

LUTA Template National Data on Asylum Policy in Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Malta, Poland and Sweden

A) ABOUT THE SITUATION OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

Country:	AUSTRIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	ITALY	MALTA	POLAND	SWEDEN
1) Where are asylum seekers in your country coming from? (countries of origin)	Syria, Afghanistan, Irak, Kosovo, Somalia, Pakistan, Russian Federatio, without nationality, Iran, Nigeria, Algeria, Ukriane, Marokko, Serbia, India, ...(www.bmi.gv.at – Ministry of Interior Austria) Mai 2015	States of the former Soviet union, Africa states and Syria	Kosovo, Syria, Albania, Serbia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Macedonia, Eritrea, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nigeria	Pakistan, Somalia, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Mali, Other http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-QA-13-012/EN/KS-QA-13-012-EN.PDF (DATA UNHCR- DATA EUROSTAT)	Syria, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria,, Uganda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia Mali, Ivory Coast, Turkey, Niger, Chad, Togo, Ghana, Afghanistan, Guinea, Senegal, Cameroon, Gambia, Congo, Benin, Palestine Pakistan, Albania, Egypt, Morocco, Zimbabwe. The following data are taken from: http://www.unhcr.org/ms/charts/ http://www.indexmundi.com/malta/demographics_profile.html http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/country-factsheets/malta-enn-country-factsheet_en.pdf http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybses/1948%20DYB.pdf https://nso.gov.mt/en/publicatons/Publications_by_Unit/Pages/C3-Population-and-Tourism-Statistics.aspx	Russia 85%, Georgia, Armenia, Syria, Crimea	2014: Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, Afghanistan Source to the majority of the answers is: [http://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner.html]
2) Asylum procedure: please describe the formal steps to asylum in your country: (1., 2., 3. ...)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial reception center: Submitting of asylum procedure First interrogation by the police within 48 (72) hours Dublin „check“ whether Austria or another European is responsible In case of Austria: attmitance to regular procedure - interview Legal stay during asylum procedure (white card) In case of rejection (Dublin):appeal within 1 week, 2 weeks if decision on the merits. Administrative Court decides within 7 days on suspensive effect of appeal. a) Administrative Court confirms reection b) Administrative Court reverts procdure to 1st step In case of positive decision – recognition by the Federal Agency for Immigration and Asylum (BFI) <p>www.asylumineuropa.org/country/Austria (www.unhcr.at; www.caritas.at)</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION PROCEDURE – HOW IT WORKS</p> <p>Submission of the application to the police or Ministry of Interior</p> <p>A) Asylum – refugee status B) Subsidiary protection If the ministry does not find out grounds for granting refugee status, such an applicant can be granted subsidiary protection if the ministry finds that the person would face any of these conditions upon return to the country of origin: danger of imposition of capital punishment or enforcement of capital punishment, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, serious threat to life or human dignity by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict, or if the alien’s leaving the country would be contrary to international obligations of the Czech Republic</p> <p>C) Application declined (1. Negative) Appeal it is possible to appeal a negative decision (or part of the decision in case of granted subsidiary protection and denied asylum) to the regional court.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Positive The court acknowledges your cassation complaint, revokes the judgment of a regional court, and returns your case back to a regional court. Your toleration stay visa expires, you have to visit the department on asylum and migration policy (OAMP), and the international protection procedure continues. Appeal dismissed (2.negative) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply for asylum – to the police, to any official authority Initial Reception Center , Registration by the German asylum office named “Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge”. (www.bamf.de). The refugees should stay there more than three months before will be placed in a province by a distribution key “Dublin Check”: first (interview/hearing) questions about flight route, health investigation, permission to stay, application for asylum. Waiting for decision, decision about asylum procedure (almost a third of applications are not approved) Asylum: Positive decision: Recognition by article §16a paragraph 1of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Office decides in accordance with section 60 subs, 5 of the Residence Act and section 60 subs. 7 Residence act, if a refugee is protected from deportation in case that it is inadmissible under the terms of the Convention on the Human Rights. Negative decision: In case the application is rejected an appeal is possible and in case of a “manifestly unfounded” and “inadmissible” reason an appeal and request to the court to restore suspense effect is possible. It is possible to conduct the appeal at the administrative court, the High Administrative