



Ad-hoc query on art. 7 of the Reception Conditions Directive 2003/9/EC
Requested by DE EMN NCP on 4th December 2012

Compilation produced on 22nd January 2013

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway
(21 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Article 7 of Council Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in the Member States and Article 7 of the upcoming revision, the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council laying down standards for the reception of asylum seekers (herein called Reception Conditions Directive) specify that Member States may decide on the residence and the freedom of movement of asylum seekers.

Member States may assign areas within their territory to the asylum seekers (Article 7 (1)). They may also decide on the asylum seeker's place of residence (Article 7(2)).

In Germany the actual implementation of this provision is left in part to the federal *Länder*. The federal *Länder* presently implement this provision in different ways.

The German Federal Ministry of the Interior would like to know the following:

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1. Does your Member State assign a specific (place of) residence to asylum seekers (Article 7(2) of the Directive on reception conditions)?
2. If yes, are there any sanctions if the asylum seeker leaves the place of residence without an official permit? What are these sanctions (e.g. reduction of the material benefits / detention / penalties)?
3. Does your Member State assign a specific area to the asylum seeker, which he/she is generally not allowed to leave (Article 7 (1) of the Directive on reception conditions)?
4. If yes, are there any sanctions if the asylum seeker leaves this area without official permission? What are these sanctions (e.g. reduction of the material benefits / detention / penalties)?
5. Does your Member State house asylum seekers in central or decentralized accommodation, i.e. throughout the country, possibly after an initial period of central accommodation at the beginning of the asylum procedure?
6. If asylum seekers are housed in decentralized accommodation in your Member State, i.e. throughout the country, are there mechanisms to ensure that asylum seekers stay in this place/area? What are these mechanisms (e.g. registration requirements)? Are there any sanctions?

Please provide your responses by **14th December 2012**.

2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination? ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your Member State assign a specific <u>(place of) residence</u> to asylum seekers (Article 7(2) of the Directive on reception conditions)? 2. If yes, are there any <u>sanctions</u> if the asylum seeker leaves the place of residence without an official permit? What are these sanctions (e.g. reduction of the material benefits / detention / penalties)? 3. Does your Member State assign a specific <u>area</u> to the asylum seeker, which he/she is generally not allowed to leave (Article 7 (1) of the Directive on reception conditions)? 4. If yes, are there any <u>sanctions</u> if the asylum seeker leaves this area without official permission? What are these sanctions (e.g. reduction of the material benefits / detention / penalties)? 5. Does your Member State house asylum seekers <u>in central or decentralized accommodation</u>, i.e. throughout the country, possibly after an initial period of central accommodation at the beginning of the asylum procedure? 6. If asylum seekers are housed in decentralized accommodation in your Member State, i.e. throughout the country, are
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¹ 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."

