



Ad-Hoc Query on accommodation for and detention of former asylum seekers failing to comply with a return decision

Requested by NO EMN NCP on 31st October 2014

Reply requested by 1st December 2014

Compilation prepared 8th January 2015

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Norway (18 in total)

1. Background Information

This *Ad Hoc* Query seeks information relevant to one aspect of the Norwegian Government's plans for a more differentiated reception system where the system may include specially designed centres for rejected asylum, below called **return centres**. It seeks to expand information found in the EMN report: "*The Organisation of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers in different Member States*", published earlier in 2014.

The Norwegian Government wants to organise the reception facilities to speed up the outflow from the facilities, both of individuals who have been granted protection Norway and of those with an obligation to leave the country. The latter should preferably leave voluntarily, with or without assistance, but as a last resort by force. The objective is to organise the reception facilities in a way that facilitates the return of those who are obliged to do so, as well as the integration of those who have been granted protection in Norway.

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We would appreciate information from your Member State on the following:

1. Does your Member State (MS) detain or offer other some forms of accommodation to specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision? No: ___ (No further questions). Yes, detain (some) ___ Please describe ____ Yes, other accommodation (for some): Please describe.
2. If 'Yes, other accommodation': are they obliged to stay in the centres or is the stay voluntary? Obligated ____ Voluntary ____
3. If stays in return centres are voluntary, are incentives in place to make them choose to live in such centres? No ___ Yes, please describe:
4. Are assisted return programmes available in (voluntary) return centres No ___ Yes ___, Are financial benefits offered? No ___ Yes ___
5. Does your MS have statistics on the rate of absconding from the (voluntary) return centres? No ___ Yes ___: please give the statistics for the latest year available.
6. Has the impact of return centres on actual returns been analysed? ___No Yes ___ Please give reference to the report(s) if available.
7. Is/are the return centre(s) operated by a competent authority (___) or/and by private contractors (___)?
8. What were the costs related to the operation of the return centres at the last fiscal year? _____ Euro. Estimates are not available ____
9. Has there been an impact assessment of the use of return centres? No ___ Yes ___ Please provide a reference to the assessment report(s), if available.
10. How much control and security are required for return centres, compared to ordinary reception facilities for asylum seekers? Please describe.

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2. Responses

	Austria	Yes	There are no return centers for rejected asylum-seekers in Austria. For more information on the Austrian reception system, see Koppenberg, Saskia, The Organization of the Reception System in Austria, available at http://www.emn.at/images/stories/2013/Studien/Reception_Facilities/Organization_of_Reception_Facilities_EN_final.pdf . 2-10. Not applicable.
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State (MS) detain or offer some other forms of accommodation to specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision? Yes, please also check the 2014 focused study of the Belgian EMN National Contact Point on THE USE OF DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF IMMIGRATION POLICIES IN BELGIUM.</p> <p>a) <u>families with minor children</u>: a.1. the Belgian government decided that from 1 October 2008 irregularly staying families with minor children, present on the Belgian territory, are no longer detained but are brought to family units (the Family Identification and Return Units). These units are under the direct competence of the Immigration Office. From 1 October 2009 families with children arriving at the border (who are not removable within 48 hours after arrival), are also brought to the family units. These family units are individual houses and apartments which are provided for the temporary stay of the concerned families. Legally, these families are being 'detained' in the family housing units but in practice the said housing units are normal houses and the families have liberties of movement. Every family gets support from a case manager or coach.</p> <p>a.2. Open return centre for irregularly staying families (during the validity of the return order): certain irregularly staying families (not asylum seekers) are legally entitled to a reception place on the basis of the fact that the minors (who reside with their families illegally in Belgium) are indigent (destitute) and the parents are not capable of fulfilling their maintenance obligation. The social services of the municipality of the place of residence verify that the family fulfils the conditions and, if the families wish to benefit from reception, they are referred to Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum seekers – and some other categories of foreigners). Before 2013, these families were provided accommodation in the regular reception facilities for asylum seekers. Since May 2013, they are given accommodation for a limited time period (in principle 30 days) in a specific open return facility that became operational in the town of Holsbeek (105 places). In the framework of an agreement with Fedasil, this facility is run by the Immigration Office (same material aid and reception as in the regular reception facilities as provided by the Reception Act). During the stay in this reception centre, two different options are being looked into: the obtaining of a residence permit or the voluntary return in the country of origin. If these two options fail, the Immigration Office can transfer the families to the family units in order to organize their removal.</p> <p><u>Remark</u>: detention of unaccompanied minors is forbidden by law. There is only one exception: if a person arrives at the border claiming to be a minor and there is doubt about the age (doubt on the fact that the person is below the age of 18 years), he or she can be detained during an age assessment for a maximum of 3 working days, renewable once.</p> <p>Detention of families remains legally possible under specific conditions. In conformity with the legal possibility to detain families with minor children in facilities adapted for families with minor children, it was foreseen to create – as an ultimate measure – specialized,</p>

