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2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

October, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.18 SUPPORT MEASURES FOR BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP LUXEMBOURG ON 31 MARCH 2025

Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

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 Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(25 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Luxembourg National Reception Office ("Office national de l'accueil", ONA), is responsible for organizing the reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection. In this context ONA is responsible for managing accommodation facilities for temporary housing for beneficiaries of temporary protection. Due to the housing crisis in Luxembourg, ONA is facing increasing pressure in providing accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs).

Following the recent extension of the Temporary Protection Directive, decided by the Council of the European Union, until March 4th, 2026, this Ad Hoc Query seeks to gather an overview of the accommodation-related support measures provided by Member States to BTPs, as well as the conditions they must meet to access such support. ONA is aware that there is the AHQ 2025.13 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AND ACCESS TO RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION that was launched for the development of an inform. However, it does not cover all the aspects of this AHQ.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

However, ONA requires this information to introduce necessary policy changes in order to cope with the pressure in providing accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection.

The deadline of this ad-hoc query is of four weeks taking into consideration the Eastern holidays.


WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **28 April 2025**.

1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.
2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.
3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?
4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?
5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?
6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>In Austria, foreigners in need of assistance and protection, including displaced persons from Ukraine, are entitled to basic care (Art. 1 para. 1 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). Basic care includes, among other things: Accommodation in suitable accommodation with respect for human dignity and family unity, Provision of adequate food, Provision of a monthly allowance for persons in organized accommodation and for unaccompanied minor foreigners, except in the case of individual accommodation, Ensuring health care within the meaning of the General Social Insurance Act, Information, counselling and social support for foreigners by suitable personnel with the involvement of interpreters to help them find their way in Austria and voluntary return, Assumption of the travel costs required for school attendance and provision of school supplies for pupils, Granting benefits in kind or cash to obtain the necessary clothing.</p>


Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>The prerequisite for receiving basic care as a foreigner – and thus also for displaced persons from Ukraine – is that they are in need of assistance and protection.</p> <p>A person in need of assistance is one who cannot provide for their own livelihood or the livelihood of their dependents living in the same household or cannot do so sufficiently with their own efforts and means, and who also does not receive or insufficiently receives support from other persons or institutions.</p> <p>A person in need of protection includes, for example, foreigners who have applied for asylum and whose application has not yet been legally decided, or displaced persons from Ukraine (Art. 29 Aliens Act 1997, now Art. 62 Asylum Act 2005; Art. 2 para. 1 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act).</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>As part of the basic care (see Q1 and Q3), displaced persons from Ukraine who are not accommodated in organized shelters are entitled to financial support for private</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>accommodation. The support for rent in individual accommodation per month amounts to (Art. 9 subpara. 3 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act): For a single person: € 165.00 For families (from two persons) in total: € 330.00</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Basic care (see Q1 and Q3) also includes the payment of health insurance contributions under the General Social Insurance Act. Due to this health insurance coverage, displaced persons can access healthcare services – including treatments by registered doctors or in hospitals. If displaced persons require medical assistance, they should contact the relevant medical facilities. Due to the payment of health insurance contributions as part of basic care, displaced persons receive an e-card or an e-card replacement document, with which they can prove their entitlement to health insurance services. For displaced persons who do not receive basic care and are not compulsorily insured under another legal provision, essentially the same regulations apply. This insurance coverage has been extended until 31 May, 2025.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes, however, once the general allowance thresholds are reached (monthly EUR 110 plus EUR 80 for each additional family member of the nuclear family), a gradual reduction of basic care benefits is foreseen. Specifically, this means that when the allowance limit is exceeded, the basic care benefits will be continuously reduced by 65 per cent of the income earned above</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>this threshold until their income reaches the level at which the fundamental basic care benefits are completely used up due to the extent of the deduction (https://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/emn-osterreich-jahresbericht-uber-migration-und-asyl-2023.pdf, p. 20).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>From the start of the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive, Belgium deployed a wide range of measures to facilitate the registration process and access to information for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine as well as access to the rights laid out in the Directive, such as accommodation, employment, education, social welfare and medical treatment. Persons benefiting from temporary protection can receive financial aid equivalent to the social integration allowance through social services via the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW) (Openbaar centrum voor maatschappelijk welzijn (OCMW) / Centre public d'action sociale (CPAS)) (see Q.6). If all the conditions required to claim this right have been met, this right to assistance equivalent to social integration allowance can be claimed as soon as the person concerned has received a certificate of temporary protection and has presented himself or herself to the municipality of his/her place of residence. The social integration allowance grants automatic access to a social tariff for gas and electricity. Beneficiaries of temporary protection are also entitled to family allowances and can benefit from a one-off 'installation bonus' if they are homeless and find a home that serves as their main residence for the duration of the temporary protection.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Persons benefiting from temporary protection are eligible to become members of a mutual health insurance fund as soon as they are able to prove their residency status by means of a certificate of temporary protection, proof of registration or an Annex 15.</p> <p>While waiting for the right to join a mutual health insurance fund, urgent medical assistance is provided to persons who have left Ukraine due to the war and who declare to the Public Centre for Social Welfare (PCSW) that they are claiming temporary protection status.</p> <p>In the field of mental health, the Centres for Mental Health (Centra Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg), subsidised by the Flemish government in each of Flemish province and in Brussels, offer diagnostic and therapy services for displaced persons from Ukraine experiencing severe psychological symptoms.</p> <p>Housing assistance was initially provided through emergency reception centres and a coordinated crisis accommodation response, before transitioning to long-term accommodation. Long-term accommodation falls under the responsibility of the three Regions (Brussels-Capital Region, Walloon Region, Flemish Region) and the German-speaking Community. Each Region developed its own measures to organise long-term accommodation of beneficiaries of temporary protection. This type of accommodation is available for a minimum of three months and must offer an adequate quality of life, including guarantees of privacy and family life. Ideally, these accommodations are collective spaces to facilitate the efficient provision of services.</p> <p>In the fall of 2023, the Flemish Region shifted its strategy from focusing on public accommodation centres to facilitating a transition towards the regular housing market. This strategy aims to lever integration and inclusion in the labour market and will intertwine multiple policy areas such as labour, housing and integration. In 2024, the framework providing subsidies for reception of beneficiaries of temporary protection was extended until March of 2026, which the Flemish Government considers the deadline for the dismantling of collective reception. The Flemish Government subsidises local authorities that facilitate the flow of displaced persons to the private rental market. The Walloon region is also phasing out its collective reception programme but intends to maintain a certain capacity to always be able</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>to accommodate the most vulnerable beneficiaries of temporary protection as well as newly arrived beneficiaries.</p> <p>The issuance of a residence permit (A-card) for beneficiaries of temporary protection comes with unlimited access to the labour market. This access is already mentioned in the Annex 15 that is issued before the residence permit. Like housing, access to the labour market is a regional competence. The same access to the labour market is provided for certain family members of the beneficiary of temporary protection who are not themselves beneficiaries of this status but whose stay is linked to that of the beneficiary concerned.</p> <p>In May 2023, a decree came into effect in the Flemish Region regarding the obligation to register at the Flemish Public Employment Service (Vlaamse Dienst voor Arbeidsmiddelen en Beroepsopleiding (VDAB)). This obligation applies to all beneficiaries of temporary protection who are of working age and are registered in a municipality in the Flemish Region, unless they can prove that they are already employed. The decree does not set deadlines for registration nor any legal consequences, however support (for instance, in the form of financial support through the integration income) may be refused or withdrawn if the beneficiaries fail to register. In May 2024, Flanders took additional steps to guide beneficiaries of temporary protection to the labour market. This included the deployment of 47 additional mediators at the Flemish Public Employment Service (VDAB) to help beneficiaries find suitable training and jobs. In addition, the VDAB provided 2,000 Dutch training courses.</p> <p>Belgium's three language-based communities are competent for most issues related to education. For children between two-and-a-half and five years old, education is not compulsory but strongly recommended. From five to eighteen years of age, every child is subject to compulsory education from the 60th day after registration as a resident at a Belgian municipality. Beneficiaries of temporary protection fall under the same regime. Several support measures were aimed at beneficiaries of temporary protection in the field of education, such as subsidies for home-based education in emergency villages set up by local authorities and extra teaching hours for non-native newcomers with temporary protection.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. These are the main differences: Applicants for international protection do not have access to financial aid equal to the social integration allowance via social services. Applicants for international protection do not immediately have the right to work in Belgium. Applicants of international protection may obtain the right to work 4 months after they have submitted their application for international protection. Applicants for international protection can get access to primary health care, but for some advanced services they may have to pay a minimal fee. Accommodation for applicants for international protection is organised centrally by Fedasil, the federal agency responsible for reception. Accommodation for beneficiaries of temporary protection is organised on the regional and local level.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>There are no specific eligibility criteria or conditions for accessing reception facilities organised by local authorities, other than being the beneficiary of temporary protection.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>NO, local authorities are being subsidised to facilitate the flow of displaced persons to the private rental market (see Q.1).</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Persons benefiting from temporary protection are eligible to become members of a mutual health insurance fund as soon as they are able to prove their residency status by means of a certificate of temporary protection, proof of registration or an Annex 15 (see Q.1). Since 2022, doctors are required to use the third-party payer system for patients entitled to "increased reimbursement". Under the third-party payer system, the healthcare provider receives the reimbursement amount directly from the mutual health insurance fund. The patient then only pays the co-payment. For a consultation with a general practitioner this co-payment is limited to 0 or 1 euro for patients entitled to increased reimbursement. People who qualify to receive financial aid equivalent to the social integration allowance (see Q.1), including beneficiaries of temporary protection, are automatically entitled to increased reimbursement.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection who have a job may remain eligible to the financial aid equivalent to the social integration allowance in accordance with general social welfare rules. The PCSW (see Q.1) independently assesses whether people are unable to live a dignified life. To do this, it conducts a social investigation. The PCSW will reject applications for people who</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>are able to earn an income that allows them to live a dignified life or if they have sufficient income to live a dignified life. The PCSW also considers the income of all other household or family members living under the same roof.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>The support measures provided by the state to beneficiaries of temporary protection include accommodation, social assistance, social services, health insurance, medical assistance and services, free education for students and the right to access kindergarten, inclusion in the scope of legal aid paid for by the state budget, facilitated access to the labor market.</p> <p>Accommodation By Decision No 145 of 10 March 2022, the Government approved the Programme for humanitarian assistance for persons seeking temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria as a result of the hostilities in the Republic of Ukraine. The Programme provides that beneficiaries of temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria are entitled to humanitarian assistance for accommodation and food in accommodation facilities registered in the National Tourist Register. The duration of the programme has been extended several times. As of 1 May this year, a new programme comes into force.</p> <p>According to the new programme, humanitarian support for accommodation for people who do not fall into a risk group will be provided once for a period of up to 60 calendar days. For vulnerable persons, the accommodation is for the entire duration of the temporary protection. All those who currently benefit from the programme will be able to stay for up to 60 days in</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>the hotel or the place where they are accommodated. During this 60-day period, they have the right to submit a form for belonging to a risk group and, if such belonging is established, they will remain accommodated for the entire period of temporary protection. After the 60 days, people outside the risk groups can remain in the accommodation facility if they pay for their stay at the prices announced by the relevant accommodation facility. Accommodation facilities remain state or municipally owned facilities as well as hotels. The prices for daily stay are between 16.43 and 19.72 leva depending on the category of the facility. VAT costs are at the expense of the Programme.</p> <p>The Programme includes measures for the integration of the displaced persons in the areas of health, education, access to the labour market, social support and social services. Integration measures are described by type, responsible authority, funding sources, performance indicators.</p> <p>Integration measures</p> <p>Implementation Plan foresees a set of targeted integration measures differentiated by key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social inclusion and employment measures:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Supporting the integration of persons granted temporary protection through support for inclusion in the labour market;- Guaranteeing the labour rights of people with temporary protection by ensuring quality control in the recruitment and employment process;- Ensuring the rights of unaccompanied minors and providing support;- Supporting the integration of persons from Ukraine through measures to provide social assistance and support for persons with permanent disabilities.- Ensuring accommodation for persons granted temporary protection from risk groups.2. Education:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reception and education of children and students granted temporary protection in kindergartens and schools;- Additional Bulgarian language training for children and students granted temporary
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>protection enrolled in regular education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access to higher education for persons granted temporary protection. <p>3. Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immunization of persons arriving from Ukraine;- Surveillance of communicable diseases;- Access to medical care, including provision of a general practitioner for health-insured persons with temporary protection;- Integration into the labour market in the field of health services. <p>Persons granted temporary protection benefiting from humanitarian support under this Programme are obliged to actively participate in the integration process.</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>In Bulgaria, facilitated access to the labour market has been introduced for beneficiaries of temporary protection. A permit to access the labour market is not required. Ukrainian citizens have the right to register with labour offices and enjoy the jobseekers rights equivalent to those of Bulgarian citizens in the provision of employment services. Any Ukrainian citizen with temporary protection may, if he wishes, join the labour market in Bulgaria. To facilitate registration and use of services, registration forms for Ukrainian citizens are translated into Ukrainian, English and Russian. Employers are also encouraged, through national or EU funding, to employ persons granted temporary protection. Measures on the right of access to the labour market, such as information and counselling meetings, organisation and conduct of information campaigns and labour fairs, continue to be implemented.</p> <p>Health care</p> <p>As of April 2022, beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to the same health care as Bulgarian citizens. They have the right to health insurance, affordable medical care and free medical services. The healthcare system provides an extended package of medical services and treatments guaranteed and paid for by the budget of the National Health Insurance Fund.</p> <p>Social assistance</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>The right to provide social support and receive social benefits in the Republic of Bulgaria is regulated by law and is granted to all persons benefiting from temporary protection, under the same conditions and at the same level as for Bulgarian citizens. Depending on their purpose, social benefits are: one-time (once a year) benefit, one-time social assistance for issuing an identity card, monthly social assistance and targeted heating assistance. The maximum amount of the one-time assistance for 2025 is 1914 leva. Targeted assistance for issuing an identity card is granted once, with its maximum amount being 191.40 leva. The rights of beneficiaries of temporary protection who have permanent disabilities established by the medical expertise bodies in the country, are ensured. Persons granted temporary protection are also entitled to targeted funds for diagnostics and treatment in medical institutions for hospital care.</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Bulgaria provides free education and training in state and municipal kindergartens and schools for all children and students beneficiaries of temporary protection. After the children and students are enrolled, additional training in Bulgarian as a foreign language is provided in kindergartens or schools.</p> <p>To facilitate access to education for students granted temporary protection, transportation is provided with funds from the state budget from places of accommodation to educational institutions in which they are enrolled. City transport cards are also provided to them.</p> <p>The admission of students is carried out under alleviating conditions and in accordance with the procedure established by an act of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Students have the right to a scholarship, which is provided by the state budget, as well as to use student hostels and canteens, subsidised by the state, in accordance with the procedure for Bulgarian citizens.</p> <p>After the expiration of the term of temporary protection, students may continue their studies at the relevant higher education institution under the conditions and according to the procedure established for Bulgarian citizens.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.

Beneficiaries of international protection are granted the same support measures as beneficiaries of temporary protection, but the conditions for granting monthly benefits to beneficiaries of temporary protection are more facilitated.

During international protection proceedings, the health insurance of applicants for international protection is paid by the State budget but after international protection has been granted, beneficiaries must cover it themselves (through their employer or at their own expense). For those granted temporary protection, by Decree No. 69 of 5 May 2022, the Government assumed the obligation to pay from the State budget the health insurance contribution for the entire duration of temporary protection for children up to 18 years of age and the elderly, 63 years and over for women and 65 years and over for men. For other persons granted temporary protection, the health insurance is borne by the State budget for a period of 90 days from the date of granting temporary protection.

3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?

The accommodation of beneficiaries of temporary protection is in state-run holiday bases, hotels and other accommodation facilities. It is sufficient to have a valid registration card of a foreigner granted temporary protection.

Only applicants for international protection are accommodated in the registration and reception centres of the State Agency for Refugees. The accommodation of beneficiaries of temporary protection in the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated outside the national international protection system.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection


4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?

Recipients of the financial support are hoteliers and persons engaged in accommodation activities in state and municipally owned facilities that accommodate beneficiaries of temporary protection. The prices for daily stay are between 16.43 and 19.72 BGN depending on the category of the place. VAT costs are borne by the Programme.

5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?

