegate responsibilities to humanitarian, faith-based or private institutions (Art. 3 and 4 Basic Welfare Support Agreement). Tasks regarding the provision of Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources are mainly fulfilled by the provinces (Art. 9 Agreement Pursuant to Art. 15a of the Federal Constitutional Act between the Federal State and the Provinces Stipulating a Nationwide System of Needs-based Guaranteed Minimum Resources). Competent authority regarding family allowance is the tax office of the recipient's residence (Art. 10a and 11 Family Charges Equalization Act), regarding childcare allowance the recipient's health insurance institution (Art. 25 Childcare Allowance Act). --- Source: AT EMN NCP & Ministry of the Interior</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Refugee or subsidiary protection status does not give the right to social security benefits such as unemployment benefits, pensions... However, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are granted, in the same way as the Belgian citizens, the right to social integration income and social assistance provided by the Public Centers for Social Welfare (CPAS/OCMW). The right to social assistance is defined with reference to the principle of "human dignity". This criterion is very vague. Each CPAS/OCMW has a certain margin of appreciation. The right to social integration (see below) is much more precise since it sets the criteria for intervention. The Right to Financial assistance: This right is granted to people who are not entitled to Social Integration Income (RIS) and who do not have sufficient resources. It is often referred to as "ERIS" (equivalent to social integration income); advances on social benefits assistance equivalent to guaranteed family benefits for those with children who are not entitled to family allowances Occasional financial assistance Help to cover exceptional expenses (travel expenses for training, tuition, etc.) There is no objective conditions for social assistance. The application will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the resources and costs to be borne by the applicant. There is no age requirement nor nationality, but the applicant must legally stay in Belgium. The Public Centers for Social Welfare (CPAS/OCMW) may require the applicant to be willing to work. The Right to Social Integration (DIS) The conditions of granting: Effective residence in Belgium The applicant must stay habitually and permanently in the territory. Age • be major (18 years old); • or minor and emancipated by marriage; • or unmarried minor and have the responsibility (be in charge) of one or more children; • or be minor and pregnant. Nationality •Belgian; • European citizen who has a right of residence of more than three months or a member of his family who accompanies or joins him; • stateless person or</p>


			<p>recognized refugee; • or foreigner outside the EEE registered in the population register Insufficient resources To benefit from the right to social integration, the person must have insufficient resources in relation to defined scales. The CPAS calculates the resources of the person in accordance with the regulations and grants any additional integration income so that the applicant has the amount set for the category of beneficiaries to which he belongs. Other conditions of access: - the willingness to work - the obligation to assert one's rights to social benefits - prior recourse to food debtors - the conclusion of a social integration contract. b) These financial allowances are the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. c) These financial allowances are the same for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and those for Belgian citizens.</p> <p>2. The CPAS/OCWM has its own resources, subsidies for the services insured by it, State financial intervention for refugees and homeless people (the Belgian federal government fund), reimbursement by the State of part of the allocated DIS (The Right to Social Integration) by the CPAS/OCWM and sums recovered from individuals. It also has funds allocated by the municipality and by the Special Fund for Social Assistance existing within the municipalities Funds.</p> <p>3. Integration income amounts are different depending on the situation (amounts updates on 01/09/2017) • For the isolated persons (people living alone): 892.70€/month; • For cohabiting people: 595,13€/month for each person. This means that if, for example, a household is made up of 2 beneficiaries, the income of this household will amount to 2 x 595,13€ i.e. 1190,27€• For "isolated" persons with child or dependent (s): €1190.27/month; To be included in this category, one must have exclusive responsibility for a household with at least one unmarried minor child. The amounts and categories are the same for social assistance and integration income. The amounts are regularly indexed.</p> <p>4. Social assistance and integration income are provided by the public centers for social welfare (CPAS/OCWM). These centers are organized at the local level, particularly in each municipality. In principle, the CPAS competent to assist a person is that of the municipality in which the applicant has his principal residence.</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Beneficiaries of international protection have the rights of the Bulgarian nationals in the area of social assistance and social services. Social assistance is provided in the form of benefits in cash and/or in kind to meet basic living needs, and by the provision of social services. Beneficiaries of international protection, one of the target groups, can receive monthly, one-off and targeted benefits, and can use social services in the respective</p>



			<p>community or in specialised institutions. In compliance with the Law on Social Assistance beneficiaries of international protection can receive monthly social assistance; one-off help for incidentally arising health, education, communal and other vital needs; one-time targeted assistance for issuing an identity card; monthly targeted assistance for the payment of rent in the municipal housing. The Law on Integration of People with Disabilities introduces a monthly supplement for social integration according to the individual needs of the persons, the type and the degree of the disability. The financial allowances are the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Beneficiaries of international protection may be included in programmes and projects which include integration measures. Foreigners who have been granted international protection are offered to sign an integration agreement for a period of one year, with the possibility of a one-year extension at the suggestion of the mayor and with the consent of the foreigner. The agreement should include specific activities and measures such as education, employment, training, housing, health and social assistance and social services.</p> <p>2. Financial allowances are part of the general national budget. The measures and actions, included in the Ordinance on the conditions and procedure for concluding, implementing and terminating an agreement for the integration of foreigners with granted asylum or international protection, can be financed from European funds, international and foreign financial instruments, international institutions and organizations and national funding.</p> <p>3. The amount of social benefits is determined according to several main features: age, number of family members, health status, income, property, employment and other circumstances.</p> <p>4. Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Social Assistance Agency.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. There is no difference between (a) and (b) in Croatia, there is only one social benefit. (a) According to the Act on International and Temporary Protection, 2015, Article 73, the beneficiaries of international protection have the right to social welfare pursuant to the regulations governing the domain of social welfare of Croatian citizens. (b) Yes. (c) Beneficiaries of international are entitled to social welfare benefits of the same amount as qualifying Croatian citizens. Their accommodation and utilities are paid by the Social Welfare Centers (SWC) for a period of 24 months.</p> <p>2. The financial allowances for the beneficiaries of international protection are part of the general national</p>