Court and the Federal Administrative Court 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Landing in Lampedusa Fingerprint identification apply for asylum at the Police Frontier, upon arrival, or Police Headquarters, Office of Immigration Police, if you are already in Italy Formalization (or verbalization) of the application, during which compiled the “Model for the recognition of refugee status under of the Geneva Convention “(called Model C / 3 or simply “Verbal”) delivery of a package called “slip” in which are written the dates your next appointment with the police. sent in a CARA (reception centre for asylum seekers) or in a CIE (Centre for Identification and Expulsion) permission to temporary stay you will not be delivered. In the case of sending you the CARA will receive a certificate name (a sheet that lists your personal data and your legal status). In case you will be sent to the CIE, since during the procedure will not be able to get out, you will not be given any type of permission to stay. Therefore go to the Commission Territorial Recognition of International Protection (Commission) which is the competent body to take a decision on your application for asylum. In Italy there are 10 committees, each composed of 4 members: 2 representatives Ministry of the Interior, 1 representative of the municipality (or province or region) and 1 representative of the High Commissioner United Nations for Refugees (UNHCR). First interview The Commission must decide three days after the interview 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply for asylum – to the police, to any official authority Initial Reception Centre – “Dublin Check”, first questions about flight route, health investigation and following the last year’s reviewed Asylum regulations. First interview A file for every person is opened In case the claim is accepted – permit for work is given waiting for decision In case the decision is positive – right for asylum (or other permit) is given 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of the asylum application: The asylum application should be submitted through the officer of the border guard to the Head of the Office for Foreigners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you enter Poland illegally you should apply for asylum as soon as possible (at the border, at the airport). If you already stay in Poland (also when you stay illegally) the application should be submitted through the officer of border guard division in Warsaw : Nadwiślański Oddział Straży Granicznej, ul. Taborowa 33, Warszawa If you are detained the application should be submitted through the officer of the border guard division covering the territory where the detention centre is located. Waiting for decision. Until the decision is made, you are obliged to stay on the territory of Poland. In case the decision is positive – right for asylum (or other permit) is given file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Long_Brochure_Poland.pdf 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submit an application for asylum at one of the Migration Board application units, or with the border police when entering Sweden. Prove your identity and submit fingerprints. To determine whether the application should be treated in Sweden or another country. Acc. Dublin Regulation. “Little questioning”. More interviews. Where is involved interpreter and legal representation if it’s necessary. Unaccompanied children have always trusteeship and legal representation at the interview. Then you get to know if you get a residence permit. Rejection can always be appealed. Some forms of permanent residence permit entitle the holder to family reunification.

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		a) Cassation complaint a) Departure from CZ 3. Dismissal of cassation complaint (3 negative) - Departure from CZ (repatriation)	5. Subsidiary protection: Third country nationals and stateless persons may be entitled to subsidiary protection if they cannot either be protected either through recognition of refugee status or through the right to asylum (section 4 subs.1 Asylum Procedure Act.	10. THE committee may recognize refugee status or subsidiary protection or humanitarian protection (www.unhcr.it)			

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3) Which categories of asylum are provided in your country (i.e. Geneva Convention, subsidiary protection, European Court for Human Rights etc.)?	<p>1. Asylum according to Geneva Convention</p> <p>2. Subsidiary protection -" means temporary, renewable right of entry and residence granted by Austria to aliens in accordance with the provisions of the present federal law;</p> <p>3. Non refoulement (asylum rejected, but no detention)</p> <p>4. Permission to stay according to European Court for Human Rights ECHR § 8 (unhcr.at; http://www.asylumineurope.org/)</p>	<p>Geneva Convention, subsidiary protection, Humanitarian protection, visa for leave to remain in the territory,</p>	<p>Asylum according to Geneva Convention</p> <p>Subsidiary protection: Temporary, renewable right of entry and residence granted by Germany to aliens in accordance with the provisions of the present federal law;</p> <p>Non refoulement (asylum rejected, but no detention)</p> <p>Permission to stay according to European Court for Human Rights ECHR § 8 (http://www.asylumineurope.org/)</p>	<p>1. Asylum according to Geneva Convention</p> <p>2. Subsidiary protection If the