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			there <u>mechanisms</u> to ensure that asylum seekers stay in this place/area? What are these mechanisms (e.g. registration requirements)? Are there any sanctions?
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. The asylum seeker is only entitled to material help at the reception centre assigned to him or her. 2. No. The reception centres are 'open' locations: the residents are free to come and go as they wish. 3. No. 4. / 5. Decentralized accommodation. When applying for asylum, the Dispatching Service of the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil), centrally situated in Brussels, assigns a reception centre to the asylum seeker. After 4 months, and depending on the number of available places, an asylum seeker can ask to be directed to an individual housing, better suited to his personal situation. The reception structures of Fedasil and its partners constitute a network of 24,500 beds spread around the country (collective reception centres and individual housing). 6. The asylum seekers are not obliged to stay at the reception centre to which they were assigned but the majority prefer this solution. If an asylum seeker chooses not to stay at a reception structure then s/he will not receive any material help. He will not receive financial aid either. The asylum seeker does however retain the right to medical assistance.
	Cyprus	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the national Refugee Laws, asylum seekers have the right to choose their place of residence. However, the Minister of Interior has the right to decide for the place of residence for asylum seekers or to limit their right for free movement to certain areas within the Republic of Cyprus, for reasons of national interest. Also, in case an asylum seeker applies to the national authorities requesting financial support, he/she is obliged to reside in a reception centre (giving availability of space). 2. The national Refugee Laws do not provide for sanctions for this specific case. Due to the fact that the above mentioned provisions (limitation on the area and place of residence for reasons of national interest) have not implemented yet in any case, there is no practice to refer to. In the case that an asylum seeker who applies for financial assistance is referred to a reception centre and decides to leave the centre, he/she is not allowed to any other form of financial assistance. 3. The national Refugee Laws provide that asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the Republic of Cyprus. However, as already mentioned in (1) above, the Minister of Interior has the right to decide for the place of residence for asylum seekers or to limit their right for free movement to certain areas within the Republic of Cyprus, for reasons of national interest. 4. As already mentioned in (2) above, this provision has never been implemented in practice as of today. 5. In Cyprus, the accommodation system for asylum seekers is mixed (centralised and decentralised). Currently, there are 3 reception centres operating in Cyprus, with a total capacity of 220 persons. These centres operate in 3 different places within the country. The rest of the asylum seekers find their place of residence on their own, in private housing (often with the financial assistance of the Social Welfare Services). 6. Asylum seekers have the obligation under the Refugee Laws to notify the authorities (specifically the Aliens and Immigration Service) for their place of residence, no later than 3 days from the change in the place of residence. In case they do not comply with this obligation, their file could be closed or even, their application could be rejected in case they cannot be located.
	Czech Republic	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.

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	Estonia	Yes	<p>1) Yes, Estonia assigns a specific place of residence to the asylum seeker, but the asylum seeker may apply for the permission to live outside of the reception centre if one provides the Police and Border Guard Board of Estonia with reasoned application.</p> <p>2) According to the valid legislation of Estonia there are no sanctions in case the asylum seeker leaves the place of residence without an official permit. In the future Estonia has considered to amend the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens with the provisions that prescribes the possibility of detention of the asylum seeker if he/she leaves the place of residence without an official permit.</p> <p>3) No, there is no specific area on territory of Estonia which the asylum seeker is not allowed to leave. The asylum seeker just has to follow the rules of the reception centre, e.g report the staff of the reception centre if he/she needs to leave the reception centre for a few days in order to go to the asylum procedures or to visit the doctor in another municipality of Estonia.</p> <p>4) According to the valid legislation of Estonia there are no sanctions in case the asylum seeker leaves some area within Estonian territory without an official permit. In the future Estonia has considered to amend the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens with the provisions that prescribes the possibility of detention of the asylum seeker if he/she leaves the place of residence without an official permit.</p> <p>5) Estonia houses the asylum seekers in central accommodation.</p> <p>6) N/A</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Each asylum seeker is registered as a customer of a certain reception centre. There are 19 reception centres, 7 units for minors and 1 closed unit. Private accommodation is also allowed (the asylum seeker may also live with a family or friends).</p> <p>2. In case an asylum seeker disappears from the reception centre or moves to private accommodation without the permission of the reception centre the services provided for the asylum seeker (reception allowance and health care) may be cancelled. In practice health care has been organised in these situations as well.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. After the entry into the country the asylum seekers are living in so called transit centres (located in Helsinki, Oulu, Turku, Joutseno) from which they are transferred to other centres (located around Finland) where they are waiting for the asylum decision. Living in these centres means, mostly, living in normal apartment houses etc.</p> <p>6. In order to receive services from the reception centre the customer needs to register within certain intervals. (Pls see point 2 above as well.)</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1) In accordance with Council Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in the Member States, France introduced a reception system which allows asylum seekers to benefit from an accommodation throughout the asylum procedure.</p> <p>French reception system is based on specialised reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA = centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile) and emergency accommodation centres, where asylum seekers receive a temporary waiting allowance (ATA = Allocation temporaire d'attente).</p> <p>The place of residence of the asylum seeker depends on the administrative region or departement of application, and is therefore not assigned by French authorities. However, since 2011, the Ministry of Interior has been developing a regionalisation of asylum seekers' accommodation which allows regional prefects to provide an accommodation to asylum seekers in one of the departements of the region, depending on the available places. Hence, an asylum seeker can not choose the location of the accommodation in the region where he/she submitted an asylum application.</p>