			<p>budget.</p> <p>3. The beneficiaries of international protection receive a monthly cash allowance of 600 HRK (approx. 100 USD) per adult person. According to the Child Allowance Act, children are also entitled to the monthly allowance in approximately 400 HRK. In addition, some local authorities have social welfare programs which include one meal per day in a public kitchen or a food parcel, free access to libraries, museums etc. Currently the capital city offers free public transportation as well.</p> <p>4. The financial allowances to beneficiaries of international protection are provided through Social Welfare Centers (SWC).</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. 1. Yes, the beneficiaries of international protection receive financial allowance in the Republic of Cyprus. The allowance is mainly an income replacement allowance – the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) Benefit. The monthly GMI is a financial allowance (monetary support) whereas there are supplementary allowances or services available briefly described in the answer of question (3). The benefit aims to ensure a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for persons (and families) legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet their basic and special needs. It is a means of last resort and is subsidiary to other claims. a) Main conditions of entitlement to benefit: The GMI is a benefit using a combination of income and asset eligibility criteria and is available to all households whose incomes fall below a specified “minimum income threshold”. Household means are based on all income available to the household to finance basic consumption (including other social benefits), while needs reflect the cost of attaining a minimum standard of living for all household members, and thus vary with household size and composition. The level of the basic needs support is based on a minimum consumption basket. Work incentives are maintained through a combination of work income disregard and mandatory participation in ALMPs. The basic criteria are means-related conditions, personal property, income and other benefits, as well as other conditions apply. Specific requirements apply for job search, vocational training and behaviour modification. b) The GMI benefit is the same for the Convention Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. c) Also, it is the same for beneficiaries of international protection and nationals.</p> <p>2. The benefit mentioned above is financed by the national budget.</p> <p>3. 1. The monthly GMI provided to beneficiaries is the difference between the minimum subsistence basket</p>


			<p>(basic needs) and the total monthly income of the household. The basic amounts of GMI are as follows: • €80 for the applicant, • €240 for every dependent person over 14 years until 28 years and • €144 for every dependent person under 14 years 2. There are also supplementary allowances/services as follows: rent allowance and house loan interest allowance (mutually exclusive), subsidies for municipality and other levies (no specified amount), extraordinary needs, care and assistance needs.</p> <p>4. The Service responsible for granting the above allowances is the Welfare Benefits Administration Service under the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Beneficiaries of international protection do not receive any special allowance (income/replacement allowance). They are entitled to the same social assistance allowances as the Czech nationals and other persons with permanent residence in the country.</p> <p>2. Social assistance allowances are funded from the general national budget.</p> <p>3. It is not possible to specify. Beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to numerous social assistance allowances as the nationals. Entitlement to these benefits is assessed based on several preconditions (family income, number of family members etc.).</p> <p>4. Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. The social security system in Finland is residence-based. All residents are covered by social security schemes which govern basic pensions (national pensions), sickness and maternity benefits and family benefits. All residents are entitled to receive social assistance as a form of last resort assistance. The right to social assistance is a subjective right for those who meet the conditions laid down by law. Persons residing permanently in Finland are entitled to receive unemployment benefits on same grounds regardless of their nationality. Unemployment insurance scheme consisting of two parts: Basic unemployment allowance (flat rate), and Optional earnings-related unemployment allowance (earnings-related), both schemes are for those who have worked for the required 26 weeks within the reference period of previous 28 months. Labour market subsidy (flat-rate) is an assistance scheme for those jobseekers who do not fulfill the work requirement or who have already been paid unemployment allowance for the maximum period. In addition, all employed persons are</p>

			<p>entitled to benefits based on employment, such as statutory earnings-related pensions and benefits for accidents at work and occupational diseases as well as on unemployment. All residents of municipalities have access to health care and social services.</p> <p>2. Most of the social security benefits are funded by contributions paid by insured and state budget. For more detailed information check: http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/MISSOCDATABASE/comparativeTablesSearchResultTree.jsp</p> <p>3. Average amount cannot be given, as number of benefits and amounts received vary greatly between individuals. For more detailed information about the amounts check: http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/MISSOCDATABASE/comparativeTableSearch.jsp</p> <p>4. Most of the social security benefits are executed by the Social Insurance Institution (Kela). Some earnings-related benefits (such as unemployment benefits and pensions) are executed by separate funds and institutions.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Beneficiaries of international protection can receive different types of financial allowances. These common law allowances can be accessed by fulfilling the required conditions. In terms of income allowances, they can benefit from the active solidarity income (RSA), the solidarity allowance for elders (ASPA), the family allowances, the allowance for disabled adults (AAH), the isolated parent allowance, or the welcoming of a young child allowance as long as they fulfill the conditions, which are the same for third country nationals and French nationals. In terms of social assistance allowances, beneficiaries of international protection can receive the housing allowances. Beneficiaries of international protection can also receive, like French nationals, specific allowances due to their particular situation (disability, parenthood, unemployment, care for a relative with specific needs, etc...). a) All financial allowances require a regular and stable residence in France, which is fulfilled by beneficiaries of international protection as soon as they obtain their status. They are effectively exempt from length of stay conditions which have to be met by other third-country nationals, who must have held a residence permit authorizing them to work for at least five years in order to benefit from RSA. The second condition usually required is resources to be lower than a certain threshold. The RSA, ASPA and AAH have age conditions, as they are specifically for adults or elders. Then, the conditions for obtaining benefits depend on each allowances: the number of children for family allowances or the percentage of invalidity for</p>

			<p>disability allowances for example. b) c) These financial allowances are the same for all TCN, including beneficiaries of international protection, and French nationals.</p> <p>2. As these financial allowances are common law benefits, they are part of the general budget.</p> <p>3. The amounts of all financial allowances depend on several factors. First, the family composition (number of children, being single, an isolated parent or a couple). Then, the resources of the beneficiary of international protection and the financial allowances he/she receives already. For income allowances such as ASPA or RSA, for instance, the amount of the allowance is calculated based on a lump sum on which the resources of the person are deducted. For example, a single refugee with no children and no resources receives 545.48 €/month and a couple with two children but no resources receives 1,145.51 €/month with RSA.</p> <p>4. The Family Allowance Fund (CAF) provides most of the allowances stated in question 1. However, specific allowances are managed by dedicated organizations (retirement insurance and work health fund for ASPA, department houses for disabled people and the National Solidarity Fund for Autonomy for AAH for instance). The CAF and the other organizations' offices are spread across the country. Beneficiaries of international protection can apply to receive allowances to the office competent for their home address.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Beneficiaries of international protection receive a) Basic job seeker benefits if they are over the age of 15 until they reach statutory retirement age, if they are fit for work and are in need of assistance; relatives living in their household receive social allowance; b) Persons in need receive social allowance to cover their living expenses, as basic old age benefits and if they face a reduction in earning capacity, as health benefits, disability benefits, nursing benefits and if they require assistance in special circumstances.</p> <p>2. The allowances (a) and (b) are funded from the same budgetary funds as for German nationals and other eligible foreign nationals.</p> <p>3. From 1 January 2018 onwards, the standard monthly benefits under (a) and (b) will be: €460 for single persons, €374 (each) for couples, €16 for adolescents aged between 14 and 17, €296 for children between the age of 6 and 14, €240 for children under 6. In addition, the standard needs and the reasonably needed costs of accommodation and heating are paid out as a monthly flat rate.</p>