applicant can demonstrate a personal persecution within the meaning of the Geneva Convention, which defines who is a refugee, but it is believed that the risk of suffering serious harm (death penalty, torture, threat to life in the event of war, domestic or international) if returned to their country, they can get this kind of protection.;</p> <p>3. humanitarian protection(there are serious grounds for character humanitarian aid for which the return to the country of origin is temporarily avoid)</p> <p>4. does not recognize any form of protection, or the existence of serious humanitarian reasons and order you to leave Italy. In this case set the decision of the Commission will receive a sheet (called "sheet Street ") in which you are notified that you have fifteen days to leave Italy. (Italian legislation)</p>	<p>1. The EU directives and regulations</p> <p>2. The Dublin 2 Declaration</p> <p>3. Subsidiary protection -" means temporary, renewable right of entry and residence granted by The Maltese Government to foreigners in accordance with the provisions of the present federal law;</p> <p>4. Asylum seekers who are rejected, can be sent</p> <p>5. back to their country or kept in closed centres</p> <p>6. Permission to stay according to European Court</p> <p>7. Asylum according to Geneva Convention</p> <p>8. People coming from Somalia benefit more from Subsidiary Protection.</p>	<p>In the Republic of Poland a foreigner is granted protection by means of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> being granted the refugee status; being granted the subsidiary protection; being granted the permit for tolerated stay; being given the temporary protection; being given the asylum. <p>http://info-migrator.pl/us-2-the-legalization-of-stay-10-refugee-status-and-subsidiary-protection.htm</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee in accordance with the UN Convention (1900 refugees in 2013). Person in need of "subsidiary protection" in accordance with joint EU regulations Persons in need of protection in accordance with the national Aliens Act
4) Duration of procedure: Please fill in how many months/years an asylum procedure lasts:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> in average: 2 – 3 years the longest: about 11 years the shortest: 2 days (a case was reported about a family from Syria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> in average: 9 months the longest: 13 years the shortest: 3 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In average: 5 -6 month The longest: 18 months The shortest: One week 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> the law provides for three months in average: 2 – 3 years 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> in average: 1yr the longest: about 2 yrs the shortest: few months, even 1 month on some occasions. 	<p>Under the law the decision-making process in the first instance proceedings should last 6 months (if the application is manifestly unfounded – 30 days). In practice, the regular proceedings usually take longer (even more than one year), but may as well take a few months – it depends on the particular case and the number of applications at the time. If the decision is not issued within the 6 months period, you can apply to the Head of the Office for Foreigners for the document, on the basis of which you can work legally in Poland for the defined period of time.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Migration Board's goal is to reach a decision within three months. In average: 5 month, 2015. the longest: ? the shortest: ?
5) Initial reception: How is the initial reception of asylum seekers regulated?	<p>Asylum-seekers stay in one of the Initial Reception Centers. There they have accommodation, they are offered food (quality often criticized) and health care.</p> <p>The information leaflets in the initial reception centers provide brief information about obligations with regard to reception conditions – e.g. visit a doctor, traumatic experience, possibility to contact UNHCR or restricted movement.</p> <p>In the reception centers, asylum seekers are informed about the house rules, which contain information about their duties and sanctions. These are either posted in the most common languages or a short written instruction has to be signed by the asylum seeker.</p> <p>www.asylumineurope.org</p> <p>Juni 2015: A high number of asylumseekers arrived in the reception center, which is overcrowded. About 2000 arrive every week in Austria. AS sleep in the streets and outside</p>	<p>In Czech republic there are two centres for initial reception asylum seekers– Airport Ruzyně and Zastávka u Brna. People who want to ask for asylum can submit their application and workers from SUZ Ministry of Interior must accept it and start procedure. Asylum seekers stay in these two places - Airport Ruzyně and Zastávka u Brna. Pregnant women and old people leave to Zastávka u Brna, where he is more comfortable. Asylum seekers stay at the Airport maximal 120 days. During this period health check and interview is made. During this period asylum seekers cannot leave those two initial places. After time spent in two these places asylum seekers go to housing operated by SUZ – Institution for Refugee Facilities (contribution organization - Ministry of Interior)</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers stay in one of the Initial Reception Centers. There they have accommodation, they are offered food (quality often criticized) and health care.