



Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement financing

Requested by HU EMN NCP on 28th August 2014

Compilation produced on 6th November 2014

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom (16 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Article 13 (3) of the Decision No. 573/2007/EC clearly stipulates that Member States shall receive a fixed amount of € 4,000 for each resettled person falling into one of the categories laid down in this subsection. This sum shall increase up to € 5,000 or 6,000 per capita, if there is a Member State implementing resettlement program for the first time or from preferential areas. Similarly to this the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund includes measures to promote solidarity between Member States in the field of asylum, primarily by making specific funding available for refugee resettlement for the period 2014-2020. Member States that receive resettled refugees submitted for resettlement consideration by UNHCR will be eligible for a lump sum of € 6,000 per person arriving, rising to € 10,000 per person for refugees from groups identified as priorities for EU resettlement. To be eligible to receive lump sums, Member States must pledge to receive specific numbers of refugees one year in advance of their programme being

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implemented. According to Article 41 of Commission Decision No. 22/2008/EC, there is only minimum requirement laid down by the European Commission to provide reliable ex-post information on matching the eligibility criteria above.

Our questions are as follows:





1. Have you been requested by or have you ever provided to the European Commission other justification of your eligible resettlements than those to be laid down under Article 41 of Commission Decision No. 22/2008/EC? If so, please list them.
2. According to your national rules, does the organization responsible for resettling and coordinating the integration of the resettled persons receive the applicable lump sums directly (without any further application for it), or shall apply for these sums separately under a national call for tender?
3. Could you please provide us information in what way and what forms may the final beneficiaries receive the allocated lump sums in your country (e.g. direct money transfer to personal accounts and/or in form of personal integration services)?
4. Do you face with additional reporting or follow-up requirements at national level on how and to what services the allocated lump sums has exactly been used for, or how the integration process of the resettled persons goes on? If so, how frequently?

Please be so kind to answer **not later than 10th September 2014**



2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. Austria has applied for support of the humanitarian action for Syrian refugees in the framework of the “Preparatory Action on Emergency Resettlement 2012“, which was available at that time. This application, which was possible until the end of 2013, was positively assessed, and a part of the current humanitarian action is funded by this special fund.</p> <p>2. In the framework of this special funding “Preparatory Action on Emergency Resettlement 2012“, there were no lump sums for resettled persons. Answers to the further questions cannot be provided as the cases are not similar/comparable.</p> <p>3. and 4. See 2.</p> <p>Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p>







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	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEDASIL, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, provided data on the groups to be resettled (in indicative pledging), their time of arrival to Belgium, their status and the relevant resettlement categories (UNHCR RRF). 2. FEDASIL receives the lump sums directly and then reallocate them to chain partners for specific support activities for resettled refugees, including IOM (transfer & medical checks), NGOs (specialized integration support), and municipalities (housing and integration support) based on national procedures. As the participation to the programme is voluntary for municipalities, a specific call was launched to find “resettlement places” in municipalities on the territory. 3. Personal integration services are provided to beneficiaries by municipalities and specialized NGOs, additional to the mainstream integration services for newcomers. Direct financial support to recognized refugees – resettled or not – is mainstreamed (through municipalities and social integration revenue system like for Belgian citizens). 4. The chain partners report to FEDASIL as defined in the contracts. FEDASIL is responsible for follow up of the programme based on national procedures.
	Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. 2. No practice. 3. Personal integration services. 4. No practice.
	Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. Czech Republic provides documents in accordance with the Article 41 of Commission Decision No. 22/2008/EC only. 2. Applicable lump sums are transferred directly to the CZ state budget. Ministry of the Interior decides on the reallocation of the money. 3. The way and forms of allocation to the beneficiaries differs case by case, as well as the procedures for applying. E.g. last year a great deal of finance was distributed among the municipalities to cover the household equipment for the new resettled families. 4. No.
	Finland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finland has solely provided the European Commission with the information requested by the Article 41 of COM Decision 22/2008/EC.