			<p>4. The benefits under (a) are paid by the Federal Employment Agency, authorised local authorities or common organisations of either (job centres). The benefits under (b) are paid by the local social welfare authorities.</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. a. Beneficiaries of international protection have the rights of Greek citizens in regards to social welfare benefits, but do not receive any special allowance. Social welfare benefits are provided in cash or in the form of in-kind assistance, including also access to social services . Welfare benefits aim to ensure a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for qualifying persons legally residing in the Greece, whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet their basic and special needs. The main financial allowance, an income replacement allowance, is the Social Solidarity Income, provided to households that meet a number of income and asset eligibility criteria. b. Yes</p> <p>2. Social assistance allowances are funded by the national budget.</p> <p>3. The basic amounts of SSI are the following: 200 euro/month for one person-household (the applicant), additional 100 euro/month for each adult member of the household, and 50 euro/month for each under aged member of the household. The maximum amount of SSI provided for a single household per month cannot exceed 900 euro in total.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, mainly through municipal authorities.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. From 1st January 2014 until 31st May 2016 persons granted international protection had the opportunity to enter into a contract after a written application with the Immigration and Asylum Office, and to request integration support. The later meant a maximum 2 year support which could not be extended next to which the Family Support Service provided social support (finding a job, a flat etc.). Currently the different supports and services for persons granted international protection depends on their wealth and income, which are defined in the Social management and social care Act III. of 1993. These supports and services are given regardless of their legal status and are the same that are provided for Hungarian citizens</p> <p>2. Funding is done from the general national budget.</p> <p>3. In accordance with the decision of the refugee authority, the client is eligible for an integration support under</p>

			<p>the duration of the integration contract. The amount of the financial support decreases every 6 months and reflects the family status (single or with family). If the contract is executed by the 15th day of the given month, the integration support is extended for the whole given month. If the contract is executed following the 15th day of the given month, the client receives the integration support from the following month. Taking into account the individual needs of the client, in the first year s/he may request the integration support to be provided in other form than indicated in the table. It is possible for the client to demand a higher amount (up to HUF 216,000) on one occasion and then to receive the remainder of the amount of support due in the first year (HUF 945,000 - HUF 216,000 = HUF 729,000) that is HUF 60,750 per month. For families, upon request an amount of HUF 216,000 may also be rescheduled. The request for the support to be rescheduled must be indicated in the application for integration contract. For a maximum of 24 months For a single individual* For a family (In total up to HUF 215,000 per month per family)* For each major person For each minor person Months 1-6 HUF 90,000 per person per month HUF 85,000 per person per month HUF 25,000 per person per month Months 7-12 HUF 67,500 per person per month HUF 63,750 per person per month HUF 18,750 per person per month Months 13-18 HUF 45,000 per person per month HUF 42,500 per person per month HUF 12,500 per person per month Months 19-24 HUF 22,500 per person per month HUF 21,250 per person per month HUF 6,250 per person per month * The amount of support shall be reduced by the amount of other income. If the client receives family allowance or salary/wage or other income (revenue) while the integration support is being extended, the amount of the integration support will be reduced by the net amount of the income (total revenue). If the amount of net income (revenue) is higher than that of the integration support, the refugee authority suspends the integration support and the client will not receive it. For the period of suspension, the support cannot be claimed afterwards. If the suspension ends, the integration support may be resumed for up to 2 years starting from recognition.</p> <p>4. According to the changes in legislation after 1st June 2016 integration support cannot be requested anymore, but the support based on already signed contracts are still paid by the Refugee Authority. Executing, coordination and monitoring of contracts also falls within the authority of the IAO. Information regarding the different supports and services for persons granted international protection defined in the Social management and social care Act III. of 1993.</p>
	Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to both financial allowances and social assistance allowances if they fulfil the relevant eligibility criteria, similar to the general population. Examples of income (replacement) allowance/remuneration include jobseekers' allowance; disability allowance; one parent family</p>


			<p>payment and state non-contributory pension. These are means tested payments, and are paid on a sliding scale in accordance with assessed means. There is also a “safety-net” payment, called Supplementary Welfare Allowance, for people whose means are not sufficient to meet their needs and who do not qualify for other payments. It can also be paid pending assessment for another payment. This is generally defined as a social assistance payment in Ireland, but seems to fit the above definition (a) of income replacement, rather than (b) social assistance. In addition, child benefit is not a means-tested payment. Examples of social assistance allowances include exceptional needs payments; or the back to school clothing and footwear allowance. There is also a Housing Assistance Payment scheme which is administered by local authorities. Over time, as beneficiaries integrate and engage in the workforce, and pay social insurance contributions, they should become entitled to social insurance benefits.</p> <p>2. They are part of the general national budget.</p> <p>3. Examples: Jobseekers allowance rates which will be payable from March 2018 are as follows: Maximum Personal Rate aged 26 or over €198.00 Increase for Qualified Adult €31.40 Each qualified child €31.80 Maximum personal rate ages under 26 Maximum personal rate aged 25 €152.80 Increase for Qualified Adult €31.40 Maximum rate for a claimant who is 18-24 €107.70 Increase for Qualified Adult €107.70 Disability Allowance maximum personal rate: €198 per week. Increases for qualified adults and children can also be paid. State Pension (non-contributory) maximum personal rate: €32 per week. Increases for qualified adults and children can also be paid. One Parent family payment maximum personal rate: €198 Increases for qualified children can also be paid. Child Benefit: €140 per month Back to School Clothing and Footwear allowance rates payable in 2018: Rate for each child aged 4 -11 €25.00 Rate for each child aged 12 -17 €25.00 Source: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection leaflet SW19. Available at: www.welfare.ie Exceptional Needs Payments are based on the need – e.g. a new pram for a new baby.</p> <p>4. Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection administers financial allowances and other social assistance payments. The Housing Assistance Payment scheme is administered by the local authorities.</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. Beneficiaries of international protection do have a right to financial allowances in Italy. As provided for by article 41, Immigration Single Act, foreigners holding a residence permit valid for at least one year enjoy rights comparable to Italian citizens with regard to social services and economic allowances. More specifically; (a) Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are eligible for unemployment benefits in case their</p>



employer terminates their contract. (b) Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are eligible for the Active Inclusion Support (sostegno all'inclusione attiva), an economic benefit aimed at fighting poverty in families counting at least one under-age child, a disabled child or a pregnant woman. They are also eligible for the Family Nucleus Allowance and Numerous Family Nucleus Allowance (assegno nucleo familiare and assegno nucleo familiare numeroso), a financial support for families of employees and pensioners who worked as employees. That for numerous family nucleus applies in case of three under-age children. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may also receive a Maternity Allowances (assegno maternità di base and assegno maternità per le lavoratrici tipiche), a sum of money given to woman in maternity leave who have an income below a certain amount (amount established by way of law). Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are eligible for the Ordinary Goods Card (carta acquisti ordinaria), a card that grants its beneficiary a certain sum of money to buy food and pay gas and electricity bills. When they reach 65 years of age, they may also be eligible for the Social Allowance (assegno sociale) in the event their income is lesser than the minimum provided for by law. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are eligible for Birth Bonuses (premio alla nascita). It is a lump sum of €800 for women at their 7th month of pregnancy. Similarly, they are also eligible to the Kindergarten Bonus (bonus asilo nido), a €1.000 yearly bonus aimed at paying public or private kindergarten costs or relating expenses.

