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2026.21 Exit procedures for individuals leaving the international protection reception system

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

May, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.21 EXIT PROCEDURES FOR INDIVIDUALS LEAVING THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION RECEPTION SYSTEM

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Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Malta, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Norway, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden
(26 in total)

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Directorate General for Humanitarian Assistance and the International Protection Reception System, under the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, is responsible for the planning, development and monitoring of the international protection reception system, which includes the planning, management and oversight of state owned public centres within the International Protection Reception System (hereinafter SAPI).

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The housing crisis and the difficulties in accessing accommodation—resulting from high market prices and the lack of sufficient financial means to afford rental costs—represent a significant obstacle for many individuals wishing to live independently once their stay in the international protection reception system has ended. This situation is further exacerbated by the limited autonomy that beneficiaries of the reception system often have at the moment they are required to exit the system and, in some cases, by their unjustified refusal to do so. All of this creates a pull factor among those residing with them and leads to high levels of irregular occupancy within the Spanish reception system.

Irregular occupancy in the reception system occurs when a person remains in a reception facility after having lost the right to occupy it. This typically happens when, once their stay in SAPI has ended— and they should leave the premises, but they refuse to leave either because they cannot or do not wish to do so. In these cases, the individual continues to reside in the facility without any authorisation entitling them to remain. In such circumstances, the person is no longer entitled to receive services from the reception system.

However, in accordance with Spanish social protection regulations and given that certain individuals are considered vulnerable, public administrations must avoid leaving them in a situation of destitution, which requires allowing their temporary stay until an appropriate alternative solution is secured.

For this reason, Spain is launching this query with the aim of determining whether this situation also arises in other countries and, if so, identifying the possible exit alternatives offered to individuals who must leave SAPI.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **27 April 2026**.


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1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?
2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.
3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.
4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.
5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?
6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.

RESPONSES

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	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>No. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In Austria, applicants for international protection are required to make financial contributions to cover part of the costs incurred by receiving basic care (Art. 39 Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act and Art. 2 para. 1b Federal Basic Care Act 2005). In general, individuals who are housed in Austria as part of the basic care program are permitted to work or engage in paid activities, earn up to € 110 per person and € 80 per family member, and save the money they earn. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>Persons granted asylum may continue to receive basic care for up to four months after being granted asylum. In addition, once asylum is granted, persons granted asylum generally have access to the labor market and may take up gainful employment or are entitled to social benefits on the same terms as Austrian citizens.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>No, because individuals have access to the labor market and social benefits immediately upon being granted asylum.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>In Belgium, applicants continue to receive material assistance for 30 days following notification of the decision(1) on their application.</p> <p>In any event, the applicants must leave the accommodation facility at the end of this period, unless an extension or exemption is being processed or has been granted. An extension of the stay is possible with a maximum of four months (six months for specific categories such as minors and medical profiles). After this period, the risk of homelessness is real.</p> <p>Fedasil (the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) identifies several causes for this situation, including a lack of support, insufficient information, a short transition period (plans are ongoing to shorten it), a saturated housing market, discrimination within the housing market, and difficult access to existing services.</p> <p>(1)This refers to a negative decision if, by the end of the time limit for lodging an appeal, no suspensive appeal has been lodged; a decision rejecting the appeal of confirming the negative decision regarding the application for protection; inadmissibility decision for subsequent applicant (3d time), after the application has been closed (withdrawal, technical rejection) if,</p>


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			<p>at the end of the time limit for lodging an appeal, no suspensive appeal has been lodged. In some cases, decisions can also be made by Fedasil, for instance under the Cumul Royal Decree.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No specific mechanism is in place.</p> <p>In Belgium, applicants for international protection can access the labour market four months after having submitted their application. In order to be able to work, they must possess a certificate of registration (the so-called 'orange card') issued by the municipality where the reception centre is located. Since 1 July 2024, adult applicants staying in a reception centre and earning income from work have been required to contribute to the cost of their reception. This contribution system (know as 'Cumul') follows an amendment to the Reception Act and the adoption of a Royal Decree on 16 April 2024. The contribution is adjusted based on the income received, and the system uses a differentiated rate to calculate the contribution, with lower rates applied to self-reported earnings compared to verified earnings. Applicants for international protection who are financially self-reliant and who do not wish to contribute to their reception must reside outside of the reception centres.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so</p>
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			<p>they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No, there are no separate sources of funding for recognised refugees. They must rely on regular sources of support, and access to these other forms of assistance can be complicated. Fedasil does, however, provide financial contribution in the form of meal vouchers to individuals leaving the center (both during procedure and immediately after a positive decision, during the transition period). As long as this support is granted in the form of cash assistance, it can be used to cover living expenses.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Fedasil has a dedicated Outflow cell that continuously monitors the right of stay of the entire network (including residents in partners' reception centres) by cross-referencing decisions on international protection with Match-IT (1) information. Individuals with a positive or negative IP decision, or subject to a decision from Fedasil to end the right of stay (for instance, in the framework of Royal Decree 'Cumul') who remain in the network beyond a certain timeframe without an exception or exemption, are flagged to the competent actors within the network. These actors then follow up on their departure.</p> <p>Individuals who refuse to leave the network may be referred to the Justice of the Peace and/or placed under a minimal support regime. Reception centres can also contact the police to assist with the person's departure. In cases where residents are accommodated in open return places, the Immigration Office can also assist with removal.</p>
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			<p>(1) Match-It is Fedasil’s online service for managing reception centres and their residents.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. Apart from the return trajectory and extension of the transition period, accommodation after the reception phase is no longer the responsibility or competence of Fedasil. Homelessness or integration fall under the responsibility of the federated entities. The only option that people have is to find a place in the humanitarian network.</p> <p>Source: Fedasil</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p>

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			<p>No</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Bulgaria's system for the reception of asylum seekers, managed by the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), currently does not have a specific, institutionalised savings mechanism. However, there are certain legal frameworks and practical opportunities that indirectly support this process:</p> <p>For asylum seekers access to state provided food and accommodation in reception centres is guaranteed under the law. In addition to the right to accommodation and food, those seeking protection have the right to social assistance in the amount determined for Bulgarian citizens, to health insurance, accessible medical care and free use of medical care under the conditions and in the manner for Bulgarian citizens; to psychological assistance.</p> <p>Those seeking protection also have the right to access the labour market, including to participate in programmes and projects financed by the state budget or through international or European funding, if the proceedings are not completed within three months of submitting their application for international protection for reasons beyond their control. No financial contribution is required from asylum seekers, and no payment of part of the accommodation costs is required. If asylum seekers work, no part of the salary they receive is withheld.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes,</p>
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			<p>please explain.</p> <p>The Refugee Agency does not directly and automatically provide cash rent or financial guarantees upon leaving the centre. Responsibility for social assistance and financial support after obtaining status (refugee or humanitarian status) is primarily transferred to the general social system of the state.</p> <p>In practice, however, some more vulnerable beneficiaries of international protection may be allowed to remain in the reception centres for a couple of months, unless in situations of mass influx or increased new arrivals.</p> <p>After leaving the centre, persons with status have the same rights as Bulgarian citizens. The regulatory framework (Regulation on the terms and conditions for concluding, implementing and terminating the integration agreement for foreigners granted asylum or international protection) provides for the possibility, if desired, for persons who have received protection to conclude an agreement with a given municipality, which would include assistance for housing and social assistance for a certain period (usually up to 1 year).</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>The right to stay in a centre of the State Agency for Refugees is temporary and is closely related to the status of the proceedings. It is terminated in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decision: When the person has received a final refusal for international protection or, conversely, when he has received a status (refugee or humanitarian) and the deadline for leaving the centre has expired.- Violation of internal order: In case of systematic or serious violations of the rules of the
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			<p>center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Administrative mechanism for removal. If the person refuses to leave voluntarily after the legal basis for stay has ceased to exist, an order for leaving is issued. The Chairperson of the State Agency for Refugees or the director of the respective centre issues a written prescription or order, notifying the person that he must vacate the premises within a certain period of time. <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Several mechanisms exist, although often implemented through the non-governmental sector or specific state programmes. The main measures and alternatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Cash for Rent Assistance" programmes, one of the most effective alternatives, often administered by organisations such as UNHCR, Bulgarian Red Cross or Caritas Sofia. Persons leaving the centres can receive financial support to pay rent and a deposit for a period of several months.- "Compass" Integration Centres. Established as a network across the country in 2024-2025, these centres offer comprehensive support.- Accommodation in "Protected Housing" (mainly for vulnerable groups). For unaccompanied minors, single mothers or people with disabilities, alternative forms of accommodation exist
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			<p>outside the large reception centers. These homes offer more intensive social work and preparation for independent living.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes, Croatia does face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals remain in the reception center because, as they say, difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources and other stated reasons. Individuals have the right to reside in the reception center as long as they have the status of international protection seekers. However, according to the legal provisions of International and Temporary Protection Law, an individual should not stay in a reception center if he/she has the resources that enable him/her to have an adequate standard of living. In that case, an individual must find private accommodation on his/her own and live independently. If individuals do not comply with these provisions of the law, they may be denied the material conditions of reception.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Individuals residing in the reception centers are provided with material conditions of reception. The material conditions of reception are: accommodation in the reception center, food and clothing provided in kind, reimbursement of public transportation costs for the purposes of the international protection procedure, and financial assistance. The material conditions of reception may be limited or denied if the applicant:</p>