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			<p>Furthermore, some accommodation places are available at national level: in certain cases, accommodation may be offered outside the region where the asylum seeker has submitted his/her application.</p> <p>2) Upon arrival in the accommodation centre, asylum seekers have to sign a contract in which they undertake in particular to report any absence or to seek a live of absence from the CADA or the emergency accommodation centre. In case of non-compliance, reception conditions may be reduced or withdrawn. Furthermore, asylum seekers accommodated in an emergency accommodation centre can no longer benefit from the temporary waiting allowance. No other offer of accommodation will be proposed to the asylum seeker.</p> <p>3) Asylum seekers may move freely within the French territory.</p> <p>4) There is no provision in the legislation which foresees that asylum seekers are not allowed to leave French territory before the decision on the asylum application has been made by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides = OFPRA). However, as the asylum seeker submits his/her passport to the OFPRA and receives a temporary residence document which does not allow him/her to move freely within the Schengen area, he/she will be in an irregular situation outside the French territory.</p> <p>5) Specialised reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA), which are located throughout the French territory, are financed by the State and managed by NGOs. Region prefects are responsible for offering an accommodation in specialised centres.</p> <p>Asylum seekers placed on a waiting list or who do not have access to specialised centres may be granted accommodation in an emergency accommodation centre. The French Ministry in charge of asylum finances and manages two emergency accommodation systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A system run by a non-profit organisation offering social housing (Adoma) at national level; - A system run by region prefects at regional level. <p>6) Upon arrival in specialised centres, asylum seekers have to sign a contract. They stay in this area because they do not receive any other offer of accommodation on the French territory.</p> <p>A centralised electronic system called DN@ registers every asylum seeker in specialised centres (CADA). This database is intended to improve the management of the accommodation capacity of specialised centres.</p>
	<p>Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Yes. 2) No. 3) Yes. 4) A single violation may be punished as an administrative offence. For repeated violations a custodial sentence of up to one year or a fine can be imposed. 5) Asylum seekers are housed in decentralized accommodation (in line with fixed quotas for the federal <i>Länder</i>); after the first stage (central accommodation in an initial reception centre) they may also be housed in decentralized accommodations within the respective federal <i>Länder</i> (i.e. in municipalities). 6) Assigning asylum seekers to a specific area (cf. question 3) is intended to ensure their equal distribution throughout the country. The sanctions that can be imposed in the case of unauthorized departure from this area are described in the answer to question 4. No other mechanisms, such as regular reporting requirements for asylum seekers, exist.</p>
	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The refugee authority shall designate a reception centre as a place of residence for the foreigner seeking recognition as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection until the decision closing the preliminary assessment procedure or the one on the delivery or acceptance of the foreigner, unless the applicant a) is subject to any forced action, action or punishment, or any</p>