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			<p>adapted detention units for families with minor children (e.g. for families who did not respect the rules in the open family units, specific border cases) in the area of one of the detention centres. For political reasons, this project is on hold (no consensus).</p> <p>a.3. For the sake of completeness the open return places of Fedasil for failed asylum seekers and certain other third-country nationals during the validity of the return order in the reception facilities are mentioned here.</p> <p>For asylum seekers, the concept of “return path” was introduced in the law (Reception Act) in early 2012: a framework for individual counselling on return, offered by Fedasil, whereby priority is given to voluntary return. The return path starts (1) with informal counselling: asylum seekers are informed about the possibilities for voluntary return. This occurs from the moment they file their asylum request. At the moment a negative decision is taken on their asylum request (2), asylum seekers in the reception facilities are formally offered return accompaniment/counselling (during the period of possible appeal or the period foreseen by the order to leave the country). An individual project of return must be elaborated and the Immigration Office must be informed. At the moment a negative appeal decision is taken (3), the person is offered reception in special open return places (on a voluntary basis, but the open return places where the person still will get reception), where the return accompaniment continues. Fedasil created the ‘open return places’ inside four federal regular reception facilities (four times 75 places, counting for a total capacity of 300 places). Starting from September 2012 failed asylum seekers were allocated to these places. During the period of validity of the order to leave the country received after the rejection of their asylum application (first 10 days and then prolonged with 10 days and another 10 days depending on the collaboration of the person concerned with his individual return path), the authorities don’t carry out a forced return and all efforts are placed on voluntary return. On a regular basis conversations are organized with the person on the subject of return. When the period foreseen by the order to leave the country elapses and the return project is evaluated in a negative way (no willingness to voluntarily return), the Immigration Office can start the forced return procedure (including administrative detention).</p> <p>Although Fedasil provides for the open return places, the Immigration Office has a liaison officer in each of the four facilities. The liaison officer gathers information for identification, follows up newly submitted procedures and ensures fast processing and approval. He is in constant contact with enforcement services. Together with Fedasil, the liaison officer assesses whether a voluntary return is a realistic option.</p> <p>b) Other categories of foreigners:</p> <p>Belgium has five specialized immigration detention facilities, managed by the Immigration Office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caricole Centre near Brussels Airport; • Repatriation Centre 127bis, near Brussels Airport; • Centre for Illegally staying persons in Bruges (CIB); • Centre for Illegally staying persons in Merksplas (CIM), near Antwerp; • Centre for Illegally staying persons in Vottem (CIV), near Liège. <p>In 2013, the five facilities had all together an average capacity of 521 places. On a daily basis, the immigration detention facilities had on average 474 residents. In total 6.285 persons were registered in the facilities in 2013.</p> <p>In the Caricole Centre, near Brussels Airport, most ‘inadmissible passengers/migrants’ are detained with the purpose of removal because they were refused entry onto the Belgian territory. However, it is worth mentioning that there are also five zones for “inadmissible passengers” located in the five regional airports recognized as Schengen border posts: in Bierset (Liège Airport), Gosselies (Brussels South Charleroi Airport), Deurne (Antwerp Airport), Oostende (Ostend-Bruges International Airport) and Wevelgem (Kortrijk-Wevelgem International Airport).</p>
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			<p>Every third-country national can in principle be detained in any of the detention facilities. The place of detention is dependent on the availability of places, the conduct of the person, specific circumstances (e.g. elderly persons will in principle be detained in a facility without stairs, ...) and transfers can be done for a number of reasons.</p> <p>In practice foreign nationals who apply for asylum at the border and foreign nationals who were denied access to the territory (because they do not comply with the conditions) are mostly held in the Caricole Centre. Other detained asylum seekers are mostly held in the Centre 127bis, together with illegally staying persons. The residents of the other facilities are mostly failed asylum seekers and illegally staying persons. In the Centres in Merksplas and Vottem, mostly males are being detained. In the centre in Vottem there is a separate wing for residents considered to be security risks (22 places).</p> <p>2. If 'Yes, other accommodation': are they obliged to stay in the centres or is the stay voluntary? Yes and yes. They are obliged to stay when accommodated in the immigration detention facilities. Persons in detention cannot leave the facility, except for certain medical reasons. But the family units, the open return centre and the open return places are open facilities and the residents stay there on a voluntary basis and have liberties of movement.</p> <p>3. If stays in return centres are voluntary, are incentives in place to make them choose to live in such centres? No, but often it is the only alternative for living on the streets or under extremely precarious conditions.</p> <p>4. Are assisted return programmes available in (voluntary) return centres? Yes, in the open return centre for irregularly staying families two different options are being looked into: the obtaining of a residence permit or the voluntary return in the country of origin. (If these two options fail, the Immigration Office can transfer the families to the family units in order to organize their removal.) There are return counselors of Fedasil present in this centre (Fedasil is not only the competent authority on de reception of asylum seekers and some other categories of foreigners, but it is also the competent authority on voluntary return in Belgium) to organize the assisted voluntary return for people who want to go back to their country. In the open return places of Fedasil the residents get intensive counselling on voluntary return. All the voluntary return programmes and reintegration projects (IOM and Caritas International) are discussed and residents who want to return are helped to do so. In the immigration detention facilities assisted return programmes are still possible for certain categories of residents (f. ex. not possible if the person already had the opportunity to leave voluntarily but didn't want to, ...). Are financial benefits offered? If you mean financial benefits in the context of the assisted voluntary return programmes please consult the EMN Inform & the overview table "Overview: Incentives to return to a third-country and support provided to migrants for their reintegration".</p>
	<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. There is no specific accommodation provided to ex-asylum seekers. In case the person fails to follow the return decision and does not leave the territory on voluntary basis s/he might be returned by force. If certain conditions prescribed by the law are met the person concerned could be detained. The detention is only possible if the measures necessary to implement the return are undertaken by relevant authorities. No distinction as regard to the accommodation is done between common irregular migrants and ex-asylum seekers. The accommodation – detention is the same for all.</p>

