



**Ad-hoc query on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers**  
**Requested by LU EMN NCP on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

**Compilation produced on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

**Responses from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway (19 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.*

**1. Background Information**

During the last two years Luxembourg has been confronted with a massive flow of international protection seekers. The Luxembourgish Welcome and Reception Agency wants to develop an integrated policy and will like to know the systems of planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers putted into place by another Member States. Seen that this policy is a priority of the Luxembourgish government it would be very much appreciated if we could receive the answers by **21th May 2013**.

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

**2. Responses**

		<b>Wider Dissemination ?<sup>1</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Have your MS developed a planning and management system for administrating the occupancy for international protection seekers?</li> <li>2) Can you describe briefly the system, pointing out the strengths and eventual weakness?</li> <li>3) Can you describe the experience in your Member State for handling occupancy in reception center when confronted with a massive inflow of international protection seekers.</li> </ol>
	<b>Austria</b>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In accordance with Art. 80 (1) of the Bulgarian <i>Law on Asylum and Refugees</i>, on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2011, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria adopted a National Action Plan for cases of temporary protection. The main goal of this Action Plan is to set up the organization and coordination between the executive authorities in times of crisis as a result of an increased migratory pressure. 9 ministries, 2 state agencies, 12 provinces and the Bulgarian Red Cross participate in the implementation of the plan in accordance with their responsibilities and competencies.</li> <li>2) The National Action Plan takes into account the criteria set out in Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons. The Bulgarian State Agency for Refugees avails of three territorial units for the reception and accommodation of international protection seekers:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Registration – and - Reception Centre in the village of Banya, Nova Zagora Municipality;</li> <li>2. Registration – and - Reception Centre in the capital of Sofia;</li> <li>3. Transit Centre in the village of Pastrogor, Svilengrad Municipality.</li> </ol>               The capacity of these territorial units will not be enough in case of a mass influx of international protection seekers.             </li> </ol>
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Yes.</li> <li>2) The plan provides for               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Raising the accommodation capacity of the Refugee Facilities Administration (RFA) by making use of the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>higher or "crisis" capacity of the present centres and by transformation of one accommodation centre into reception centre. This is connected with HR management within RFA and Police (providing security guards of the transformed refugee centre) and management of transportation (through the service provider for the Ministry of the Interior).</p> <p>b. Using accommodation facilities of the Police schools, Ministry of the Interior (training facilities and resorts), Ministry of Health (reserve hospitals prepared for use in emergency situations such as pandemic) and regions (school resorts). All the facilities shall be prepared within 2 weeks from indication of the need. This is connected with HR management within RFA and regional governments.</p> <p>3) Given that the emergency plan was never tested in reality it is hard to judge on strengths and weaknesses.</p>
	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Yes, we have prepared the emergency plan for/in case of mass influx of asylum seekers. Common emergency for crises management foresee to Estonia, that plan is updated every year and emergency analyse is developed every second year. The meaning of such system is not created a new structure, but only specified existing one – in terms of exchange of information, management of informing the wider public etc.</p> <p>2. In Estonia the responsibility of receiving the asylum seekers is divided between Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Affairs. The Police and Boarder Guard Board are responsible for the processing of applications and making of first instance decisions. The task of the Ministry of Social Affairs is to receive applicants for asylum/refugees and arrange them accommodation, food or catering, essential clothing and other consumer goods and hygiene products; and money for small emergency expenses, emergency care and medical examinations etc.</p> <p>The weakness of this system is management between territories of two ministries' – in situation when the numbers of applicants are high it may cause problems. It means movement of responsibility from one ministry to other, witch imply arranged exchange of information and logistics.</p> <p>Strength is that system is been worked already for a years and it been tested in trainings and once in big field training.</p> <p>3. Estonia doesn't have practical experiences with management of mass influx of asylum seekers.</p>
	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. In Finland, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the policy concerning the reception of asylum seekers, the provision of general guidelines, and the legislative processes involved. The Ministry of the Interior also makes the decisions concerning the establishment, location, and closure of reception centres. The Finnish Immigration Service operates under the Ministry of the Interior. The Finnish Immigration Service's reception unit is responsible for the operative management, planning, and monitoring of the reception centres.</p> <p>Reception centre activities in Finland are organised by municipalities and organisations (the Finnish Red Cross) with which the Finnish Immigration Service's reception unit has an agreement on the organisation of these activities. In addition, the state of Finland has two reception centres. Currently, there are 20 reception centers in which approximately 3800 asylum seekers are accommodated. There are also special units for unaccompanied minors. Children who have arrived without a guardian are accommodated in group homes or supported housing units (usually</p>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>operating in connection with the reception centres).</p> <p>The expenses of reception are reimbursed by the Finnish Immigration Service to the organizer of the reception centre activities in accordance with the plan of action and budget approved annually. The same mode of operation is shared by all reception centres. Each reception centre also has a manual for quality assessment based on which the activities/results are followed.</p> <p>2. The system described above is functioning well and effectively in accordance with joint rules. Achievement of performance targets is followed regularly. The strength of the system is the flexibility which is relatively good.</p> <p>3. One of the greatest challenges of reception centre activities is definitely the great and rapid fluctuation of the number of asylum seekers.</p> <p>The last time the number of asylum seekers started to increase rapidly was in 2008. In the previous year there were 1500 asylum seekers, in 2008 4000 and in 2009 6000. In that situation the Finnish Immigration Service was assisted by the Finnish Red Cross with whom there was an agreement for finding new locations for accommodation. Back then temporary locations for accommodation were adopted such as hotels, motels and recreation camps. Organization of accommodation is challenging in the situations referred to above. Therefore, efforts have been taken to control the situation by preparedness plans for reception.</p> <p>At the moment the Finnish Immigration Service has a preparedness plan of its own describing the measures to be taken in case of unexpected growth of the number of asylum seekers.</p> <p>Furthermore, each reception centre has a preparedness plan of its own which is also included in the agreement between the Finnish Immigration Service and the organiser of the reception through a paragraph stating the commitment of the reception centre to quickly increase the accommodation capacity by order of the Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>The Finnish Immigration Service and the Finnish Red Cross have concluded a cooperation agreement based on which the organisation is in a state of readiness to start providing assistance to the Finnish Immigration Service whenever the state of affairs of the reception requires it and when requested by the Finnish Immigration Service. In such situations the organisation will begin establishing new reception centres in cooperation with the Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>Moreover, the Finnish Immigration Service is cooperating with different regional authorities regarding reception in order to develop and improve preparedness.</p>
	<b>France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1.</b> In France, 21.410 beds are currently provided in 270 reception centers for asylum seekers. The national goal is an