2. Financial allowances (a) and (b) are part of the general national budget. They are mostly paid out by the National Institute of Social Welfare (Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale – INPS), which is itself financed by social contributions paid by companies and citizens.

3. No estimate of the average amount of allowances granted to beneficiaries of international protection can be provided. As provided for by article 41, Immigration Single Act, foreigners holding a residence permit valid for at least one year enjoy rights comparable to Italian citizens. Resultantly, the distribution of allowances depends on the specific economic condition of the individual rather than on his/her residence status.

4. Most allowances are provided by the National Institute for Social Welfare (Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale – INPS). However, the distribution of some of them involves other bodies, notably the City council. For instance, Maternity Allowances for regular women workers (as opposed to atypical women workers), the Numerous Family Nucleus Allowance or the Active Inclusion Support are paid by the INPS but requests must be presented to the City council. Other sorts of allowances use various channels for their distribution. For instance, Ordinary Goods Cards may be requested at INPS's offices, postal offices, or at Fiscal Assistance

			Centres; Family Nucleus Allowances are, in some cases, paid to the beneficiary through the employer.
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Refugees and persons with alternative (subsidiary protection) receive (a) an extraordinary financial support first month and a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs; they also have the right to all state social insurance benefits, depending on insurance contributions, if a person has worked and paid taxes (e.g. unemployment benefit, maternity benefit, etc.). Refugees, similarly to nationals and other permanent residents, are also entitled to state social benefits (family benefit, child birth benefit, disability benefit, etc.). (b) social services and social assistance provided by municipalities. a) In order to receive a benefit covering subsistence assistance costs, the beneficiaries of international protection should have insufficient income and be registered at the State Employment Agency (with a few exceptions). If they need social assistance from a municipality, they should register their residence place in the relevant territory. b) Refugees receive a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs for a period of up to 10 months, but persons with alternative status – for up to 7 months during 12-month period from the date of granting the international protection status. Refugees have the same right to social services and social assistance from municipalities as Latvian nationals. Persons with alternative status have access to minimum income benefits, shelter and night shelters (or other services if shelters are not suitable for persons due to their functional disorders or a lack of social skills), the right to receive information and consultations and housing benefit. Children with alternative status have the right to social care and social rehabilitation services. c) The extraordinary financial support and benefits for covering subsistence assistance costs are granted only to beneficiaries of international protection. The state social insurance benefits are the same for both the nationals and beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>2. The financial allowances for the beneficiaries of international protection are part of the general national budget.</p> <p>3. Refugees and persons with alternative (subsidiary protection) status receive the extraordinary financial support of EUR 278 (EUR 194 for a spouse and a child) first month and a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs of EUR 139 (the same amount as a basic minimum income) per month (EUR 97 for a spouse and a child).</p> <p>4. The extraordinary financial support is paid by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, but the benefits for covering social subsistence costs (similarly to the state insurance benefits and state social benefits) – by the</p>

			State Social Insurance Agency. Municipalities are responsible for providing social assistance and social services.
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes, beneficiaries of international protection during the period of integration support receive (a) and (b): i) at the Refugees Registration Centre food and pocket expenses allowance (monthly); ii) after they have moved to municipality territory: 1) one-time settlement allowance (paid once); 2) monthly essential needs allowance. Additionally they can receive: 3) compensation for the cost of education for children under pre-school and / or pre-primary education programs (it is paid monthly for the actual time spent); 4) allowance for essential school supplies (paid once) 5) compensation for rental housing. After period of integration support is ended, beneficiaries of international protection can apply for social support as citizens of Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>2. Financial allowances are funded from the state budget.</p> <p>3. Beneficiaries of international protection during the period of integration support receive allowance according to the size of state-financed income allowance that is 102 Eur/1 state-financed income allowance (from 1th of January 2018 the state-financed income allowance will be subject to change): i) at the Refugees Registration Centre food and pocket expenses allowance (monthly) – 71,4 Euro; ii) after they have moved to municipality territory (period of integration support in municipality territory is 12 months): 1) one-time settlement allowance (paid once): - for adults – 204 Euro; - for child – 102 Euro; - for unaccompanied minor who have reached the age of adulthood – 1122 Euro; 2) monthly essential needs allowance: - 1 person – 204 Euro (till 6th month); 102 Euro (from 7th month); - family of 2 people – 306 Euro (till 6th month); 153 Euro (from 7th month); - family of 3 people – 408 Euro (till 6th month); 204 Euro (from 7th month); - if a family is larger than 3 people, every additional person - 51 Euro (till 6th month) and 25,5 Euro (from 7th month) Additionally they can receive: 3) compensation for the cost of education for children under pre-school and / or pre-primary education programs (it is paid monthly for the actual time spent) – till 60,8 Euro; 4) allowance for essential school supplies (paid once) – 57 Euro; 5) compensation for rental housing – average 26 Euro.</p> <p>4. Ministry of Social Security and Labor.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. 1.a) Yes. 1.b) Yes. Income (replacement) allowance/remuneration allowance: In Luxembourg, the general idea is that the BIP has full access to the labour market (with the exception of public posts) in accordance with article 59 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015. Affiliation to the different regimes of social security in</p>