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			<p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. There are no specific voluntary centres opened in CZ. AVR programmes are opened for all TCN including those who were detained.</p> <p>5. N/A As regards detention centres escapes of individuals are rarely mentioned.</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. N/A There is only one detention centre which is operated by the Police.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. No such facilities available in CZ, we either have detention centres for irregular migrants, reception centres for asylum seekers or integration centres for those who were granted international protection.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, detain ___x_</p> <p>2. <u>N/A</u></p> <p>3. <u>N/A</u></p> <p>4. No_x_</p> <p>5. N/A, from closed detention center the rate is 0%.</p> <p>6. No x</p> <p>7. Is/are the return centre(s) operated by a competent authority (_x_)</p> <p>8.</p>

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			Costs	2012 year	2013 year
			Staff costs	166 564	183 062
			Costs for medical care	40 463	44 132
			Costs for food	38 067	80 225
			Maintenance costs	57 411	74 110
			Total costs	340 323 eur	406 684 eur
			<p>9. No x</p> <p>10. How much control and security are required for return centres, compared to ordinary reception facilities for asylum seekers? Please describe: The detention centre is a guarded enclosed territory which is marked by clearly visible signs and which enables constant supervision of persons to be expelled. The officials of the Police and Border Guard Board exercise supervision over persons to be expelled by visual and electronic surveillance. However, accommodation centre for asylum seekers is open center and person may come and go freely.</p>		
	Finland	Yes	<p>Finland does not offer any forms of accommodation that would be specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision. The rejected asylum applicants are allowed to stay in the reception center until the enforcement of their return decision either by police or by assisted voluntary return.</p> <p>After receiving a negative decision the rejected asylum applicant may be ordered to be held in detention if taking account of his/her personal and other circumstances, there are reasonable grounds to believe that he/she will prevent or considerably hinder the enforcement of a decision on removing him or her from the country by hiding or in some other way. (Alien's Act, Section 121)</p>		
	France	Yes	<p>In France, former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision are detained in detention facilities. There is only one type of detention facilities. There is no other form of accommodation specifically designed for such migrants.</p>		
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes, former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision may either be detained to enforce their obligation to leave the federal territory or may be offered alternatives to detention, e.g. accommodation in so-called departure facilities ("Ausreiseeinrichtungen"), which exist in three of the Federal Länder.</p> <p>1.1 Detention may only be permissible as a last resort. Detention awaiting deportation shall not be permissible if the purpose of the custody can be achieved by other, less severe means which are also sufficient.</p> <p>1.2 Instead of detaining a third-country national obliged to leave the country, he or she may also be ordered alternatives to detention, e.g. requirements to reside at a specific address (strict residence requirements). The residence may be limited to either, 1) the Federal State, 2. a specific address or in a specific accommodation which is chosen by the foreigners authorities, 3) the district of the last responsible foreigners authorities, 4) a "departure facility" (Bavaria, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein)</p> <p>1.3 Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Brandenburg have established so-called departure facilities pursuant to § 61 para. 2 of the Residence Act for "foreigners who are enforceably required to leave the federal territory": Bavaria with the two Central Return Agencies Southern Bavaria in Munich and the Central Return Agency of Northern Bavaria in Fürth, Lower Saxony with the regional reception authorities in</p>		

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			<p>Braunschweig, and Schleswig-Holstein with the Land Agency for Foreigners Affairs in Neumünster. In the non-city states, the departure facilities perform several tasks within the framework of organizing departure on behalf of the decentral foreigners authorities in the respective Federal Land: At the departure facilities, foreigners are to be encouraged through care and advice to leave the federal territory voluntarily, ensuring that they have access to the authorities and the courts and that their departure can be enforced.</p> <p>2. Yes, an obligation to stay at the departure facilities is in place, though these are open facilities.</p> <p>3. –</p> <p>4. Yes, assisted (voluntary) return programmes are available in the so-called departure facilities and among other benefits (e.g. flight tickets) financial benefits may be offered. The latter includes the information given to the third-country nationals that they will be charged for all costs evolving from a forced deportation.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. Operated by competent authorities.</p> <p>8. Estimates are not available.</p> <p>9. No No data available for a comparison</p>
	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Asylum seekers whose asylum application has been rejected and are under the obligation to leave the county are placed in detention centers.</p> <p>2. Rejected asylum seekers who are subject to detention prior to expulsion are obliged to stay at the assigned detention center.</p> <p>3. N/A (stay is not voluntary)</p> <p>4. Assisted voluntary return programs are available and offered to rejected asylum seekers staying at the detention centers by IOM Hungary.</p> <p>5. Absconding from detention centers is a great challenge in Hungary; nevertheless, precise statistical data are not available.</p> <p>6. No, considering that there are no ‘return centers’ in Hungary.</p>