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			<p>action ordered in alien control proceedings for the restriction of personal freedom, or b) is staying legally in Hungary, and does not apply for accommodation at the reception centre. The refugee authority arranges the placement of unaccompanied minors in a child protection institution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The conditions of reception provided for a person seeking recognition may be restricted/reduced, withdrawn or denied if the person seeking recognition leaves the reception centre or the obligatory residence designated for him/her for a period of more than twenty-four hours without the permission of the assigning authority or has departed from the private housing authorized for him/her for an unknown destination and a period of fifteen days has elapsed since his/her departure. 3. The compulsory place of confinement shall be designated at a community hostel or a refugee center, if the third-country national is not able to support himself, and has no adequate place of abode, financial resources, income, or host or relative who can be compelled to provide support. The costs of confinement in a community hostel or refugee center shall be borne by the third-country national, unless he is issued a residence permit on humanitarian grounds. 4. – 5. According to the new rules which are coming into force 2013 the asylum seekers (for the first time) will be placed in a specific reception centre in Debrecen. During the procedure, the authority may grant a private accommodation. 6. The receiving station may be omitted for specified period (See question 2), where operates an electronic card lock system, so the movement of the foreigners can be checked by data from this system. The asylum authorities terminates the ongoing asylum procedure in the case of those applicants who stay away for a long time or do not wish to return to Hungary.
	<p>Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Asylum applicants, like all foreigners in possession of a valid stay permit, can freely circulate and reside within the Italian territory as per Art. 5 of 1998 Consolidated Act on Immigration (Legislative Decree 286/98). The applicant can move to a different Italian city with the obligation to report changes to the competent Police office of the city of destination within 15 days of arrival (Article 6 par. 8 of Legislative Decree 286/98). Asylum applicant cannot leave the Italian territory until a formal decision on the application lodged is taken. Nevertheless, applicants invited to stay at the Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers called CARA (for further details please refer to answer n. 5) are not allowed to leave the centre and their stay is compulsory. According to the conditions and limitations provided for by law, the CARA are not a detention but a reception measure. Reception at the CARA (Art. 20, Par. 4 of Consolidated Act on Immigration) does not affect the privacy of the applicant – apart from the rules of behaviour of the center. According to such rules, the applicant has the right to leave the center during the daytime; only in cases where the applicant needs to leave for longer or different periods of time than usual (e.g. at night), he/she needs to be authorized for temporary leave by the local Prefect.</p> <p>2) No.</p> <p>3) No (please refer to answer n.1).</p> <p>4) N/A.</p> <p>5) Asylum seekers are housed in decentralized accommodation. The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) was established by Law no. 189/2002; it manages a network of local reception projects, created by local authorities to give assistance and protection to asylum seekers, refugees and persons under humanitarian protection by using the resources of a specific national fund created by the Ministry of Interior. The Central Service of SPRAR has been assigned to the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI). The adopted model is the “integrated hospitality”, carried out in synergy with tertiary sector bodies, central institutions and local authorities.</p> <p>In case of particularly complex investigations (when identity verification is needed/ if the application was submitted after being stopped</p>

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			for evasion or attempted evasion of border controls, or immediately afterwards or after being stopped in conditions of irregular stay), the applicant is invited to stay at the Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers (CARA), which were created in 2008 for the purpose of establishing the personal identity. As previously mentioned, stay at the reception centers is mandatory in the cases provided for by law. 6) Regular reporting requirements for asylum seekers are in place, as per each centre internal regulations. The applicant failing to comply with these regulations will be required to leave the accommodation centre.
	Latvia	Yes	1) Yes; 2) No, there are no sanctions, but National legislation provides possibility not to pay allowance in case if asylum seeker leaves centre without permission longer than for 48 hours. 3) No; 4) – 5) asylum seekers are housed in central accommodation; 6) -
	Lithuania	Yes	1. Asylum seekers are accommodated in the Foreigners Registration Centre in town of Pabrade. However, if a person arrived to country legally can be accommodated in the place of his own choice if expressed such wish and has sufficient funds. Unaccompanied minors asylum seekers are accommodated in the Refugee Reception Center in the town of Rukla. 2. Asylum seekers are not allowed to leave the place without an official permit. If he does, such administrative penalties can be applied: [excerpt from the Foreigners Registration centre's internal rules] 1) to be assigned to clean despite the row - to clean the common accommodations and living area; 2) the reduction or termination of asylum seekers allowance for small expenditures; 3) if asylum seeker does not perform the cleaning duties, this person temporary is not allowed to leave the centre (no longer than 48 hours) until the duties is fulfilled; 4) for the multiple failure to exercise established requirements or intentional infringement of internal rules of the centre, person should be isolated from other residents but no longer than 24 hours; 5) an isolation from other residents do not exceed 48 hours, if necessary, individuals may be sent to the appropriate agencies when they become dangerous to themselves or others because of mental, infectious disease or intoxication from alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic substances. 3. No. 4. N/A 5. Asylum seekers are usually accommodated in the centers: Foreigners registration centre or Refugee reception Centre (for unaccompanied minors). 6. N/A
	Luxembourg	Yes	1.) Yes. 2.) Yes. These sanctions concern mainly the reduction or refusal of some material aids. 3.) NO 4.) N/A 5.) Arriving international protection seekers will reside in a first moment in a first instance reception centre in Luxembourg City.