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. does not stay in the reception center where he/she has assigned accommodation2. stays outside the reception center without the prior approval of the reception centre3. has the resources that enable him/her to have an adequate standard of living4. violates the provisions of the Reception House Rules. <p>The reception centre shall, based on an individual assessment, make a decision limiting or denying some of the material conditions of reception, proportionate to the purpose sought to be achieved, taking into account applicant specific needs and the preservation of the applicant's dignified standard of living. The international protection applicant acquires the right to work upon the expiry of a period of three months from the date of submission of the application on which the Ministry of the Interior has not made a decision, if the applicant's actions did not influence the reasons for the failure to make a decision. Accordingly, individuals are enabled to reside in the reception system and work what allows them to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain. <p>The applicants may reside at their own expense at any address in the Republic of Croatia with the prior consent of the Ministry of the Interior. Croatia does not provide financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals to cover accommodation costs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.
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			<p>Once an individuals lose their status as an international protection applicant, they are no longer entitled to reside in a reception centre. If a individual refuses to leave voluntarily the reception centre, the local police station is notified and takes over further proceedings according to provisions of illegal residence of the Aliens Law. In some cases when individuals stay in a reception center and they have resources that enable them to have an adequate standard of living, they may be denied the material conditions of reception. The reception centre can, based on an individual assessment, make a decision limiting or denying some of the material conditions of reception, proportionate to the purpose sought to be achieved, taking into account applicant's specific needs and the preservation of the applicant's dignified standard of living.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>Croatia does have legal mechanism of financial compensation for the costs incurred when an individual remains irregularly in the reception system. The Regulation on the Implementation of Material Conditions of Reception stipulate that the reception centre will order the applicant to reimburse the costs of accommodation in accordance with the Decision on Accommodation Costs in the Reception Centre, including material damage caused by the violation of the House Rules.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No, Croatia does not have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent the situations</p>
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EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Currently, the reception system is close to its maximum capacity in regards to asylum seekers. The two "secondary" reception centers in Kofinou and Limnes are over 90% full. However, regarding the category of TCNs whose rights to remain has been rejected, there are no serious issues since Cyprus implements voluntary and forced returns. Asylum seekers in general have the right to either remain in the reception system via housing in centers or via allowance in private accommodation. Most people choose private accommodation.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>As reception authorities, if we notice someone being employed while residing in our reception system we do give them a time – period to remain in the center before requesting them to find private accommodation to the community. Through this practice, asylum seekers do manage to save part of their income to support their integration in the community.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>	

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			<p>Yes, in Cyprus the Social Welfare Service is responsible for providing material reception conditions. Following a specific procedure, asylum seekers can request a monthly allowance that includes an amount for rental and electricity bill sum.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Depending on the reason that a TCN must be expelled from the centers, there are a number of choices. If an asylum seeker violates the rules of the center, they may be housed for five days in private accommodation in the community until they sort out themselves a private accommodation contract in their name. If an asylum seeker changes statues, i.e. recognised as refugee or has been rejected on a final stage, then they are directed either to the Social Welfare Services or to the detention center.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>After exiting the reception centers, if a person is considered an asylum seeker he/she is</p>
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			<p>referred to the Social Welfare Services. If the person receives a protection status, then is directed to a different department of the SWS to find employment and support.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Applicants are allowed to work after 6 months of their stay, and they should contribute financially to their accommodation within the reception system. This contribution is relatively low, which allows them to save money to secure independent housing.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Applicants for international protection may reside in reception centres for the entire duration of the asylum procedure. In the long term, the capacity of the reception system is sufficient to accommodate all applicants who wish to make use of it. However, the reception authority in the Czech Republic does not provide direct financial support to individuals who are required to</p>

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			<p>leave the system.</p> <p>Nevertheless, designated staff within reception centres provide information and guidance to applicants following a negative decision on their asylum application. This support is intended to help them prepare for their departure and to consider alternative accommodation options. In practice, applicants often lodge an appeal with the court, which typically provides them with a sufficient timeframe to prepare for leaving the reception centre.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. The police can take measures to evict individuals if they have lost the right to remain in the reception system and refuse to leave. This happens very rarely as applicants are provided with counselling and psychological support well ahead of losing the right to remain in the centre.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>There is a form of safety net: during the asylum procedure, an individual may return to the reception facility at any time if they lose their private accommodation. However, once the person loses the right to stay (based on a final decision on their asylum application), they can no longer be accommodated.</p>
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			<p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p>
<p> EMN NCP Estonia</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>In the narrow sense, Estonia does not identify irregular occupancy as a problem within the reception system. Under the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens (AGIPA), reception and residence in the accommodation centre are tied to applicant status, and if the application for protection is refused, a precept to leave is issued by the same decision.</p> <p>If such a refusal decision is contested with an administrative court, the precept to leave is not subject to compulsory execution before the adoption of a decision by the administrative court of first instance. Under the Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act, the precept to leave must set a period for voluntary compliance, which is generally from 7 to 30 days. If the person does not lodge an appeal, accommodation services may still be provided until the date set in the precept to leave, but not for longer than one month.</p> <p>If the person lodges an appeal against the refusal decision and the court grants interim legal protection upholding the person’s status as an applicant, the person remains an applicant for international protection and continues to stay in the accommodation centre with the corresponding rights and obligations under AGIPA. If the court does not uphold applicant status, the person falls outside the reception system, even if the case is still admitted for</p>

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			<p>judicial review, and any immediate accommodation need is then addressed under the Social Welfare Act as emergency social assistance, in practice through municipal shelter service.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. The allowance paid in Estonia is at subsistence level. Applicants and beneficiaries are free to manage their own finances. There is no dedicated mechanism or service within the reception system that enables part of their income to be set aside specifically in order to facilitate later access to independent housing.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Under AGIPA, beneficiaries who have been residing in the accommodation centre may receive support for certain one off costs connected with concluding a rental agreement for a dwelling. The support may amount to up to six subsistence benefit rates, that is, up to EUR 1,320 in total.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to</p>
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			<p>remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. No dedicated disciplinary measures exist within the reception system for such situations. Once entitlement to stay in the accommodation centre has ended, any further action is taken under the general enforcement framework.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No. Estonia has not established a separate arrangement under which the authorities would recover from the person the expenditure arising from continued stay after entitlement to accommodation has ceased.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes In Estonia, prevention of destitution is addressed through the general framework of the Social Welfare Act and through support measures linked to access to the private rental market. This may include payment of subsistence allowance and, where relevant, subsidising rental costs through local municipalities. In addition, the shelter service already mentioned may be used where accommodation support is necessary. On the local government level there is a possibility to apply for the housing provision service, which is a social service organized by</p>
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			<p>local governments with the purpose to ensure the possibility of using housing for a person who, due to his socioeconomic situation, is unable to provide housing that meets the needs of himself and his family. This measure is more about being able to maintain the autonomous housing than accessing it.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>NO. Although an individual may, in some cases, still spend a short time in the reception system to make the needed practical arrangements for leaving after they lose their right to remain in it (for example families with children).</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO, not directly for this purpose. However, when an individual receives a residence permit and is moving permanently from the reception centre to a municipality, they can apply for benefits</p>

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			<p>from Kela (Social Insurance Institution of Finland). They can apply for e.g., social assistance for rental guarantee and housing allowance. The reception centre helps the individual to apply for the benefits if needed. In addition, if a person remains in Finland irregularly, they can receive emergency, last-resort support to secure their essential subsistence and care from the wellbeing services counties.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. When an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it, their registration as a client in the reception system is terminated. This means that they must leave the reception system housing, if they have one, and they also can't no longer get other reception services. In cases, where an individual has received a residence permit, they must try to find their own housing, and if necessary, housing is also pointed. The reception centre may terminate an individual's services if they refuse to move into the assigned housing. They are given a written notice of the termination of reception services in which it is stated that they must accept the housing found for them by a certain date and their reception services will end on the moving date.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>NO. A person can't remain irregularly in the reception system after losing their right to a be in the reception system.</p>
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			<p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES, in cases where an individual receives a residence permit. First of all, according to the law, an individual must be given a reasonable time to move to a municipality. Although not specified in the law, a reasonable time has usually been considered to be max. 2 months. In addition, the reception centre will help the individual with finding housing and applying for benefits from Kela, if needed. Also, the reception centre in co-operation with a municipality will always assign a municipal placement and find housing for unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable people who can't or won't secure housing on their own. In Finland, municipalities agree with the Economic Development Centre on municipal placements by signing an agreement on allocation to the municipality and on promoting the integration of refugees. When municipality provides a municipal placement, it undertakes to find housing for the person assigned to the municipality.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. In France, the national reception system for asylum seekers and refugees reports an irregular occupancy rate that, as of February 2026, stands at 6 % for beneficiaries of international protection and 3,4 % for those whose asylum applications have been rejected, within facilities dedicated to asylum seekers.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that this rate has declined since 2022. In fact, in December 2022, the proportion of places occupied by individuals staying beyond their authorized period stood at 21,3 % (12,5 % of beneficiaries of international protection and 8,3 % of rejected</p>