Beneficiaries of temporary protection enjoy the same level of health care as Bulgarian nationals. The health care system provides an extended package of medical services and treatments, guaranteed and paid for through the budget of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). To have access to this free of charge health care package, all persons who have reached the age of majority are required to pay a monthly health insurance fee. For those granted temporary protection, the Government assumed the obligation to pay from the State budget the health insurance contribution for the entire duration of temporary protection for children up to 18 years of age and the elderly, 63 years and over for women and 65 years and over for men. For other persons granted temporary protection, the health insurance is borne by the State budget for a period of 90 days from the date of granting temporary protection.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Persons granted temporary protection who benefit from the Humanitarian Assistance Program may remain in the accommodation facilities for the entire period of protection, if they are in a risk group.</p> <p>Persons granted temporary protection, if they are disabled, then, according to their needs, have the right to an individual assessment of their needs, which is prepared by the Social Assistance Directorate at their current address, regardless of whether they are employed or not.</p> <p>Based on the conclusions of the individual assessment, persons are granted monthly financial support and targeted benefits or are issued referrals for the provision of personal assistance with a certain number of hours, social services or other types of support.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>According to the Croatian International and Temporary Protection Act, temporary protection beneficiaries are entitled to appropriate accommodation. Accommodation can be provided in either collective or individual accommodation. Collective accommodation provides under temporary protection beneficiaries with not only accommodation but also meals and internet access. Individual accommodation refers to accommodation arranged with citizens, relatives, friends, or acquaintances.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>The financing of the costs for the use of residential units in individual accommodation for displaced persons from Ukraine, is regulated by the Decision on Financing Costs for Accommodation of Persons from Ukraine in Individual Accommodation. This Decision has been extended regularly since 2022, most recently in 2025. Based on this Decision, the Ministry of the Interior, Civil Protection Directorate, as the lessee, concludes a lease agreement with property owners who have made their properties available for the accommodation of displaced persons.</p> <p>The amount paid to residential unit owners is as follows: For a single person – 6.64 EUR per day. For multiple persons: 1st person – 5.31 EUR per day, 2nd person – 3.98 EUR per day, 3rd person – 2.66 EUR per day, 4th person and every subsequent person – 1.33 EUR per day. The highest amount for the use of a residential unit is 477.80 EUR per month.</p> <p>Employment In the Republic of Croatia, persons temporary protection beneficiaries may work without a residence and work permit and in accordance with the Labour Market Act, temporary protection beneficiaries have the right to register in the unemployment records of the Croatian Employment Service (CES) and are considered equal in their rights and obligations to Croatian nationals.</p> <p>Social Welfare A temporary protection beneficiaries and their family members who legally reside in the Republic of Croatia, may receive benefits and services in the social welfare system under the conditions prescribed by Social Welfare Act (OG number: 18/22, 46/22, 119/22 and 71/23), and law which regulate status, rights and obligations of international protection beneficiaries. According to the law, temporary protection beneficiaries are entitled to: First social services, Counselling, Psychosocial counselling, Social welfare accommodation</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Temporary protection beneficiaries have a broader scope of rights compared to applicants for international protection. Applicants for international protection can only be accommodated in collective accommodation at the state's expense, whereas accommodation in private residential units is not co-financed for applicants for international protection as it is for temporary protection beneficiaries.</p> <p>Temporary protection beneficiaries have the right to healthcare just like Croatian citizens beneficiaries of compulsory health insurance, while applicants for international protection only have the right to emergency medical assistance and essential necessary treatment.</p> <p>While temporary protection beneficiaries can work immediately, applicants for international protection can only work after three months from applying for international protection.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>There are no eligibility criteria, every temporary protection beneficiary has right to accommodation in facilities for collective accommodation.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>See answer No1. State support is payed to owners of accommodation facilities, not directly to temporary protection beneficiaries.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>The health care of temporary protection beneficiaries in the Republic of Croatia is regulated by the Act on Compulsory Health Insurance and Health Care of Foreigners in the Republic of Croatia ("Official Gazette" No: 80/13, 15/18, 26/21 and 46/22).</p> <p>Based on the aforementioned Act, a temporary protection beneficiary exercises the right to health care in health institutions and with private practice health workers in the public health service network to the same extent as an insured person from compulsory health insurance, as well as his family members. He just has to present ID of temporary protection beneficiary.</p> <p>The right to health care from compulsory health insurance includes: primary health care, specialist-council health care, hospital health care, the right to medicines that are determined by the basic and supplementary list of medicines of Croatian Health Insurance Fund, dental aids that are determined by the basic and additional list of dental aids of the Croatian Health Insurance Fund, orthopedic and other aids that are determined by the basic and additional list of orthopedic and other aids of the Croatian Health Insurance Fund. A temporary protection beneficiary has the right to be treated for acute conditions and chronic diseases by doctors in family medicine, pediatrics, gynecology and emergency dental services, the right to vaccination, testing and treatment against the disease COVID-19, as well as the right to vaccination against other infectious diseases.</p> <p>In the case of the need for medication for minor difficulties, it is necessary to contact the nearest health centre doctor, who will examine the person and give him a prescription for the medication, which can be picked up at pharmacies.</p> <p>In the event that the doctor assesses that there is a need, the foreigner under temporary</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>protection will be referred for a specialist examination or hospital treatment</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes, beneficiaries of the temporary protection are entitled to accommodation regardless of having job. Social welfare benefits will depend on their income, in accordance with the general social welfare rules.</p> <p>Health protection for TPB, if he/she is employed in the Republic of Croatia, will be the same, only basis of his health insurance will change. In that case the provisions of the Act on Compulsory Health Insurance ("Official Gazette" number: 80/13, 137/ 13, 98/19 and 33/23.) are applied in the same way and under the same conditions as for all other insured persons. In that case, in addition to the right to health care, he has the right to monetary benefits and the possibility of arranging a supplementary health insurance policy, and if he does not have supplementary health insurance, he personally participates in covering the costs of health care.</p> <p>In the case that a temporary protection beneficiary ends his employment in the Republic of Croatia, he cannot be insured as an unemployed person, but instead acquires the status of a temporary protection beneficiary and exercises all rights to health care.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Cyprus currently provides access to the labour market, financial aid (including a rent subsidy), medical assistance, and access to education for children.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Support measures provided to BoTP differ from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection mainly in regards to access to the labour market. BoTP have no restrictions on employment in any specific category, as they can be self-employed as well, whereas applicants for international protection are restricted to work under specific labour categories. The medical care provided is equal to both BoTP and applicants for international protection.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Yes, BoTP are provided with financial support for accommodation through a rent subsidy scheme that was launched in May 2023. The rent subsidy amount is equivalent to that provided for the same purpose in the Law for the Guaranteed Minimum Income and is proportional to the number of household members and the district of residence. The subsidy is paid directly to the owner, only for the period covered by the rental agreement.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Medical care is provided and funded by the Government. BoTP can receive free medical care in any Government hospital by presenting their TP status documents.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (acomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes, both the rent subsidy and financial aid are provided regardless of whether the BoTP is employed or not.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

Czech Republic		<p>temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Accommodation: The Czech Republic offers for BoTP so called State humanitarian accommodation. This is temporary accommodation that is provided free of charge for a limited period of 90 days. During this period, it is necessary to secure housing under a normal contractual relationship. After 90 days, the right to free humanitarian accommodation ceases. For newly incoming persons, who arrive in the Czech Republic after the office hours or are waiting for decision on their application for temporary protection, short-term shelters are offered. Short-term shelters are emergency mechanism that operates twenty-four hours a day in Ostrava city.</p> <p>Financial Aid The beneficiaries of temporary protection are provided with so-called Humanitarian Benefit. It is considered as both a living allowance and a housing allowance, taking into account all the applicant's income and possible savings. Similarly, to the benefits for Czech citizens, it is based on the cost of living and subsistence minimum and the amount also depends on whether it is vulnerable persons. This benefit is provided at the minimum subsistence level for the first 150 days (5 months), after which it is reduced to the subsistence level in cases where the person does not try to secure financial resources on his/her own initiative and at the same time has no objective obstacles to work (i.e. they are not a vulnerable person). The amount of the humanitarian benefit varies depending on whether the person is an adult, a child or a vulnerable person (support is higher for vulnerable people). Vulnerable persons are defined as children under 18, students aged 19-26, carers of children under 6, pregnant women, persons over 65, persons with disabilities and persons caring for persons with disabilities).</p> <p>Administrative support Regional Assistance Centres for Ukraine (KACPU) have been established to register Ukrainian</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>citizens arriving in the Czech Republic due to the war conflict in Ukraine. These centres have been established in all regions of the Czech Republic and they provide processing of temporary protection as well as assist with all other formalities (e.g. reporting of changes).</p> <p>Employment: Beneficiaries of temporary protection are guaranteed free access to the labour market. To support the employment of BoTP, Czech Republic introduces several support measures, such as assistance in finding job, language courses or requalification courses. As of March 2025, 63 % of beneficiaries of Temporary protection are employed, and 6 % are self-employed.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>The support measures for both applicants of international protection and beneficiaries of temporary protection are determined by the legal bases, which is completely different for both categories.</p> <p>Accommodation for applicants of international protection The applicants for international protection, once they submit the application, are obligated to stay in the reception centre. The Reception Centre is used to accommodate newly arrived applicants for international protection until the completion of the initial entry procedures - identification of identity, initiation of the procedure for granting international protection, initial interview and social examination, and the required initial medical examination. It is not possible to leave the reception centre freely. Accommodation, food, basic sanitary needs and medical care are provided and applicants have access to social and psychological services and can participate in leisure activities.</p> <p>Once the applicants have completed the prescribed admission procedures at the reception</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>centre, they are accommodated in the accommodation centre for the time of the proceedings on their application for international protection or find and stay in private housing. The services provided in accommodation centres are similar to those in the reception centre. The emphasis is on social work complemented by leisure activities. There are children's centres, art workshops, libraries, tea rooms, playgrounds, sports facilities and clients can participate in various cultural events and trips.</p> <p>Health care During the administrative procedure for granting international protection, applicants have the right to free healthcare, no matter if they stay in the accommodation centre or elsewhere.</p> <p>Financial Support If the applicant is accommodated in an accommodation centre, a financial allowance equivalent to the minimum subsistence allowance may be provided in lieu of food, taking into account the asylum centre's ability to provide food. The applicant may also be granted an allowance to cover minor expenses and his/her personal needs. This allowance is only granted for the time when the applicant is present in the accommodation centre.</p> <p>Employment The applicants for international protection must not be employed for the first 6 months after their application is submitted. After 6 months, the applicants can apply for a work permit at local Employment office and after obtaining it they can work legally.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection in the Czech Republic are not accommodated in reception facilities.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>The Czech Republic offers for BoTP so called State humanitarian accommodation. This is temporary accommodation that is provided free of charge for a limited period of 90 days</p> <p>The beneficiaries of temporary protection are provided with so-called Humanitarian Benefit. It is considered as both a living allowance and a housing allowance (for details please see Q 1).</p> <p>The amount of the humanitarian benefit:</p> <p>1st to 5th month after temporary protection is granted (or 150 days): adult: CZK 4 860 (approx. EUR 200); adult, if disabled CZK 11 690 (approx. EUR 470) child CZK 3 490 (approx. EUR 140)child, if disabled CZK 11 835 (approx. EUR 475)child aged 6-10 CZK 4 188 (approx. EUR 170)From the 6th month after the temporary protection was granted: adult: 3 130 CZK (approx. EUR 125)adult, who is a vulnerable person CZK 4 860 (approx. EUR 195)adult, if disabled CZK 11 690 (approx. EUR 470) child CZK 3 490 (approx. EUR 140)child, if disabled CZK 11 835 (approx. EUR 475)child aged 6-10 CZK 4 188 (approx. EUR 170)</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>The beneficiaries of temporary protection have right for full medical care as a part of state health insurance. This is free of charge for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- BoTP for 90 days after being guaranteed Temporary protection (before February 2025 the duration of free health insurance was 150 days)- children up to 18 years of age- students in the age between 18 -26 years (studying in the Czech Republic or in Ukraine)- person who cares on daily bases of one child up to 7 years of age/or two and more children up to 15 years of age- seniors older than 65 years of age- People whose long-term health condition prevents them from working <p>For beneficiaries of temporary protection who are employed, the employer pays the health insurance. BoTP who are self-employed pay their own health insurance under the same conditions as Czech citizens.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the BoTP are entitled to Humanitarian Benefit. It is considered as both a living allowance and a housing allowance. Eligibility for this benefit takes into account all the applicant's income and possible savings. Similarly, to the benefits for Czech citizens, it is based on the cost of living and subsistence minimum.</p> <p>In other words, the humanitarian benefit is entitled for those BoTP, who do not have sufficient financial resources to provide basic living needs such as housing, food or hygiene products,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>etc. Once the person work, but in the same time is not able to financially cover his/her basic needs, he/she is entitled for the humanitarian benefit.</p>
<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>As of November 2023, Estonia has fully integrated the reception of applicants of temporary protection into the ordinary reception system. Beneficiaries are accommodated exclusively in accommodation centres for applicants for international protection. Accommodation within the reception framework is available only if the individual has been referred to a reception facility by the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB) during the application process for temporary protection.</p> <p>Financial aid Beneficiaries of temporary protection in Estonia are entitled to a range of social benefits on the same basis as Estonian citizens and permanent residents. These include: Child allowance Maternity and parental benefits Benefits for persons with disabilities, provided that the disability has been determined in Estonia through the official procedure of disability assessment Old-age pension supplements, where Estonia pays the difference between the Ukrainian pension and the Estonian national pension In addition, based on the bilateral agreement on social security between Estonia and Ukraine, it is possible to transfer the Ukrainian pension to Estonia Additional forms of financial assistance include: One-time support for housing, up to €1,200</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>per household, to assist with rental costs and related initial expenses, that should be applied from local municipalities; Subsistence allowance, which is provided by local municipalities based on the applicant's individual financial situation and needs Labour market access and integration support Beneficiaries have full access to the Estonian labour market on the same terms as citizens and permanent residents. They may register with the Estonian unemployment insurance fund, where they can receive: Personalised counselling Skills mapping Participation in various training and labour market programmes Access to language courses to support integration Language training: The Integration Foundation coordinates free Estonian language courses, available both online and in person, depending on location and capacity.</p> <p>Information and guidance: Centralised information for beneficiaries of temporary protection is available on kriis.ee. In addition, most government authorities have dedicated subpages with information on their services for temporary protection beneficiaries.</p> <p>Healthcare and mental health support: Emergency medical care is available via hospital emergency departments, while all other medical services are provided through the general healthcare system via general practitioners. The same applies to mental health care.</p> <p>Beneficiaries may obtain health insurance if they: Are employed under a valid employment contract Are registered with the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund Receive maternity or paternity benefits Are pensioners Are studying in a higher education institution or are children enrolled in and attending general education up to completion of secondary school</p> <p>Additionally, victim support crisis counselling is available through a dedicated helpline. The helpline offers emotional support and information in cases of violence, trauma, loss, or similar critical situations, and connects callers to relevant professional support if needed.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Designated support person service and translation assistance: Beneficiaries of temporary protection who require support in adjusting to life in Estonia may contact their local municipality, which may assign a support person if needed. The service is designed to assist individuals in navigating administrative systems, provide guidance, and foster independence and personal responsibility. The service is funded through European Asylum and Migration Fund In addition, needs-based translation services are available for up to two years from the date temporary protection is granted, to support access to essential services and communication with authorities.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Access to reception centre accommodation is conditional on whether the person indicated the need for housing at the time of lodging their application for residence permit on temporary protection and was assigned to a reception facility by the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB). Those who did not make such a request during the application procedure are not accommodated within the reception centre. If a person has already been granted temporary protection status, they cannot be admitted to a centre for applicants for international protection. Referral is only possible while the person is</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>still in the status of an applicant.</p> <p>If a person is in need of housing after being granted protection, they may turn to their local municipality, where they can apply for municipal shelter services under the same conditions as Estonian citizens and permanent residents. Admission to shelter services is assessed based on individual need in accordance with local social welfare procedures.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection in Estonia may apply for a one-time housing support of up to €1,200 per household, intended to assist with the costs of renting accommodation either from private market or local municipality.</p> <p>The support is subject to the following conditions: The individual has received their first residence permit in Estonia under the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, and The application for housing support is submitted within six months of receiving the first residence permit.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>As mentioned in the answer to question 1, medical care is provided through the ordinary healthcare system. Emergency care is always accessible, while access to other medical and mental health services depends on health insurance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries may obtain health insurance through employment, registration with the Unemployment Insurance Fund, receipt of parental benefits, pensioner status, or enrolment in</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>education. To receive full healthcare coverage, beneficiaries must be within the state's scope of visibility, such as being employed, studying, receiving state benefits, or being registered as unemployed. Where insured, healthcare costs are covered by the Health Insurance Fund. If a person does not fall into any of these insured categories, they have the option to conclude a voluntary insurance agreement with the Estonian Health Insurance Fund and pay the insurance contributions themselves, provided they have sufficient funds.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>In general, beneficiaries may continue to receive support if their income remains below the subsistence level. For example, subsistence allowance from local municipalities is means-tested and may still be granted to working individuals depending on their household income and expenses. The one-time housing support (up to €1,200) is not needs-based and can be granted regardless of employment status, provided the eligibility conditions are met. In addition, beneficiaries continue to be entitled to universal benefits, such as child allowances, if they fit the benefit receiving criteria, under the same conditions as other residents.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

<p>+ EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Housing: In Finland, beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to accommodation organized by the reception sector. This means usually accommodation in reception centres or apartment-based accommodation provided by reception centres. Beneficiaries of temporary protection can also arrange private accommodation for themselves. Private accommodation is not financially compensated by the reception centers and hence the costs need to be covered by the beneficiary themselves.</p> <p>Generally, after a BoTP has resided in Finland for one year, they can apply for a municipality of residence. Applying for a municipality of residence is voluntary and a BoTP can also choose to remain in the reception system. When a BoTP is granted a municipality of residence, they transition from the reception system to the scope of services provided by the municipality and wellbeing services county. The discontinuation of reception services means that the person must move from the accommodation provided by a reception centre to their own accommodation within a reasonable amount of time. The individual's responsibility for arranging accommodation increases, as municipalities do not have an obligation to arrange housing for beneficiaries of temporary protection. If necessary, the reception centre can help beneficiaries of temporary protection find housing.</p> <p>For medical care, please see Q5. For financial aid, please see Q6.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Yes. In terms of housing, BoTP's who are accommodated in the reception system are provided the same kind of accommodation as applicants for international protection with the small distinction that accommodation for applicants for international protection cease once the application has been processed. BoTP's in turn have access to accommodation for the period of their residence permit. Generally, after a BoTP has resided in Finland for one year, they can apply for a municipality of residence. However, they are not obliged to register with a municipality and can thus remain in the reception system if they so choose. Beneficiaries of international protection are obliged to register with a municipality as soon as they obtain a permit and they cannot remain within the reception system.</p> <p>As long as a BoTP remains in the reception system, they are entitled to the same financial aid as applicants for international protection, i.e. the reception allowance.</p> <p>Unlike applicants for international protection, BoTPs are entitled to the same healthcare services as persons residing permanently in Finland, even while they are in the reception system.</p> <p>Once a BoTP moves from the reception system to the municipality, their support measures change altogether and are no longer similar to those of applicants for international protection, rather similar to those of permanent residents of a municipality.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>It is sufficient to be in need of accommodation for the reception center to accommodate BoTP's. Private accommodation is also an option but is not compensated and hence requires income or private funds. There are no other eligibility criteria. Once the BoTP registers with a municipality, the services of the reception center cease as well as the provided accommodation.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection


4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?

For the first year in Finland, reception centers offer free accommodation within their premises or in rented apartments, which are organized and paid for. For the first year, private accommodation is an option but not financially compensated or supported. After residing in Finland for one year, a BoTP can apply for a municipality of residence. Having moved from the reception system to a municipality, a beneficiary of temporary protection is responsible for organizing their own accommodation (reception centre can assist in searching for an apartment). Having moved to a municipality, BoTPs can apply for general housing allowance (<https://www.kela.fi/general-housing-allowance>). However, a BoTP can remain in the reception system in case they do not want to register with a municipality.