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>occupancy rate of 97 % (in each reception centre); however, occupancy rate actually reaches 100 % in most reception centers.</p> <p>To tackle the issue of saturation of the national reception system for asylum seekers, a planning and management system was implemented in 2010 by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII). An online software, DN@, can be used by the different national and local authorities which manage reception facilities. This software provides a real time evolution of the occupancy of reception centers and of applications for accommodation.</p> <p>Moreover, the regionalization of applications for residence from asylum seekers, in 2010, reoriented asylum seekers in the different departments of a region, taking into account the flows and capacities, in order to reach an optimal occupancy rate. The fact that applications for accommodation in reception centers for asylum seekers are processed at the national level should enable to make available 30 % of the vacant beds in every region (except for Île-de-France and Rhône-Alpes), in order to relieve the territories experiencing heavy pressure.</p> <p>2. If DN@ has proven to be very effective to divide up the flows at the local level, and somehow at the regional scale as well, this software does not really play a role in the national allocation of flows towards vacant accommodation beds.</p> <p>3. To tackle the issue of saturation of the national reception system for asylum seekers and to face massive inflows, France has an adjustment variable that can complete the existing housing offer. It is emergency shelters, which enable to take charge of asylum seekers waiting for an accommodation in a reception center. Emergency shelters can be hotels, apartments or collective centers. This mechanism is flexible: it adapts to the needs and capacities of each territory. It is funded by national authorities, and delegated to regions and departments. For example, in 2012, 20.000 beds in emergency shelters were funded, for a total cost of €122 millions.</p> <p>Therefore, because of limited capacities of reception centers, emergency housing has become as important as regular reception facilities for asylum seekers.</p>
	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	1) Until 2012 the number of asylum seekers didn't induce the elaboration of such a planning and management