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			<p>applicants), whereas the target for unauthorized stays set by the policy on the reception and accommodation of asylum seekers and integration of refugees for the 2021-2023 period (the national and regional reception schemes-SNADAR), stood at 4 % for beneficiaries of international protection and 3 % for those whose asylum applicants had been denied. The main causes of difficulties in successfully exiting the national reception system that have been identified are :</p> <p>Pressures on public housing due to a housing supply that is sometimes ill-suited to needs (few studios in public housing, even though the majority of asylum seekers are single individuals), and the difficulty in putting together applications that meet the criteria of public housing providers ;The risk of denial for beneficiaries of international protection (BPI) who have expressed a desire to bring their family members to France, landlords fearing either a failure to pay rent if a large apartment is allocated to individuals who are still alone in France (due to the lack of family benefits) or overcrowding in the apartment upon the family's arrival if housing intended for a single person is offered ;Delays in initiating basic procedures to support BPI, particularly in registering them in the national registry of households deemed « priority » based on criteria established by the government ;Significant delays in the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) in issuing birth certificates to BPI so that they can subsequently apply for their residence permits. In this regard, the Performance Plan appended to the 2026 French Budget Bill highlighted the importance of civil status documents for refugees, whose prompt issuance is essential to the successful integration of beneficiaries, particularly by facilitating their access to employment and housing.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. Most individuals housed through the national reception system do not have sufficient resources to save money. However, non-profit organizations responsible for receiving and</p>
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			<p>supporting asylum seekers work help them become self-reliant, particularly financially (by opening a bank account and, in some cases, a savings account. When the resources of the residents allow, non-profit organizations can help them open a savings account (Livret A) in addition to a checking account. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) had approached « La Banque Postale » to facilitate the opening of a savings account (Livret A), however, the opening of these accounts is the result of an initiative by non-profit organizations rather than a mandatory government measure.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Beneficiaries for international protection (BPI) are eligible for standard housing assistance programs, which allow them to access rental guarantees and financial assistance, subject to certain conditions regarding household composition and income :</p> <p>The rental guarantees available to BPI include :</p> <p>Rental guarantees offered by social real estate agencies (social-purpose organizations with the same authority as a real estate agency) under the rental intermediation program, which helps mitigate rental risk for landlords and thereby mobilize the private housing stock for social purposes ;Rental guarantees offered, in particular by the social housing provider Action Logement to BPI employees or to BPI under the age of 30 who are job-seekers, in vocational training or students, namely ;- The Loca-pass advance allows to immediately finance the security deposit required by the landlord and repay it, interest-free, over a maximum period of 25 months. The maximum amount of this deposit is 1 200 euros.</p> <p>- The Visale guarantee helps strengthen the rental application of individuals who do not have a personal guarantor. This guarantee covers unpaid rent and rental charges for up to 9 months for temporary housing and up to 36 months for private housing. In the event of unpaid rent,</p>
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			<p>Action Logement administers the Visale guarantee and is responsible for collecting the outstanding amount from the tenant.</p> <p>An unpaid security deposit : the Housing Solidarity Fund covers the security deposit in every department for all low-income households renting private or public housing. The direct financial assistance available to BPI's include :</p> <p>The mobili Jeune assistance for young people provided by Action Logement to BPI under the age of 30 who are undergoing training at a private-sector company ranging from 10 to 100 euros ; The Youth Guarantee program offered by the government is available to young people aged 18 to 25 who are neither employed nor enrolled in training. It provides opportunities for initial work experience, as well as a stipend to support their career development ; The provision, under the rental intermediation program, of housing by an organization approved by the Prefecture, which covers rent and expenses, routine maintenance and repairs to the property ; The payment of the first month's rent, coverage of the costs associated with setting up utility accounts (gas, electricity, water), reimbursement of moving expenses, payment of brokerage fees, and provision of essential furniture – all provided in every department by the Housing Solidarity Fund for all low-income households renting private or public housing ; The social housing allowance from the French Family Allowance Fund for primary residences, which varies depending on household income, family or employment status, and the amount of rent or mortgage payments ; Specific assistance schemes offered by certain municipalities to help individuals in need find housing ; Individuals whose asylum applications are rejected have the right to remain in their housing, under certain conditions, while they appeal the decision. Those whose claims are rejected and who have definitely exited the asylum procedure have the right to remain in their housing for one month. Individuals who are no longer authorized to remain in France do not receive any housing assistance in France.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>Yes. To ensure the effectiveness of the exit procedures applied to individuals that are no longer eligible for the reception system- whether their asylum applications have been rejected, they have lost access to material reception conditions or they have been recognized as BPI, one of the measures implemented by government agencies and service providers is the « appropriate measure » referee provided for in Article L. 552-15 of the Code on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum (CESEDA).</p> <p>Pursuant to Article L. 552-15 of the CESEDA, the competent administrative authority or the manager of the accomodation facility may, after a formal notice has gone unanswered, file a lawsuit to obtain a court order requiring a person whose attendance is no longer authorized to vacate the accomodation facility. The procedure applies to :</p> <p>Asylum seekers whose asylum applications have been rejected and who remain in a reception facility beyond the date set by the French Office for Immigration and Integration for their departure from the reception facility, that is « irregular occupancy », and who have not applied for voluntary return assistance ;Asylum seekers whose applications have been rejected and who are expecting an administrative decision regarding their application for a residence permit other than asylum ;Asylum seekers whose applications have been rejected, who hold a residence permit other than an asylum permit, and who have refused one or more offers of accomodation or housing ;Individuals residing in the accomodation facility who, after having been recognised the status of refugee or been granted subsidiary protection, remains there in irregular occupancy after refusing, without a legitimate reason, an offer of alternative housing appropriate to its situation. The “appropriate measure” referee procedure is monitored on a monthy basis and by department and its effectiveness has been highlighted in particular by the Performance Plan appended to the 2026 Finance Bill, which noted that accelerating the implementation of this “appropriate measure” referee procedure would contribute, starting in 2026, to an increase in the occupancy rate within the national reception system.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>Yes. Among individuals housed in the national reception system, those whose financial resources allow it are required to pay a fee for their accommodation. This financial participation is increased by ten points in the event of an irregular occupancy. This measure is established by ministerial order.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. First, accommodation and administrative and social support provided through the national reception system, specifically in reception centers for asylum seekers (CADA) and emergency accommodations for asylum seekers (HUDA), will continue, in accordance with Article R. 552-13 of the CESEDA, for up to six months once you have been granted protection, with support for finding employment and long-term housing, and up to one month for individuals whose asylum applications have been rejected, with assistance in preparing for their departure, particularly with a view to obtaining return assistance and, where applicable, reintegration support in their country of origin.</p> <p>For beneficiaries of international protection (BPI), particularly the most vulnerable, whose integration is a priority under the 2026 integration policy for newly arrived migrants, specific support and integration schemes aimed at helping them find employment and housing, have been established. Thus, The most vulnerable BPI, who face greater difficulties in integrating, may, upon referral by the</p>
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			<p>French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), be provided with accommodation in temporary accommodation centers (CPH) along with support for their integration procedures for a period of nine months, which may be extended on an exceptional basis for periods of three months. The target audience consists of individuals who are unable to live independently, young people with physical or mental disabilities;</p> <p>BPI, particularly those who have been referred to CPH, may enroll in the AGIR program if they do not have stable housing or employment. This program involves establishing a platform in every metropolitan department, managed by a service provider, with the ambition of leading at least 60 % of beneficiaires accompanied towards employment or training and 80 % towards housing after 24 months of support. In this regard, it should be noted that, as of 30 December 2025, more than 22 500 individuals had completed the program since its launch in 2022, thereby concluding their support. Among them, those who have secured a stable situation upon leaving the program, in the areas where they received support for at least six months, account for 43 % in the employment component and 65 % in the housing component;</p> <p>Until the AGIR program was rolled out in every department, BPI could receive assistance in finding employment and housing from providers of first reception facilities for asylum seekers (SPADA). In this regard, it should be noted that as soon as the AGIR program is rolled out in a department, the relevant territorial directorate of the OFII notifies the SPADA that it will no longer accept new cases under the support program for unhoused refugees;</p> <p>BPI who are the most distant from the housing market, and in particular young people without financial means, can, once they have achieved a A1 level in French language, access the HOPE program (Housing, Orientation and Pathways to Employment), run by the national organization for adult vocational training (AFPA) and co-managed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labor, for a nine-month social and vocational support program at helping participants find employment and housing, with accommodation, food, support and training, all provided in one site, the AFPA center;</p> <p>BPI can access the national platform for refugee housing, led the Interministerial Delegation for Housing and Access to Housing (DIHAL) and managed by the Île-de-France public agency, the</p>
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			<p>Public Interest Group for Housing and Social Services (HiS), which provides them with additional housing opportunities as well as comprehensive social support to ensure successful integration into their new communities;</p> <p>BPI can access private citizen housing programs, which offer a short-term solution while they wait to find permanent housing. For example, the association "J'accueille", of Singa, connects citizens willing to help facilitate the path of refugees in France, enabling BPI to receive accommodation for a few months;</p> <p>BPI can access workshops on housing, organized by non-profit organizations, to prevent housing refusals. To facilitate these workshops, several tools have been developed, including a guide and methodological worksheets published in 2015 by the Integrated Reception and Orientation Service (SIAO 75) with support from the DIHAL; a practical kit created by the association France Terre d'Asile and an educational game (Kijoulou) designed by the association Emmaüs Solidarité, in partnership with the Groupe Logement Français.</p> <p>In addition, BPI can also access standard assistance programs to receive support in finding employment and housing. Specifically;</p> <p>BPI can receive assistance towards employment from public employment service (SPE) providers, such as France Travail and local employment service;</p> <p>BPI who receive the Active Solidarity Income and are distant from the labor market may receive support from the departmental council;</p> <p>BPI, in particular those who meet the eligibility requirements from social housing, social housing facilities or privately owned housing under the rental intermediary scheme, can reach out to all stakeholders involved in housing access, such as accommodation center's managers, social workers, public and private landlords, the Integrated Reception and Orientation services (SIAO), associations, public services and local authorities. In this regard, it should be noted that the Law no. 2017-86 on Equality and Citizenship of 27 January 2017 stipulates that 25 % of the housing units reserved for local authorities and public establishment for intermunicipal cooperation (EPCI) through the provider Action Logement, as well as the non-reserved housing units offered by landlords, must be allocated to priority households, which include the</p>
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			<p>majority of BPI; BPI can access the EMILE program (Committed to Mobility and Integration through Housing and Employment), led by the Île-de-France Regional Prefecture, DIHAL and the General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training (DGEFP) since 2019, which is dedicated to supporting mobility projects to specific identified regions outside Paris, taking into account the dimensions of professional integration and housing for individuals. It should be noted that the specific support and integration programs for BPI, aimed at helping them find employment and housing, complement the standard support and integration programs available to the general public. For example, the AGIR provider works alongside employment and housing service providers.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>YES. As the reception system for applicants for international protection (AIP) is decentralised in Germany, the federal states (Länder) and the local level of government are jointly responsible, the difficulties and challenges may vary in detail. First, it must be noted that AIPs are obliged by law to stay in assigned reception centres for the duration of their asylum procedure (or up to six months). Second, residential obligations may be imposed depending on the individual circumstances.</p> <p>However, the transition from provided housing (e.g. reception centres) to individual housing (e.g. rented apartment) has regularly been challenging. The reasons are mainly the availability of adequate living space on the local housing market, the amount of rent asked for in some areas and the individual financial situation of the beneficiary of international protection (who as a BIP is no longer entitled and mandated to reside in the assigned</p>