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			<p>7. Detention centers where rejected asylum seekers who are subject to detention prior to expulsion are operated by the regionally competent Directorate of the Office of Immigration and Nationality.</p> <p>8. Estimates are not available.</p> <p>9. No such assessment report has been elaborated yet, considering that in Hungary there are no 'return centers' as such. Compared to ordinary reception facilities, in detention centers where rejected asylum seekers who are subject to detention prior to expulsion, it is the Police who implements detention, and the security is provided by non-governmental armed security guards employed and supervised also by the Police.</p>
	Italy	Yes	No. In Italy, there are not specific "return centres". Normally, a former asylum seeker who has failed to comply with a return decision should be accompanied to the borders (because of his/her irregular status).
	Latvia	Yes	Yes, some former asylum seekers are detained and they are accommodated in detention center. We do not have other kind of accommodation centers for former asylum seekers yet but there are drafted amendments in Immigration law in order to solve the problem with former asylum seekers who are not detained and do not have shelter till they are able to leave the country. Amendments will enshrine the possibility to accommodate these persons in shelters which are run by municipalities.
	Lithuania	Yes	No. Lithuania does not have accommodation facilities specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision. In Lithuania all asylum applicants are accommodated in the Foreigners' Registration Centre. Asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision and who await removal are accommodated at the Centre in a closed sector (restricting his/her freedom of movement) until the expulsion is implemented.
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State (MS) detain or offer other some forms of accommodation to specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision? No: ___ (No further questions). Yes, detain (some)___ Please describe___ Yes, other accommodation (for some): Please describe: If a rejected international protection applicant fails to comply with a return decision the Ministry in charge of Immigration can order his/her detention in the Detention Center (article 22 (1) and (3) of the amended Law of 5 May 2006 on the right of asylum and complementary forms of protection in accordance with articles 111 (3) and 120 (1) of the amended Law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration). Luxembourg does not offer other forms of accommodation specifically designed for rejected international protection applicants. However, the governmental programme (2013-2018) anticipates the creation of return centers for families.</p> <p>2. If 'Yes, other accommodation': are they obliged to stay in the centres or is the stay voluntary? Obligated___ Voluntary___</p>