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>system, however regarding the data of 2013 it may be necessary in the future.</p> <p>3) In case of a massive inflow of international protection seekers Hungary can answer with capacity extension that may involve the use of bunk beds or even the opening of a new reception institution. Primarily the capacity of operating institutions needs to be expanded.</p>
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes.</li> <li>2. 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 (that take part in SPRAR on a voluntary basis) 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 (with a minimum joint funding of 20% by local authorities). The Central Service of SPRAR has been assigned to the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI). The adopted model, both in terms of collaboration and purposes, is the “integrated hospitality”; it is carried out in synergy with tertiary sector bodies, central institutions and local authorities, and its goal is to receive immigrants with a series of guidance, assistance and integration services.</li> <li>3. In case of massive inflow of international protection seekers, official plans and related documents are issued, usually involving other authorities in the reception activity. For example, in 2011, the increase of landings due to the political situation in North Africa seriously affected the Italian reception services. The Prime Minister’s Order no. 3933 of 13th April 2011, establishing a Coordination Committee for the management of the flows coming from North Africa, provided for the Department of Civil Protection to perform all the necessary actions to cope with the state of emergency (using for this purpose a funding of 110 million euro). Furthermore, a Monitoring and Assistance Group (GMA) was established, with tasks of support and verification of the minimum standards of assistance. The group, also involved in the homogeneity evaluation of the services, was formed by representatives of State, Civil Protection and other authorities and also included representatives of international organizations such as UNCHR and IOM (Additional fund were assigned to increase the SPRAR’s reception structures). Also in the past, Italy had already faced the arrival of a considerable number of refugees following the events that occurred in the former Yugoslavia, for example, or in Albania, or even in Somalia and Rwanda.</li> </ol>
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Until now the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (hereinafter – the Office) which is responsible for wide range of issues in asylum field (accommodation of asylum seekers and examination of asylum applications) has not special planning and management systems for administrating the occupancy for international protection because the amount of financial resources allocated for these needs has not been modified over years due to the austerity measures set off by the government. When in 2011 the amount of asylum seekers increased more than 6 times reaching 335 persons, the Office made redistribution of internal financial funds as well as used possibilities offered by ERF projects in order to provide more</li> </ol>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>improved assistance to asylum seekers with special needs.</p> <p>2. The main challenges for timely planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- limited experience in work with variable amount of asylum seekers. To make prognosis for subsequent years our approach is based on the analysis of past situations – interconnection among the total amount of asylum seekers who applied for asylum in country, situation in the countries of origin of asylum seekers as well as global migration flows and routes;</li> <li>- restricted abilities to change the amount of financial recourses available in case of increase of asylum seekers.</li> </ul> <p>3. There is just one asylum seekers accommodation centre in Latvia with total capacity of 200 places. Taking into account the total amount of asylum applicants in recent years it has been adequate to fulfil the obligation providing accommodation for all asylum seekers who are in need of that. At the same time in 2011, when the responsible authorities faced the influx of asylum seekers, which could lead to a situation where the existing capacity is insufficient, the Office carried out a study to investigate the possible involvement of other stakeholders to ensure the accommodation of asylum seekers. The survey showed possible conductors who would be able to provide accommodation services thereby extending capacity for up to 1000 persons considering that appropriate funding is available.</p>
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Foreigners Registration Centre is able accommodate up to 500 persons in total, including 92 – asylum seekers. Immigration flows to Lithuania are stable. Until now, Lithuania did not face any significant/massive inflow of international protection seekers. In case of a massive flow of foreigners occurs, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has prepared the “Plan for extreme situations management” which also includes massive inflow of foreigners.</p>
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Luxembourg does not have for the moment a contingency program for dealing with massive inflows of international protection applicants.</p>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Closed Accommodation Centres were first set up in 2002 following the first major influx of irregular migrants on boat crossings. The Detention Service, which is tasked with the security of these centres was established in August 2005 and is made up of personnel seconded from the Armed Forces of Malta and from the Police Force, and ex-Servicemen recruited under one Command.</p> <p>Open centres in Malta established for this purpose also date back to 2002. The Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers (AWAS), which took over from the previous Organisation for the Integration and Welfare of Asylum Seekers (OIWAS), was established by Legal Notice 205 of 2009. Among other duties this Agency is tasked with overseeing the daily management of open accommodation facilities either directly or through subcontracting agreements.</p> <p>2. Almost all migrants reaching Malta through irregular boat crossings apply for asylum. Except for vulnerable and</p>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<p>humanitarian cases, these are detained in view of their illegal entry. Once granted protection, an individual is released and offered accommodation at one of the open centres which cater for various needs, including centres for families, for unaccompanied minors, for single males and such. Such a system has ensured that all such protected persons are provided with accommodation and a financial allowance during the critical initial period. Irregular migrants not granted protection are also offered such accommodation once released from detention.</p> <p>Such a system however, while ensuring accommodation for all during the initial period, also presents its difficulties. Malta comprises of a number of islands with territory amounting to 316 sq. km and a population of 420,000. The number of migrants reaching Malta through irregular boat crossings surpassed 16,600 in just a decade (2002-2012) with annual arrivals ranging between 1,500 and 2,800 since 2005 (with the exception of 2010), which for Malta's geo-demographic and economic limitations is a very substantial number. The pressure on the accommodation centres is thus constant and involves large numbers, creating a situation where refurbishment and upgrading needs to take place gradually and involves the shifting around of accommodation for persons involved not to mention the costs that such operations involve. Such experiences are particularly intensive in the larger centres housing hundreds of migrants of diverse backgrounds.</p> <p>3. Please refer to the previous reply.</p>