5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have the same rights to medical care as permanent residents. For the first year in Finland, the reception centers are responsible for providing health care services to beneficiaries. The reception centres produce certain services themselves and purchase part of the services from the public or private sector. Having been in Finland for one year, BoTP's have the right to apply for a municipality of residence if they so choose. This in turn results in a shift of responsibility from reception centers to the municipality. In Finland, public health care is either free of charge or has

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>minimal fees.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes. For BoTP’s within the reception system, working does not have an effect on accommodation. However, it has an effect on the reception allowance. Work income up to 150 euros is not considered when calculating the allowance but any income above will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>BoTP’s, who have registered in a municipality have wider access to social services and benefits. This includes being able to apply for benefits such as child benefit, housing benefits and social assistance. These benefits are provided by KELA (Social Insurance Institution of Finland) and require the person to either work in Finland or have resided in Finland for at least twelve months. Depending on the employment income, BoTP’s can apply for health insurance benefits. Pregnant working BoTP’s are eligible for parental allowances and child benefits. Once BoTP’s meet KELA’s requirements for unemployment benefits, they are able to apply for the basic unemployment allowance. This requires to be registered with the employment services in the municipality as well as having worked long enough before registering as unemployed. The work requirement entails having worked at least 12 months within a 28 months period. Work in Finland or another EU or EEA country is accepted to meet the requirement.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

	France	<p>services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Material reception conditions applicable to beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) from Ukraine are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to accommodation and housing <p>The accommodation of displaced persons from Ukraine is based on three complementary mechanisms: independent housing, citizen-hosted accommodation, and collective accommodation.</p> <p>Access to accommodation and housing for BoTP from Ukraine is structured in a three-step process, aimed at enabling them to move as quickly as possible from temporary shelter to long-term housing, with a priority given to independent housing wherever possible.</p> <p>Upon their arrival in France, BoTP are received in an emergency reception site for a duration of one to two nights, near the main points of arrival.</p> <p>Depending on personal circumstances - particularly household composition, the reception capacity of the arrival area, and the results of assessments conducted by social workers - BoTP may be offered long-term housing or directed to temporary accommodation for a period of three to six months, while waiting to be placed in appropriate housing. These temporary accommodations may be located in the arrival region or in another city, department, or region.</p> <p>Citizen-hosted accommodation, with appropriate support and in addition to nationally established schemes, has also helped address the scale of the crisis.</p> <p>Finally, displaced Ukrainians may benefit from measures to facilitate their access to independent housing, implemented by NGOs under agreements with the State, including: Rental intermediation, in both public and private housing markets; Social support provided by a NGO. Social support can help them access general assistance schemes that facilitate renting in the private housing market of the city of their choice, allowing them to meet guarantee and security deposit requirements, notably through the VISALE scheme.</p> <p>Eligibility conditions are as follows:</p> <p>Any employee over the age of 30 who submits their application within six months of starting</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>employment and earns a net monthly income equal to or less than €1 500; Any person aged 30 or under moving into private rental accommodation, regardless of their situation. They may also benefit from the Personalized Housing Assistance scheme (Aide Personnalisée au Logement - APL), another general assistance scheme, to help reduce the amount of their rent. Three years after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, more than 85 000 displaced persons from Ukrainian are currently hosted in France and benefit from temporary protection. Since 2022, the reception system has enabled 30 000 BoTP to access housing, while some still reside in citizen-hosted accommodation under agreements (10 000) and others in collective accommodation (10 000). At the same time, more than 50% of BoTP hosted in France receive no public assistance for housing or accommodation.</p> <p>In line with the efforts since 2023 to promote the autonomy of Ukrainian BoTPs, Instruction No. 6466/SG of 4 December 2024, issued by the Prime Minister, confirms the progressive phasing out of the exceptional mechanisms established in favour of BoTP, while maintaining residual support in 2025 for the most vulnerable households. This gradual return to the mainstream system is notably reflected in a significant increase in lease transfers for households benefiting from rental intermediation measures.</p> <p>In 2024, at least 9 200 Ukrainian households—representing over 23 700 individuals—benefited from measures granting access to long-term housing. More specifically, an estimated 7 500 Ukrainian households—i.e., over 19 500 individuals—benefited from rental intermediation measures. In addition, at least 1 600 Ukrainian households—representing more than 4 000 people—received social support toward housing.</p> <p>In 2024, 1 259 new households entered these schemes, with 85% through rental intermediation measures and 15% through social support for housing following citizen-hosted accommodation. During the year, 3 427 households exited the schemes—amounting to 36% of the households being supported as of 1 January 2024.</p> <p>Among those still receiving housing-related support in 2024, 56% are considered vulnerable profiles, including minors (31%), people aged 65 and over (10%), single parents (11%), and persons with disabilities (4%). Among people of working age, 29% are employed or in paid</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>training.</p> <p>Financial Assistance BoTP receive the asylum seeker's allowance (ADA), which is granted for the entire duration of their protection, provided they meet the following conditions: Be at least 18 years old; Have resources below the threshold of the Active Solidarity Income (RSA), which is €565.34; A payment card is issued by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII). The ADA amount is set at €6.80 per day, with an additional €3.40 per day for each additional household member. An extra allowance of €7.40 per adult is granted in the absence of accommodation (this supplement does not apply to children).</p> <p>Access to Universal Health Coverage Upon their arrival in France, BoTP have immediate access to universal health coverage for the reimbursement of their medical expenses. They are also entitled to one year of complementary health insurance under the 'Complémentaire santé solidaire' scheme.</p> <p>Social Support - Social / Family Benefits As an exceptional measure, the Government grants access to certain social benefits for the children of BoTP. A derogation from Article D.512-2 of the French Social Security Code gives them entitlement to non-earmarked family maintenance benefits, including: Family allowances; Supplementary family allowance; Allowance for the education of disabled children; Single parent allowance; Basic allowance under the early childhood care benefit scheme; Birth grant. These benefits help cover expenses related to raising a child, including back-to-school costs. The eligibility conditions for these financial aids are governed by general legal system. In the spring of 2022, the government has also allowed families benefiting from temporary</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>protection to access so-called 'maintenance' benefits without the six-month residency requirement.</p> <p>As of October 2023, the following numbers of cases had been opened with the Family Allowance Funds (CAF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">5 135 for family allowances;1 174 for the basic early childhood care allowance and birth grant;2 352 for the single parent allowance;806 for the supplementary family allowance. <p>Moreover, BoTP are not eligible for the RSA, the activity bonus (PA), or the allowance for disabled adults, except for the 'higher-rate RSA' (RSA majoré) and the 'higher-rate activity bonus' (Prime d'activité majorée) — which apply to individuals who have been separated from their spouse for less than a year or who have a child under the age of three — by way of derogation from the rules concerning the consideration of children born abroad for entitlement to these benefits. In October 2024, nine people were receiving the higher-rate activity bonus and 19 the higher-rate RSA under this provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immediate Access to Rights <p>The immediate opening of rights—from the very first visit to the one-stop prefecture desk—has greatly facilitated access to social assistance such as the asylum seeker's allowance (ADA), personalised housing assistance (APL), family allowances, the disabled adult allowance (AAH), and others.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Asylum seekers are accommodated in reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA) or in other suitable structures, depending on their situation and the availability of places. BoPT are not</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>accommodated in CADAs. The accommodation of BoPT relies on three temporary and complementary systems: see Q1.</p> <p>Moreover, BoPT have immediate access to rights, without residence conditions, from the first visit to the one-stop prefecture desk for registration and the obtaining of the Temporary Protection Status.</p> <p>Reception conditions: asylum seekers vs BoPT</p> <p>Access to accommodation:Asylum seekers: Depending on the case: Reception centres (CADA - Reception centres for asylum seekers, HUDA - Emergency accommodation for asylum seekers, PRAHDA - Reception and accommodation programme for asylum seekers)</p> <p>BoTP: Step 1: Emergency first reception centre upon arrival; Step 2: Ad hoc accommodation; Step 3: Access to housing</p> <p>Financial aid:Asylum seekers: Asylum seeker allowance (ADA), paid by the OFII, subject to conditions (having the asylum application certificate and accepting the material reception conditions offered, including accommodation)</p> <p>BoTP: ADA allowance paid via the card (same mechanism), depending on status and accommodation</p> <p>Access to healthcare:Asylum seekers: PUMA after 3 months. Possibility of urgent care coverage while awaiting affiliation</p> <p>BoTP: PUMA + Complementary health solidarity (CSS) without delay</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>BoPT are not accommodated in asylum seekers' reception centres in order to avoid overlapping demands between different beneficiary groups. Access to rights and support measures is based solely on the temporary protection status.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?

France provides financial support to BoPT through the ADA allowance, to help them cover accommodation costs. The ADA is paid by the OFII, and its amount is determined based on a scale that takes into account household composition and income. See Q1.


5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?

Under temporary protection, displaced persons from Ukraine are entitled to Universal Health Coverage (PUMA) as well as the Complementary Health Solidarity (CSS) without the standard three-month waiting period. They therefore have full, no-cost access to the same healthcare services available to all individuals covered by the French social security system. Access to mental health care follows the general rules of the healthcare system; however, health authorities pay particular attention to the trauma experienced by individuals who have fled their country.

6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

Yes, if their resources are below the RSA threshold (€565.34 per month), they may be eligible

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>for additional financial assistance in accordance with the general social welfare rules.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>The person who is entitled to a temporary protection status (BTP) in Germany can receive social benefits if their income and/or assets are not sufficient to cover their living expenses. Since 1 June 2022, assistance and social benefits for refugees from Ukraine in need of help are no longer be provided under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act, but under the Social Code. According to Social Code Book II, if a person is essentially capable of working, there is the possibility of receiving citizen's benefit (Bürgergeld) from the Jobcenter for themselves and their families. If they are only partially able to work or receive an old-age pension, they can receive financial and social benefits according to Social Code Book XII from the social welfare agency (Sozialamt).</p> <p>The prerequisite for receiving such benefits for BTP is that they have been registered by the authorities and have applied for a temporary residence permit, have been issued with a provisional residence permit (Fiktionsbescheinigung) or have been granted a temporary residence permit and meet the other requirements for basic social security benefits under the Social Code Book II and XII.</p> <p>Citizen's benefit includes: Benefits to cover living expenses; including accommodation and heatingBenefits to help</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>finding workFull access to healthcareThese benefits are mostly in cash. However, non-cash benefits are also available, for example vouchers for food, clothing, personal hygiene and rent. There are also possibilities to receive one-time-only benefits; such as to furnish a home for the first time or to buy maternity clothes and baby equipment. Under certain conditions, educational benefits are available for children and young adults, for example for school excursions, extracurricular tutoring or music lessons.</p> <p>Under certain conditions, for instance when BTP apply for asylum or where benefits under Social Code are not available, Benefits under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (AsylbLG) may also be available. Benefits under AsylbLG also cover costs for accommodation, food, personal hygiene, etc. In addition, one can receive benefits for mobility or communication as well as basic medical care.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. While applicants for international protection receive benefits pursuant to the AsylbLG, BTP receive benefits under the Social Code (SGB). However, this distinction is only made until a decision has been made on the case of the applicants for international protection. Once an applicant for protection is recognised, they are treated equally with BTP and both receive benefits under the SGB, which are more comprehensive than those under the AsylbLG, particularly in terms of access to health care and the scope of financial benefits.</p> <p>Every refugee from Ukraine is entitled to financial benefits and benefits in-kind under the AsylbLG, provided that they do not have their own means and are not entitled to benefits under SGB II or SGB XII. This is often the case immediately after entry. Benefits under the AsylbLG may be available if a provisional residence permit or residence permit has not yet been issued.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the new coalition agreement foresees a return to the AsylbLG</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>for Ukrainian refugees with residence status under the TPD who arrived after 1 April 2025, which means a change in their legal status.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>BTP who are unable to find accommodation on their own are directed by the border authorities to state-run emergency accommodation centres when they enter Germany. These shelters provide people with a place to sleep, food and other support. Such reception centres can be found throughout the country. In the next step, people in need are distributed by law to a federal state (Bundesland) that is responsible for further accommodation.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Yes, such financial support for accommodation is provided under citizen's benefit. In the first year of receiving citizen's benefit, the actual housing costs, i.e. the gross rent plus heating costs are reimbursed fully, as long as these are reasonable. To this end, each individual municipality determines what constitutes reasonable rent and heating costs. The aim is to allow people to concentrate fully on looking for work or preparing to take up employment (e.g. through further training) for a year. There are no flat rates for housing costs; instead, the actual individual costs are decisive, as rents including heating costs are known to vary greatly. Even within a city or municipality, they can vary significantly depending on the neighbourhood and residential area.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>If the person remains on benefits for longer, the accommodation costs will only be covered to a reasonable extent.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>BTP who are receiving benefits under the Social Code have full access to the statutory health insurance. Ukrainians receiving benefits under the AsylbLG are not covered by statutory health insurance. However, they receive a health insurance card from a statutory health insurance fund and can, for example, go to the doctor in case of illness. The costs are then covered by the social welfare agency. They will too have full access to health care once they change their legal status and start receiving benefits under SGB.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes. Only those who cannot cover their living expenses from their own income or assets are entitled to subsistence benefits. In this respect, the same rules apply as for all other people receiving social benefits in Germany. When assessing the eligibility for benefits, only the income and assets actually available are taken into consideration. For example, if one has an income from gainful employment, this is</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>not deducted in full from the benefits. Assets that are currently unavailable because they are located in Ukraine (e.g. real estate) are not taken into consideration. If there are significant assets available (e.g. bank balances, cash), part of these assets will have to be used to cover the cost of living before any social benefits can be granted.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Regarding the issue of the support measures provided to beneficiaries of temporary protection-BTPs[1] as a result of the extension of 22.01.2025 by the Decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum No. 131035/04.03.2022 titled "Implementation of temporary protection of the Presidential Decree No. 80/2006 due to the mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine", the beneficiaries are issued with a residence card (legal document), as well as with a Tax Identification Number and a Social Security Number, which allow them to have access to the labour market, the public education system and public health services.</p> <p>More specifically, Greece provides support to BTPs on a broad range of issues, including:</p> <p>Access to information Information on several issues is provided in the dedicated webpage of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum: Information for Displaced Persons from Ukraine Ministry of Migration</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>and Asylum. Since March 2022, an office was established at the border post of Promahona, which is responsible for the reception and identification of displaced people from Ukraine. They are provided with leaflets that contain useful information and contact numbers, which they can call 24 hours a day. They are also informed about the necessary procedures they need to follow, in order to receive temporary protection in Greece.</p> <p>Access to accommodation and food The Ministry of Migration and Asylum provides accommodation and food immediately in structures already available for international protection procedures. According to article 129, of L.4939/2022, the Ministry of Migration and Asylum ensures that BTPs who reside in accommodation facilities of the Reception and Identification Service and who do not possess sufficient resources to sustain themselves, are provided with food, clothing and any other possible social support. Short-term accommodation is available in the open reception facility of Sintiki for those who wish, until the process of issuing travel documents, where required, is completed. The office of Promahonas has a rest area for mothers with their babies as well as a personal care area for the latter, fully equipped with the necessary consumables (diapers etc.). Also, it has a children's activity area, full of creative toys. Long-term accommodation is provided in existing facilities, namely in Serres (Northern Greece), as well as in the Controlled Access Facilities for Temporary Accommodation of Asylum Seekers in Schisto (Attica) and in Pyrgos (Peloponnese), to which the residents of the Elefsina facility have been relocated, after the latter was deactivated.</p> <p>Access to employment A person who is granted temporary protection has the right to work on the basis of the residence permit granted. (article 128 Law 4939/2022).</p> <p>Access to medical care</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Please see answer to Q.5.</p> <p>Access to education According to article 130, Law 4939/2022, BTPs who do not exceed 18 years of age are granted the right of access to public schools, in which reception classes or tutoring departments operate or are planned to operate. Information on education is available in the dedicated area of the website of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum (Education Ministry of Migration and Asylum). The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Migration and Asylum in cooperation with UNICEF and Metadrasi have prepared a Guide on access to education in Greece available in Ukrainian.</p> <p>Access to social welfare assistance and means of subsistence In close collaboration with national authorities and experienced partners, through the HELIOS project IOM shares information on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection and BTPs (Information for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection IOM Greece).</p> <p>Family reunification Art. 131 Law 4939/2022 is the general provision for family reunification for persons who are granted temporary protection. The specification of the procedure will be developed.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors In the case of unaccompanied minors, the National Mechanism for the Tracing and Protection of Unaccompanied Minors of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum is activated for the transfer of the children to special emergency accommodation facilities; after that, the relevant identification (if necessary) and guardianship procedure is followed.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>[1] See Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382, of 4 March 2022, establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>The support measures provided to BTPs do not differ from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection. The differences with regard to support measures are between BTPs and beneficiaries of international protection, where the latter are provided with a Single Type Residence Permit of 3 years for beneficiaries of refugee status and 1 year for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, as well as a travel document (TDV) of 5 years for beneficiaries of refugee status.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Please see answer in question 1 regarding accommodation. Persons who are eligible for temporary accommodation status and receive accommodation include: Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; Third-country nationals or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 as beneficiaries of international protection status or equivalent national protection; and Family members of the above-mentioned categories. Also, the persons concerned need to have their passport stamped at the border or have a beneficiary of temporary protection status card. Finally, they need to apply for accommodation</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>through the dedicated webpage of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum: https://migration.gov.gr/accomodation-ukraine/</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>As mentioned in question 2, the support measures provided to BTPs are similar to the reception conditions provided to applicants for international protection. Also, the integration program HELIOS+ which is being implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (through its integration into the Regional Operational Programs and with funding from the European Social Fund/ESF+) within the framework of the Programming Period 2021-2027 provides beneficiaries of international and temporary protection with integrated services. Among other services, beneficiaries are provided with services that support independent living. These services include, first of all, information on the procedures and conditions for renting a residence in Greece, support for issuing the necessary documents before signing a rental agreement, support in searching for (private) housing to rent and support in moving. In addition, a rental subsidy of up to 12 months is provided, as well as financial assistance with initial moving and installation costs (e.g. guarantee, purchase of household equipment, etc.).</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>BTPs have access to medical care in line with article 129, Law 4939/2022 and this is achieved</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>through the provision of a Social Security Number (AMKA) which is granted to BTPs. Once BTPs receive AMKA, vaccinations for children as well as other public medical services are accessible and free of charge and are performed according to standardized medical protocols. However, even before the issuance of temporary protection card, with the presentation of passport or the relevant service note from the Greek Police that the applicants received upon their arrival in Greece, they have access to medical and nursing care in all public hospitals, nursing homes, municipal clinics, primary health care facilities, and Rehabilitation and Social Care Units for prescribing medicine, therapeutic operations and diagnostic examinations (Circular of the Ministry of Health, Reg. No. Γ2δ / Γ.Π.οικ.17033, Online Publication No.: 6Υ00465ΦΥΟ-7ΕΕ).</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Please see answer to question 4.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>state provided accommodation - for persons fleeing from areas directly affected by the war substance allowance - for minors and job-seeking beneficiaries access to healthcare</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>access to public education</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>No significant differences. The only difference is that accommodation is provided for asylum applicants in reception facilities, while BTPs accommodation is provided at various sites (partners providing accommodation such as hotels, state institutions, NGOs, etc.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Accommodation for BTPs is - in general - not provided in reception facilities.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Yes Housing allowance is payed to the employers of the beneficiaries of temporary protection (HUF 80,000 in rural areas; HUF 120,000 in urban areas each month) to support the beneficiaries' accommodation.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection are covered by the general health care system of Hungary. Free general and emergency medical care is provided to beneficiaries.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>The Hungarian system incentivises the job-seeking of working aged beneficiaries of temporary protection. Thus, unemployed beneficiaries may only access financial aid if they are actively searching for employment.</p> <p>If a beneficiary finds employment, some form of support is phased out (financial aid), but access is gained to the housing allowance (provided indirectly to beneficiaries through the employers.)</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Please see EMN Ireland's response to Q4 of the inform on policy developments regarding access to the rights and responsibilities of beneficiaries of temporary protection, detailing supports offered to BoTPs in Ireland.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Some of the differences are outlined below.</p> <p>Access to Accommodation International protection applicants are entitled to material reception conditions while their application is being processed. Accommodation is typically provided. This is usually in International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) direct provision centers. [1] Modular housing, the 'Offer A Home' Scheme and Pledged Accommodation are not available to international protection applicants (IPAs).[2] IPAs are not eligible for State supports to assist them to live in private rented accommodation.[3]</p> <p>Employment International protection applicants can only apply for labour market access six months after their application for international protection is received.[4]</p> <p>Further & Higher Education International Protection Applicants may be eligible to apply through the Central Applications Office (CAO) and should engage directly with the Higher Education Institute they are interested in attending to determine whether they should apply through the CAO or apply directly to the institution.[5]</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>International protection applicants' tuition fees will not be covered by the State.</p> <p>The financial supports available to this group are also different. The International Protection Student Scheme (for FE/HE Students) 2024/2025 provides financial grants for students who have been continuously resident in the State for a continuous period of 3 years or more and is a protection applicant before the date of commencement of the course and who has not had a deportation order issued against them.[6]</p> <p>Social Security Regardless of where they live, the maximum social welfare rates international protection applicants are eligible for, are the same social welfare rates as BoTPs receive when they are in serviced accommodation. The only exception is if international protection applicants are not provided with accommodation as they can receive a higher social welfare payment. [7][8] International protection applicants are not eligible for child benefit and regardless of where they live, they are generally not eligible for the same social welfare payments as Irish citizens.[9]</p> <p>Education and Medical Care In general, access to education for children aged 4 to 18, the National Childcare Scheme and the Early Childhood Care, the Education programme and to medical care is the same as for BoTPs. [10] All migrant children, including children of international protection applicants, and BoTPs in Ireland can access primary and post-primary education in a manner similar to Irish nationals, until they have reached 18 years of age. Although, education is only compulsory to age 16 or until students have completed three years of post-primary education, whichever occurs later.[11] All recognised schools have policies and procedures in place that promote and facilitate the inclusion of all children and their families, including refugee and migrant children. These are underpinned by The Education (Admission to Schools) Act 2018, which ensures equity in enrolment policies.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