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			<p>N/A.</p> <p>3. <u>If stays in return centres are voluntary</u>, are incentives in place to make them choose to live in such centres? No___ Yes, please describe: _____ N/A.</p> <p>4. Are assisted return programmes available in (voluntary) return centres No___ Yes___, Are financial benefits offered? No___ Yes___ N/A. As mentioned above, in Luxembourg there are no voluntary return centers. However, if a rejected international protection applicant fails to comply with a return decision and the Minister in charge of immigration does not place her/him in detention, s/he can be placed in a regular reception center. In any reception center s/he will have access to the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme managed by IOM. Yes. There are financial benefits offered (See EMN Inform on In-Cash and in-Kind benefits).</p> <p>5. Does your MS have statistics on the rate of absconding from the (voluntary) return centres? No___ Yes___: please give the statistics for the latest year available: _____ N/A.</p> <p>6. Has the impact of return centres on actual returns been analysed? __No Yes___ Please give reference to the report(s) if available: N/A.</p> <p>7. Is/are the return centre(s) operated by a competent authority (___) or/and by private contractors (___)? N/A. As we mentioned above for the forced returns the rejected international protection applicant can be placed in the Detention Center which is operated by a competent authority which depends of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.</p> <p>8. What were the costs related to the operation of the return centres at the last fiscal year? _____ Euro. Estimates are not available____ N/A.</p> <p>9. Has there been an impact assessment of the use of return centres? No___ Yes___ Please provide a reference to the assessment report(s), if available: _____ N/A.</p> <p>10. How much control and security are required for return centres, compared to ordinary reception facilities for asylum seekers? Please describe: N/A.</p>
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	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes, detain: Three facilities are detention facilities: at Zeist, Rotterdam and Schiphol. Detention center Schiphol and Rotterdam are located on airports. Detention centers are special centers for detention of aliens. Detention may last 6 months, under circumstances up to 18 months. Detention center Schiphol is part of a judicial complex, which houses as well a court and a (secluded) reception center. The reception center shares facilities with the detention center, such as medical health care, administration and staff. Each have their own process. Some units of the detention center are in use as prison facility. Some units are assigned for illegal alien prisoners. Programmes are adapted to their particular situation and return arrangements may start in prison, as to shorten detention after execution of penalty. Aliens are always housed in units, separated from prisoners.</p> <p>All detention centers have special units for care and units for females, Rotterdam detention center has a unit for aliens who are family-relatives (man-wif etc.). At detention center Zeist, a special unit is dedicated for families with minor children. The unit is separated from other units, families stay here with respect for family life, in cottage units. Cottages are not locked by staff, families keep their own keys. A special programme is offered. Families stay for in principle a maximum period of 14 days. Families are in detention for the purpose of repatriation or for the purpose of asylum procedures which are indicated to take place in closed setting. Unaccompanied minors are housed here as well, unaccompanied minors stay in a specially assigned cottage, they have their own rooms, the cottage is attended by staff, who are skilled in youth support and facilitation. Unaccompanied minors are looked over 24/7.</p> <p>Yes, other accommodation: In the Netherlands, accommodation is available for asylum seekers whose (first) asylum application has been rejected and who are under the obligation to leave to the country, but there are certain restrictions. Asylum seekers whose (first) asylum application has been rejected (after appeal), have 28 days to leave the Netherlands voluntarily. During this period, they will be accommodated at a reception centre of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA). If they do not leave the Netherlands within these 28 days, they are no longer entitled to receive the reception facilities. This is to urge them to take actions within the given time limit.