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Ad. 1 and 2 and 3:                  Yes, by using a tool with a prediction of two years ahead. This prognoses-tool uses historical, recent and future input to decide on the needed capacity. Meaning to decide to open or to close reception and accommodation capacity. The prognoses is discussed at least every three months and monitored on a monthly bases. The strength is that it is a combination of three different sources of information. The weakness might be that it is based on a 95% occupancy rate (as agreed on with the minister) which makes it very sharp in capacity and financial consequences. Although the challenge is how to deal with a sudden high influx, there is an agreement to use so-called buffer-capacity. This capacity is normally inactive and only used in crisis-time.</p>
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In the SR the system for the reception of the asylum seekers is composed of three centres – 1 initial reception centre and 2 accommodation centres. The occupancy of the centres is regularly monitored by the employees of the Migration Office and is also monitored by the relevant database.</li> <li>2) In case of a massive influx of asylum seekers it is possible to use also other facilities of the Ministry of Interior which are currently used for different purposes (see also response to question 3). The current system can be described as satisfactory.</li> <li>3) In years 2003- 2004 the number of asylum seekers increased by approx. 700% in the comparison with the year 2000</li> </ol>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			(in the year 2000 – 1 556 asylum applications, while in 2004 it was 11 395 asylum applications). In that period the accommodation centres have been transformed into initial reception centres and the Migration Office rented another facility which served as an accommodation centre. The asylum proceeding was also accelerated. Slovak Republic is rather a transit country than a country of destination and majority of the asylum seekers after the quarantine and transfer to the accommodation centre left the territory of the SR. Thus it was not necessary to increase the number of accommodation capacities so much.
	Slovenia	Yes	<p><b>1) Has your MS developed a planning and management system for administrating the occupancy for international protection seekers?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the needs of international protection applicants the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration established the so called Asylum Home with the capacity of cca. 200 persons.</li> <li>• Under the <b>International Protection Act (Off. G. RS, No. 11/2011 and 83/2012)</b> it is possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In case of an increased number of applicants the Slovenian Government can take the decision by which it determines the conditions and modalities of accommodating the applicants. So far, there has been no such case in Slovenia.</li> <li>○ Ministry of Interior and Public Administration can allocate financial aid for private housing in case the Ministry is unable to provide accommodation in Asylum Home.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In case of a massive arrival of displaced persons from third countries, especially when there is a danger that the asylum system is unable to deal with the increased number of asylum applications properly, Slovenia offers temporary protection under the terms and conditions set out in the <b>Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act (Off. G. RS, št. 65/2005)</b>. So far this Act has not yet been implemented in practice. As regards the accommodation of persons the above Act provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reception centre where the persons are transferred in order to establish their identity, collect relevant data needed for granting temporary protection and to perform a medical check-up.</li> <li>○ From the reception centre the persons are transferred to accommodation centres.</li> <li>○ Reception centre is established by the Ministry whereas the accommodation centres may be established also by humanitarian organisations in addition to the Ministry.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Republic of Slovenia has no particular system in place to arrange planning, management, lease or ownership.</li> </ul> <p><b>2) Can you describe briefly the system, pointing out the strengths and eventual weakness?</b> An action plan for such cases has not been elaborated. Potential free accommodation capacities have also not been determined.</p> <p><b>3) Can you describe the experience in your Member State for handling occupancy in reception center when confronted with a massive inflow of international protection seekers?</b></p>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of a large number of applicants that would exceed the formal capacity of Asylum Home, the Ministry would:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At <b>the first stage</b> temporarily increase the formal capacity using the existing premises in Asylum Home (more applicants in one room, temporary use of other facilities in Asylum Home for accommodation – so called multi-purpose hall) under additional budget funds from the Ministry.</li> <li>○ At <b>the second stage</b> it could be possible to seek internal reserves within the available Ministry's capacities (holiday resorts, former school for police officers) under additional budget funds from the Ministry.</li> <li>○ At <b>the third stage</b>, on the government level, available capacities of other ministries and local communities... would be sought (Slovenian Army facilities, school buildings that are no longer used, sports halls)... national budget reserves will be used. This stage was effectively implemented during the reception of refugees from BIH in 1991-1993.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Spain</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spain has one unique online Information system to manage the capacity of the Reception system. The Sub Directorate of Integration of Immigrants has to authorize the new stays and the extension of the stays whether if is a public or private centre.  The places in reception centers for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection is managed through the unit of work social (UTS) dependent on the General Sub-Directorate of Integration of Immigrants. The UTS is located in the Asylum Office run by the Ministry of the Interior.</li> <li>2. The UTS make the asylum seekers' referral to reception centres depending on the available places in the centres and the personal circumstances of the asylum seeker. The referral can be both to state reception centres and NGOs reception centres. A strength of the system could be the centralized management, which facilitates the homogeneity criteria, both for referral to the reception centres, and for the duration of the stay. It also allows the optimization of available places and the distribution of the beneficiaries in the reception centres network.</li> <li>3. When Spain has received massive arrivals of applicants or beneficiaries of international protection, the reception has been managed through the state refugee reception centres and through the NGOs that receive subsidies for the development of a program to facilitate the integration of this group. NGOs have temporarily expanded the reception network to cope with the influx.</li> </ol>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.