		<p>Luxembourg is compulsory when the individual exercises a remunerated professional activity. The BIP has access to the different income (replacement) allowances/remuneration if he/she fulfills the objective criteria for granting each one of the benefits (unemployment benefits, long-term care, invalidity benefits, old-age pensions, survivors' pensions) These social security benefits are financed by contributions paid either by the employer, the employee or the State. For being granted certain benefits there are several minimum thresholds of contributions, independent of the nationality of the applicant (i.e. old-age pension, invalidity benefits, and unemployment). For example: A1) The right to old-age pension is open since the age of 65 years to all insured person who justifies at least 120 months of insurance (compulsory insurance periods, continued or optional and the periods bought retroactively). It is possible to obtain an early retirement pension: a) from 57 years subject to the condition to have at least 480 months of compulsory insurance periods; or b) from 60 years subject to the condition to have 480 of insurance periods (compulsory, continued, option, periods bought retroactively and complementary periods) of which at least a minimum of 120 months must be compulsory insurance period, continued or optional, or periods bought retroactively. A2) In order to benefit from unemployment benefits, the applicant must fulfil the following criteria: a) being registered as a job seeker at the Administration for the Development of Employment (ADEM); b) being an unemployed person through no fault of his own; c) be aged between 16 and 64 years; d) be capable to work and available for the labour market; e) having been working for at least 26 continuous weeks (at least 16 hours per week) for one or various employers in the last 12 months before the registration as a job seeker (it exists possibilities to extend the reference period, i.e., in case of detention periods, remunerated employment periods, etc.) f) not refusing an adequate employment or a proposed active measure More information: see http://www.cleiss.fr/docs/regimes/regime_luxembourg-salaries.html#pensions A3) Family allowance (also known as Children Future allowance) is a financial benefit designed to help households bring up their children by offsetting the financial expense associated with the maintenance and education of children. All children are, therefore, entitled to a monthly allowance payable from the month that they are born, as well as to a back-to-school allowance from when they turn 6 until the end of their schooling (or until they turn 25 at the latest). Family allowance applications must be submitted to the Children's Future Fund (Caisse pour l'avenir des enfants – CAE). In regard to family allowance it is awarded to children, from the month that they are born until they turn 18, who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are legally domiciled in Luxembourg;• actually live in Luxembourg on an ongoing basis. <p>In the event of a child being placed under a court order, the family allowance is paid to the natural or legal person with custody of the child and with whom the child is legally domiciled and actually lives on an ongoing basis. Social assistance allowances: B1) RMG If the BIP is not capable to find an employment the amended law of 29 April 1999 on the creation of a right to a Guaranteed minimum income (revenu minimum</p>
--	--	--


		<p>garanti - RMG) will allow the BIP to benefit from the RMG. The aim of the RMG is to fight against social exclusion, to ensure sufficient means for a decent standard of living and measures of professional and social integration. The RMG is considered in Luxembourg as a universal right for all the individuals legally residing in Luxembourg and it is not subject to nationality requirements. In order to benefit from the RMG, the applicant has to fulfill the following requirements: • being domiciled and actually residing in Luxembourg ; • be at least 25 years of age; • having a monthly income below the threshold of the RMG; • having made the claim of social benefits and support alimony in Luxembourg or abroad. The RMG consists of either an integration allowance (indemnité d'insertion) or/and a supplementary allowance (allocation complémentaire) aimed at compensating the difference between the thresholds (see the thresholds) of the RMG and the sum of the household resources. The integration allowance is granted to persons under 60 years of age who are capable of following professional integration measures. The beneficiary of the integration allowance must not be a beneficiary of any other professional integration measure from the Agency for the Development of Employment. In the calculation, the real estate in Luxembourg or abroad (dwelling, other houses, building lots,...) is converted into a life annuity according to multipliers laid down in grand-ducal regulations and taken into consideration. Also movable assets (cash, savings, stocks, bonds,...) are converted into a life annuity. The BIP who receives RMG must cover his/her housing and healthcare expenses with this amount. The supplementary allowance is granted either by the social assistance office of the municipality where the claimant lives, or by the National Solidarity Fund (Fonds national de Solidarité –FNS). The National Service of Social Action (Service national d'Action Sociale - SNAS) grants the integration allowance. B2) Rent subsidy A rent subsidy can be granted to low-income households, which rent housing on the national private market. The Minister of Housing grants this subsidy and it is destined to help low-income households to obtain decent housing. Adult persons who reside on the territory, have a low income, and who already rent or wish to rent a property can apply for this subsidy. The rented accommodation or the one that is going to be rented must fulfil the following criteria: a) it has to be located in Luxembourg and it cannot be rented out by a public organization (i.e. Housing Fund, the “Société Nationale des Habitations à Bon Marché”, municipality); b) it must be used as the permanent and principle domicile of the beneficiary; c) it must fulfil all the security and health norms of the Grand Duchy. The requesting household (only person or several persons living together in the same accommodation) must fulfil the following conditions: a) it must not be owner, co-owner, usufructuary, emphytéote (lessee) or to have a surface right in another property, neither in Luxembourg nor abroad; b) the available net income of the household should not exceed a certain threshold (i.e. EUR 3.713 for a household with two children); c) the monthly rent must be higher than 33% of the overall available household income; d) the applicant must dispose of regular income since at least six months before the</p>
--	--	---

moment of the application for obtaining the rent subsidy. In August 2017, a bill was introduced for a revision of the eligibility criteria in order to increase the number of potential beneficiaries. b) Are these financial allowances (a) and (b) the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in your MS? Yes. If not, what are the differences? N/A c) Are these financial allowances (a) and (b) the same for beneficiaries of international protection and nationals in your MS? Yes. See answer to question 1. If not, what are the differences? N/A.


2. 2. How are financial allowances (a) and (b) funded in your MS? Old-age pension: The system is financed according the burden-sharing system by 10 years-coverage periods with the constitution of a compensation reserve which has to be at least 1,5 times of the total amount of annual benefits. The contribution rate is applied to all professional income included all benefits in kind. The minimum contribution income is the monthly minimum social salary and the maximum contribution income is 5 times the reference amount of 12 monthly minimum social salaries of a non-qualified individual. The system is financed by an equal contribution of the employee, the employer and the State. The global contribution rate is fixed for the period 2012-2022 at 24% (each contributor pays 8%). Unemployment benefits: the employment fund is financed by a “solidarity tax” and by an annual budgetary contribution of the State. The solidarity tax is paid by individuals and it represents 7% of the adjustable taxable income up to 150.000 euros and a tax rate of 9% of the adjustable taxable income higher than 150.000 euros (for class 1 and 1a taxpayers) or 300.000 euros for class 2 taxpayers. Family allowances: they are paid from the general budget (general taxation). The system is based on the burden-sharing system with the constitution of a reserve. The contribution rate is adjusted by grand-ducal regulation. This adjustment only occurs if the amount of the reserve of the National Family Benefits Fund exceeds 15% of the yearly expenses of the previous year. The contribution has to be paid : 1) for the public sector, by the employer with a contribution of 1,7% of the professional income (up a threshold limit) to the National Family Benefits Fund; 2) by the State for all the private sector employees, farmers and self-employed workers. The contribution rate is of 1,7% of the professional income. RMG : it is financed by general taxation. This financial assistance is established in the annual budget of the State each year. Rent subsidy: it is financed by general taxation. Long-term care benefits: the system is financed according the burden-sharing system with constitution of a reserve, which cannot be inferior to 10% of the yearly normal expenses. The system is financed by the contribution of the State (40% of the total expenses), a special contribution, which comes from the tax on all electricity sales to final costumers having an annual consumption equal or superior to 1 million kwh, and a contribution paid by all insured persons. The contribution rate is 1,4% on all professional income or replacement income as well as capital income. Different from the sickness insurance, the long-term care insurance does not have a minimum or maximum



contribution threshold. Is it part of the general national budget or is there a specific budget for beneficiaries of international protection? It is part of the general national budget.