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			<p>reception facility).</p> <p>Furthermore, many BIPs struggle in their search for private accommodation due to language barriers, lack of counselling or support services for finding private accommodation and the reluctance of many private landlords and/or housing associations to rent to persons who receive social welfare benefits. However, the latter applies to the general population as well and not only to BIP.</p> <p>The housing market is generally tight in many metropolitan areas. This is less the case in some rural areas. With Section 12a of the Residence Act, the legislature introduced a residence rule intended to manage the settling of newly recognised BIP by foreseeing a three-year period in which the BIP is obliged to settle in an assigned municipality. However, urban areas are the areas/regions to which many AIPs and BIPs want to move, also because these are usually the places of arrival and where larger diaspora communities live.</p> <p>The residence act is available online: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p0218</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO. The AIPs are required by law to reside in assigned initial reception centres for the duration of their asylum procedure or up to six months (for further details see Art. 47 Asylum Act). In some federal states, the applicants must pay for the services provided if they have means (e.g. savings, income through gainful employment). Once they leave the reception facility for private accommodation, they may apply for social welfare benefits if they do not have the means to support themselves through, for example, gainful employment.</p>
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			<p>The Asylum Act is available online: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_asylvfg/englisch_asylvfg.html#p0439</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Persons residing in reception facilities may be required to pay for certain services such as the accommodation itself, food or other items provided in the reception facility, if they are able to. Once they move from a reception facility into privately obtained living space (e.g. an apartment for rent), they have access to social welfare benefits, varying depending on the residence status. This may include rent support, initial financial support to purchase furniture and/or home appliances or the deposit. The social welfare benefits are assessed and provided based on the individual situation of the person and its dependents applying for the benefits.</p> <p>Many federal states fund specific projects or social or counselling services to support the transition into private accommodation. As most BIP have been in municipal reception facilities when they leave the reception system, they know already where they will have to settle, ideally know the local social services and counselling infrastructure and, thus, may be specifically supported during the transition, if needed.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Social workers in the reception facilities are available to address the individual issues and</p>
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			<p>offer support, either directly or by referring to specific social services.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>NO. The person having to move out of the reception facility will not be forced to leave until another place to stay has been found. Homelessness is to be avoided.</p> <p>The federal government, the federal states and the local level of government are in regular exchange on the costs of the reception system in Germany. The responsibilities are set by law (see Art 44 Asylum Act) and financial support between the three levels of government is regularly discussed politically. There is no specific cost coverage for persons remaining in reception centres despite of having to move out.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>As the overall goal is to avoid homelessness and considering that AIPs are legally required to reside in assigned reception facilities for certain periods of time during the asylum procedure, the local level of government provides social services to support the finding of adequate living space in their territorial jurisdiction. The locally responsible social welfare benefits authorities are familiar with the local conditions (e.g. housing market, amount of rent) and can provide social welfare benefits tailored to the individual needs.</p>
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	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>YES. According to the contribution by the Reception and Identification Service (RIS) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, upon notification of the decision granting refugee status or subsidiary protection, material reception conditions are discontinued. Beneficiaries residing in accommodation facilities of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS) are required to leave within thirty (30) days from the notification of the decision. In the case of unaccompanied minors, this deadline starts from the moment they reach adulthood.</p> <p>In exceptional cases of non-immediate compliance with the obligation to vacate, the reasons are mainly linked to the beneficiaries' financial constraints, difficulties in accessing the labor market, limited social assistance, and/or limited support services.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>YES.</p> <p>According to the contribution by the Social Integration Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, accommodation support in Greece is provided to beneficiaries of international and temporary protection through two major integration programs, the "HELIOS+" and "HELIOS junior", as described below:</p> <p>The HELIOS+ integration program (designed and monitored by the Social Integration Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum in collaboration with the Special Service for Coordination and Monitoring of European Social Fund Actions-EYSEKT) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and funded by the European Social Fund (ESF+). The program's goal is to support the transition of beneficiaries of international and temporary protection from the reception phase to the integration process into Greek society. Thus, beneficiaries are provided with integrated support services, that is: a) support for independent living, b) integration counseling, c) Greek language learning, d) facilitation of access to the labor market, and e) raising awareness of the local community and promoting social cohesion. Concerning especially the support for independent living, this includes contribution to the start of independent living, which is expected to contribute to the first installation costs (e.g. warranty, purchase of household equipment) and contribution to rental costs, which is intended to help cover the cost of renting a dwelling and the costs associated with basic utilities for up to 12 months. It also includes information sessions about procedures and conditions for renting a house in Greece, support for the issuance of necessary documents, support in the search for housing, facilitating contacts with homeowners, support for possible cohabitation and transfer of beneficiaries and their personal belongings from their previous place of residence to the recently rented residence.</p> <p>The HELIOS Junior integration program refers to third-country nationals, aged between 18 and 21, who were unaccompanied minors before reaching adulthood. The goal of the program is to facilitate their integration into the labor market and transitioning to independent living. The program is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and funded by</p>
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			<p>the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF). Beneficiaries are provided with various support services, that is: integration counseling, Greek language courses, vocational training, support with documents and certifications, support with access to public services, accommodation support and financial support. Concerning especially the accommodation support, this includes free housing in private and equipped apartments for up to 18 months. As for the financial support, this includes the provision of cash assistance via a prepaid card, which raises up to 150 euros for 16 months.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>According to the contribution by RIS, In accordance with the Greek and European legal framework, the RIS ensures residents receive continuous, targeted information about their rights and obligations throughout their stay.</p> <p>Through the Information Units operating within each facility, as well as by the facility's administration, individuals are clearly and repeatedly informed about their obligation to leave the accommodation facility, in a language they understand, with detailed explanations of the legal framework and consequences. This process aims to ensure full awareness of the mandatory nature of departure and to address cases of unjustified refusal through proper information and guidance.</p> <p>If the person does not comply despite the above, authorities may proceed with forced eviction from accommodation facilities or centers, sometimes with the involvement of law enforcement.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>According to the contribution by RIS, Greece has some complementary measures and exit alternatives, albeit conditional and limited in coverage. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- HELIOS integration programme: Provides temporary rental subsidies, employability support, and integration courses for beneficiaries of international protection.- Access to general social welfare system.- Employment access: Beneficiaries have the right to work. The RIS has also issued a procedure regulating matters pertaining to the access of asylum seekers who reside in RIS Facilities to the labour market.- Support from NGOs and municipalities: Some provide temporary shelter, legal aid, or material assistance, but this is ad hoc and not state guaranteed. <p>More specifically, according to the contribution by the Social Integration Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, beyond the two major integration programs mentioned under Question 3, the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, through the Social Integration Directorate, is responsible for three additional integration programs that provide significant support to third country nationals after they leave the reception system:</p> <p>Action 16688: "Promoting the Integration of the Refugee Population into the</p>
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			<p>Labor Market" This Action is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in cooperation with the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, targeting (adult) beneficiaries of international and temporary protection, asylum seekers and legally residing immigrants. The main goal is to promote access to the labour market, through the provision of Greek language courses, vocational training and paid traineeships in four key sectors: agriculture, construction, tourism and homecare. Beneficiaries undergo intensive language training followed by vocational courses tailored to individual interests and local labour market needs. Employment experts engage with companies to secure traineeship placements and beneficiaries are matched with employers upon completion of training. Outreach activities, registration, profiling, administrative support and guidance ensure access and participation, including transportation and documentation support.</p> <p>Bridging the skills gap The "Bridging the Skills Gap" program aims to provide targeted education, training, and labour market integration services to third-country nationals legally residing in Greece and entitled to work. The program is fully funded by the Federal Council of Switzerland's State Secretariat for Migration under a Framework Agreement between Switzerland and Greece and is implemented by the non-profit organization "Odyssea". It focuses on vocational training, the development of core competencies, and labour market integration through skills workshops, employability support services, and collaboration with businesses. More precisely, the program provides vocational training, career counselling, and targeted educational services. Within this framework, the implementing organization delivers workshops on basic digital tools to strengthen beneficiaries' digital competencies. It also implements labour market networking activities, professional skills workshops, empowerment initiatives, and Career Days. Last, the program includes the design and delivery of workshops aimed at enhancing beneficiaries' social skills and promoting the European way of life. These workshops address topics such as the protection of citizens' rights, the promotion of equality, tolerance and social justice, as well</p>
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			<p>as the importance of transparency and democratic values.</p> <p>Cultivating Futures for Migrants The "Cultivating Futures for Migrants" program aims to promote the social integration of third-country nationals legally residing in Greece, through the provision of comprehensive psychosocial support and vocational counselling services in Athens and Lesbos. The program is fully funded by the Federal Council of Switzerland's State Secretariat for Migration under a Framework Agreement between Switzerland and Greece and is implemented by the nonprofit organization "IASIS". The program delivers an integrated package of services designed to enhance beneficiaries' mental health, overall well-being, and prospects for sustainable integration into the Greek society. Within this framework, it provides individual needs assessments and develops personalized care plans, ensuring continuous monitoring of beneficiaries' progress. Psychological support is offered through individual and group sessions delivered by qualified professionals, complemented by traumainformed workshops that strengthen beneficiaries' capacity to recognize and manage trauma-related challenges. In parallel, the project promotes employability through comprehensive career guidance and skills development services. These include individual skills profiling, access to targeted vocational training opportunities in cooperation with local stakeholders, and practical support in CV preparation, job search, and interview readiness.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>No. In Hungary, irregular occupancy within the international protection reception system is not a prevalent phenomenon. This is primarily attributable to the limited capacity of the reception system and to the</p>

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			<p>consistent enforcement by the competent authorities of the obligation to vacate reception facilities once the legal entitlement to accommodation has ceased.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. In Hungary, where a person remains in a reception facility after losing the legal entitlement to do so, the competent immigration authority applies the general asylum and immigration legal framework governing the termination of reception conditions and unlawful stay.</p> <p>The termination of entitlement is formally communicated to the person concerned, who is</p>
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			<p>required to leave the facility. In case of non-compliance without legal justification, general administrative enforcement measures may be applied. These procedures are not regulated as a separate mechanism specific to reception facilities, but derive from the general legal framework.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. In Hungary, although there is no dedicated exit programme from the reception system, certain general measures may help prevent destitution in individual cases. These include access to the labour market for persons entitled to work, basic healthcare services, and access to public education for minors.</p> <p>Depending on the individual's legal status, additional support may be available under general social or administrative frameworks, which can facilitate the transition to independent living after leaving reception facilities.</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p>