	<p><b>Sweden</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Yes, Sweden has a computerized system for all “rooms” in accommodation provided by the Swedish Migration Board.</p> <p>2. The Swedish Migration Board rents flats all over Sweden where asylum seekers, who do not choose to arrange their own accommodation, stay. Four persons stay normally in a 2-room flat, 6 persons in a 3-room flat etc. Some flats are designated for families or persons with certain needs. When a new asylum seeker is registered and they want the Migration Board to accommodate them, the handling officer can find accommodation for them by using the system. I would say briefly that the system resembles that of a hotel, listing all rooms and who stays in them and provides the handling officer with available, bookable rooms. Strengths are of course that we can have a national system that is available to everyone working in accommodation where the alternative would be separate lists kept manually in each town where we have accommodation. There are probably minor weaknesses as with any system but no major ones.</p> <p>3. When confronted with a massive inflow the system presented above will grow, first by renting more flats and when that is not possible, renting hotels, holiday villages etc.</p>
	<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p>1. The immigration authorities (Home Office) administer all aspects of the support/accommodation system for asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. A destitute asylum seeker is placed in an Initial Accommodation centre for a brief period of time. There are 6 Initial Accommodation Centres across the UK. Following assessment, the asylum seeker is moved from Initial Accommodation to longer term accommodation, including shared flats or houses.</p> <p>3. The accommodation is provided by private suppliers according to a set specification, with payment is at a rate per person accommodated, so we do not pay for empty properties and have the flexibility to secure extra accommodation in the event of a rise in numbers.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/support/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/support/</a>  <a href="http://icinspector.independent.gov.uk/work-in-progress/">http://icinspector.independent.gov.uk/work-in-progress/</a></p>
	<p><b>Norway</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Have your MS developed a planning and management system for administrating the occupancy for international protection seekers? <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Can you describe briefly the system, pointing out the strengths and eventual weakness? <b>Asylum seekers have a legal right to accommodation while their application is being considered. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) is responsible for providing simple, but adequate, accommodation in a reception center (RC). The operation of the RCs is contracted out through public tenders, and contracts are granted on the basis of price, location, quality of services provided and statements from the municipality where the RC is to be located. The operators are municipalities, NGOs</b></p>

LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers

**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.*

			<p>and private businesses (the majority). UDI controls the operators through annual audits and unannounced visits. That UDI is required to ensure a 85 percent (annual) occupancy rate has as a consequence that RC contracts have a 3 months' 'notification of termination' clause to ensure that capacity can be reduced when the need for RC capacity gets lower. The RC system includes special units for unaccompanied minors and persons with special needs, well as transit units. Most RCs provide accommodations for self-catering. Only those asylum seekers who make use of a RC receive a daily allowance.</p> <p>The <u>strengths of this system</u> are that the competition between different (types of) RC operators (i) contributes to cost control; (ii) ensures that differentiated competences are involved in operating RC; (iii) increasing and/or reducing total RC capacity is fairly easy; and (iv) a few experienced and highly competent RC operators have emerged. The <u>weaknesses of the system</u> are that (i) the procedures leading to the award of a contract are time consuming and labour intensive; (ii) the emergence of a few leading operators may result in cost increases; and (iii) the need to reduce RC capacity may lead to loss of experienced RC operators and staff that it would be an advantage to have available if/when capacity again has to be increased.</p> <p>Can you describe the experience in your Member State for handling occupancy in reception center when confronted with a massive inflow of international protection seekers. <b>Each RC operation contract provides for 20 percent of capacity to be paid on a 'per person per day rate. This facility is normally used only when necessary, e.g. in cases of increases in the number of asylum seekers. If the projected demand for RC places cannot be satisfied through this facility UDI has to request additional funding from the <i>Ministry of Justice and Public Protection (JD)</i> and new calls for tender should normally be issued. In situations when the surge in the number of asylum seekers has been too rapid to permit this process to run its course, emergency procedures have been applied.</b></p>
--	--	--	---

**LU Ad-Hoc Query: on planning and management for the reception of international protection seekers**

***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.***

\*\*\*\*\*