BoTPs have access to a medical card for their first year in Ireland. After a year, their application for a medical card is subject to an income test. On the other hand, international protection applicants are subject to an income test upon arrival.[12]

[1] Citizens Information, 'Rights and Duties of Asylum Seekers in Ireland', <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving-country/asylum-seekers-and-refugees/the-asylum-process-in-ireland/rights-and-obligations-of-asylum-seekers-in-ireland/> , last accessed 23 April 2025

[2] Local Government Ireland, Offer a Home, <https://offerahome.ie/?faq=1>

[3] Citizens Information, 'Direct Provision, <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving-country/asylum-seekers-and-refugees/services-for-asylum-seekers-in-ireland/direct-provision/> , last accessed 23 April 2025

[4] Department of Justice, 'Labour Market Access Permission', <https://www.irishimmigration.ie/my-situation-has-changed-since-i-arrived-in-ireland/labour-market-access-permission/> , last accessed 23 April 2025

[5] Department of Further and Higher Education (16 April 2024), Response to a Parliamentary Question 16425/24, available at <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-04-16/760/>

[6] <https://www.gov.ie/en/service/e786a-student-support-scheme-for-asylum-seekers/>

[7] <https://www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance/>

[8] <https://www.gov.ie/en/service/894dd-beneficiary-of-temporary-protection-weekly-payment/>

[9] Except in some cases, IPAs may be entitled to an Additional Needs Payment and if in employment, may qualify for the Working Family Payment.

<https://www.gov.ie/en/service/ba5ad9-daily-expenses-allowance/>

[10] <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2025-02-25/143/>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>[11] Part 1, 2 definition of a child https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/22/enacted/en/print.html 2 (1) For definition of a minor https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/si/230 [12] https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/health/medical-cards-and-gp-visit-cards/medical-card/</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Being a beneficiary of temporary protection and wishing to avail of State accommodation is the criteria you need to meet to access accommodation in a Designated Accommodation Centre, described in Q4 of the inform on policy developments regarding access to the rights and responsibilities of beneficiaries of temporary protection, detailing supports offered to BoTPs in Ireland. There are different rules depending on when you arrive. See question 4 for details.[1]</p> <p>[1] FAQs – for Ukraine Nationals and Residents of Ukraine - Immigration Service Delivery</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Please see EMN Ireland's response to Q4 of the inform on policy developments regarding access to the rights and responsibilities of beneficiaries of temporary protection, detailing</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>supports offered to BoTPs in Ireland.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Please see EMN Ireland's response to Q4 of the inform on policy developments regarding access to the rights and responsibilities of beneficiaries of temporary protection, detailing supports offered to BoTPs in Ireland.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>The provision of state accommodation, the Offer A Home Scheme and the IRC pledged accommodation is not dependent on BoTP's income.[1] [2] Beneficiaries accommodated in serviced accommodation (hotels, B&Bs, guesthouses and hostels) are required to pay a financial contribution towards their meals in order to avail of this type of accommodation.[3] Self-catering options are not available in this type of accommodation and the purchase of meals is compulsory. The contribution is set at €10 per day per adult and €5 per day per child.</p> <p>Access to public hospitals, mental health supports in the public system, community care and education for 4 to 18 year olds is not effected by income, although the medical card is subject to an income test.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>All courses run under the Adult Literacy Service are free to all students regardless of income or social welfare status. English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Beginners training, ESOL literacy and ESOL Reading and Writing are free to all students regardless of income or social welfare status. Fees may apply if BoTPs do not meet the eligibility criteria ESOL level 3, ESOL level 4 and ESOL level 5.[4]</p> <p>There are no income tests to avail of the financial supports open to BoTPs wishing to pursue further and higher education in Ireland.[5]</p> <p>The Early Childhood Care and Education programme is available to all children. The National Childcare Scheme has two types of subsidies available for children aged between 24 weeks and 15 years of age - a universal subsidy which does not have an income test and provides €2.14 per hour for a maximum of 45 hours per week, and an income-assessed subsidy. Rates will vary depending on the family income, the child's age and educational stage, and the number of children.[6]</p> <p>The Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection Payment and most social welfare payments that Irish citizens can also apply for, including rent supplement are subject to an income test. There is an upper limit that decides eligibility and then different rates apply depending on the level of income below the limit.[7]</p> <p>[1] Local Government Ireland, Offer a Home, https://offerahome.ie/?faq=1, https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/e03af-accommodation-recognition-payment-scheme-general-information/#eligibility-and-payment</p> <p>[2] https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9957c-designated-accommodation-centres-current-</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>availability/ [3] Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth, Serviced Accommodation Contribution Policy for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection from Ukraine, https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/37e77-serviced-accommodation-contribution-policy/#:~:text=The%20contribution%20is%20%E2%82%AC10%20per%20adult%20and%20%E2%82%AC5,of%20the%20start%20date%202%20weeks%20in%20advance. [4] https://adulteducationnorthcountydublin.ie/faqs/#!collapse-2-3 [5] gov.ie - Ukraine Student Fees and Financial Support Update [6] National Childcare Scheme, https://www.ncs.gov.ie/en/ [7] Department of Social Protection, Income supports for those arriving from Ukraine under the EU Temporary Protection Directive, https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/f011b-income-supports-for-those-arriving-from-ukraine-under-the-eu-temporary-protection-directive/</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Following the humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict in Ukraine, the Italian Government has adopted extraordinary reception measures that were initially planned under an emergency regime. There will be a gradual transition to ordinary forms of reception through integration into Extraordinary Accommodation Centres (Centri di Accoglienza Straordinaria - CAS) and Accommodation and Integration Systems (Sistema di Accoglienza e Integrazione - SAI) the current year.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.

Within CAS and SAI, it is planned a transition to ordinary forms of reception dedicated to asylum seekers and holders of international protection. Article 20 of the Decree Law of December 27, 2024, No. 202, regulates the continuation of SAI projects primarily dedicated to the reception of refugees from Ukraine until December 31, 2025. It provides for the gradual consolidation into ordinary forms of the additional extraordinary assistance and reception measures currently in place, also until December 31, 2025.

The Civil Protection Ordinance No. 1123 also provided for a procedure to identify individuals and families hosted in forms of widespread reception, to assess the need to ensure public assistance beyond January 31, 2025. For beneficiaries who require assistance beyond this date, the Ordinance provides for an extension of widespread reception until June 30, 2025, and subsequent integration into the SAI, preferably within the SAI framework, or, as a secondary option, in first reception centers for asylum seekers (Centri di Prima Accoglienza - CPA) or in CAS.


3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?

In order to access the reception measures, the applicants declare that they lack sufficient means of subsistence. The assessment of the insufficiency of means of subsistence is carried out by the Prefecture - Territorial Government Office (Prefettura - Ufficio territoriale del Governo), with reference to the annual amount of the social allowance.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>The previously provisions aim to ensure an orderly transition of assistance and reception measures for individuals coming from Ukraine, ensuring continuity in support and integration within the national territory. Alternatively, there is the possibility to request a one-time contribution.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Holders of temporary protection can access public health services by registering with the National Health Service.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>The Ministerial circular 1267 of January 13, 2025, refers to Article 3 of the aforementioned Civil Protection Ordinance No. 1123, which provides for the possibility of adopting measures to reduce or revoke reception measures for holders of temporary protection who are accommodated or to be accommodated in Government centers for asylum seekers or in CAS. It applies, where compatible, article 23 of Legislative Decree of August 18, no. 142, even in</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>cases where sufficient economic means are available. Like international protection applicants, the cited article requires a necessary assessment of the overall situation of the applicant, with particular regard to any conditions of vulnerability.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Support available for Ukrainian civilians leaving Ukraine due to the armed conflict caused by the Russian Federation is set in the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians. Financial and/or in-kind benefits and services available include (NB! This is not an exhaustive list, for a full list please refer to Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians (https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/330546-law-on-assistance-to-ukrainian-civilians)):</p> <p>The same rights to social services and social assistance as specified for the citizens of Latvia and non-citizens of Latvia in the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance (https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/68488-law-on-social-services-and-social-assistance).</p> <p>The right to receive the childbirth allowance specified in the Law on State Social Allowances if the child has been born in the Republic of Latvia after 24 February 2022, and also the childcare benefit and the State family allowance if he or she is staying in the Republic of Latvia together with the child and is not the extraordinary guardian of the child. An extraordinary guardian may receive the childbirth allowance if the extraordinary guardianship has been established until the moment when the child attains one year of age and the allowance has not already been disbursed to another person.</p> <p>There are two main social assistance benefits: Guaranteed minimum income benefits and</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Housing benefits set by the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance where the principles for the provision and receipt of these benefits and defines minimum income thresholds for these and other provisions are established as well as conditions for evaluating the material situation (see Section 36 of the Law).</p> <p>Additional social assistance benefits: a benefit for covering certain expenses - a material support to persons for ensuring social functioning and independent life and a benefit in a crisis - a quick material support for preventing or reducing the consequences caused by external occurrences. In the case of Ukrainian civilians in the first 3 months period there is no means test or assessment done, but after this period there are the same requirements as for the local inhabitants.</p> <p>Ukrainian civilians belonging to a needy household or household in a crisis are entitled to support under the European Social Fund Plus Programme to reduce material deprivation 2021-2027 (ESF+ Programme) - food aid and basic material assistance, as well as the opportunity to participate in accompanying measures supporting their social inclusion.</p> <p>A social rehabilitation service for up to 60 days at the State Social Integration Agency (for particular groups).</p> <p>State-funded technical assistance equipment provided for first-time as a matter of urgency, and repeatedly - in accordance with the procedures set in the laws.</p> <p>Services provided by the State Employment Agency, including active employment measures and preventive measures for the reduction of unemployment. Additionally, when starting employment, Ukrainian civilians have the right to be granted an employment benefit (available from 7th of March 2022) or self-employment benefit (available from 3rd of October 2022) aiming to support the person until the first wage is received. Both types of benefit are in the amount of the minimum salary (in 2022 - 500 euros, in 2023 - 620 euros, in 2024 - 700 euros, in 2025 - 740 euros).</p> <p>Accommodation for up to 60 or 120 days organized by local governments or for up to 120 days provided by private or legal persons. Specified groups are eligible to accommodation for more than 120 days.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES. Applicants for international protection are provided accommodation in the accommodation centres and financial assistance is limited to daily subsistence allowance. The support measures for BTP are more extensive as listed in the answer to question 1.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>NO. Accommodation to BTP is not provided in reception facilities, it is organized by local governments, either in buildings and premises belonging to it or by leasing residential premises from private persons. BTP may also be accommodated by private or legal persons free of charge (these private and legal persons are entitled to receive compensation from the state).</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>YES.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>The State ensures the accommodation of BTP organized by state local governments. Accommodation can be provided by municipality for up to 60 (if 80% of the number of Ukrainian civilians that can actually be accommodated in the relevant local government has been reached) or 120 days. The accommodation is organized in buildings and premises belonging to the municipality or by leasing residential premises from a private person. In case of municipality entering into a lease agreement with a private person (landlord) for the accommodation of Ukrainian civilians, the municipality will pay the landlord a fee for the use of the dwelling in the amount of 100% of the agreed rent, which will include all payments related to the use of the dwelling, including utility payments, but not more than 300 euros per month for the dwelling. An individual in this case does not charge rent to a resident of Ukraine. The support is available for up to 120 days.</p> <p>Accommodation can also be provided by a private or legal person (hereinafter - the accommodator). Accommodators who provide a place of residence to Ukrainian civilians free of charge in a dwelling they own are entitled to receive compensation in the amount of EUR 100 per month for the first accommodated person and EUR 50 per month for each next accommodated person, but not more than EUR 300 per month for all the persons accommodated at one dwelling, and not longer than for 120 days.</p> <p>Ukrainian civilians who are eligible to the abovementioned accommodation support after 120 days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a person with disabilityperson ensuring the care of a person with disabilitya person of pensionable age according to the retirement age specified in Latviaa person who acquires full-time education in Latvia at a pre-school, basic, general secondary or vocational secondary education institution or transfers to the next level of education, acquires education at a higher education institution or continues education in Ukraine by distance learning or remotely at a basic, general secondary or vocational secondary education institutiona woman who has registered her pregnancy
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>a parent of a child or an extraordinary guardian who cares for the child of up to two years of age person ensuring care for a pre-schooler and the child does not have a possibility of attending a pre-school education institution a pre-schooler who does not have a possibility of attending a pre-school education institution. Ukrainian civilians whose housing costs are higher than their income or who do not fully cover their housing costs can apply for housing benefit. Benefits are granted and paid by the municipal social service. The amount of the housing benefit is calculated as the difference between the sum of the guaranteed minimum income thresholds for a household which has been multiplied by a relevant coefficient and other expenses for housing specified in laws and regulations and the total income of the household.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>BTP has the right to receive State paid health care services in the same amount as persons insured in Latvia within the scope of the State mandatory health insurance. It means that the Ukrainian civilians can receive all state-funded health care services according to the same procedure and in the same amount they are provided to other residents of Latvia.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>YES, with the exception of some social assistance benefits, such as Guaranteed minimum income benefit and Housing benefit, that are subject to a means test and therefore would be</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			influenced by the income from employment.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Based on Article 94 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners and Article 2 of the Government Resolution No. 224 of 16 March 2022, as of March 2025, Lithuania provides beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) a wide range of financial and in-kind benefits.</p> <p>Accommodation. BoTPs have the right to reside free of charge in accommodation provided by state or municipal institutions for a maximum of six months from the date of registration in the Lithuanian Migration Information System. After this period, they may continue residing in the same facilities, provided they pay rent as determined by the managing institutions. They also have access to support for renting or acquiring housing, including a rental subsidy calculated based on the number of family members, and they are exempt from the usual minimum term requirement for lease agreements.</p> <p>Employment. In terms of employment, BoTPs may work in Lithuania without the need for a work permit and have full access to labor market services and employment promotion measures. They are also permitted to engage in self-employment and start independent economic activities under the same terms. If they apply for a temporary residence permit on other legal grounds, these rights are preserved while the application is processed.</p> <p>Healthcare. BoTPs are entitled to essential healthcare services, including state-guaranteed primary healthcare, maternal care, tuberculosis screening, mental health and psychosocial rehabilitation (for those injured during the war), and transportation to specialized care. Some</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>services are funded through the state budget, others through municipal budgets or the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund.</p> <p>Education. Children of BoTPs are entitled to free access to formal education and social assistance in schools, including free school meals and support for school supplies. Families may receive child benefits, including a one-off child allowance and monthly payments, and BoTPs are also eligible for general social assistance schemes such as benefits for low-income households, funeral grants, care and nursing allowances, and social support for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Administrative support. According to Article 6, point 8 of the Law on Fees, no state fee is charged for the processing of documents to issue or replace a residence permit and for the issuance or replacement of a residence permit for a BoTP, as well as for their family members who come to reside with them.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>The support measures provided to BoTP in Lithuania are more comprehensive and inclusive than those available to applicants for international protection. BoTPs are integrated into the national social systems and benefit from broader rights in terms of financial assistance, housing, healthcare, employment, and child-related support. In contrast, asylum seekers receive temporary and limited support mainly focused on the reception phase.</p> <p>Asylum seekers in Lithuania are entitled to basic material reception conditions during the processing of their applications. This includes accommodation in reception centre or designated facilities, provision of food or a food allowance, and a modest monthly cash allowance. Their access to the labor market is restricted; they may only work if the Migration Department has not made a decision within six months of the application, and this delay is not</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>due to the applicant's fault. Healthcare access is limited to emergency services and essential treatments. Educational rights for minors are upheld, with children granted access to schooling. However, the overall support is designed to be temporary and is primarily focused on meeting immediate needs during the asylum procedure.</p> <p>In contrast, BoTP receive a broader and more integrated set of support measures. They are granted immediate access to the labor market without restrictions, allowing them to seek employment upon arrival. BoTPs are also eligible for comprehensive social assistance programs, including social cash benefits for low-income residents, child benefits, funeral grants, disability-related allowances, and social assistance pensions. Housing support is more extensive, encompassing free use of state or municipal property. Healthcare services for BoTPs are more inclusive, covering a wider range of medical needs beyond emergencies.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Beneficiaries of international protection are not accommodated in reception facilities. As mentioned in the answer to Q1, BoTP may reside free of charge in accommodation provided by state or municipal institutions, establishments, public bodies, or companies for a period not exceeding six months from the date their application for a residence permit is registered in the Lithuanian Migration Information System.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>YES.</p> <p>Lithuania provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation. Persons granted temporary protection in Lithuania can receive:</p> <p>A one-time settlement allowance, which can also be used to cover a rental deposit. The amount depends on the number of temporary protection beneficiaries living together. To receive it, beneficiaries must: have a rental agreement for at least 6 months, registered in the Real Estate Register; declare their place of residence; meet one of the following criteria: be employed, registered with the Employment Service, studying in general education, of retirement age, a single pregnant woman, or a single parent raising a child under 2.</p> <p>A partial rent compensation, available to those who: rent housing in a municipality where they have declared residence or are registered as homeless; have their rental agreement registered in the Real Estate Register. The amount depends on the municipality, rented housing size, and the number of people living together. It is paid from the date of the rental agreement or the date of application (whichever is later).</p> <p>Monetary social assistance, if the person or household has low income. This includes: a social benefit if income per person is below €243.10/month; compensation for heating, hot water, and drinking water expenses, calculated based on the difference between actual expenses and allowable thresholds defined by income levels (based on the reference amount of €221, known as the state supported income threshold).</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>In Lithuania, medical care for beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided through a publicly funded system where the state directly covers the cost of services to healthcare providers. Upon arrival, individuals must register with the Migration Department. After registration, each person receives an Electronic Health Record (ESI) code, which is recorded</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>on their registration card. This code allows healthcare institutions to identify the patient within the national e-health system. If a person does not have the ESI code at hand while being at the hospital, they can still be identified by name and date of birth, or through an individual solution.</p> <p>Once registered, these individuals are entitled to a range of healthcare services that are fully covered by the National Health Insurance Fund, without the need for out-of-pocket payments if the indications for services are met. This includes emergency medical services, pregnancy care, childbirth assistance, COVID-19 vaccinations, preventive checkups and vaccinations for minors, and all necessary first-, second-, and third-level personal healthcare services that, if not provided, could worsen the patient's condition to the point of requiring emergency care. Prescription medications issued by a doctor are also covered by the state.</p> <p>First-level services include those provided by family doctors, primary mental health care professionals, dentists, and services related to nursing, supportive treatment, and palliative care. Second- and third-level services refer to more specialized and hospital-based care. However, if a person has not registered and has not received an ESI code, they are only entitled to emergency medical assistance.</p> <p>Importantly, beneficiaries of temporary protection are not automatically insured under Lithuania's Compulsory Health Insurance system unless they obtain a temporary residence permit and are formally employed, with contributions paid by their employer.</p> <p>As such, while these individuals are not covered by the Compulsory Health Insurance in the legal sense, the state assumes financial responsibility for their healthcare by paying directly to health care service providers through National Health Insurance Fund on a service-by-service basis, particularly for family doctor visits and other care in institutions contracted with regional health insurance funds.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>YES.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection in Lithuania are still entitled to various forms of state support, including accommodation and financial assistance, even if they are employed. Employment does not automatically terminate access to such support; rather, the amount or duration of assistance may be adjusted based on the individual's or family's income level and other eligibility criteria. Municipalities assess not only income but also additional vulnerability criteria such as disability, children in the household, and other social factors -meaning that, in practice, even employed persons may qualify for support. For example, housing rent compensation may be granted, but its size and availability depend on the specific municipality, the number of family members, and other conditions.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Luxembourg provides the following support to BTPs :</p> <p>All BTPs are entitled to accommodation to in reception centers in collective housing, which are state run facilities.</p> <p>Financial aid is provided to BTPs in the following way: the ONA opens a bank account within the week of the BTP's arrival and proceeds to transfer the money to the bank account. Once the bank account is functional, a debit card is provided by the bank, which can be used in Luxembourg.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>BTPs accommodated in reception centers are granted the following in-kind benefits by the ONA, which are handed out in person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Food vouchers (monthly) – only if the meals are not provided at the reception centerClothing vouchers (twice a year)Assistance with school supplies (annual)Access to medical care and coverage of related expenses (punctual) <p>These aids can be completed according to the needs of each person: support to buy sanitary products (monthly and upon need), specific food (such as specific diets or newborn food) and baby sets.</p> <p>In order to maximize and centralize the efforts, Luxembourg launched a One-Stop-Shop called “guichet unique – enregistrement Ukraine” in the centre of Luxembourg City, exclusively for displaced persons from Ukraine. The One-Stop-Shop allows most people fleeing the war in Ukraine to complete all administrative steps for their application for temporary protection in one building and within two to three hours.</p> <p>Representatives of the following actors are present: the Directorate of immigration, the National Reception Office (ONA) of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity Living together and Reception of Refugees,, the Luxembourg Police, the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth and the Luxembourg bank/telecommunication service provider POST.</p> <p>Luxembourg carries out first-contact psychological support and initial assessments of BTPs upon their arrival to the reception facilities. More specifically, an ethno-psychological team is responsible, in collaboration with actors of Luxembourg’s mental health network, for the screening of people suffering from mental disorders.</p> <p>Several measures are provided to BTPs to support and encourage their access to the labour market: counseling, language courses, skill mapping and financial incentives for employers.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Both applicants for international protection and BTPs accommodated in Reception Centers are entitled to financial assistance from the ONA provided that they do not have sufficient means of support or private care.</p> <p>The granting of material reception conditions to BTPs is subject to the same requirements and conditions as those applicable to applicants for international protection, i.e. their resources must be insufficient to provide for themselves. They must inform the ONA of any change in their income so that their benefits can be reassessed if necessary.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>All individuals who are applicants for temporary protection or beneficiaries of the temporary protection and who lack sufficient resources to provide accommodation for themselves are entitled to accommodation in a state-run reception facility/center.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Luxembourg does not provide financial support for accommodation to BTPs.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>BPTs enjoy full medical coverage in the public healthcare system, on equal terms as nationals of the State and are covered by the National Health System ("Caisse Nationale de Santé", CNS). They are affiliated by the ONA to the Luxembourg health insurance scheme. The Ministry of Social Security covers the monthly contribution for unemployed BPTs during the application procedure.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>As a reminder, immediate access to the labour market is guaranteed to BTPs. BTPs can be hired directly under statutory employment contracts (permanent/temporary/temporary work), subject to the legal provisions of the Labour Code.</p> <p>If the BTP already has an employment contract, the amount of financial support granted by the State is adapted according to the Social Inclusion Income (REVIS) scale. The BTP's income is calculated and compared to the REVIS scale: if the income is under the threshold, financial support is granted. The amount of the REVIS is determined on the basis of the composition of the household and the income of its members.</p>
♦	EMN NCP	No	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