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			<p>After a transitory period (between 3 to 6 weeks) all the international protection applicants must be transferred to decentralized housing facilities, located all over the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.</p> <p>6.) The sanctions that are foreseen, are applied following these criteria :if the person abandons the housing structures without preventing the responsible person of the housing structure agreed by OLAI (Luxemburgish Reception and Integration Agency) or the social assistant charged of the housing facility (who works for OLAI), or if these persons have committed a serious offense to the internal regulation of the housing structures. In these cases article 5 c and d of the Grand Ducal regulation of 8 june 2012 on conditions and modalities to grant social aid to international protection seekers foresees a limitation or the withdrawal of the social aid.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1) Asylum seekers are staying in locations that are assigned to them by the Central Organisation for the reception of asylum seekers.</p> <p>2) In case an asylum seeker leaves the assigned location without permission and he does not fulfil the weekly duty to report two times, the asylum seeker no longer has a right to reception conditions. During the initial period prior to the lodging of the application, the asylum seeker has no reporting duty; during the general asylum-procedure that lasts a maximum of 8 days, the asylum seeker must be available at the application centre. When it is not possible to decide upon the application in the general asylum-procedure in an application centre, the asylum seeker is transferred to another reception location where the duty to report weekly starts.</p> <p>3) There are no specific areas assigned to asylum seekers during their procedure.</p> <p>4) Not applicable</p> <p>5) In the NL, asylum seekers are housed in central accommodations.</p> <p>6) Not applicable.</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Upon applying for the refugee status, every asylum seeker is directed to the centre for refugees where he should show up within two days. In the course of lasting the procedure a foreigner, who prefers to stay apart from the centre, can also get permission to stay on his own and get assistance to cover costs of his accommodation and maintenance. Therefore an asylum seeker is obliged to announce to the Head of Office for Foreigners every change of place of residence in the territory of Republic of Poland.</p> <p>2. If the asylum seeker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ does not report in the centre for refugees within two days since applying for the asylum; ✓ leaves the place of residence without an official permit; ✓ without giving a reason has stayed outside the centre for refugees for the period exceeded seven days; ✓ has crossed the border of Republic of Poland contrary to the law <p>Head of Office for Foreigners decides to discontinue proceedings for refugee status and reduces financial benefits.</p> <p>3. Asylum seekers may move freely within the territory of Republic of Poland and therefore applicants are obliged to inform the competent authorities of their current address and to notify any change of address to them as soon as possible.</p> <p>4. NA.</p> <p>5. Asylum seekers are provided with accommodation in our centres for refugees all over the country. As described in the answer to question 1. – an asylum seeker can also live on his own within the territory of Republic of Poland, with Government financial assistance.</p> <p>6. If asylum seekers decide to stay in decentralized accommodation, they are obliged to announce to the Head of Office for</p>