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			<p>2. During the period 2007-2013 the executing bodies involved in the resettlement process have applied funding from the Ministry of the Interior acting as the Responsible Authority of the SOLID Funds.</p> <p>3. The executing bodies referred to above receive funding for different kinds of measures directed to the improvement of the resettlement and integration process. Thus, the resettled persons themselves benefit indirectly from the lump sums by receiving improved services and support from the public bodies.</p> <p>4. Finnish RA reports to the Commission on the use of the lump sums. Additional reporting at national level is provided if the need arises.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Germany has provided data concerning the proof of arrival, the category that they have been submitted under and the related case files from UNHCR.</p> <p>2. There is no internal Call for Tender for the application of the lump sum. Our Responsible Authority is informed about the pledging quota for the relevant pledging period and the quota will then be communicated to the commission by the Responsible Authority.</p> <p>3. The lump sum is transferred to the authorities responsible for the refugees in Germany. The refugees receive in-kind services, no direct payments.</p> <p>4. There are no additional national reporting requirements.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Hungary has only provided data on those to be resettled, their time of arrival to Hungary, as well as certified their status under the relevant resettlement categories;</p> <p>2. Even if in a simplified procedure, according to the applicable rules, the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) shall apply for the lump sums to the Ministry of Interior under a separate call for tender. The Ministry of Interior acts as Responsible Authority of the so called SOLID Funds and as such receive all allocations relating to them (including but not limited to the resettlement lump sums);</p> <p>3. The OIN, in close cooperation with those to be resettled, prepares the integration plans of the target group. This becomes part of a bilateral agreement to be concluded between the parties. For facilitating their successful integration the OIN provides certain supports directly in cash, while some others indirectly in kind (e.g. language courses). The available lump sums are used up gradually according to the integration plan and personal needs of each resettled person;</p> <p>4. As a result of the project based provision of the lump sums, the OIN is expected to submit two-monthly narrative reports on progress. In terms of the financial monitoring the Hungarian system is liberal.</p>

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	Ireland	Yes	<p>1.No</p> <p>2. The coordinating body does not receive the applicable lump sums directly. The lump sums go directly to the Exchequer. The Exchequer provides funding for the resettlement programme through the normal budgeting process.</p> <p>3. The final beneficiaries do not receive lump sums personally. Funding is provided by the Exchequer to provide targeted initiatives to support the refugees during the first 12 – 18 months post resettlement. The national programme is operated on the basis of mainstream service provision with targeted initiatives and additional supports put in place during the first 12 to 18 months post arrival. Those additional supports would include a language training and cultural orientation programme, crèche and childcare services to allow parents to participate in language and cultural orientation, employment advice and training, supporting volunteer networks, activities that promote interaction between the host community and the receiving community, intercultural training programmes, art and culture programmes, after schools programmes for children etc. and may include the recruitment of a resettlement support worker in a local community to work with service providers and the refugees during the first year post arrival.</p> <p>4. No.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	As Latvia has not taken part in resettlement activities so far there is no experience/ practical information on implementation of such programmes at national level to share.
	Lithuania	Yes	Lithuania does not participate in resettlement programs.
	Malta	Yes	We have no experience on this matter, particularly since Malta has been in recent years a beneficiary of such resettlements/relocations to other EU Member States and other developed countries.
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. Not applicable in the Netherlands.</p> <p>3. Not applicable in the Netherlands.</p> <p>4. No.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	The Ad-Hoc Query is not applicable for the Slovak Republic due to the fact that the Slovak Republic does not implement this form of resettlement. The Slovak Republic provides emergency transit during the resettlement process in Emergency Transit Centre Humenne.

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	Slovenia	Yes	SL is not involved in any resettlement programme yet. SL was only involved in case of "project with Malta" when SL resettled 11 refugees in Slovenia in 2011.
	Sweden	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sweden keeps all relevant and legally binding documents and data on those to be resettled. This includes date of decision, reason for permit (included resettlement categories), and date of entry to Sweden. 2. The Swedish Migration Board is commissioned by the Government to resettle a certain number of "quota refugees" every year. For the past years, the quota was 1 900 persons each year. The possibility to receive aid for resettlement provided through Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC has not replaced the national funding for resettlement operations and has not changed the number of resettled persons. For Sweden, the aid scheme provided by Article 13(3) basic act has had an added value for improvement and developing of existing systems through developing projects within the ERF III. 3. See answer 2 above. For usage of the allocated lump sums see answer 2 above.
	United Kingdom	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There has been no additional UK reporting to the Commission on resettlement beyond the references in the ERF annual programme closure reports. 2. The resettlement funds are retained by the Home Office, which is responsible for managing refugee resettlement in the UK, and not passed on. 3. Not applicable given the answer to 2 4. Not applicable given the answer to 2