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			<p>Yes.</p> <p>The International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS), a division of the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, provides accommodation and other supports to people applying for International Protection in Ireland. As of the end of April 2026, there were 5,123 residents with legal protection status remaining in IPAS accommodation. Residents with a form of protection status living in IPAS accommodation are not considered homeless and are not counted in Irish homeless figures. IPAS has a policy of not exiting people into homelessness. IPAS noted that although they have no legal entitlement to State accommodation once they are no longer applicants, currently this cohort continue to be accommodated within IPAS until they are in a position to source accommodation independently and progress into the community.</p> <p>Individuals who have been unsuccessful in their application for International Protection are also accommodated in centres around the country. The number fluctuates regularly, as people leave Ireland under the relevant return pathways, and as new orders are made. People with a deportation order are at the end of the process but if they are still in IPAS while that's being administered, they live there as residents and part of the community. The Department, and accommodation centre management and staff, work closely and cooperate with the Garda National Immigration Bureau as they progress arrangements for the removal of persons subject to deportation orders*</p> <p>Persons with protection status often face the following main barriers and challenges in the current housing market in Ireland.</p> <p>A lack of supply of social housing and affordable private rental housing is the primary barrier identified. Other mainstream barriers included the inadequacy of mainstream support services such as:</p> <p>HAP - Housing Assistance Payment (with a lack of available properties and the need for top-up payments); Overburdened services related to housing (including social housing, frontline support workers, homelessness services), which particularly disadvantages those with</p>
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			<p>additional needs;A lack of knowledge or clarity in local authorities about the rights and entitlements of refugees.Other barriers identified for this group included language barriers and a lack of access to information and networks, discrimination by landlords, psychological issues and inconsistent knowledge and practices in some local authorities.</p> <p>*https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2026-05-19/738/ Observations from IPAS and EMN Ireland (2024). Access to Autonomous Housing for Beneficiaries of International Protection in Ireland, available at https://emn.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/EMN-IE_10062024-online.pdf</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Persons who have been granted protection status are able to access the full range of housing supports including social housing supports available to all Irish residents. The social housing supports include the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), and homeless HAP. HAP is administered by Local authorities in Ireland. People must be eligible for social housing to receive HAP. HAP tenants must find their own accommodation in the private rented market</p>
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			<p>and the local authority will make a monthly payment to a private landlord through the HAP Shared Service Centre subject to terms and conditions including rent limits. Homeless HAP is part of the HAP scheme that provides additional supports for people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.* *www.hap.ie</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. IPAS advised that individuals who have held protection status for a considerable period — generally six months for single persons and couples, and twelve months for families are supported and encouraged to secure accommodation in the community and if they fail to do so may be transferred to IPAS emergency accommodation, where necessary. This approach ensures that standard IPAS accommodation can remain available for newly arriving applicants while continuing to provide an accommodation offer to those with status where required. Individuals who have been unsuccessful in their application for International Protection are also accommodated in centres around the country. The number fluctuates regularly, as people leave Ireland under the relevant return pathways, and as new orders are made. People with a deportation order are at the end of the process but if they are still in IPAS while that's being administered, they live there as residents and part of the community. The Department, and accommodation centre management and staff, work closely and cooperate with the Garda National Immigration Bureau as they progress arrangements for the removal of persons subject to deportation orders* *https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2026-05-19/738/</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Those with status have the same housing entitlements as Irish Citizens and are supported by IPAS to register with a Local Authority and, if required, to avail of the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) to secure alternative accommodation. In addition, those with status have the same social welfare entitlements as Irish Citizens.</p> <p>The IPAS team arranges clinics with applicants in IPAS accommodation who have been granted status, generally after six months for single persons and couples, and twelve months for families to discuss their options and advise on next steps if they do not source accommodation in the community by a defined date. After this they will be offered a transfer to temporary alternative emergency accommodation at another IPAS centre. BIPs may not want to leave current IPAS accommodation, to the extent that they would be willing to move into emergency homeless accommodation provided by local authorities, which is not part of IPAS. They may be advised to link with caseworkers from Depaul or Peter McVerry Trust which are NGOs commissioned by Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration to provide supports. These case workers can provide housing assessments to identify needs and requirements; assist with registering with the relevant local authority for social housing supports; Identify suit-able properties; arrange, attend and follow up with property viewings</p>
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			<p>when required; and provide practical assistance, e.g. assisting with the start of tenancy agreements, utilities.*</p> <p>Currently, all local authorities in Ireland have set up Local Authority Integration Teams (LAITS). The goal of the LAITs is to connect applicants with status to important services that can help them to become independent, and settle into their new communities.** While LAITs have no formal role in sourcing housing, but they could potentially play a role in improving coordination by acting as formal support mechanism for linking with States Services which may have an impact on access to housing.*</p> <p>*EMN Ireland (2024). Access to Autonomous Housing for Beneficiaries of International Protection in Ireland, available at https://emn.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/EMN-IE_10062024-online.pdf</p> <p>**https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/e2fd8820/Guide_to_Independent_Living_2025.pdf</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>YES. In Italy, situations do occur in which individuals remain within the reception system after losing the right to stay there. The Ministry of the Interior systematically requests Prefectures and the competent authorities to monitor any cases of unauthorised stay in reception places. The main critical issues that emerge concern both the end of the international protection determination procedure (for example, following the final decision on the asylum application or the granting of a form of protection) and cases involving the withdrawal of reception conditions.</p>