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			Foreigners every change of place of residence. The sanctions that can be imposed in the case of unauthorized departure from this area are described in the answer to the question 2. No other specific mechanisms exist.
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. The applicant is obliged – if not prevented from doing so for serious reasons – to appear at the reception centre within 24 hours from lodging the asylum application at the competent police department. The applicant shall be e.g. also obliged, unless otherwise decided by the Ministry of Interior, to stay in the reception centre until the announcement of the result of the medical examination or to stay in the asylum facility, if for the purposes of preventing contagious diseases, isolation or quarantine measure is ordered.</p> <p>2. The applicant can leave the reception centre only based on a permit, after announcement of the positive result of the medical examination. Before that he/she can leave the reception centre only for the purpose of visit of the health care facility. The permit up till 24 hours is issued by the manager of the centre or designated employee of the centre. The sanction can be in the form of pocket money reduction. If the applicant stays outside the asylum facility without a permit for more than seven days, the Ministry of Interior shall terminate the asylum procedure.</p> <p>3. Specific area, which the applicant is not allowed to leave “ is not assigned or defined in SK conditions</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. The applicant after termination of his/her stay in a reception centre shall be placed in the accommodation centre or shall be permitted to reside outside of the accommodation centre. The Ministry of Interior may permit the applicant to stay outside of the accommodation centre upon a written request if he/she is capable of covering all his/her expenses related to the stay out of the accommodation centre of his/her own funds or a citizen of the Slovak Republic with a permanent residence in the Slovak Republic or an alien with a residence permit in the Slovak Republic submits a written solemn declaration that he/she shall facilitate the accommodation of the applicant and cover all expenses relating to the applicant’s stay in the Slovak Republic. The applicant can leave the centre only based on a permit. For more than 24 hours he/she can leave the centre only after the initial interview takes place. The permit for up to 7 days is issued by the manager of the Operational Unit of the Economic and Operational Dpt. or designated employee of the centre. Permit to stay outside the accommodation centre for more than 7 days (long-term permit) based on the written application is issued by the competent employee of the Procedural Dpt. or the Dublin Unit of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>6. If permitted to stay outside the accommodation centre, the applicant is also obliged to report to the police department competent according to the place of his/her stay within three working days. There have been no sanctions in place so far.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. No, except in cases of the restriction on movement - this is, as a rule, applied in the Centre for Foreigners operating under the auspices of the Police.</p> <p>2. See question 1.</p> <p>3. As a rule, international protection applicants are accommodated in Asylum Home. In cases of exceptional personal circumstances the competent authority may resettle the applicant, after he/she has submitted the application, to other adequate institutions if suitable accommodation cannot be provided in Asylum Home. For medical reasons it is possible to place the person in adequate institutions.</p> <p>4. In case the person leaves the place of accommodation for more than three days without any explanation the IP procedure is discontinued. In cases involving minor violations of the House Rules (entering in the building between 22.00 and 6.00 in the morning</p>

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			<p>without permission), sanctions under the House Rules are applied to the applicant. In cases of violating the House Rules these sanctions include written caution, refusal to issue the permission to stay overnight outside Asylum Home, withdrawal of pocket allowance. 5. As a rule, international protection applicants are accommodated in Asylum Home. If an applicant requests himself for the resettlement to another location and meets the relevant requirements (established identity, adequate requirements for residing in a private address and competed interview) the applicant may be resettled to a private address. 6. Asylum Home Operational Service performs the surveillance and control over the actual residence in the address reported but other inquiries may also be carried out. In case the person leaves the place of residence for more than three days the international protection procedure is discontinued.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1.- No. 2.- 3.- Asylum-seekers have freedom of movement throughout the country except in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, where they are forced to stay until their request is resolved favourably, or the Ministry of Interior authorizes the transfer to the peninsula. 4.- 5.- Asylum seekers are housed in <u>decentralized accommodation</u>, throughout the country. 6.- They remain in the centres voluntarily.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Only if they wish to live in housing provided by the Swedish Migration Board. But they are free to leave at any time if they arrange their own accommodation. 2. No. 3. No. 4. Not applicable. 5. If the asylum seeker chooses to arrange his or her own accommodation, he or she can live anywhere in Sweden. If they want the Swedish Migration Board to accommodate them, they can be placed in an apartment anywhere in the country. 6. No.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. Yes, asylum seekers are required to reside at a specific address as a condition of their temporary admission into the UK. This condition applies regardless of whether an asylum seeker is given accommodation by the UK Border Agency or whether they live at a private address. 2. Asylum seekers have freedom of movement within the UK and can reside wherever they choose if they have access to their own accommodation. However, all asylum seekers must inform the UK Border Agency of any change of address and have this approved. If an asylum seeker is being provided with accommodation by the UK Border Agency they must not abandon that address without permission if the absence will be for a period of more than seven consecutive days and nights. If such a breach of conditions occurs without a reasonable explanation being provided the offer of accommodation may be withdrawn. 3. No. 4. N/A 5. While eligibility for long term support/accommodation is being considered an asylum seekers can be accommodated in Initial Accommodation (“IA”). IA is provided in the form of hostel type accommodation and is mainly full board with regular meals and essential toiletries provided as required. The persons also receive a briefing about the asylum process, general briefing about</p>