	Malta		
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>In the Netherlands, BoTP are entitled to various benefits and services across multiple domains:</p> <p>Housing: By the TPD, BoTP are entitled shelter. For the Netherlands, this is being offered by municipalities. The Regulation for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine (RooO) states that BoTP are entitled shelter in reception facilities that offer an adequate level of housing. Alternatively, they can also be hosted by private persons or seek their own housing. Furthermore BoTP are entitled to receive rental allowance (huurtoeslag) if they seek housing, under the same conditions that apply to Dutch citizens.</p> <p>Social Security: BoTP with insufficient income receive a monthly allowance.[1] The allowance can consist of a clothing allowance, a food allowance and an additional allowance if they live with a host family. The clothing allowance is for clothing and personal expenses. The food allowance is for food and BoTP only receive this if they do not receive meals in a municipal shelter. Small families receive more food allowance per person than large families. BoTP only receive an additional allowance if they live with a host family. This amount is in addition to the money for food and the money for clothing. BoTPs can use this money for public transport, family visits or sports, for example. Or to contribute to the costs of the host family. But this is not mandatory. If a BoTP aged 18 or older starts working, the allowance for the entire family will be stopped. BoTP may also be eligible for various allowances (toeslagen) to assist with specific costs, such as rental allowance, healthcare allowance, child benefit and child-related budget. The same conditions as Dutch citizens are applied. BoTP in employment have access to regular social security in the Netherlands, such as child benefits.</p> <p>Family and Child Benefits: BoTP with children up to the age of 18 years old may be entitled to</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>supplementary child benefits (kinderbijslag), provided they are employed. These supplementary child benefits equal to €286,45 (with children up to 5 years old), €347,83 (with children between 6 and 11 years old), or €409,21 (with children between 12 and 17 years old), per child for every trimester. Additionally, BoTP may receive child budget (kindgebonden budget). The amount of budget BoTP receive is income-dependent. BoTP with children up to the age of 13 years old may also be entitled to childcare allowance. Parents pay the costs for childcare themselves, and receive a subsidy from the government (the 'childcare allowance'). The childcare allowance is calculated as a percentage of the total costs of the childcare and varies with the income of the parents. The same conditions apply to BoTP as to Dutch parents.</p> <p>Education: Children of BoTP have access to the Dutch education system, under the same conditions as Dutch nationals. This includes primary and secondary education. Access to vocational and higher education is also facilitated, but BoTPs above 18 years old have to pay the tuition themselves.</p> <p>In vocational education, BoTP are also eligible for remission and/or restitution of the tuition fee from approximately €1.500,-.</p> <p>With regard to higher education, the following:</p> <p>There are two kinds of tuition fees:</p> <p>statutory fees: for EU/ EEA nationality, for one bachelor and one master programme)institutional fee: for non-EU/ EEA students.The institutional fees for third country students, including from Ukraine, is determined by the higher education institutions itself. In practice, fee may vary per institution, or per programme. The average institutions tuition fee for a bachelor programme is 9.000,euro per year, for a master programme: 15,000 euro per year.</p> <p>However, the higher education institutions can decide to reduce the tuition fees for Ukrainian students to the statutory tuition fee. though at own expense and without any compensation for the government. In addition, the UAF (an independent foundation that represents the interests of refugee students and professionals) may mediate between individual student and</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>the institution to reduce the fee, as well as, if necessary, supporting the individual student in financial terms and/or general information provision concerning the higher education system in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Employment: BoTP in the Netherlands have the right to work as an employee without a work permit. The employer of the BoTP has to notify the Employment Insurance Agency (UWV), at least two days before the BoTP starts working. A BoTP can only work as self-employed if the contracting party has a work permit. The contracting party has to apply for a work permit at the UWV. If an adult BoTP (18 years or older) within a family starts working, the family's living allowance will be reduced or discontinued once the income becomes sufficient.</p> <p>On 1 July 2024, the amended RooO came into effect that stipulates BoTP with sufficient income from work or other sources to pay a personal contribution if they are staying in municipal accommodation. They no longer receive a subsistence allowance. BoTP must pay: €105 per adult (aged 18 or over) for gas, water, and electricity, up to a maximum of €210 per family; up to €242.48 per adult (aged 18 or over) for food if meals are served in the municipal accommodation, regardless of how many meals individuals actually eat. The maximum amount per family is €484.96. These amounts apply from 1 July to 31 December 2024. From 2025 the fixed amount is €252.18 per adult (aged 18 or over), regardless of how many meals individuals actually eat. Medical Care: Medical care for BoTP is regulated through the Medical Care for Displaced Persons from Ukraine Regulation (Regeling medische zorg ontheemden uit Oekraïne, 'RMO').^[2]See Q5 for further explanation.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Work and income in the Netherlands for refugees from Ukraine', https://www.government.nl/topics/reception-of-refugees-from-ukraine/work-and-income, last accessed on 3 April 2025.</p> <p>[2] This information has been provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration (Programme-Directorate for Ukraine).</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.

YES, concerning accommodation support BoTP have different support measures provided to them compared to applicants for international protection. Applicants for temporary protection (TP) do not have to go to the Dutch Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) location in Ter Apel to register, but can do so at any municipality. Within four weeks, the applicant for TP will have a meeting with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) to check whether or not the person qualifies for temporary protection under the TPD.

Those awaiting a decision on their application for TP as well as BoTP have a right to accommodation arranged by the municipality, but may also settle freely in the Netherlands and arrange their own housing.

For applicants for international protection, it must still be determined whether they are entitled to asylum (protection) in the Netherlands. Applicants for international protection reside in reception centers arranged for by the COA, and must register at the reception center in Ter Apel where they will begin the asylum procedure.[1] It will then also be determined which asylum reception center they will be sent to. Until their status has been determined, they are entitled to shelter and medical care among other things, but they are not allowed to work.[2]

Applicants for international protection also receive a living allowance. Just like for BoTP, this amount depends on family size and other conditions. Applicants for international protection are given a slightly lower amount than BoTP, and do not receive a specific clothing allowance. Instead, they get a food allowance and a separate additional living allowance for other items. The living allowance stands at €14,87 per week for all applicants for international protection.[3] The food allowance is dependable on the size of the family and the amount of meals they receive in the shelter. It ranges anywhere between €0 (when they receive all their meals at the shelter) to €73,11 (when they have to cook all their meals themselves) per

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>week.</p> <p>However, it may also be good to note that BoTP may be better compared with beneficiaries of international protection due to the fact that BoTP enjoy temporary protection whereas applicants for international protection are still awaiting a decision on their status. Beneficiaries of international protection maintain the right to accommodation until they are provided housing within a municipality. The municipality will arrange accommodation for the beneficiary of international protection, and determines the location and type of accommodation. The beneficiary of international protection does not have a choice as to the location of their assigned accommodation. However, they may arrange their own accommodation elsewhere independently.[4] A municipality will also determine whether beneficiaries of international protection will be granted priority access to social housing.[5]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Aanpak opvangcrisis', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/aanpak-crisis-opvang-asielzoekers#:~:text=Asielzoekers%20kunnen%20zich%20dan%20ook,wanneer%20het%20nieuwe%20aanmeldcentrum%20komt., last accessed on 3 April 2025.</p> <p>[2] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Vragen en antwoorden opvang Oekraïners en asielzoekers', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/aanpak-crisis-opvang-asielzoekers#:~:text=Asielzoekers%20kunnen%20zich%20dan%20ook,wanneer%20het%20nieuwe%20aanmeldcentrum%20komt., last accessed on April 3 2025.</p> <p>[3] Dutch Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, 'Het recht op opvang', https://www.coa.nl/nl/het-recht-op-opvang, last accessed on April 3 2025.</p> <p>[4] Dutch Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, 'Verhuizen naar eigen woonruimte', https://www.mycoa.nl/nl/mijn-toekomst/ik-heb-een-verblijfsvergunning/verhuizen-naar-eigen-woonruimte, last accessed 8 on April 2025.</p> <p>[5] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Huisvesting statushouders',</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/huisvesting-asielzoekers-met-verblijfsvergunning, last accessed on 8 April 2025.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Displaced persons with Ukrainian nationality have a right to accommodation if they: have traveled from Ukraine after 26 November 2021; were in the Netherlands before 27 November 2021 for, for example, study, work, or to apply for asylum, and can prove this. Displaced persons from Ukraine with another nationality have a right to accommodation if they:</p> <p>had a permanent Ukrainian residence permit on 23 February 2022 (and only if they left Ukraine on or after 27 November 2021, and have not returned to their country of origin after 23 February 2022); had national or international protection in Ukraine on 23 February 2022, for example as a recognized refugee; are third-country nationals with a temporary residence permit for Ukraine, who were registered in a Dutch municipality before 19 July 2022. Their partners, minor children, and family members who lived with them in Ukraine also fall under this category.[1]</p> <p>These Displaced persons can receive temporary protection in the Netherlands under the European Union's Temporary Protection Directive. Those who fall under this directive may stay in the Netherlands until 4 March 2026.</p> <p>To be eligible for accommodation in the Netherlands, a displaced person from Ukraine must register with a municipality in the Personal Records Database (BRP).</p> <p>Once registered in the BRP, the displaced person is required to make an appointment with the IND to collect a residence permit. When collecting the proof of temporary protection (sticker or O-document), the IND will assess whether the displaced person from Ukraine meets the conditions to fall under the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD).[2]</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>If a displaced person can arrange their own accommodation, they are encouraged to do so. This is to ensure that the most vulnerable will have accommodation available to them. Those who cannot arrange their own accommodation should register at the municipality.</p> <p>If the municipality in which a BoTP registers cannot locate an available spot in one of their reception centres, they will ask the Dutch Regional Coordination Centre for Refugee Dispersal (RCVS) to locate availabilities in a regional reception centre. If there are no regional reception centres, the municipality must ask the Dutch National Coordination Centre for Refugee Dispersal (LCVS) to locate a spot in a reception centre on a national level.[3]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Aankomst, registratie en verblijf van vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/opvang-vluchtelingen-uit-oekraïne/aankomst-verblijf-en-registratie, last accessed on 8 April 2025.</p> <p>[2] Ministry of Asylum and Migration, 'Naslagwerk voor gemeentelijke opvang Oekraïense ontheemden', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/opvang-vluchtelingen-uit-oekraïne/documenten/publicaties/2022/03/13/handreiking-gemeentelijke-opvang-oekrainers, last accessed on 8 April 2025.</p> <p>[3] RefugeeHelp, 'Te weinig opvangplekken voor vluchtelingen uit Oekraïne bij aankomst in Nederland', https://www.refugeehelp.nl/nl/ukrainian-refugee/news/100340-te-weinig-opvangplekken-voor-vluchtelingen-uit-oekraïne-bij-aankomst-in-nederland, last accessed on 8 April 2025.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

NO, the Netherlands does not provide financial support to BoTP for accommodation, but they can apply for rental allowance (huurtoeslag) under the same conditions that apply to Dutch citizens.