3. 3. What is the average amount of the financial allowances (a) and (b) granted to the beneficiary of international protection? Information is not available on the average amount of the different benefits paid to BPI. The amount of the different benefits depends on the calculation methodology in regards to specific situations. Old-age pensions Old-age pension is composed of fixed increases granted in accordance with the duration of the insurance (in the limit of 40 years) and proportional increases established in accordance with contributory professional income declared through the entire professional career. The amount of the annual gross pension is calculated based on the index 100 of the cost of living index and in accordance with the base year 1984. That way the obtained amount is adapted to the average of this index and to the current revalorization factor. Afterwards, it is divided by 12 in order to obtain the monthly amount. Unemployment benefits The amount of the benefits represents 80% of the gross salary that the beneficiary got during the last 3 months to make the application. The maximum will be 2,5 times the minimum social salary. This threshold is degressive and reduced as the indemnisation continues. Family allowances • The monthly amount of the family allowance is EUR 265 for children born on or after 1 August 2016 and the children of persons who came to establish in Luxembourg (legal document and effective residency) after the 1st of August 2016. • For each family which claims the right of family allowances before 1st August 2016 the amounts paid are as follows: 1 Child : 265€2 Children : 594,48€3 Children : 1033,38€4 Children : 1472,08€5 Children : 1910,80€6 Children : 2349,48€7 Children : 2788,17€8 Children : 3266,88€• The amounts mentioned above are increased by 20€for every child over the age of 6. • The amounts mentioned above are increased by 50€for every child over the age of 12. RMG The amount of the supplementary income is fixed by the FNS in accordance with the composition of the household. The FNS takes into account in the calculation the beneficiary gross income as well as the income and fortune of persons who live with him/her and are part of the household (except 30% of different types of income such as the income from work) as well as any replacement income and supplementary benefits (except child benefits, birth allowance (allocation de naissance) and long-term care benefits) from the social security. Table no 1: Thresholds of RMG by household composition (as of 01.01.2017) Household composition. RMG amount first adult 1821.54 second adult. 700.63 additional adult. 400.93 supplement per child. 127.37 1 adult + 1 child. 1987.11 1 adult + 2 children. 2152.69 1 adult + 3 children. 2318.26 1 adult + 4 children. 2483.84 1 adult + 5 children. 2649.40 2 adults. 2732.34 2 adults + 1 child. 2897.93 2 adults + 2 children. 3063.49 2 adults + 3 children. 3229.07 2 adults + 4 children. 3394.64 2 adults + 5 children. 3560.22 3 adults. 3253.55 3 adults + 1 child. 3419.12 3 adults + 2 children. 3584.70 3 adults + 3 children. 3750.27 3 adults + 4 children. 3915.85 3

			<p>adults + 5 children. 4081.42 Source: FNS, 2017 © LU EMN NCP Rent subsidy The rent subsidy is calculated in accordance with: - the available net income of the household; - the household composition of the applicant; - a fixed reference rent in accordance with a scale depending on the composition of the household and defined according to optimal theoretical needs by type of household on the national territory. Thresholds of low income (1st March 2017) Only person: 1.874€ Household without children: 2.811€ Household with 1 child: 3.374€ Household with 2 children: 3.936€ Household with 3 children: 4.498 € Household with 4 children: 5.060 € Household with 5 children: 5.622 € Household with 6 children: 6.185 € If more children it is added 563€ for additional child Thresholds of low income (1st March 2017) Only person: 1.874€ Household without children: 2.811€ Household with 1 child: 3.374€ Household with 2 children: 3.936€ Household with 3 children: 4.498 € Household with 4 children: 5.060 € Household with 5 children: 5.622 € Household with 6 children: 6.185 € If more children it is added 563€ for additional child Thresholds of the rent subsidy Only person: 124€ Household without children: 124€ Household with 1 child: 149€ Household with 2 children: 174€ Household with 3 children: 199€ Household with 4 children: 224€ Household with 5 children: 244€ Household with 6 children or more 273 €</p> <p>4. RMG: National Solidarity Fund is in charge of managing the supplementary allowance and the SNAS (National Service of Social Action) is in charge of managing the integration allowance. Also the social offices of the municipalities are in charge of providing social aid when the beneficiaries of international protection are not entitled to receive the RMG. Family allowances : Children's Future Fund (Caisse pour l'avenir des enfants – CAE). Rent subsidy: Ministry of Housing Unemployment benefits: Administration for the Development of Employment (ADEM) Long-term care benefits: National Health Fund. Old-age pensions: National Pension Insurance Fund (CNAP)</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. In 2015 the Participation Act was established. Under this act everyone who resides legally in the Netherlands is entitled to social assistance if he cannot provide for his own income. When asylum seekers first arrive in the Netherlands, COA is responsible for the reception, supervision and departure (from the reception location) of asylum seekers coming to the Netherlands. While under the care of COA, they receive an allowance. When they have received their status and are housed in a municipality, the municipality is responsible for social assistance. The conditions for being granted social assistance are the same for Convention refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and Dutch citizens. All conditions are laid down in the Participation act.</p>