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			<p>life in the UK, as well as health screening and help from a voluntary organisation (“The Wrap Around Service”) to make their support application in full. If the support application is accepted the person moves to longer term dispersal accommodation. Accommodation is only provided in London in unusual circumstances (e.g. torture victims receiving specialist medical treatment). Accommodation usually consists of a mix of bed-sits, self-contained accommodation and maisonettes. If the asylum seeker has access to their own accommodation but can not afford to buy essential items they can apply for subsistence only (cash) support.</p> <p>6. When asylum seekers make applications for asylum in the UK, they are dispersed between six UK Border Agency regions according to an agreed percentage split. The ratio varies between regions based on factors affecting each region. This includes those who have access to their own accommodation and those who require accommodation provided by the UK Border Agency. The UK Border Agency provides accommodation under section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (“the 1999 Act”) to destitute asylum seekers. When providing accommodation the UK Border Agency endeavours to provide accommodation in areas in which there is a ready supply. Accommodation is provided on a no choice basis so if an asylum seeker asks for accommodation they have to reside at whichever property is offered to them. Asylum seekers that have access to their own accommodation can live wherever they want. All asylum seekers have to report to a UK Border Agency reporting centre or in some cases a Police station as a condition of their temporary admission into the UK. This applies regardless of whether support is being provided by the UK Border Agency or whether an asylum seeker has access to their own accommodation. Failure to report as specified is breach of conditions of temporary admission and may lead to detention and/or prosecution and withdrawal of accommodation and other support.</p>
	<p>Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>According to the Immigration Act § 95, first paragraph, first sentence, a foreigner seeking protection should be given accommodation, thus anyone seeking asylum in Norway are offered accommodation. The Immigration Regulations § 59 first paragraph reads:</p> <p>"Asylum seekers and family members referred to in § 54 that will be deployed at a reception place in a municipality, must reside in the municipality until the application is finally decided. "</p> <p>The deployment of asylum seekers in reception centres is basically voluntary, in the sense that the individual asylum recipient can choose whether they want to accept the offer or not. The rules for the operation of state reception centres (operating rules), section 1 states: "A state reception centre is an offer of temporary housing and associated economic benefits and resident-oriented measures for people seeking asylum in Norway." If an applicant can stay somewhere else and can support him/herself there, s/he is free to decline the offer. In practice, however, we assume that asylum seekers in the great majority of cases will not have any real alternative to accepting the offer of a place at a reception centre.</p> <p>Reference is made to the RS 2011-003, Regulations for government reception centres.</p> <p>Lodging foreigners seeking asylum in Norway include economic benefits to persons who accepts to stay in a reception centre according to UDIs "pengereglement" (rules for payment of support to residents in a reception centre). This is an internal regulation for residents in a reception centre, who will lose these benefits if moving out of the reception centre.</p>

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