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			<p>The main causes identified are: difficulties in accessing housing, including the limited availability of affordable housing solutions on the private market and obstacles in accessing public housing; lack of financial resources and insufficient financial autonomy at the time of exit, particularly in view of the guarantees increasingly required in the private rental market; delays or critical issues in transfers to the SAI system, including for persons who would be entitled to it; insufficient tools and means to support the transition towards housing autonomy, especially in first reception centres; situations of vulnerability; pending judicial proceedings, particularly in cases of appeals against withdrawal decisions; and reluctance to leave reception facilities in the absence of concrete alternatives. In addition, the issue of housing autonomy is often intertwined with labour exploitation and the lack of traceable income, both of which affect the possibility of accessing independent housing solution</p> <p>In Italy, an individual loses the right to reception within the first reception system either upon expiry of the duration of the measures provided for by Article 14 of Legislative Decree No 142/2015, for example following the granting of a form of protection or the expiry of the deadline for appealing a negative decision / the conclusion of the judicial phase, or following the withdrawal of reception conditions in one of the cases governed by Article 23 of the same Legislative Decree. In both cases, the competent authorities order the termination or withdrawal of first reception measures, and the managers of reception centres are required to notify the relevant decisions and arrange the practical exit of the persons concerned. In some cases, informal settlements are reported outside but close to reception centres and facilities, involving persons who have already exited the system and are therefore no longer in charge of it, but who, failing to find suitable housing solutions, choose to remain in a known geographical area where they may still rely on local support services.</p> <p>With regard to the SAI system, reception for beneficiaries of a form of protection normally lasts six months, subject to possible extensions of a further six months and, in exceptional cases linked to particular vulnerabilities, a further six months, during which individual integration projects are developed. Difficulties related to refusal to leave the system are mainly linked to the incomplete achievement of autonomy and to housing barriers, including</p>
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			<p>the greater difficulty foreign nationals face in finding accommodation and local practices governing access to public housing, which may in practice disadvantage beneficiaries of protection.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>There is no formal mechanism that requires or allows individuals residing in the reception system to set aside part of their income during their stay for the specific purpose of subsequent access to independent housing, nor is there a structured financial education scheme directly provided within the reception pathway. The reception pathway includes a series of actions and tools aimed at supporting beneficiaries towards an autonomous life, starting with labour market and housing integration, and such forms of prudent income management may be encouraged within autonomy pathways, especially in SAI projects. Financial forms of housing support may also be provided upon exit from the project.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Within the SAI (Reception and Integration System), the Operational Manual provides for measures aimed at housing integration, both through support involving relevant stakeholders — such as real estate agencies, private landlords and trade associations — and through specific financial contributions.</p>
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			<p>In particular, the housing allowance consists of financial support granted to a beneficiary exiting reception in order to facilitate the path towards socio-economic and housing integration. It may cover all or part of a number of monthly rent instalments, up to a maximum of six, under a tenancy agreement entered into in the beneficiary's own name, always considering the beneficiary's income conditions. In addition, the SAI system may provide a furniture allowance, intended for the purchase of furniture, household appliances and other necessary items in order to enable beneficiaries who have exited the project, have stable employment and hold a tenancy agreement in their own name, to set up decent housing, up to a maximum amount of EUR 2,000.00. Extraordinary exit contributions may also be granted on a one-off basis when the beneficiary exits the project and the details of the integration pathway are unknown or difficult to identify.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>There are no single, autonomous mechanism specifically designed only for cases of unjustified refusal to leave the reception system, since the issue concerns not merely accommodation but a broader system of services and case management linked to the international protection procedure. However, once the competent authority has adopted a decision terminating or withdrawing reception measures, the centre managers are required to notify that decision and arrange the exit of the person concerned. In the event of unjustified refusal, action is taken in accordance with the instruments and possibilities provided for by law, including, where applicable, the initiation of the eviction procedure.</p> <p>In practice, these cases may be made more complex by pending judicial proceedings, particularly where the withdrawal of reception conditions has been challenged before a court, or by situations in which the person concerned claims not to be able to provide for themselves</p>
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			<p>autonomously.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>In relation to cases where a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place and is subsequently requested to reimburse the costs arising from that irregular stay. Article 23(6) of Legislative Decree No 142/2015 provides that “the applicant is required to reimburse the costs incurred for the measures from which they have unduly benefited”. However, this provision applies to persons who possessed and failed to declare financial resources which, had they been known to the authority responsible for reception, would have precluded access to or continuation in the system. It does not specifically concern cases in which an applicant remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to benefit from it and is then asked to reimburse the costs of that irregular stay.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In general, Italy does not guarantee a universal post-exit support measure after leaving the reception system, but it does provide differentiated channels aimed at preventing situations of marginalisation, especially for vulnerable categories. Municipal or regional social services may, on a case-by-case basis, activate personalised projects for labour inclusion or vocational training, temporary accommodation in shelters or emergency facilities, and access to income</p>
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			<p>support measures for those who meet the relevant requirements. Specific programmes also exist for particular categories of persons exiting the reception system, for example victims of trafficking or severe exploitation, who may be referred to protection programmes under Article 18 of Legislative Decree No 286/1998, as well as unaccompanied minors, victims of gender-based violence and persons with severe disabilities. These pathways depend heavily on the capacity and resources of the local territory and are activated through case management by the competent social services.</p> <p>In addition, territorial SAI projects are encouraged to activate actions aimed at promoting alternative housing solutions, since the direct transition from the reception facility to independent accommodation is not always immediate or automatic at the end of the reception period. Such a transition may require recourse to “intermediate” and temporary housing solutions, such as collective or privately managed social housing available at moderated rates; shared flats with other tenants; placement in organised shared living arrangements (for example, co-housing, so-called “family reception”, or other shared living arrangements); residential facilities for vocational training; or any other temporary housing solution that is nevertheless adequate and identified within the local context.</p> <p>According to the latest SAI report, more than half of the beneficiaries in second-level reception exit the system upon completion of the project, while in around 40% of cases exit takes place earlier than the formal end of the reception period thanks to positive autonomy pathways that enable beneficiaries to integrate into the social and labour fabric of the territory. Many SAI entities therefore assess, also from the perspective of optimising public expenditure, whether a single person or a family should exit reception before having fully acquired the tools for independent living, or whether a temporary continuation of reception is necessary in order to strengthen the integration pathway and avoid the social and economic consequences of exposure to marginalisation.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. In Latvia we have such cases when asylum seekers stay in accommodation centres for asylum seekers after they lose their right for accommodation. The main reason is a lack of financial resources and unwillingness to organize their departure in cases when international protection has been denied or inactive involvement into arrangements related with organizing their housing outside the premises of accommodation centre.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
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			<p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes . In accommodation centres for asylum seekers in Latvia we have social workers, who inform refused asylum seekers about the possibilities to apply for support provided by different organizations (IOM, Frontex) for return in timely manner.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. If there is a vulnerable person, who need to leave the accommodation centre for asylum seekers, in that case he or she will be placed in social care centre. There are no special measures foreseen for such individuals in the national legislation, but in practice an individual approach in each case is applied.</p>
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	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Lithuania does not identify irregular occupancy as a distinct practical problem within its reception system. This is also due to the legal framework established by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1094 of 30 December 2024 "On the Granting of Authorizations and the Establishment of Cases in which Foreigners are Permitted to Reside in Temporary Accommodation Places Free of Charge," which proactively converts the most common scenarios that could otherwise give rise to irregular occupancy into legally regulated transitional stays.</p> <p>Specifically, the Resolution provides that persons who lose the right to remain in the reception system, including those refused asylum, those whose protection status has been revoked, and vulnerable persons whose removal has been suspended, may continue to reside in temporary accommodation places free of charge for transitional periods of up to three months, provided they were resident there on the date the relevant decision entered into force and their employment-related income falls below the statutory threshold. Extended stays are provided for unaccompanied minors who reached adulthood while in reception, for the duration of their education program and up to the age of 24.</p> <p>By establishing these transitional entitlements, the Resolution ensures that continued residence in the facility during the most vulnerable post-decision period is legally authorized rather than irregular. Persons remaining beyond these transitional periods without any legal basis would constitute irregular occupancy in the strict sense, but Lithuania has not identified this as a systematic occurrence.</p>
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			<p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>Lithuania does not have a dedicated mechanism allowing individuals to save part of their income during their stay in the reception system for the purpose of facilitating subsequent access to independent housing. No escrow, savings scheme, or structured financial accumulation instrument exists for this purpose.</p> <p>The allowances received during the stay are at subsistence level and are not structured as savings. Residents are free to manage these amounts as they see fit, but there is no institutional mechanism encouraging or requiring any portion to be set aside for future housing costs.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>The following instruments are established in the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners: One-time settling-in payment Under Article 108(1)(2) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, recognized refugees are entitled to a lump-sum payment upon moving to a municipality, covering essential furniture, household items, and transport costs to the new place of residence. This is the most directly relevant instrument for the transition out of reception. Monthly allowance for basic needs including rent and utilities</p>
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			<p>Under Article 108(1)(3) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, recognized refugees living in a municipality receive a monthly allowance explicitly covering food, clothing, hygiene, public transport, housing rent, and utilities. This supports the person once they have left reception rather than enabling the move itself. Partial housing rental compensation</p> <p>Under Article 94(3)(5) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, persons with temporary protection status may apply for a partial rent subsidy under the Law on Support for Acquiring or Renting Housing. The standard minimum lease duration requirement does not apply to this group. Please note that these instruments apply to recognized refugees and persons with temporary protection. Persons leaving reception following a negative asylum decision do not qualify for integration support under Article 108 and have no equivalent financial exit instrument available under the documents reviewed.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. Lithuania has general disciplinary tools but no specific mechanism addressing unjustified refusal to vacate.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No. Lithuania does not operate any charge, fee, or compensation mechanism specifically for the period of unauthorized stay after loss of entitlement.</p>
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			<p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>Lithuania has a range of measures available through its social protection and integration systems.</p> <p>Individual integration plan with housing as a tracked area</p> <p>Under the Procedure for Preparing, Updating and Monitoring the Individual Integration Plan (Order No. A1-975 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 15 October 2020), an individual integration plan is prepared for each recognized refugee while still residing at PIIA. Housing is one of the formally assessed areas, with the person's housing situation scored from having no permanent address through to owning independent property. In other words, housing readiness is actively monitored throughout the integration period and is not addressed only at the point of exit.</p> <p>Transfer of responsibility to municipal authorities</p> <p>Upon leaving the reception facility, responsibility for supporting the person does not end. Under Section 3.2 of the above-mentioned Order No. A1-975, PIIA transfers the full integration plan and progress assessment to the municipality. The municipal integration institution then takes over coordination of all support measures, including housing-related ones, updates the plan, and monitors progress at least every six months. Under Section 16, the municipal institution acts as the person's helper in brokering solutions across social, legal, health, and other areas, including accommodation. It should be noted, however, that the municipal institution is explicitly not responsible for the person's own decisions not to follow the plan or for the consequences of those decisions.</p> <p>Financial instruments upon exit</p> <p>As described under Question 3, recognized refugees are entitled upon moving to a municipality to a one-time settling-in payment under Article 108(1)(2) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, and to a monthly allowance explicitly covering housing rent and utilities under Article 108(1)(3). Persons with temporary protection status may additionally apply for a partial housing rental compensation under Article 94(3)(5) of the same Law.</p> <p>Return to temporary accommodation in exceptional cases</p>
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			<p>The Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1094 of 30 December 2024 "On the Granting of Authorizations and the Establishment of Cases in which Foreigners are Permitted to Reside in Temporary Accommodation Places Free of Charge" provides that in specific exceptional circumstances, such as sudden loss of housing due to a natural disaster or other circumstances beyond the person's control, combined with income below the statutory threshold, persons who have already left the reception system may return to temporary accommodation places free of charge. This applies to recognized refugees, persons holding a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds, and persons holding a residence permit on subsidiary protection grounds, for periods of up to one month, or up to three months if the person is classified as vulnerable. Municipal social services</p> <p>The Social Services Catalogue (Order No. A1-93 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour, as amended) provides a range of services available through municipalities to persons leaving reception, including temporary accommodation in night shelters for up to 12 months, accommodation in independent living houses, protected housing for persons at social risk for up to 24 months, and crisis intervention with temporary accommodation in crisis centers.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>YES. Reception facilities are operating at 98,6% capacity. Among the individuals benefitting from the reception system, around 40% no longer fall within its legal mandate. The main challenges hindering their departure are:</p> <p>A structural housing shortage in Luxembourg, which already makes it difficult for nationals and EU citizens to secure accommodation, and even more so for foreigners and refugees; Overall high rental prices. The limited housing that is available is often unaffordable for beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs) or beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs),</p>


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			<p>as renting in Luxembourg typically requires allocating 30–40% of one’s net salary, resources many refugees do not have; Reluctance among landlords to rent to refugees due to perceived financial insecurity, strict requirements (such as having to pay two to three months of rent as a deposit in advance and holding a permanent employment contract).</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Applicants residing in the reception system benefit from material reception conditions (monthly allowance, food, clothing, hygiene products - provided in the form of financial allowances, vouchers or even in kind). Applicants who work (with a temporary work permit) are required to contribute to the cost of material reception conditions. However, the sum required cannot exceed 200€ per month, and the amount is calculated proportionately to the person’s income. As they work, they continue to benefit from most of the material reception conditions, and they are therefore able to save part of their income during their stay to facilitate access to independent housing. As for individuals residing in the reception system after they’ve been granted international protection (BIPs), they are eligible to benefit from the social inclusion income (REVIS). As long as they stay in the reception system, they are required to contribute to the cost of material reception conditions. The amount required is calculated based on the household’s available income, taking into account the composition of the household and the income of its members (e.g. social inclusion income such as REVIS and/or employment income). If a person earns more than the REVIS amount, the requested contribution may be higher accordingly. In all cases, the amount remains significantly lower than the independent housing market price, allowing BIPs to save part of their income.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.21 Exit procedures for individuals leaving the international protection reception system

			<p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO. The reception authorities in Luxembourg do not provide such support. However, individuals who wish to rent a property but do not have the necessary means to finance the rental deposit can apply for a state financial aid to finance the rental deposit, under certain conditions.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. As a general rule, individuals who have lost the right to stay in reception facilities because they have received international protection (BIPs) are granted a tolerance period of one year in order to allow them to find independent housing, during which they can either receive a salary or/and benefit from the social inclusion income (REVIS). Once this tolerance period is over, they are required to leave the reception system. If they refuse, eviction procedures are initiated through Luxembourgish courts. Often, those individuals leave the reception facilities during the procedures, which are long and complex, but when they fail to do so, evictions are enforced. Considering the reception system's exponential saturation, those evictions are necessary to ensure that all applicants for international protection get access to a bed in a reception facility, as they are entitled to housing for the entire duration of their application procedure.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>YES. When eviction procedures are initiated through the courts, debt collection proceedings are sometimes initiated as well. However, those procedures are only initiated against BIPs who have stayed within the reception system without paying the required contribution (or those who have failed to pay the entire amount required). The basis for this mechanism is the contract signed by the BIPs at the beginning of the one-year tolerance period within the reception system. Luxembourgish case law has extensively qualified this contract as a precarious occupation agreement, therefore making it lawful for reception authorities to claim such reimbursement in front of a court.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO, but throughout their stay within the reception system, individuals are entitled to assistance from social workers to find independent housing. They are accompanied to apply for social housing and referred to social offices of municipalities in order to find alternatives.</p>
<p>•  EMN NCP Malta</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Not irregular but if an individual's contract had finished, he/she is given further extension</p>

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			<p>since in many cases there is lack of financial resources, employment instability and limited access to affordable housing.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Those individuals with protection can apply for social security benefits but not rental guarantees.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In Malta, there are procedures in place to address cases where individuals refuse to leave the reception system, though these are typically applied progressively rather than immediately enforced such as a formal notification to leave weeks before your due date, case review, and coordination with other entities.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Eligible individuals that is those individuals with protection may access basic financial assistance through the Department of Social Security Malta, helping cover essential living costs. Individuals with the right to work can seek employment even before leaving the reception system and also while they are in the reception system they are supported to seek and apply for employment. Persons benefitting from refugee status, can access social housing benefits if they have lived in MT for at least 12 consecutive months in the last 18 months.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>The specific situation described above, as occurring in Spain, does not occur in the Netherlands. However, the Netherlands does share the experience of beneficiaries of international protection remaining in the reception centres for a longer period than intended, resulting in similar pressures on the system.</p>