			<p>2. Social Assistance is funded through the general national budget (tax revenues).. There is no specific budget for beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>3. The amount of social assistance depends on the age, marital situation and number of persons a house is shared with. For example: a single person, aged between 21 and 67 receives €992,12 per month. More information can be found here: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/bijstand/vraag-en-antwoord/wat-is-de-bijstandsnorm</p> <p>4. The national authorities have assigned the implementation of the Participation Act and related regulations to local authorities, the municipalities, on the basis of shared administration. Municipality responsibility includes the provision of tailor-made benefits, support for people entitled to a supplementary benefit and support for people trying to regain their financial independence.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. After being granted international protection, beneficiaries of international protection can enter the integration project and receive monthly financial allowances for approximately half a year (See answer 3.1-6). The conditions are the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. They can also receive social assistance allowances under the same conditions as Slovak nationals.</p> <p>2. Financial allowances are funded from AMIF through NGOs' integration project.</p> <p>3. Persons with granted asylum are provided a one-off benefit equal to 1,5-times the subsistence minimum for one adult person (currently this sum equals 299,22 EUR). Persons with granted subsidiary protection are not entitled to this one-off benefit. Apart from this, cash allowance both for persons with granted asylum and with granted subsidiary protection who enter the integration project includes the following: 1. allowance for 1 adult person – 300 EUR /month (165 EUR for accommodation and 135 EUR for food and other expenses), allowance for 1 adult person and 1 child living in one household –510 EUR /month (280,50 EUR – accommodation and 229,50 EUR for food and other expenses), for every additional child is the allowance increased by 90,00 EUR allowance for 2 adults living in one household –535 EUR /month (294,25 EUR – accommodation and 240,75 EUR for food and other expenses), allowance for 2 adults and 1 –child living in one household – 625 EUR /month (343,75 EUR – accommodation and 281,25 EUR for food and other expenses), for every additional child is the allowance increased by 90 EUR 2. upon entering the integration project, they are entitled to one-off benefit amounting to 140 EUR for the household equipment 3. one-off benefit for clothing 40 EUR 4. supplementary health care – approximately 20 EUR /month (depends on each individual case) Persons with</p>

			<p>granted asylum have a public health insurance; the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic pays the insurance for the persons with supplementary protection who do not have public health insurance. 5. administrative fees are reimbursed to persons with granted asylum – fees for documents, confirmations, authentication and superlegalisation (i.e. higher form of authentication) of documents: basic for approx. 10 EUR, in case of superlegalisation – up to 30 EUR 6. retraining courses up to 100,00 EUR, depending on the kind of course, can also be reimbursed If persons with granted asylum or subsidiary protection did not manage to find a job after 6 months of receiving the benefits, they can apply for social allowances, benefit in material need: basic allowance – 61, 60 EUR /month and other benefits (e.g. benefit for accommodation – 55,80 EUR, benefit for dependent child – 17,20 EUR, activation benefit – 63,07 EUR, protection benefit – 63,07 EUR etc).</p> <p>4. Financial allowances are paid through the integration project financed from AMIF (Asylum Migration and Integration Fund) implemented by NGOs and supervised by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR. Social allowances are paid by the Central Offices of Ministry of Labour Social Affairs and Family.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. They receive a) financial allowance if they are without any income (financial social assistance) and b) financial compensation for accommodation in a private residence. Financial social assistance is granted to the persons with international protection who are without any income. Financial compensation for accommodation in private residence is granted to persons with international protection who are accommodated in a private residence and do not have their own means of subsistence or means of subsistence have not been provided to them in any other way for 18 months following the day of the acquisition of the status. These financial allowances are the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. As regards financial social assistance it is the same as for nationals, where the measure of financial compensation for accommodation in private residence is intended only for persons with international protection. Nationals are entitled to other measures regarding accommodation.</p> <p>2. Financial social assistance (a) is part of a general national budget, while financial compensation for accommodation in private residence (b) is part of specific budget for beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>3. Financial social assistance amounts to EUR 297,53 (the same amount as basic minimum income). The amount of financial compensation for accommodation in private residence depends on the number of family members. For one person amounts to EUR 297, 53, (100%), for two the percentage is 120%, for three 150%, for four</p>

			180%... 4. For providing financial social assistance the competent authority is Ministry of social affairs and for financial compensation for accommodation in private residence Ministry of the Interior.
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Persons between 20 - 64 years granted a residence permit as a refugee or person with subsidiary protection status and their family are entitled to an introduction benefit. In order to get the introduction benefit the person must have a personal introduction plan agreed with the Swedish Employment Agency and follow this plan by taking part in the agreed activities. The introduction benefit is the same for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Nationals are not entitled to this benefit since it only is for newly arrived.</p> <p>2. This is part of the general national budget and of the national social security programme.</p> <p>3. When taking part in the activities agreed in the introduction plan the introduction benefit will be 308 sek (approximately 30 euro) per day 5 days/week. The person might also be entitled to different supplements: •If he/she has children he/she might be entitled to introduction supplement. •If the person lives alone he/she might be entitled to rent supplement.</p> <p>4. The introduction benefit is decided and calculated by the Swedish Employment Agency (Arbetsförmedlingen) and the payment is made by Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan)</p>
	Switzerland	Yes	<p>1. Asylum seekers are granted social assistance during the procedure. Because it is in the competence of the canton to grant social assistance, the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) grants a lump sum of around CHF 1'450 for each asylum seeker per month. With this lump sum, the canton finances housing, social support and the costs related to health treatment and health assurance of the asylum seekers. The lump sum is adapted every year according to the consumption prices. The amount granted by the canton to the asylum seekers varies. Nevertheless, it is lower than the amount for Swiss citizens. Rejected asylum seekers are only granted emergency assistance in order to foster an autonomous return. Therefore the SEM grants a unique lump sum to the canton for every asylum seekers of CHF 6'000. The reason for this unique payment is to set an incentive for the canton to return those persons, who have to leave Switzerland. Emergency assistance includes food, housing as well as all costs related to medical treatment and medical assurances. Finally, recognized refugees (+VA) are</p>


			<p>granted the same benefits as a Swiss citizen, which means housing, social support as well as the costs related to health treatment and health assurance. The definition of the amount of financial assistance, that has to be understood as additional support to the aforementioned benefits, is in the competence of the canton. However the financial amount granted is set between CHF 900 and CHF 1'000 for single persons. The amount for couples and families varies.</p> <p>2. See above.</p> <p>3. See above. Beside housing, social assistance as well all costs related to health treatment and health assurance a financial support of between CHF 900 and CHF 1'000 is granted for every person.</p> <p>4. The Federal Government as well as the cantonal authorities.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Social Security benefits in the UK fall into two categories – contributory and non-contributory benefits. Contributory benefits are those that people gain entitlement to by paying national insurance (NI) contributions. These include benefits for sickness, unemployment, invalidity, death, maternity and retirement. There are no migrant-specific conditions for accessing contributory benefits. Anyone who has met the employment criteria and paid sufficient contributions can claim these benefits. The period of contributions required varies by benefit but in general, individuals need to have paid contributions for 2 years for sickness/invalidity and unemployment benefits and for 10 years for a retirement pension. Non-contributory, social assistance benefits are state-funded benefits that do not require prior payment of NI contributions. These benefits include means-tested sickness/invalidity and unemployment benefits, and family benefits. All non-European Economic Area (EEA) nationals who have indefinite leave to remain (i.e. are permanently settled) in the UK are able to access these benefits, as are refugees and people given humanitarian protection. Generally, anyone who is under immigration control cannot claim public funds; this includes most non-contributory benefits.. In some circumstances a non-EEA national may be given time limited leave to remain with access to public funds, which would allow them to access non-contributory benefits. Migrants must fulfil certain conditions to be able to claim non-contributory benefits. To access most family benefits they must be ordinarily resident in the UK. This means that their residence in the UK is voluntary and is for settled purposes as part of the regular order of their life for the time being. To be able to claim certain means tested disability benefits a non-EEA national must be present in the UK for two out of the last three years and demonstrate that they are factually habitually resident; an EEA national must demonstrate a genuine and sufficient link with the UK. To be able to claim most other means tested</p>