5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?


Medical care for BoTP is regulated through the Medical Care for Displaced Persons from Ukraine Regulation (Regeling medische zorg ontheemden uit Oekraïne, 'RMO'). These persons do not need to take out health insurance and cannot apply for healthcare allowance themselves. Instead, they are automatically covered by the RMO. Healthcare providers can claim the costs made for all basic healthcare for BoTP via their regular declaration system.[1]

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[1] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Medical care and support measures for refugees Ukraine', <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/gezondheidszorg-vluchtelingen-oekraïne/medische-zorg-en-hulpmiddelen-vluchtelingen-oekraïne>, last accessed on 31 March 2025.

6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>YES and NO, depending on the type of support. BoTP having a job are not entitled to a living allowance.[1] Since 1 July 2024, BoTP from Ukraine having a job or an independent income need to contribute monthly to their accommodation in municipal shelters.[2] The costs for medical care for BoTP who have a job are, by contrast, also covered under the RMO (see Q5).[3] However, these persons can also choose to obtain and pay for (regular) Dutch healthcare insurance allowing them extra healthcare benefits.[4]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Ministry of Asylum and Migration, 'Guideline Private accommodation Ukrainians', (Version 8.2, 11 November 2024), p. 15, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2022/04/15/handreiking-particuliere-opvang-oekrainers-poo, last accessed on 31 March 2025.</p> <p>[2] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Own contribution refugees Ukraine', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/opvang-vluchtelingen-uit-oekraine/eigen-bijdrage-vluchtelingen-oekraine, last accessed on 2 April 2025.</p> <p>[3] Central Government of the Netherlands, 'Claiming costs as a healthcare provider for medical care to refugees from Ukraine', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/gezondheidszorg-vluchtelingen-oekraine/als-zorgverlener-zorgkosten-declareren, last accessed on 31 March 2025.</p> <p>[4] This information has been provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration (Programme-Directorate for Ukraine).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Under the Act of 12 March 2022 on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine in Connection with the Armed Conflict on the Territory of that State (hereinafter: the Assistance Act), Poland has granted a number of social benefits to Ukrainian citizens fleeing the war. Currently, refugees from Ukraine have access to housing, the labour market, medical care, education, family benefits and social security. The assistance benefits for refugees from Ukraine largely overlaps with the benefits granted to citizens of the Republic of Poland. These are family benefits (care benefits, care allowance, special care allowance), parenting benefit, benefit under the "Dobry start - Good Start" program, benefits from the Family Care Capital (RKO), subsidies for a child's stay in a nursery, children's club or with a day carer.</p> <p>Detailed conditions for using collective accommodation centres are described in the answer to question no. 3. In addition, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, in partnership with the Polish Red Cross and the Polish Centre for International Aid Foundation, is running the project Together to Independence, which involves supporting people under temporary protection, who want to become independent and move out of collective accommodation. The project beneficiaries are offered financial support and a number of activities that support integration and building a life in Poland. These include, among others, individual career counseling and assistance in finding a job, Polish language courses and cultural and integration activities. The total value of the project is: PLN 93,499,172.60, of which 90% is co-financing by the European Commission under the " Specific Action MS under pressure - Support for Ukraine.</p> <p>In accordance with art. 5 of the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1283 and 1572), the right to social assistance benefits, unless international agreements provide otherwise, is granted to foreigners residing and staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland in connection with obtaining a residence permit for humanitarian reasons or a permit for tolerated stay in the Republic of Poland - in the form of shelter, meals, necessary clothing and a special purpose allowance;</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>In accordance with art. 29 sec. 1 and 2 of the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict in the territory of that country (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 337), a citizen of Ukraine staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland, whose stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is recognized as legal under art. 2 sec. 1 and who has been entered into the PESEL register, cash and non-cash benefits may be granted, on the principles and in the manner of the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance.</p> <p>A citizen of Ukraine referred to in sec. 1, applying for social assistance benefits, shall submit a declaration that he or she is not a person referred to in art. 2 sec. 3 of the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of that country. The entitlement to social assistance benefits for citizens of Ukraine who have arrived on the territory of Poland in connection with warfare arises no earlier than upon receipt of a PESEL number with UKR status - this results from art. 29 of the special act. However, it should be additionally determined when the entitlement to a specific benefit for a given person or family arises - the reason for granting social assistance benefits is determined independently by the social assistance centre after assessing the applicant's situation. The social assistance system includes various benefits, both cash (benefits) and non-cash (e.g. care services, stay and services in support centres, specialist counselling). The provisions of the Social Assistance Act, among the cash benefits, provide for, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• permanent allowance - available to a person incapable of work due to age or complete incapacity for work,• periodic allowance - available in particular due to long-term illness, disability, unemployment, the possibility of maintaining or acquiring entitlement to benefits from other social security systems,• purpose-specific allowance – may be granted in particular to cover part or all of the costs of purchasing food, medicines, foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes, medical devices and treatment, heating, including fuel, clothing, necessary household items, minor renovations and repairs in the apartment, as well as funeral costs.
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>In particularly justified cases, individuals and families whose income exceeds the statutory criteria may be granted financial assistance in the form of a non-repayable special purpose allowance or other benefits on a repayable basis.</p> <p>Benefits from the social assistance system are generally granted at the request of the interested person. The situation of each person or family requiring support is considered individually, and the assistance should be adapted to the diagnosed needs resulting from the difficult situation in which the person or family finds themselves. In each case, the director (manager) of the social assistance center decides whether a given person (family) qualifies for social assistance benefits (and their scope and form) based on information collected during a family social interview conducted by a social worker. A person dissatisfied with the decision made has the right to appeal to the Local Government Appeal Board. A person and family dissatisfied with the activities of the social assistance center may also file a complaint with the municipal council. On the other hand, under Article 33, a citizen of Ukraine residing in the territory of the Republic of Poland, whose stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is recognized as legal under Article 2, paragraph 1, food aid may be granted under the European Funds for Food Aid Programme 2021-2027 co-financed by the European Social Fund Plus.</p> <p>This aid is granted provided that the Ukrainian citizen meets the criteria for qualifying for food aid under the FEPŻ Programme based on separate provisions.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with art. 32 of the aforementioned Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine, a Ukrainian citizen residing in the territory of the Republic of Poland, whose stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is considered legal under art. 2 par. 1, may be provided with free psychological assistance.</p> <p>The right to social assistance benefits depends on the amount of income. The income criteria are subject to verification every 3 years, taking into account the result of the intervention threshold tests and social assistance. As of January 1 this year, the income criteria for social assistance are as follows:</p> <p>for a person running a household alone – PLN 1,010,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>for a person in a family – PLN 823.</p> <p>Poland provides the following support to BTPs: All BTPs are entitled to various social benefits and public services. Below is the latest information on the available forms of support in 2025: Accommodation and meals: beneficiaries of temporary protection can take advantage of accommodation and meals in centers run by the Office for Foreigners. In the case of accommodation outside the center, it is possible to receive a cash benefit to cover the costs of their stay: All BTPs are entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cash or material assistance for the purchase of cleaning and personal hygiene products;• access to Polish language courses and educational materials;• teaching aid for children attending public primary and secondary schools;• financing public transport travel for treatment, vaccinations or in other particularly justified cases;• cash equivalent in exchange for meals for a child up to the age of 6 or a primary or secondary school student. <p>The scope of assistance may be limited depending on the family's income. If income per person exceeds certain thresholds, assistance may be limited to accommodation, Polish language classes and teaching aids.</p> <p>Medical care: beneficiaries of temporary protection are provided with access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• primary and specialist health care;• hospital treatment;• nursing and care benefits as part of long-term care;• dental treatment (excluding prosthetics);• programs for early detection and treatment of infectious diseases;• psychological care; <p>Access to medical care may depend on having health insurance and family income.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Extension of validity of certificates: certificates of temporary protection issued earlier remain valid until 4 March 2026. There is no need to exchange them or submit new applications.</p> <p>Changes from July 1, 2024:</p> <p>End of the PLN 40 benefit: As of July 1, 2024, the payment of the PLN 40 per day benefit for private individuals who provided accommodation and food to refugees from Ukraine has ended.</p> <p>Extension of the legality of stay: The legality of stay of Ukrainian citizens in Poland has been extended until September 30, 2025.</p> <p>Additional information</p> <p>Reception points: A list of reception points and detailed information on available accommodation is available on the gov.pl website.</p> <p>Support from non-governmental organizations: Many non-governmental organizations in Poland offer additional support for refugees, including assistance in finding accommodation, psychological support, and legal assistance.</p> <p>The Head of the Office for Foreigners provides social assistance to those beneficiaries of temporary protection who have been issued a certificate of using temporary protection in the territory of the Republic of Poland. The above certificates are issued by the Head of the Office to persons who arrived in Poland from Ukraine after February, 24 2022 in connection with the armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine, who are not citizens of Ukraine, have been staying legally in the territory of this country and do not have the possibility of safe return to their country of origin. The scope of social assistance provided for persons enjoying temporary protection is regulated by the provisions of the Act of June 13 2003 on granting protection to foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2025, item 223). The above social assistance includes:</p> <p>Assistance provided in a centre for foreigners, including:</p> <p>Assistance through accommodation in a centre for foreigners,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Access to collective meals or a cash equivalent in exchange for meals provided in the centre, A monthly cash benefit of PLN 20.00 for the purchase of cleaning products and personal hygiene products or cleaning products and personal hygiene products itself, Reimbursement of the costs of public transport travel to a doctor's visit or vaccinations and in other particularly justified cases.</p> <p>Assistance provided to persons residing outside the centre for foreigners, including: Assistance in the form of a cash benefit to cover the costs of your stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland (the amount of the cash benefit depends on the number of people in the applicant's family who are under the care of the Head of the Office. The amounts of cash benefits are specified in the answer to question 4).</p> <p>The Head of the Office for Foreigners may refuse to grant the applicant assistance in the form of a cash benefit if, in the declaration of family income included in the application for the provision of medical care and the granting of a cash benefit, the foreigner indicates that the monthly income of his family, calculated per person in the family, exceeds the amount of income entitling to social assistance benefits.</p> <p>Both persons who are provided with assistance through accommodation and persons living outside the centre for foreigners have access to medical care. The scope of medical care provided to persons using temporary protection is the same as for Polish citizens (excluding sanatory treatment or sanatory rehabilitation).</p> <p>Medical care is provided to persons who, on the basis of the submitted declaration of family income, have demonstrated that they are not entitled to use health care benefits financed from public funds due to performing work or conducting business activity.</p> <p>In addition, all persons using temporary protection are provided with access to Polish language classes and basic materials necessary for learning this language, as well as teaching aids for children using education and care in public institutions, primary schools or secondary schools.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.

Yes. After the outbreak of war and the beginning of the mass influx of refugees from Ukraine to Poland, the Polish government decided to create collective accommodation centers dedicated exclusively to refugees from Ukraine, which from the very beginning were supposed to be temporary and cease their activity after the end of the greatest crisis stage. It should be emphasized that the existence of these centers does not result from the standard regulations and solutions that operate in Poland. The centers operate on the basis of an Assistance Act, which temporarily replaces some standard solutions. The operation of the centers is financed entirely by the Polish government. Hence the decision on partial participation in the costs of accommodation, which does not apply to people from particularly vulnerable groups. International protection is a special form of support offered by Poland to people fleeing the risk of persecution, violence or other serious threats in their country of origin, which is granted pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Legal basis:

- Citizens of Ukraine – benefit from the special act of 12 March 2022, which was introduced in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and mainly concerns war refugees.
- Other beneficiaries of international protection – are subject to temporary protection under the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Poland and the implementing decision of the EU Council (e.g. on the mass influx of refugees).

Residence status and procedure:

- Citizens of Ukraine – their stay in Poland is recognized as legal by operation of law, without the need to submit an application for temporary protection.
- Other beneficiaries of international protection – must submit a formal application to the Office for Foreigners and await a decision.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Residence documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens of Ukraine – can obtain a PESEL UKR number and use simplified residence procedures (e.g. later applications for a temporary residence permit).• Other beneficiaries of international protection – receive a certificate of temporary protection, valid until a specified date. <p>Social benefits and support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens of Ukraine – have access to a wide range of benefits: parental benefit, Family Care Capital, nursery subsidies, social assistance benefits, public education and healthcare – on an equal level as Polish citizens.• Other beneficiaries of international protection – have access to basic support (accommodation, meals, medical assistance), but to a limited extent. They are not entitled to, for example, parental benefit or other typical family benefits from ZUS. <p>Access to the labour market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens of Ukraine – can work legally without a work permit, the employer reports the work of UA refugee to the labour office.• Other beneficiaries of international protection – can also work, but only if they apply for the dedicated permit only after 6 months since applying for the international protection. <p>The amount of cash benefits provided for in the provisions of the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners, for persons using assistance outside the center, who have certificates of using temporary protection issued by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, does not differ from the amount of benefits to which persons applying for international protection are entitled. The difference occurs in the scope of assistance provided in the center for foreigners. Persons applying for international protection, who use assistance provided in the center, are entitled to:</p> <p>monthly assistance in the form of financial resources, so-called pocket money in the amount of PLN 50.00,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>one-time cash benefit for the purchase of clothing and footwear in the amount of PLN 140.00, financial resources in the amount of PLN 20.00 per month for the purchase of cleaning and personal hygiene products.</p> <p>Persons using temporary protection on the basis of certificates issued by the Head of the Office, who reside in the center for foreigners, are entitled to:</p> <p>assistance in the form of monthly financial resources in the amount of PLN 20.00 for the purchase of cleaning and personal hygiene products.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners in the Territory of the Republic of Poland, beneficiaries of temporary protection who have valid certificates of using temporary protection issued by the Head of the Office as part of the assistance provided at the center are not provided with additional financial assistance in the form of the so-called pocket money (PLN 50.00) and a one-time benefit for the purchase of clothing and footwear (PLN 140.00). In contrast to social assistance provided for persons applying for international protection, assistance is provided to persons using temporary protection through an administrative decision of the Head of the Office for a period of at least 2 months. The period of providing social assistance is each time specified in the decision. Persons who wish to continue accommodation in the center or who wish to obtain assistance again in the form of a cash benefit to cover the costs of their stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland on their own, or who require access to medical care, are required to submit another application for the provision of the above forms of social assistance. In such case, social assistance may be extended for another period of two months. There are no restrictions on the possibility of extending access to social assistance for further two-month periods. Social assistance provided for in the Act on granting protection to foreigners for beneficiaries of temporary protection may only be provided to a person who has a certificate of using temporary protection during the period of validity of this certificate.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>In accordance with art. 12 of the Assistance Act, the voivode (provincial governor) and entities specified in par. 3 and 4 may provide assistance consisting of, among others, providing accommodation and full-day collective meals, for no longer than 120 days from the date of the first entry of the Ukrainian citizen into the territory of the Republic of Poland. After 120/180 days from the date of the first entry of the Ukrainian citizen into the territory of the Republic of Poland, the voivode and entities specified in par. 3 and 4 may provide assistance if the Ukrainian citizen has a PESEL number (Polish identification number) and that their guardian covers, in advance, 50%/75% of the costs of this assistance, not more than PLN 40/PLN 60 per person per day, and in the case of minors for whom a child-raising benefit is received, part of the costs of this assistance in the amount of PLN 15 per person per day.</p> <p>Taking into account the fact that there are groups of people requiring special support who may not be able to participate in the costs of assistance, the legislator has exempted from this obligation citizens of Ukraine who meet at least one of the following conditions:1 have a disability certificate or a certificate of moderate and severe disability or an equivalent certificate,2) have reached: a) the age of 60 in the case of women, b) the age of 65 in the case of men;3) are pregnant women or persons raising a child up to 12 months of age, based on the documents presented;4) are single parents taking care of three or more children in the territory of the Republic of Poland, provided that at least one of the children is under 14 years of age, based on the documents presented;5) are minors in foster care or are minors for whom child-raising benefits are not received;6) they have obtained the consent of the local voivode for exemption from participation in the costs of assistance due to their difficult life situation;7) are guardians of a disabled person or a temporary guardian appointed for a minor. Refugees from Ukraine have access to temporary accommodation in Poland, but as of July 1, 2024, new rules have been in force resulting from the amendment of the so-called special act on assistance to Ukrainian citizens. Below are the current conditions:</p> <p>Conditions of access to temporary accommodation centers: Collective accommodation centers are intended mainly for people who are unable to</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>independently provide a place to stay in Poland. Special priority is given to people in a difficult life situation, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, women with children and people requiring medical care. In order to access accommodation people in need should report to the nearest reception point. At the reception point, refugees will receive information on available accommodation and will be directed to the appropriate centers. Types of accommodation: Collective accommodation includes places in existing buildings adapted to the needs of refugees, such as schools, community centers, sports halls or hotels. These centers provide basic living conditions, including a place to sleep, food, medical care, and psychological support. A foreigner who has been issued a certificate of temporary protection, wishing to benefit from assistance through accommodation in a reception centre for foreigners, should submit an application in this matter to the Head of the Office. Assistance through accommodation is provided both to persons whose income exceeds the amount for cash benefits from social assistance, as well as to persons whose income does not exceed this threshold.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>In accordance with art. 12 of the Assistance Act, the voivode and entities specified in par. 3 and 4 may provide assistance consisting of, among others, providing accommodation and full-day collective meals, for no longer than 120 days from the date of the first entry of the Ukrainian citizen into the territory of the Republic of Poland. After 120/180 days from the date of the first entry of the Ukrainian citizen into the territory of the Republic of Poland, the voivode and entities specified in par. 3 and 4 may provide assistance in the event that the Ukrainian citizen has a PESEL number and that he or his guardian covers, in advance,</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>50%/75% of the costs of this assistance, not more than PLN 40/PLN 60 per person per day, and in the case of minors for whom a child-raising benefit is received, part of the costs of this assistance in the amount of PLN 15 per person per day. Vulnerable groups such as people of retirement age or with disabilities, pregnant women or those in a difficult life situation are exempt from the obligation to participate in the costs of assistance.</p> <p>In addition, participants of the "Together to Independence" project are provided with subsidies for deposits and rent for up to 6 months with an average total value of PLN 13,000 for a family (the amount of subsidy depends on the size and composition of the household, and the level of subsidy gradually decreases from the 2nd to the 6th month of support).</p> <p>In 2025, refugees from Ukraine legally residing in Poland may apply for various forms of financial support. Below is the latest information on available benefits and the criteria for granting them:</p> <p>Family benefits paid by ZUS:</p> <p>Parental benefit (500+): It is paid in the amount of PLN 500 per month for each child up to the age of 18.</p> <p>Criteria: Ukrainian citizenship or being the spouse of a Ukrainian citizen and legal residence in Poland; the child must have Ukrainian citizenship and come to Poland after February 23, 2022 in connection with war operations or be born in Poland to a mother who is a Ukrainian citizen. Applications are submitted electronically via the ZUS Electronic Services Platform (PUE), the Emp@tia portal or electronic banking.</p> <p>Family Care Capital (RKO): It is granted in the amount of PLN 12,000 for the second and subsequent child aged 12 to 35 months.</p> <p>Criteria: Similar to the 500+ benefit.</p> <p>Social assistance benefits: UA refugees can apply for social assistance benefits, such as periodic benefits, targeted benefits or assistance in kind.</p> <p>Income criteria (from January 1, 2025): A person running a household alone: income not exceeding PLN 1,010 per month; a person in a family: income not exceeding PLN 823 per</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>month per person.</p> <p>From July 1, 2024, the obligation to conduct a social interview was introduced as part of administrative proceedings for applications for social assistance benefits.</p> <p>Housing and energy allowances: refugees can apply for housing and energy allowances, which help cover the costs of maintaining an apartment and energy bills.</p> <p>Criteria: Similar to social assistance benefits; meeting specific income criteria and having legal title to the occupied premises is required.</p> <p>Changes from July 1, 2024: The payment of the benefit of PLN 40 per day for private individuals who provided accommodation and meals to refugees from Ukraine has been terminated.</p> <p>The legality of the stay of Ukrainian citizens in Poland has been extended until September 30, 2025.</p> <p>In addition, refugees can benefit from other forms of support, such as: Co-financing of children's stay in nurseries and kindergartens; "Good Start" program - a one-time benefit of PLN 300 for school supplies.</p> <p>Free access to public health care and education.</p> <p>Applications for family benefits must be submitted electronically via the ZUS Electronic Services Platform (PUE), the Emp@tia portal or electronic banking. In the case of social assistance benefits, applications are submitted to the local social welfare center.</p> <p>The Head of the Office shall provide assistance at the request of a person enjoying temporary protection in the form of a cash benefit to cover the costs of their stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland in the following amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">PLN 25.00/day for a single person,PLN 20.00/day per person in a two-person family,PLN 15.00/day per person in a three-person family,PLN 12.50/day per person in a four-person or larger family.
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Refugees from Ukraine who arrived in Poland after February 24, 2022 and are legally residing on its territory are entitled to public healthcare financed by the National Health Fund (NFZ). These rights were granted under the so-called special act of March 12, 2022 and are valid at least until September 30, 2025.</p> <p>Scope of available healthcare: Refugees are entitled to healthcare services on the same terms as insured Polish citizens. This includes: Primary healthcare (PHC), Specialist assistance, Hospital treatment, Psychiatric care and addiction treatment, Medical rehabilitation, Diagnostic tests, Prevention and vaccinations, Care for pregnant women and children.</p> <p>These services are provided in facilities that have signed an agreement with the National Health Fund.</p> <p>Conditions of using healthcare: To use free healthcare, refugees must: have a document confirming legal residence in Poland (e.g. passport with entry stamp, PESEL number with UKR designation), report to a medical facility with an agreement with the National Health Fund.</p> <p>In case of lack of documents, they can contact the local National Health Fund branch or information point for refugees for assistance.</p> <p>National Health Fund hotline for Ukrainian citizens: The National Health Fund has launched a free hotline at 800 190 590, where one can get information on available healthcare. The hotline operates in Polish and Ukrainian.</p> <p>Proposals for changes in access to health care: In 2025, legislative proposals were made to limit access for refugees from Ukraine to free health care financed by the National Health Fund. However, as of today, they have not been adopted and the current regulations are in force.</p> <p>Medical care provided for in the provisions of the aforementioned Act for persons who have been issued certificates of temporary protection is provided by the Head of the Office for</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Foreigners on the basis of a civil law contract concluded with a medical operator. The costs of treatment of beneficiaries of temporary protection in facilities belonging to the public health care system are covered by the medical operator.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes, but they must partially contribute to the costs of living in collective accommodation centers. According to the Assistance Act, for 120 days from the date of first entry of a Ukrainian citizen into the territory of the Republic of Poland, he or she may receive assistance consisting of, among others, accommodation and meals. After 120/180 days from the date of first entry, he or she is obliged to participate, 50%/75% of the costs of this assistance, not more than PLN 40/PLN 60 per person per day, and in the case of minors for whom a child benefit (in the amount of PLN 800) is received, part of the costs of this assistance in the amount of PLN 15 per person per day. Sensitive groups are exempt from the obligation to participate in the costs of assistance, such as people of retirement age or with disabilities, pregnant women or difficult life situation.</p> <p>In addition, beneficiaries of temporary protection who have a job and want to become independent and move out of collective accommodation can take part in the project "Together to Independence" - financial support and a number of activities supporting integration and building a life in Poland are offered. The activities proposed within the project are to support the process of becoming independent and searching for accommodation outside the centers, among others, through support in finding apartments, organizing language courses, integration and career counseling. The assistance offered is twofold - on the one hand, it is financial support - a subsidy for a rented apartment, on the other hand, assistance in social integration and assistance in obtaining a job through individual career counseling and financing Polish language courses.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Refugees from Ukraine employed in Poland can still receive assistance benefits, but access to some of them depends on meeting certain income criteria. Thus, some forms of support, such as social assistance benefits (e.g. permanent, periodic, targeted benefits), are granted based on income criteria. From 1 January 2025, the following thresholds apply: PLN 1,010 for a single person PLN 823 per person in a family If the income exceeds these limits, one may not be eligible for social assistance benefits. Foreigners who have valid certificates of temporary protection may work without the need to have a work permit and undertake and conduct business activities in the territory of Poland on the same terms as Polish citizens. The Head of the Office may refuse to grant the applicant assistance in the form of a cash benefit if, in the declaration of family income included in the application for the provision of medical care and the granting of a cash benefit, the foreigner indicates that the monthly income of his family per person in the family exceeds the amount of income entitling to social assistance benefits. Income criteria above which it is not possible to grant a cash benefit from social assistance: For a person running a household alone – in the amount of PLN 776.00, For a person in a family – in the amount of PLN 600.00.</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>BoTP are able to access to Social Security support, National Health Services and Tax</p>


Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Identification number which allows them to work in Portugal. Additionally, in order to ensure an effective and swift reception and integration process of BoTP: - The procedure for recognizing professional qualifications has been simplified; - Access to the Urgent Accommodation Support Program (Porta de Entrada) has been made possible. - The procedure for recognising and exchanging driving licenses and professional certification for drivers has been simplified; - Exemptions from fees have been created for certain acts and procedures of a registry nature.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>Temporary protection beneficiaries are treated as refugees in what concerns the access to social benefits under the non-contributory regime. This means that, in terms of social benefits, they have similar rights to international protection beneficiaries, although temporary protection and international protection are distinct regimes.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Situations in need of an accommodation response are referred to the Social Security. The criterion for referral is having either a registered request for Temporary Protection on the Platform or a Temporary Protection Certificate. Another eligibility criterion is the proof by the beneficiaries that they do not have sufficient resources to ensure their subsistence.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Yes. National legislation on Temporary Protection states that beneficiaries of temporary protection are provided with adequate housing and when they lack sufficient resources, they must be guaranteed the necessary support in terms of social benefits and livelihoods. Citizens with a Temporary Protection Certificate are able to access support for paying their rent if they are covered by the Porta de Entrada Program - Urgent Accommodation Support Program. Financial support under Porta de Entrada is granted for a period up to 18 months, which may be extended, when dully justified, to 36 months.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Beneficiaries with a Temporary Protection Certificate in Portugal are automatically assigned a National Health Service user number and thus have access to the public health service.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>National legislation refers that the possibilities of providing for one's own subsistence through the exercise of a professional activity are taken into account when determining the level of assistance provided.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Accommodation The Slovak Republic provides, based on the Asylum Act, a contribution for the accommodation of BoTP and offers accommodation in asylum facilities. The contribution for accommodation of BoTP can be requested by owners of apartments and family houses, so-called accommodation facilities intended for short-term stays – provided they do not operate in the field of accommodation services; municipalities and regional governments – if they provide accommodation free of charge either directly or through their budgetary or contributory organizations. Therefore, the contribution is not intended directly for the BoTP but for those who provide accommodation to them. The contributions are claimed through the municipality or city where the accommodation is provided.</p> <p>Effective from 1 March 2025, the entitlement to the contribution for accommodation of a BoTP or accommodation in an asylum facility lasts for 60 days from the first provision of temporary protection. Exceptions to this time limit apply to vulnerable groups, which are defined in the Asylum Act and slightly differ in the case of the contribution for accommodation and the provision of accommodation in asylum facilities. Vulnerable persons may be accommodated in an asylum facility based on a written request for up to 6 months, and this can be extended repeatedly. More information is available in the Asylum and Migration Overview 2024.</p> <p>Financial support People who have been granted temporary protection in the Slovak Republic are provided with material need assistance under the same conditions as Slovak citizens. As part of this material need assistance, BoTP may be entitled to the following allowances in addition to the basic</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>material need benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Protective allowance, if the person is: of retirement age eligible for an old-age pension, a recipient of an early retirement pension, disabled due to a loss of work capacity of more than 70%, a single parent caring for a child under one year of age, personally caring for a person with a severe disability, participating in resocialization programs in a residential resocialization center, in poor health, which includes illness, injury, or quarantine lasting more than 30 consecutive days, a pregnant woman from the beginning of the eighth week before the expected date of childbirth, a person with a severe disability who is also dependent on personal assistance or care or a social service provided in a facility for persons dependent on the help of others, or on home care services.- Allowance for a Dependent Child <p>With the aim of supporting the possible integration of children from Ukraine, the conditions for providing certain subsidies by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic were adjusted so they could also be granted to Ukrainian children who were integrated into schools in Slovakia. In this context, it became possible to provide a subsidy for a child attending a kindergarten or primary school to support the development of healthy eating habits, as well as a subsidy to support the child's education and fulfilment of school responsibilities.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic also provides the following state social benefits to BoTP:</p> <p>Childcare Allowance: This allowance helps parents cover the increased costs associated with formal childcare. A condition for receiving the allowance is that the parent is engaged in gainful employment. The allowance is provided until the child reaches the age of three, or up to six years of age if the child has a long-term adverse health condition.</p> <p>Allowances to Support Foster Care: These include a one-time allowance for a child placed into foster care, a recurring</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>allowance for the child, and a recurring allowance for the foster parent.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic also provides a recurring allowance for persons with severe disabilities who fled Ukraine due to the armed conflict and are currently residing in Slovakia with temporary protection status. The allowance is provided in two amounts, depending on the severity of the disability, and is targeted at individuals living in a home environment.</p> <p>Administrative support</p> <p>The Slovak Republic implements several projects at both the national and regional level, as well as through non-governmental and international organizations, aimed at assisting foreigners, including BoTP in Slovakia, in various aspects of their lives.</p> <p>In 2024, a national project was launched under the Slovakia Programme call “Integration of third-country nationals, including migrants”.^[1] Within the project activities, support for the integration of migrants is ensured by local governments and non-governmental organizations, which are systematically, transparently, and effectively provided with financial resources to implement socio-economic integration activities. The aim is to facilitate contact between the target group and the social environment, improve access to services, and thus support their inclusion into society. The primary focus is on key areas related to quality of life, such as education, housing, employment, and health and social care. Supported activities include the provision of general information and counselling, as well as the implementation of activities and programs designed to enhance the effectiveness of integration support—particularly in areas such as employment, education, healthcare (including psychological and social support), housing, social security, culture, sports, and exercising legal rights in general. These activities also include community-level programs and organizing, public awareness and information campaigns, and the provision of instructional, support, methodological, and coordination services.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>At the municipal level, starting in 2025, a Foreigners Support Centre is established in Košice as a separate department within the organizational structure of the City Hall. It includes a first-contact office for foreigners—KO-S-I-CE (Contact Social-Information Centre). [2] However, services for foreigners were already being provided in Košice during 2024. In 2024, the city of Prešov also established a Client Centre for Foreigners, [3] and the ConnectT Centre for Foreigners in Trnava[4] became fully operational. Counselling centres for foreigners continued their activities in Žilina, Nitra, Bratislava, and Trenčín. These centres generally provide various forms of support for foreigners living in their respective cities, particularly legal, social, and employment counselling, and essential information on housing, healthcare, education, and job opportunities. They may also offer language and retraining courses, psychological counselling and psychosocial support, assistance with handling official matters at government offices or hospitals, help with adapting to school or work environments, and more.</p> <p>UNICEF, the IOM through its Migration Information Centre, as well as non-governmental organizations such as the Human Rights League or Mareena, continue to be active in providing support and counselling to foreigners, including BoTP.</p> <p>[1] Ministry of Labour, https://www.mpsvr.sk/files/slovensky/esf/op-slovensko/vyzvy-np/zmena-c-1-vyzvy-integracia-statnych-prislusnikov-tretich-krajin.pdf, last accessed on 13.1.2025 Project period is from 01. 01. 2024 to 31. 08. 2026.</p> <p>[2] City of Košice, https://www.kosice.sk/clanok/mesto-kosice-s-pomocou-osn-aktivne-pracuje-na-integracii-cudzincov , last accessed on 10.2. 2025.</p> <p>[3] City of Prešov, .html">https://www.presov.sk/klientske-centrum-pre-cudzincov-mesta-presov-pomaha-uz-viac-ako-pol-roka-oznam/mid/491237/>.html, last accessed on 11.2.2025</p> <p>[4] City of Trnava, https://www.trnava.sk/aktualita/13137/podporne-centrum-connectt-je-otvorene-pre-cudzincov-zijucich-v-trnave, last accessed on 11.2.2025.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.

Yes. The most important being:

Asylum seekers from Ukraine have the same access to the labour market as BoTP, whereas other asylum seekers gain access only after 6 months. The Slovak Republic does not provide an accommodation allowance for asylum seekers who decide to live outside asylum facilities, unlike the accommodation allowance available for accommodating BoTP (see question 1 and 4). BoTP from Ukraine were not subject to compulsory school attendance, whereas asylum seekers are included in compulsory schooling no later than within 3 months. Compulsory school attendance will apply to BoTP as of 1 September 2025. There is also a difference in the scope of healthcare provided (asylum seekers are entitled to emergency healthcare), while BoTP have access to a broader range of healthcare services free of charge, including services available at the level of regional governments.

3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?

As described in question 1, accommodation in asylum facilities is provided for the first 60 days from the initial provision of temporary protection. Vulnerable groups are exempt from this time limit. Vulnerable individuals can be accommodated in asylum facilities based on a written request, for up to 6 months, including the possibility of multiple renewals.

If the individual is in need and state-supported accommodation for temporary protection holders is not available (e.g., if they are a vulnerable person), accommodation is provided in an asylum facility (reception centre, accommodation centre), with free accommodation, meals,

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>basic hygiene supplies, and other essentials necessary for survival.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>No, as described in question 1, the allowance is provided to the accommodation providers offering accommodation to BoTP, not directly to the BoTP themselves. The allowance for accommodation in residential spaces is 5 euros per night, regardless of the age of the accommodated person, and the contribution for accommodation in non-residential spaces is 6 euros per night, regardless of the age of the accommodated person. The amount of the contribution was determined by a government decision based on various factors, such as: analysis of actual accommodation costs, comparison of market accommodation prices, the state's budgetary capabilities, and comparison with neighboring countries.</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>From 1 January 2023, children and adolescents from birth to 18 years + 364 days, who have been granted temporary protection, are covered by the scope of healthcare, which includes the same range of healthcare as public health insurance, and covers preventive check-ups, emergency healthcare, medical treatments, and spa care. Similarly, from 1 September 2023, adult individuals granted temporary protection are covered by the scope of healthcare, which covers almost the same range of healthcare as public health insurance and includes preventive check-ups, emergency medical care, and medical procedures.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

6. Are beneficiaries of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accommodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

Regarding accommodation, see questions 1 and 4. The allowance is not provided to BoTP but to the accommodation providers, regardless of whether the BoTP is employed or not. If BoTP accommodated in asylum facilities are employed, the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic may require them to make an appropriate contribution towards accommodation, and possibly for meals and the provision of hygiene supplies in the asylum facility.


Regarding the access to financial support if the BoTP works he/she is not entitled to material need assistance and protective allowance.

Allowance for a dependent child is intended to support the upbringing, education, and overall development of a child within a household who is duly fulfilling compulsory school attendance. Failure to attend compulsory schooling or the imposition of disciplinary measures may result in the benefit not being granted, it is not dependent on whether the BoTP is employed or not.

Childcare allowance – As mentioned above, a condition for receiving the allowance is the performance of gainful employment.

Allowances to support foster care is a one-time allowance granted to the child upon placement in foster care, a recurring allowance for the child, and a recurring allowance for the foster parent – the gainful employment of the parent does not have an impact in these cases.