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			<p>In the Netherlands, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers, COA) is responsible for the reception of applicants for international protection at the reception centres (asielzoekerscentra, AZC).[1]</p> <p>Beneficiaries of international protection retain the right to stay at the reception centres until they are offered housing in a municipality. Most often this means beneficiaries will be provided with social housing.[2]</p> <p>In the Netherlands, just as in Spain, there is pressure on the housing market, on the reception system and difficulties in accessing housing. Therefore, the transition to regular housing is difficult, and as a result, many beneficiaries of international protection remain in the reception system longer than intended.</p> <p>Hence, the Netherlands is not faced with a problem of “irregular occupancy in the reception system”, as beneficiaries are allowed a continued stay. Yet the lengthy stay of beneficiaries in the centres is not according to the design of the system, which foresees departure within 14 weeks after permit issuance. Therefore, the Netherlands does face similar pressures on the system.</p> <p>^ Act of the Central Agency of Reception of Asylum Seekers BWBR0006685.</p> <p>^ Central Agency for the reception of Asylum seekers (COA), ‘The right to reception’, https://www.coa.nl/en/right-reception, last accessed 13 April 2026.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>NO.</p> <p>In the Netherlands, applicants for international protection (under certain conditions) and beneficiaries of international protection have the right to work.[1]</p> <p>By law, they must contribute a part of their salary and assets to COA for the costs of the reception of themselves and their family (Regeling Eigen Bijdrage Asielzoekers, Reba).[2]</p> <p>People are free to spend the remaining money as they wish and therefore free to use it to save for housing.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Central Agency for the reception of Asylum seekers (COA), 'Nieuwkomers aan het werk', https://www.coa.nl/nl/nieuwkomers-aan-het-werk?destination_nid=5135, last accessed 13 April 2026.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Central Agency for the reception of Asylum seekers (COA), 'Own contribution for your reception', https://www.mycoa.nl/en/living-at-the-coa/about-money/own-contribution-for-your-reception-reba, last accessed 13 April 2026.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>There are various public allowances and support mechanisms that beneficiaries of international protection can apply for. These include general benefits such as child budget (kindgebonden budget), healthcare allowance (zorgtoeslag), and welfare benefit (bijstandsuitkering), as well as instruments specifically related to housing, namely housing benefit and a furnishing loan. Housing benefit (huurtoeslag) is a contribution towards the</p>
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			<p>payment of rent that tenants can receive from the government under certain conditions.[1] A furnishing loan (inrichtingskrediet) is a loan to buy furniture and other important items for the first home.[2]</p> <p>In addition, the current policy allows municipalities to determine who is given priority for social housing. They may grant a declaration of urgency (urgentieverklaring) to beneficiaries of international protection, but also, for example, to people facing health issues or domestic violence.[3]</p> <p>These measures insufficiently support the transition of beneficiaries into the housing market due to limited available housing and high pressure.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Government of the Netherlands, 'Applying for housing benefit', https://www.government.nl/topics/housing/rented-housing/applying-for-housing-benefit, last accessed on 13 April 2026.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Dutch Council for Refugees (VWN), Wonen, https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/nieuws-en-kennis/onze-themas/wonen, last accessed on 23 April 2026.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Government of the Netherlands, 'Krijg ik een urgentieverklaring voor een sociale huurwoning?', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/huurwoning-zoeken/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-krijg-ik-een-urgentieverklaring-voor-een-huurwoning, last accessed on 13 April 2026.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p>
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			<p>Beneficiaries of international protection retain the right to stay at the reception centres until they are offered housing in a municipality (see question 1). Once the municipality has found housing, beneficiaries must move within two weeks. As a principle, they are not permitted to refuse the offered housing.[1]</p> <p>In cases where allocated housing has been unjustifiably refused, an eviction procedure may be initiated. A legal representative from the COA files a request for such a procedure with the civil court. The procedure generally takes between 6 and 8 weeks. The eviction itself is carried out by a bailiff, with COA staff present in the background.[2]</p> <p>^</p> <p>Dutch Council for Refugees (VWN), Wonen, https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/nieuws-en-kennis/onze-themas/wonen#:~:text=Woonruimte%20toegewezen,in%20tegenstelling%20tot%20andere%20woningzoekenden, last accessed on 13 April 2026.</p> <p>^</p> <p>Information provision by a specialist of the subject matter.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>As the Netherlands does not have a situation of irregular stay, this question does not apply. For financial arrangements to cover costs of retention, see question 2.</p>
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			<p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. When entitlement to reception ends, regardless on which grounds, the person is expected to leave the reception facility independently. If the person refuses to leave, an eviction procedure may be initiated. In the case of beneficiaries of international protection, the municipality is in principle responsible for their housing and they may therefore approach the municipality for shelter or further assistance.[1] ^ Information provision by a specialist of the subject matter.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A Explanation: In Norway, persons with a final rejection of their asylum application have a right to stay in the reception centre until they return voluntary/assisted or are returned by force to their country of origin. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) determines which reception centre the individuals are required to live. After a final rejection, reception benefits are reduced, and the stay in reception centre becomes return-oriented. Situations of irregular occupancy therefore only arise in situations when a person refuse to comply with UDI decisions, for example moving to the reception centre the person has been assigned to by the UDI ("refusal to move" / flyttenekt). In such cases, the person may be evicted from the reception centre where he/she is staying. Flyttenekt (engelsk og norsk). –</p>

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			<p>Irregular occupancy does not occur when refugees have been granted protection and temporarily remain in reception centres while waiting for settlement in a municipality, as such stays form part of the regular transition from reception to municipal settlement. Settlement in Norway for refugees Ny i Norge</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO Explanation: Norway does not have specific mechanisms that allow residents of the reception system to save or earmark income to support later access to independent housing. Reception benefits are means-tested, and any income from work normally leads to a reduction of allowances. Allowance must only be paid if the resident does not have the opportunity to cover his basic needs through salary income, other income or assets. Have applied: Financial assistance - UDI</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to</p>
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			<p>remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>As mentioned in Q 1, in Norway people with a final rejection have a right to stay in the reception centre until they return voluntary/assisted or are returned by force to their country of origin. However, if a person no longer has the right to stay in a particular reception centre – in cases of refusal to comply with UDI decisions or serious breaches of reception rules - UDI may withdraw the reception accommodation and associated benefits. Eviction from the reception centre may be enforced, if necessary.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>Norway applies certain limited measures to reduce the risk of destitution, most notably assisted voluntary return programmes providing counselling and practical support Return programmes and schemes - UDI. In exceptional cases, vulnerable individuals may receive temporary or emergency assistance from municipalities, but these measures are not systematic exit solutions.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>The phenomenon does occur. The main causes identified are: difficulties in securing housing (lack of access to the rental market because of high prices, lack of contracts, discrimination), lack of financial resources (because of loss of employment or inability to find work; or lack of access to the Individual Integration Programme, i.e. basic, comprehensive integration support, means that foreign nationals holding a residence permit other than refugee status or subsidiary protection do not receive financial support under this programme), foreigner’s personal circumstances (e.g. administrative decisions being issued for adult family members at different times, resulting in different dates for the termination of social assistance; people with special needs, belonging to vulnerable groups, e.g. the elderly, single mothers, people with disabilities or people with mental health conditions, often face barriers in both the labour market and the housing market)</p> <p>Currently, only a minority of applicants reside in reception centres (app. 11%), while the majority receive assistance outside the centres. As a result, reception capacity remains sufficient and cases of continued stay after loss of entitlement are not observed in practice (except for a few individual cases).</p> <p>On the contrary, the system occasionally faces the opposite situation: applicants initially living outside reception centres may request transfer to a centre when their financial resources become insufficient before the end of a given period of support.</p>
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			<p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>At present, applicants accommodated in reception centres who take up employment are not required to contribute to the costs of their stay in the centre. As a result, their earnings remain at their disposal and may, in practice, allow them to save part of their income for future independent living.</p> <p>However, Poland does not have a specific or formalised savings mechanism within the reception system designed to help applicants accumulate funds for access to independent housing after leaving reception. Any savings depend solely on the individual's employment situation and personal financial management, rather than on a dedicated policy instrument.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Polish reception system provides direct financial support to applicants who reside outside reception centres in the form of a monetary allowance intended to cover accommodation and living costs. This form of assistance is granted where organisational reasons or other conditions provided for in national legislation are met and is widely used in practice (approximately 90% of applicants benefit from assistance outside reception centres). The allowance is provided on a daily per capita basis and is intended to enable applicants to secure accommodation independently.</p> <p>However, no specific instruments such as rental guarantees, deposits, or targeted housing</p>
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			<p>support schemes are in place. Furthermore, the Office for Foreigners does not provide direct assistance in securing accommodation on the private market. In practice, staff may inform applicants about available support structures or refer them to other institutions, but the responsibility for finding and maintaining accommodation rests with the individual.</p> <p>Foreign nationals receiving social assistance at reception centres whose proceedings for international protection have concluded with a decision granting refugee status or subsidiary protection are entitled to continue receiving such assistance for a period of two months following the issuance of the aforementioned residence permit. During this period, they may receive social assistance provided at the centre or, in preparation for independent living outside the centre, may switch the form of assistance previously provided to social assistance in the form of a cash benefit to cover the costs of their stay in the territory Poland on their own.</p> <p>Within 60 days of obtaining refugee status or subsidiary protection, foreign nationals may apply to the county administrator, through the county family assistance centre, for assistance under an individual integration program. This assistance is provided for a period of up to 12 months and is intended to support the integration process. Assistance is provided in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cash benefits:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- to cover living expenses, in particular expenses for food, clothing, footwear, personal hygiene products, and housing costs, and- to cover costs related to learning the Polish language;• payment of health insurance premiums;• social work;• specialised counseling, including legal, psychological, and family counseling;• providing information and support in dealing with other institutions;• other support activities <p>Foreign nationals who have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection in Poland are</p>
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			<p>eligible for social assistance. If they are in a difficult life situation and meet the criteria for receiving support from social assistance institutions, they may receive cash and in-kind social assistance benefits under general rules, just like Polish citizens.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>In cases where persons with legal residence in the Republic of Poland but who are not entitled to benefits are staying in centres for foreigners, the staff of the Department for Social Assistance of the Office for Foreigners take steps to ensure that these persons leave the centre. The foreigners receive a letter reminding them of the approaching deadline for the termination of social assistance and medical care, together with a list of addresses of non-governmental organisations providing assistance and support to foreigners. In addition, the staff hold meetings and discussions with the foreigners to provide logistical support in the process of moving out of the centre, assistance in finding accommodation, and support in obtaining the necessary documents, such as a disability certificate.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>NO</p>
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			<p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>There are alternative solutions in Poland that allow people to leave the centre whilst minimising the risk of poverty. These include, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with non-governmental organisations offering support to foreign nationals (e.g. assistance in finding accommodation or securing places in accommodation run by organisations, support in finding work and vocational activation, financial assistance to cover the costs of rent, living expenses or basic living needs, and counselling). • Individual Integration Programme (IPI), implemented by social welfare centres for foreigners who have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, comprising: financial support for living expenses (including housing and food), assistance in finding accommodation, support with learning Polish, assistance in finding work and professional integration, support from a social worker, and advice on administrative matters.
	<p>EMN NCP Serbia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Generally no, only in very rare cases. As these cases usually belong to vulnerable groups, an extension of stay may be granted on humanitarian ground until an adequate solution is found (preferably return, if possible). All competent authorities (the police, the social welfare system, and reception authorities) work together to find an appropriate solution in order to prevent the risk of homelessness and irregular stay.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No, please see Q1. It is standard practice to identify appropriate solutions based on each individual case. Financial support is provided only to those who have been granted international protection.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In cases where an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system after the termination of his right to stay, a procedure involving the gradual implementation of measures is applied. First, an oral warning is issued, followed by a written warning as a formal step. If the individual still fails to comply with their obligations, the competent police department is informed, after which it undertakes further measures within its legal competences(i.e. forced return).</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No, please see Q1.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In cases where an negative decision has been issued, the procedure described in Q1 is followed.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>No (or very rarely in practice). In practice, cases where persons granted international protection refuse to leave reception facilities are very rare. If such situations occur, they are handled on an individual basis, taking into account factors such as age, gender, health condition and whether the person is part of a family unit, including children.</p> <p>Where beneficiaries of international protection face difficulties in accessing housing – primarily due to lack of financial resources – they are assisted in finding suitable accommodation in cooperation with non-governmental organisations.</p> <p>During the transitional period while searching for housing, they may remain in accommodation</p>