benefits the Habitual Residence Test must be satisfied, to demonstrate that the individual has a legal right of residence and is factually habitually resident in the UK. Non-EEA migrants who are refugees and those granted humanitarian protection, will satisfy the Habitual Residence Test. The rules and the allowances are the same for Convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Non-contributory benefits are accessible to everyone permanently settled or have limited leave to remain in the UK, and contributory benefits are accessible to anyone who has paid the necessary contributions. Yes, the rules and allowances are the same for beneficiaries of international protection and UK nationals. Non-contributory benefits are accessible to all who are permanently settled or have limited leave to remain and are habitually resident in the UK, and contributory benefits are accessible to everyone who has paid the necessary contributions.

2. Contributory benefits are paid from the National Insurance Fund (into which go all contributions paid by people through work). Non-contributory benefits are part of the general national budget. There is no specific budget for those who are beneficiaries of international protection.

3. It is not possible to give this information. Financial allowances payable will depend on the specific benefit/s being claimed, and additional factors such as whether the individual is single or has a partner, whether there are dependants, and so on. Information on the amounts payable under different benefits is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/662290/proposed-benefit-and-pension-rates-2018-to-2019.pdf or in the UK response to the 2013 EMN Study on access to benefits.

4. Benefits are usually administered through one of the government departments, although some benefits are payable through employers. Responsibilities for different benefits are as follows: The Home Office pays Asylum Support until the claim for international protection is recognised. After this: The Department for Work and Pensions is responsible for delivering: o unemployment benefits; o invalidity benefits; o old age pensions; o benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases; o survivors benefits; o social assistance benefits for those with limited resources. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is responsible for family benefits, which include: o Child Benefit; o Child Tax Credit; and o Working Tax Credit. The Department for Communities and Local Government is responsible for: o social housing; and o housing assistance. The Department for Health is responsible for: o health; and o social care support. The Department for Education also has some responsibilities for funding for social care needs of children. Employers are responsible for paying work-related allowances: o Statutory Sick Pay; o Statutory Maternity Pay; o Statutory Paternity Pay; and o

			Adoption Pay.
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. 1. Yes. Beneficiaries of international protection may qualify for various forms of financial allowance in Norway. In particular, newly arrived beneficiaries may typically qualify for either introduction benefits/ ‘stipend’ (“introduksjonsstønad”) or social assistance (“sosialhjelp”). The introduction benefit may be characterized as an (1. a) income replacement allowance and is tied to participation in the introduction program. Newly arrived beneficiaries of international protection between the ages of 18 and 55 have the right and the obligation to participate in the introduction program. The program nominally runs over two years and includes Norwegian language and courses on Norwegian life, values and politics, as well as career guidance and work training. Participation in the program is nominally full-time. (1. b.) The introduction benefit does not differentiate between convention refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. (1. c.) Norwegian-born nationals do not qualify for the introduction benefit; this particular program and course is tailored to the needs of new-comers and therefore it is not relevant for persons with a long history in Norway – long-time residents and nationals have many other main stream opportunities to prepare themselves for the working world. (1.b.) In the event that beneficiaries of international protection neither qualify for the introduction benefit nor any other form of social security benefit, and are unable to sufficiently support themselves through work or education, special motivating stipends or scholarships, they may qualify for social assistance. In this way, social assistance is intended as a temporary and last-resort form of financial support. Newly arrived beneficiaries may typically receive social assistance while waiting to attend the introduction program, or in some cases in the immediate aftermath of completing the program. (1.c) Social assistance is thus means-tested, and does not differentiate between Norwegian nationals, convention refugees, or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Introduction benefits and social assistance to newly arrived beneficiaries of international protection are financed through integration grants (“integreringstilskudd”), which the municipalities settling beneficiaries receive from the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi). Beneficiaries may also qualify for other forms of financial allowances, administered by the Labor and Welfare Service (NAV). The Norwegian Government has introduced certain limitations to such entitlements in 2017 (Prop. 85 L (2016-2017)). A requirement of 5 years of residence in Norway was imposed on the allowance for having a parent stay at home with children rather than having them in kindergarten. The years of residence requirement for certain entitlements such as age pension and disability benefits, was extended from 3 to 5 years. As a replacement for these two entitlements, beneficiaries over 67 years of age and beneficiaries with disabilities are referred to a supplementary allowance. The supplementary</p>

allowance is means-tested and renewed for one year at a time.

2. Funding for financial allowance for beneficiaries of international protection is a separate item included in the general national budget (and comes from the central administration). These funds are generally reallocated to the municipalities for the settlement of beneficiaries of international protection in municipalities and for subsequent measures intended to contribute to their integration in said municipalities.

3. (3. a.) Per 2017, the introduction benefit is equal to around 19 000 Euros per year. Participants in the introduction program who are under the age of 25 are entitled to two thirds of this amount, equaling around 12.700 Euros per year. (3. b.) In 2016, the average recipient of social assistance received roughly 950 Euros per month. On average, single adults received roughly 810 Euros per month, single adults with children received roughly 1 120 Euros per month, and couples with children received roughly 1 320 Euros per month.

4. Municipalities receive integration grants (“integreringstilskudd”), which are administered by the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi). The integration grants are tied to the number of beneficiaries accepted by the municipality and are meant to cover additional costs of having refugees during the first five years following settlement in a municipality. The integration grants are not earmarked for specific costs, but are intended to cover a range of costs including both introduction benefits and social assistance to newly arrived beneficiaries, as well as housing costs and costs associated with the introduction program. Separate from this budget, support to refugees can be drawn from the general social security budget administered by the Labor and Welfare Service (NAV), from which benefits and allowances may be paid both to Norwegian nationals and to beneficiaries of international protection.