</p> <p><i>Freedom-restricting location</i> However, after the aforementioned 28 days they can receive shelter in a so-called freedom-restricting location, under the condition that the actual return can take place within a period of, in principle, 12 weeks. The foreign national can carry on with his preparations for departure in this facility. Foreign nationals housed in the freedom-restricting accommodation are permitted to leave the centre but they have to stay within the boundaries of the respective municipality and report to the centre every day (article 56 of the Dutch Aliens Act). In cases where it can be assumed that the alien will be unwilling to cooperate with his return and forced return is not possible, access to reception facilities is terminated and, in principle, no shelter in a freedom-restricting centre will be offered. Individual circumstances are still taken into consideration, even in the latter situation. Continued access to reception facilities can, in fact, be granted in highly exceptional circumstances. COA has no policy rules or fixed guidelines for defining this criterion. A decision to allow such access to reception facilities is made on a case-by-case basis and serves as a 'safety net' for unforeseen situations.</p> <p><i>Family locations</i> Family locations house families with minor children who no longer have a right to reception. Their request for asylum has been refused and they must leave the country. Shelter is provided if this is deemed necessary to prevent the minor children will find them self in a situation of humanitarian need.</p> <p>The stay at a family location can be ended only when the family leaves the Netherlands or the youngest child in the family turns eighteen.</p>
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			<p>The above mentioned forms of shelter are paid for by Dutch Government. No other forms of shelter than the above mentioned are provided for by Dutch Government. However, some former asylum seekers are unwilling to return to their country of origin (even after their asylum demand is rejected, sometimes several times), and sometimes end up in municipalities when shelter is no longer being provided by Dutch government. Some municipalities offer them a form of support or shelter but this is not supported nor deemed desirable by national government since this practice sends out the wrong message to these third country nationals, namely that staying in the Netherlands is still a viable option.</p> <p>2. The stay in the return centre is bound to certain restrictions; foreign nationals housed in the freedom-restricting accommodation or family location are permitted to leave the centre but they have to stay within the boundaries of the respective municipality and report to the centre every day (article 56 of the Dutch Aliens Act). Other than that they have to comply with certain conditions, among which to be willing to cooperate with his/her return at the freedom-restricting location. This is not a condition at the family locations.</p> <p>3. As mentioned before, the foreign nationals have to comply with certain conditions to receive shelter. No incentives are in place, other than basic facilities that are offered in the reception centres such as a roof, cooking facilities and washing areas. The occupants also receive weekly pocket money. The occupants usually live in housing units in groups of between five and eight persons. Each housing unit has a number of bedrooms and a shared living room, kitchen and sanitary facilities. The Asylum Seekers Health Centre (GC A) offers quality healthcare. The family doctor practices located in asylum seeker centres are 'small practices' which do not always have staff present every day. Each location has a certain number of walk-in consultation hours per week. In addition, occupants can call the Practiceline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p> <p>A freedom-restricting centre is in terms of housing and facilities not much different from a reception location. Occupants receive shelter, food and pocket money. Occupants are only entitled to urgent medical health care. The house rules are more stringent than at an asylum seekers' centre. The occupant is allowed to leave the location, but must stay within the boundaries of the municipality where the freedom restricting location is situated.</p> <p>Family locations have basic facilities. Only the facilities which are absolutely necessary are provided. There are no restrictions on the facilities available for children, which are the same as those at other reception locations.</p> <p>4. Yes, in all receptions centers (including freedom-restricting location and family locations) assisted return programmes are offered to the foreign nationals by either the national counsellors of the Repatriation and Departure Service (R&DS) or the representatives of the civil society organisations (e.g. International Organisation for Migration). Yes, all foreign nationals who are eligible for the Dutch national programme REAN (Return and Emigration of Aliens from the Netherlands) can receive financial benefits. In case a foreign national is not eligible for REAN, but the personal circumstances demand a tailored approach, on management level the R&DS can decide to provide the foreign national with financial benefits.</p> <p>5. Yes, in 2014 (until 1st of November 2014) about 215 foreign nationals absconded from the family locations (8 in total) and about 130 foreign nationals absconded from the freedom restricting location. In 2014 (until 1st of November 2014) one person absconded from a detention centre.</p> <p>6. For detention centre: https://www.wodc.nl/onderzoeksdatabase/2303-vreemdelingenbewaring.aspx?cp=44&cs=6798</p>