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>At the outset, we emphasize that a new Act on Temporary Protection has been adopted in the Republic of Slovenia. It entered into force on 19 April 2025 and will start to apply on 20 July 2025. Our responses are provided in accordance with this new legislation.</p> <p>A beneficiary of temporary protection is provided with accommodation and food, financial support (including for private accommodation and in the event of a family member’s death), healthcare, access to the labour market, education and meal subsidies for children, pocket money, information about rights and obligations, and assistance with exercising rights and integrating into society.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Applicants of international protection are not entitled to a special form of financial support following the death of a family member or to a special form of financial support to help cover funeral costs. If a beneficiary of temporary protection is accommodated outside the reception facility, they receive financial support as stated in the answer to question 4. An applicant</p>


Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>granted relocation, with no means of subsistence or free accommodation, will have their accommodation costs in another suitable institution covered by the Government Office for the Care and Integration of Migrants. An applicant for international protection has not yet been provided with assistance for social integration. This is only available to a beneficiary of international protection.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>The legislation does not set any specific eligibility criteria or conditions for accessing accommodation in reception facilities.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>A beneficiary of temporary protection accommodated in a reception facility or another designated accommodation with provided food, who declares that they have no income, earnings, or assets, or are not supported by obliged persons, will be allocated pocket money by the relevant authority, which will issue a certificate.</p> <p>A beneficiary of temporary protection residing in the Republic of Slovenia, who is not accommodated in a reception facility or another facility with provided food, and lacks sufficient income, earnings, or assets, or is not supported by obliged persons, is entitled to monthly financial support. In determining eligibility, the basic minimum income amount, as well as</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>income, earnings, and assets, are considered. However, financial assistance is not granted to an adult beneficiary who is not registered in the unemployment register with the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, even if they could be considered unemployed.</p> <p>The amount of financial support for a beneficiary of temporary protection is determined based on the minimum income level. If the beneficiary has income, earnings, or assets, or is supported by obliged persons, the support is calculated by subtracting the average income and earnings received in the last three months prior to the application from the minimum income entitlement. For the beneficiary's family, the support is the difference between the sum of the minimum income for the beneficiary and their family members and the sum of income, earnings, and assets considered in determining the material position in the last three months. Changes to the minimum income amount during the validity of the decision do not affect the financial support.</p> <p>The amount of the minimum income for the applicant and each family member, which is considered when determining the applicant's material position, is set as a percentage of the basic minimum income according to the following criteria:</p> <p>85% for the first adult person; 42% for each additional adult person in the family; 44% for a child, as long as the applicant is required to provide support under the relevant regulations; 62% for a child from the previous point living in a single-parent family; 85% for an unaccompanied minor; 110% for women over 63 and men over 65, regardless of whether they are the first or subsequent adult person. A beneficiary of temporary protection residing in the Republic of Slovenia, who is not accommodated in a reception facility or other designated accommodation, and who meets the conditions for financial support and has a rental agreement or an agreement for the use of property, is entitled to monthly financial support for private accommodation. The amount of financial support for private accommodation for the applicant and each family member is determined based on the number of individuals residing together privately. It is set as a percentage of the basic minimum income amount valid on the day the application for private accommodation financial support is submitted (100% for one person, 130% for two persons etc.).</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>The Government Office for the Care and Integration of Migrants covers the costs of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection who are accommodated in a reception facility are no longer entitled to pocket money if they have a job. For those not accommodated in a reception facility, entitlement to financial support depends on their income level, as specified above.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>The Spanish reception system provides for an intervention methodology based on the planning of itineraries in phases depending on the state of processing of the application, the degree of</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>autonomy that the recipients of the actions acquire and the particular needs that people in vulnerable situations may present.</p> <p>The itinerary begins with an initial assessment and referral phase in which the profile and needs of the people are assessed for their referral to the most appropriate resource. Once this assessment is completed, the reception phase begins, which aims to support the inclusion of the recipients and provide them with the necessary skills to develop an independent life when they leave the reception resources. Subsequently, there is the autonomy phase that aims to support the acquisition of autonomy of beneficiaries of international protection, statelessness or temporary protection status, as well as the consolidation of knowledge and skills that make their full inclusion in society effective.</p> <p>The maximum duration of the reception phase and the autonomy phase, in general terms, will be 18 months, which can be extended to 24 months if the person remains in the reception phase.</p> <p>1. Initial assessment and referral phase</p> <p>At this stage, a first assessment of the needs of individuals and their referral, where appropriate, to the available resources best suited to their profile shall be carried out as soon as possible. It is assessed whether the recipients are in a vulnerable situation or have particular reception needs.</p> <p>The actions and activities included in the initial assessment and referral phase are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Assessing the particular needs of reception or intervention of the recipients taking into account vulnerability factors that may require special attention.b) Providing basic guidance on the system of reception of international protection.c) Collecting the identification data of the recipients and all information that allows to prove compliance with the requirements established to access the system and carrying out the necessary steps to process such access.d) Addressing the basic and urgent needs of the recipients. <p>1) Providing temporary accommodation and maintenance in the reception facilities destined for this purpose, for the indispensable time, until the passage to the reception phase.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>2) Assessing and attend, if necessary, the basic and urgent needs of the recipients, through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Delivery of basic personal hygiene kits and clothing.- Infant feeding.- Healthcare, covering the costs of medicines and processing the medical certificate to detect communicable diseases, where necessary. <p>e) Providing social care.</p> <p>f) Providing psychological care if necessary.</p> <p>g) Providing translation and interpretation when required.</p> <p>h) Providing language teaching and literacy activities, if necessary.</p> <p>2. Reception phase</p> <p>This phase offers benefits to cover the basic needs of the beneficiaries of temporary protection from the moment of their arrival in Spain and help them in the acquisition of the skills to facilitate an independent life when leaving the reception facilities. These are equipped with specialized technical staff offering residents, in addition to accommodation and food support, other activities such as social care, psychological care, language teaching, training, employment support, interpretation and translation and legal assistance.</p> <p>In this phase, we proceed to design the individualized pathway of reception that facilitates their inclusion and acquisition of autonomy. During the reception phase, the focus will be on cultural and training orientation activities, with emphasis on language teaching and pre-employment and occupational training, so that the recipients can have the necessary skills to start an independent life or to access the autonomy phase of the itinerary, in the cases thus established.</p> <p>The actions and activities during the reception phase are as follows:</p> <p>a) Covering material reception needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accommodation and food support, through reception facilities.- Provision of clothing, cleaning and personal hygiene products (including diapers and other child hygiene products).
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Allocation for daily expenses.b) Providing social, psychological, legal and cultural support, intervention and accompaniment.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Carry out the assessment, design and accompaniment in the reception itinerary, assessing possible particular reception needs throughout its duration.- Provide social and cultural care through actions such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Social, family, health and/or intercultural mediation interventions.· Detection and action against possible cases of human trafficking and/or gender-based violence.· Preparation for access to the phase of autonomy and accompaniment in the search for housing, where appropriate.· Information about services and resources, and accompaniment throughout the procedures.· Support the reconciliation of the activities to be carried out by the recipients with their personal and family life.· Cultural, sports and leisure activities.· Contextualization and cultural orientation activities: access to the social context of reception, cultural shock, basic legislation and state structure, functioning of education and health systems, access to housing and employment in Spain, relations with the community, gender equality, family dynamics, family planning, among others.- Provide psychological care.- Provide legal assistancec) Providing language teaching and literacy activities, if necessary.d) Providing socio-occupational advice and support in accessing training programmes.e) Providing translation and interpretation services. <p>3. Autonomy phase</p> <p>The autonomy phase starts when the beneficiaries of temporary protection end their stay in the reception facilities and need to continue receiving support for the acquisition of autonomy and independence.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>In this phase, people continue to be assured of the coverage of their basic needs, making available certain resources, mainly financial aid. It will be complemented by ongoing accompaniment, intensive language teaching and access to employability and training programmes.</p> <p>It also contemplates the possibility that the person may need occasional or sporadic assistance or support in certain areas or the delivery of specific financial aid.</p> <p>The actions and activities of the autonomy phase are as follows:</p> <p>a) Supporting autonomy through the allocation of financial aid to cover basic needs. The granting of these aids will be determined according to the individualized needs of each person (rent, attention to basic needs).</p> <p>b) Providing support, intervention and social accompaniment. Detection, assessment and monitoring of potential vulnerabilities or particular reception needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information on public and private social services and resources.- Information on the activities of the system.- Information on the social context of reception, skills training, basic legislation, state structure, rights and obligations, etc.- Assessment, proposal and management of financial benefits of the project.- Follow-up of the itinerary of preparation for autonomous life.- Guidance and accompaniment, where appropriate, for the carrying out of administrative procedures.- Guidance and accompaniment, where appropriate, for carrying out educational activities (nursery, schooling for minors, recognition of diplomas, management of financial aid associated with educational activities, etc.).- Social, family and/or intercultural mediation interventions.- Referrals to other external entities and resources.- Group sessions of preparation for autonomous life.- Information and accompaniment in the search for housing. <p>c) The cross-cutting actions of:</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal assistance.- Psychological assistance.- Language teaching and literacy activities where necessary.- Socio-occupational advice and support in accessing training programs.- Translation and interpreting services. <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>NO. The services and benefits received by BoTP are the same as those provided to persons applying for international protection.</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>Article 3 of Royal Decree 220/2022, of 29 March 2022 approving the Regulation governing the reception system in matters of international protection, states that `persons who apply for international protection in the terms described in Article 17.1 of Law 12/2009, of 30 October 2009, persons who are beneficiaries of internation protection in Spain, as well as applicants and beneficiaries of stateless status or temporary protection status, may access the reception system, provided that they lack sufficient financial resources and comply with the conditions for access and permanence in the reception system established in the aforementioned regulation.</p> <p>The access criteria to be taken into account are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having the documentation that accredits them as beneficiaries of temporary protection in
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>Spain, and failing that, the responsible declaration that they will request it within a maximum period of three months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NOT having monthly income and rents, and in case of having them, they must not exceed the monthly amount of the guaranteed income provided for in Law 19/2021, of December 20, establishing the Minimum Life Income. For these purposes, own assets, income from employment, as well as any type of social assistance will be eligible. <p>Among the documentation required to make this assessment, the applicant's Employment History Report, which provides information about his employment history and his current situation is requested. In the event that the applicant has a job, they will be asked to present their employment contract and the corresponding payslips. This information determines whether the person's income exceeds the limit established to be able to remain in the reception system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons applying for access to the system more than one year after the date of granting temporary protection shall NOT be able to access the reception system. <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>YES. The International Protection System provides accommodation throughout the reception system itinerary as follows: Initial assessment and referral phase In this phase, the basic and urgent needs of the beneficiaries may be met, if necessary, consisting, at least, of the delivery of basic personal hygiene and clothing kits, temporary accommodation and maintenance, including child feeding and health care and epidemiological</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>control.</p> <p>Reception phase</p> <p>In this phase, the accommodation is provided for directly by the facilities managed by the administration or by the collaborating entities.</p> <p>The benefits offered in the reception facilities vary according to the type of accommodation. There are two types: large capacity centres, which house more than 15-20 people, and small flats, which have a lower capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In high-capacity centres, aid in kind will be provided for, with the managing body providing the service or products directly. This includes in-kind food, which will be offered through a dining service where cooked food will be provided. In addition, the entity will be in charge of accommodation and supplies (electricity and potable water supply, heating, etc).- In small reception facilities, accommodation and supply services (such as electricity, water, gas and heating) are provided in kind, with bills for these costs being paid by the entity. <p>On the other hand, financial aid is provided as "maintenance" per unit of coexistence, which must be used for food and personal hygiene products. The amount of this aid is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Individual: €226/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 2 members: €338/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 3 members: €362/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 4 members: €386/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 5 members: €454/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 6 members: €504/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 7 members: €555/month.- Coexistence unit composed of 8 members: €604/month.- Cohabitation unit composed of 9 or more members: €654/month. <p>Autonomy phase</p> <p>The autonomy phase starts when the BoTPs end their stay in the reception resource and need to continue receiving support for the acquisition of autonomy and independence.</p> <p>In this phase, people continue to be assured of the coverage of their basic needs, making</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>available certain resources, mainly economic aid for the rental of a house and for the care of basic needs (food, housing supplies, clothing, transport ...). It will be complemented by ongoing accompaniment, intensive language teaching and access to employability and training programmes.</p> <p>The amounts of these aids are calculated on the basis of the number of members of the family unit:</p> <p>AID TO MEET BASIC NEEDS:</p> <p>Maximum amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual: up to €466.• Coexistence unit composed of 2 members: up to €692.• Coexistence unit composed of 3 members: up to €758.• Coexistence unit composed of 4 members: up to €825.• Coexistence unit composed of 5 members: up to €891.• Coexistence unit composed of 6 members: up to €958.• Coexistence unit composed of 7 members: up to €1,024.• Coexistence unit composed of 8 members: up to €1,091.• Cohabitation unit composed of 9 or more members: up to €1,157. <p>ECONOMIC RENTAL AID</p> <p>Maximum amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual: up to €445/month.• Coexistence unit composed of 2 people: €578/month.• Coexistence unit composed of 3 people: €668/month.• Coexistence unit composed of 4 people: €758/month.• Coexistence unit composed of 5 to 7 people: €848/month.• Cohabitation unit composed of 8 or more people: €923/month. <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>In Spain, medical services are provided free of charge at the time of care, which means that patients do not have to pay directly for the services they receive. This system is financed through the taxes paid by the entire population, which allows for health care to be available to everyone, regardless of their economic situation.</p> <p>The responsibility for the provision of health services to persons benefiting from temporary protection generally rests with the public health services of the Autonomous Community where the reception facilities or the recipient is located. This means that each Community has an obligation to ensure access to the necessary medical care and treatment for persons benefiting from temporary protection. This care includes access to primary, specialized and hospital care, as well as care in emergency situations. The medical care received by these persons is the same as that received by Spanish nationals.</p> <p>In addition, the system of reception of international protection provides some financial aid for the purchase of medicines, prostheses, eyeglasses and oral care that are not covered by the public health system.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Taking into account that participation in the system of reception of international protection is provided for people who lack the financial means to meet their basic needs and those of their family unit or coexistence, it is necessary to maintain an adequate system of monitoring by the facility or entity managers on possible economic income of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>For this, on a monthly basis, the persons responsible for this monitoring must collect the official employment history of all the people who, having the authorization to work, participate</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

		<p>in the reception system or are part of the family unit and/or coexistence of the people who participate in the system, regardless of the phase of the itinerary in which they are (including therefore the initial assessment and referral phase).</p> <p>In addition, the official employment history of the persons in the family unit who are outside the system must also be collected on a monthly basis.</p> <p>In case the person is doing a paid activity, he must provide the payslip.</p> <p>If the recipient or a member of his cohabitation unit is receiving some income from work, the amount of the financial aid received is reduced, adjusting such reduction to the income.</p> <p>If the recipient is in the reception or autonomy phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it does not exceed the total established in the table below, for the number of people that make up the family/coexistence unit, the reductions of the corresponding aids of the reception phase or the autonomy phase will be applied. • If they exceed the total set out in the above-mentioned table for the number of persons making up the family/coexistence unit, they must leave the reception system no later than 15 calendar days after receiving the first salary or income. <p>Minoration table for economic aid:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of members</th> <th>Aid to meet basic needs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rent</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>€466</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>€445</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>€911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>€692</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>€578</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of members	Aid to meet basic needs	Rent		Total		1	€466		€445		€911	2	€692		€578
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			€1,270
			3
			€758
			€668
			€1,426
			4
			€825
			€758
			€1,583
			5
			€891
			€848
			€1,739
			6
			€958
			€848
			€1,806
			7
			€1,024
			€848
			€1,872
			8
			€1,091
			€923
			€2,014
			9
			€1,157
			€923

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			€2,080
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. What type of support measure does your Member State provide to beneficiaries of temporary protection (e.g., accommodation, financial aid, administrative support, or logistical services)? Please describe.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) who lack income or assets may apply for financial aid from the Swedish Migration Agency. There are two forms of financial aid: daily allowance and special grants. However, individuals registered in the Swedish Population Register (which they do if they have residence permit with temporary protection for over one year), are not eligible for this aid.</p> <p>Daily allowance rates depend on housing and household circumstances:</p> <p>In accommodation where food is included: SEK 24/day for a single adult. SEK 19/day per person for adults sharing household expenses. SEK 12/day for children up to and including the age of 17 years.</p> <p>In accommodation where food is not included: SEK 71/day for a single adult. SEK 61/day per person for adults sharing household expenses. SEK 37/day for children aged 0–3 years. SEK 43/day for children aged 4–10 years. SEK 50/day for children aged 11–17 years.</p> <p>This equates to approximately SEK 2,130 (€195) per adult per month without food, and SEK</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>720 (€66) per adult per month when food is provided. BoTPs can either secure their own housing or request accommodation from the Swedish Migration Agency. Those registered in the Population Register must arrange housing independently. Accommodation provided by the Swedish Migration Agency varies and may include apartments, shared rooms with communal kitchens, or facilities with communal dining. When accommodation is arranged by the Swedish Migration Agency, individuals do not have the option to choose its location. They will then be assigned to an accommodation in a municipality. Individuals in vulnerable situations - such as those with disabilities, health issues, or belonging to marginalized groups (e.g., LGBTQIA+, pregnant, or elderly) - may be entitled to tailored housing solutions.</p> <p>2. Does the support measures provided to BTP differs from the support measures provided to applicants for international protection? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain.</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. If accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection is provided in reception facilities, what are the eligibility criteria and/or conditions for accessing it?</p> <p>BoTP should be in need of accommodation in order to be eligible for it.</p> <p>4. Does your Member State provides financial support to beneficiaries of temporary protection for accommodation? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please indicate how much is</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

			<p>provided and how it is calculated (e.g. criteria used)?</p> <p>No specific financial support to BoTP for accommodation is provided beyond daily allowance (see answer to the first question).</p> <p>5. How is the provision of medical care to beneficiaries of temporary protection provided (e.g. financial aid, third-party payment, etc.)?</p> <p>Adults who have applied for or received a residence permit under the Temporary Protection Directive are entitled to emergency medical and dental care, as well as medical care that cannot wait. It is the healthcare service that decides what sort of care cannot be postponed. BoTP also have the right to obstetric (childbirth) care, abortion care, advice about contraceptives, maternal health care, and care covered by the Infectious Disease Control Act (a law aimed at preventing the spread of infectious diseases). Presenting a residence permit card entitles BoTP to reduced fees for healthcare visits, medications, and assistive devices. Children and young people under the age of 18 are entitled to the same healthcare and dental services as other children in Sweden, largely free of charge, though conditions may vary by region. Prescription medications and certain assistive devices are also provided free for children when prescribed by a healthcare provider.</p> <p>6. Are beneficiaires of the temporary protection still entitled to support e.g. (accomodation, financial aid, ...) from the State when they have a job ? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>If BoTP get a job, they lose eligibility for financial support and must pay for accommodation arranged by the Swedish Migration Agency.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.18 Support measures for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection

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