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			<p>facilities under specific conditions. In such cases, they are required to contribute 1 € per person per day for accommodation and food. They may also apply for accommodation at the Integration Centre (one of the facilities of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic), where they also contribute 1 € per person per day to accommodation costs.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No. There are no specific mechanisms in place to enable or encourage savings within the reception system. It is the responsibility of applicants to manage their own financial resources.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes (to a limited extent). After being granted asylum or subsidiary protection, beneficiaries are entitled to a one-time financial allowance, followed by an integration allowance provided for a period of six months.</p> <p>In addition, assistance in finding accommodation is provided through cooperation with non-governmental organisation. As mentioned above, beneficiaries of international protection may also apply for accommodation at the Integration Centre (one of the facilities of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic), where they also contribute 1 € per person per day to accommodation costs. However, there are no systematic rental guarantee schemes in place.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.21 Exit procedures for individuals leaving the international protection reception system

			<p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No (or very rarely in practice). In practice, cases where persons granted international protection refuse to leave reception facilities are very rare. If such situations occur, they are handled on an individual basis, taking into account the specific circumstances of the case. As a matter of last resort, such situations may be addressed with the assistance of the police.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Following the granting of asylum or subsidiary protection, individuals are entitled to a one-time financial allowance and an integration allowance for a period of six months. In addition, they may benefit from accommodation at the Integration Centre (temporary solution), assistance from non-governmental organisation (housing, employment, social support), access to general social welfare benefits, subject to meeting the relevant conditions.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.21 Exit procedures for individuals leaving the international protection reception system

	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. It occasionally happens that beneficiaries of international protection fail to leave the reception system within the expected period, mainly due to difficulties in accessing accommodation in terms of finding available, vacant and affordable housing and lack of financial resources.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No, the systemic mechanism as such has not been established, but individuals who are employed as applicants for international protection during their stay in the reception system can save some funds as well.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. The state provides additional integration support to beneficiaries of international protection in the first period after the granting of international protection, including accommodation. A beneficiary of international protection who, within one month of obtaining the international</p>
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			<p>protection, has concluded an agreement on integration activities, as stipulated in the International Protection Act, which is concluded between the beneficiary of international protection and the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants (the Office), and which defines activities for a better and faster integration of a beneficiary of international protection into the society, has the right to:</p> <p>accommodation in the integration house or other accommodation facilities of the Office, financial compensation for private accommodation. The above rights are time-limited, namely, a beneficiary of international protection has the right to reside in an integration house or other accommodation facilities of the Office for a maximum of one year from the recognition of international protection. This period may be extended for a person, provided that the legally specified conditions are met, by a maximum of 6 months, and in the case of newly emerging circumstances of vulnerability, by a further six months, but this period is also linked to the first two years from the recognition of international protection. A beneficiary of international protection who resides in an integration house or other accommodation facilities of the Office and has sufficient personal resources in the amount specified by law or whose subsistence is otherwise ensured, covers a proportional share of the accommodation costs. If a beneficiary of international protection is accommodated in a private address and has concluded a contract on integration activities and does not have their own means of subsistence or their subsistence is not otherwise guaranteed, he/she is entitled to financial compensation for accommodation at a private address for one year from the signing of the contract on integration activities with the Office. If the legally specified conditions are met, this period may be extended for a maximum of one year.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No, such a mechanism is not in place, cases are rare and are usually resolved successfully in</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.21 Exit procedures for individuals leaving the international protection reception system

			<p>practice.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes, as described in the answer to question 3, the state provides two forms of assistance to beneficiaries of international protection in the first, most vulnerable period after the recognition of international protection to ensure their adequate accommodation: the possibility of accommodation in an integration house or other facility of the office and the possibility of receiving financial compensation for private accommodation. In addition, a beneficiary of international protection is also provided with assistance by an integration counsellor employed by the office, and is also offered assistance in arranging basic living situations, including accommodation.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. In Spain, although historically the number of people who remained irregularly in</p>


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			<p>reception facilities or accommodation centres was not very high, this figure has increased considerably in recent times.</p> <p>The main factors explaining this rise are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortage of rental housing available on the market.• Lack of financial resources when individuals must leave the reception system, especially in cases where international protection has been denied.• High rental prices in Spain.• Absence of strong social support networks that facilitate independent living.• Strict and difficult-to-meet requirements imposed by landlords.• Landlords' distrust toward people from other countries.• Presence of racist and xenophobic attitudes that hinder access to housing. <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In Spain, when a person in the reception system receive income—either from employment or from a social benefit that is compatible with remaining in the system—and this income does not exceed the financial threshold established for continued participation, a deduction is applied to the support they receive within the system. As a result, people who leave the reception programme often do so without sufficient savings, which seriously hinders their access to rental housing.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p>
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			<p>No. People who leave the reception system after their application for international protection has been rejected, or after completing the integration pathway once protection has been granted, do not receive any specific financial support to help them access rental housing or start living independently.</p> <p>Only those who have been granted protection can enter the autonomy phase, and it is only at that point that they may receive targeted support for housing costs, such as help with the security deposit or agency fees. However, they do not remain in irregular occupations during the autonomy phase, as they no longer occupy places within the reception system at that stage.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In Spain, when a person's material reception conditions are withdrawn, they cannot be forcibly removed from their accommodation, as they are considered a particularly vulnerable group. However, if the person remains cooperative, social support continues to be provided to help them look for alternatives and to facilitate their departure from the system. In some cases, though, certain individuals stay on in the facilities irregularly, showing abusive or uncooperative behaviour; in such situations, the occupation continues until the person decides to leave voluntarily, as there is no coercive eviction mechanism.</p> <p>That said, in a very small number of cases, eviction proceedings have been initiated through the courts. None of these proceedings, however, have ultimately resulted in an enforced eviction. Moreover, this is not considered a recommended pathway, as judicial processes are long, complex, and pose significant operational challenges.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>In Spain, the social support provided focuses mainly on offering information about other social protection benefits and assistance, as well as guiding individuals towards public or private resources that can offer immediate help. People are also supported in searching for alternative housing options. In addition, from the moment they enter the reception system, they are clearly informed about the grounds and conditions for leaving it, so that they can anticipate this situation and plan as far in advance as possible for the moment when their departure actually takes place.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your country face situations of irregular occupancy within its reception system when individuals lose the right to remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, what are the main causes identified (e.g. difficulties in accessing housing, lack of financial resources, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. Main causes identified; when a person is not satisfied with the housing provided by the municipality after the person has been granted residence permit and therefore assigned to a municipality for assistance with housing</p>

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			<p>when a person does not have the right to be assigned to a municipality and does not have any private housing ready. In these cases, the social services in the municipality where the person is located are responsible for providing support with housing and possible financial support.</p> <p>2. Does your country have mechanisms that allow individuals residing in the reception system to save part of their income during their stay, in order to facilitate their subsequent access to independent housing? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. It is usually not possible for people to do so unless they are working because of the low amount of the daily allowance. If they work and live in Migration Agency's accommodation they may have to pay a compensation to the agency for accommodation and food if it is included.</p> <p>3. Does your country provide direct financial support, rental guarantees or other instruments to enable individuals who must leave the reception facilities to cover accommodation costs so they can leave the reception facilities preventing situations of destitution? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. When an asylum seeker is granted a residence permit and lives in the Migration Agency's accommodation, they have the right to be assigned (not allowed to choose) to a municipality which arrange an accommodation and financial support. If a person does not want to move to the assigned municipality, the person must arrange their own accommodation.</p> <p>4. Does your country have any mechanism or procedure to address cases in which an individual unjustifiably refuses to leave the reception system once they have lost the right to</p>
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			<p>remain in it? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. The Swedish Migration Agency can request the Police Authority to evict the person from the accommodation. After that the locks can be changed or similar in order to ensure that the person does not get back in. In situations, where children are involved, a dialogue must take place between the Swedish Migration Agency and social services. It is recommended that this procedure applies in other cases aswell if the person has no other accommodation.</p> <p>5. Does your country foresee any mechanism of financial reimbursement or compensation for the costs incurred when a person remains irregularly in the reception system after losing the right to a reception place? YES/NO. If yes, how is it applied and what is the legal basis to apply this mechanism?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Does your country have other measures or exit alternatives to prevent situations of destitution when a person must leave the reception system? YES/NO. If yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
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