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			<p>(summary in English) Other accomodations: The impact of return centres (freedom restricting location and family locations) on actual returns has not been analysed.</p> <p>7. The return centres are operated by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA). COA, an independent administrative body, falls under the political responsibility of the Ministry of Security and Justice. COA gives account for its operations to the Ministry. Return centers (detention) are runned by Ministry of Justice, Custodial institutions agency. Return centers are appointed as detention center, and aliens are seperated from other detainees (prisoners). Some facilities are run with private parties, concerning building and maintenance services. Untill 2014, The Agency cooperated with a private party on surveillance. 50% of guards were deliverd from the private party, responsibility is however always with the agency. Untill 2013 medical services were contracted from private party.</p> <p>8. The total costs for return centres in 2014 are € 62.161.569. This amount covers the costs for the freedom-restricting centre as well as the eight family locations. Detention centre: € 130,0 mln. This amount is allocated to the detention centers, and covers all operational costs. However some (separated) units of detention centers were (temporarily or structural) assigned for residence of ordinary prisoners, taking up to 30% of total capacity.</p> <p>9. Detention: See answer at question 6. Other accomodations: No impact assessment has been done.</p> <p>10. Rato detention centers: 60 FTE : 100. This ratio is based on detention capacity, and not on actual population. As mentioned before the freedom-restricting centre and the family-locations are in terms of housing and facilities not much different from ordinary reception facilities. Therefore there is no difference in terms of control and security measures between return centres and ordinary reception facilities other than described before (occupants must stay within the boundaries of the municipality and must report to the centre every day).</p>
	<p>Slovak Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If an application of an asylum seeker from a third country has been rejected and the decision has become effective, their stay in the Slovak Republic is considered illegal. According to the Act No 404/2011 on the Residence of Aliens, the third country national is consequently expelled from the territory based on the expulsion order. The Police shall set the period for departure during which the third country national has to provide for his documents (tickets, travel documents etc.) for the purpose of his departure from the Slovak Republic. There is no accommodation provided at this stage. During the period for departure, the third country national can take advantage of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme of IOM. If rejected asylum seekers who apply for a voluntary return are not able to provide for themselves (if they are not detained or accommodated in the reception facility for asylum seekers), they are arranged accommodation through the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme of IOM. However, as IOM does not have any special</p>

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			<p>facilities for this purpose, they are usually placed in low threshold facilities for homeless people. This accommodation is usually provided during the period of 6 months but in special cases it can be prolonged.</p> <p>If a third country national is not issued the period for departure in their expulsion decision, the Police shall detain the third country national in the detention centre.</p> <p>2. – 10. N/A</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	No. Please note that we have no special facilities for rejected asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision. Nevertheless vulnerable groups of illegal migrants have special provisions and milder conditions when detained or they may be allowed to stay outside the detention centre. In case of minors' detention we designate legal custodian and accommodate them in facilities suitable for accommodation of minors.
	Spain	Yes	1. Does your Member State (MS) detain or offer other some forms of accommodation to specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision? No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (No further questions).
	Sweden	Yes	Sweden does not have any specially designed return centers. Rejected asylum seekers stay in the accommodation where they stayed during the application process. They may be detained if they fail to comply with a return decision, but only if the grounds for detention are fulfilled. Questions 2-10 are not applicable for Sweden.
	Norway	Yes	1. Does your Member State (MS) detain or offer other some forms of accommodation to specifically designed for former asylum seekers who have failed to comply with a return decision? No: <input type="checkbox"/> (No further questions). Yes, detain (some) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