</p> <p>The information leaflets in the Initial Reception Centers provide brief information about obligations with regard to reception conditions – e.g. visit a doctor, traumatic experience, possibility to contact UNHCR or restricted movement.</p> <p>In the reception centers, asylum seekers are informed about the house rules, which contain information about their duties and sanctions. These are either posted in the most common languages or a short written instruction has to be signed by the asylum seeker.</p> <p>(www.asylumineurope.org)</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers stay in one of the Initial Reception (CARA or CIE). There they have accommodation; they are offered food (quality often criticized) and health care.</p> <p>The information leaflets in the initial reception centres provide brief information about obligations with regard to reception conditions – e.g. visit a doctor, traumatic experience, possibility to contact UNHCR or restricted movement.</p> <p>In the reception centres, asylum seekers are informed about the house rules, which contain information about their duties and sanctions. These are either posted in the most common languages or a short written instruction has to be signed by the asylum seeker.</p> <p>(www.interno.org.it)</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers stay in an Initial Reception Centre. There they have accommodation, they are offered food and health care.</p> <p>The information leaflets in the initial reception centre provide brief information about obligations with regards to reception conditions – e.g. visit a doctor, traumatic experience, possibility to contact UNHCR or restricted movement.</p> <p>In the reception centre, asylum seekers are informed about the house rules, which contain information about their behaviour, duties and sanctions. The Asylum seekers have to sign a contract for one year agreeing to follow orders, avoid creating problems and obeying the law.</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers stay in one of the open centres for foreigners, of which 11 are currently operating (4 are run by the Office for Foreigners and the other 7 by third parties, selected on the basis of open tender procedures – public procurement) or get funds for financing their stay on the Polish territory - in this case, a foreigner receives financial assistance to cover his/her everyday expenses (accommodation and meals)</p> <p>http://programy.hfhr.pl/uchodzczy/files/2012/10/no1_PL_eBook_.pdf</p>	<p>While the application is under consideration, the asylum seekers are enrolled at a reception unit, which will help with accommodation and expenses during the waiting period. The Migration Board will offer temporary accommodation while the asylum seekers wait for the outcome of their asylum case. This means that they must move to the location where the Board has a place available. They may also choose to arrange their own accommodation, for example with friends or relatives.</p>

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	buildings without the possibility of a shelter. They have to cue for hours in order to get some food and are therefore living in an emergency situation....						
6) Do asylum seekers have access to language tuition? yes / no	In general no.	Yes	Yes	In general no.	Yes. Some of them, especially those coming from Eritrea already have some knowledge of English. Some refugees also learn Maltese for better communication, and better employments.	Yes	Yes.
a. If yes, please explore:	Only if NGO's can provide language tuition for free. Some have organized language classes with voluntary teachers who work for free, some are working on a sponsoring basis.	1 – 2 per a week Czech courses for asylum seekers in housing operated by SUZ (Ministry of Interior)	Only if NGO's can provide language tuition for free. Some have organized language classes with voluntary teachers who work for free, some are working on a sponsoring basis. Since summer of 2015 provinces, districts and municipalities can decide are able to provide extra money from the budget to offer professional language classes like integration courses.	There are language courses within the centres, but not enough.	NGOs can provide language tuition for free. Some have organized language classes by voluntary teachers.	Free classes in Polish language organised at the open centre for foreigners.	It is sometimes provided by different NGO's.
7) Do asylum seekers have access to the labour market? yes / no	Yes according to the law. Nearly no according to real possibilities. The Foreigner Employment Law states that an employer can obtain an employment permit for an asylum seeker, three months after the submission date of the asylum application, provided that no final decision in the asylum procedure has been taken prior to that date. The possibility of obtaining access to the labour market is restricted by a procedure (Labour Market Test/Ersatzkräfteverfahren), which requires proof that the respective vacancy cannot be filled by an Austrian citizen, citizens of the EU or a legally residing third country national with access to the labour market (longtime resident, family member etc.). http://www.asylumineurope.org/files/resources/austria_aida_may2013.pdf	Yes	Not in the first 3 months, then limited. After 15 months unlimited	Yes according to the law. Nearly no according to real possibilities. Often associations for projects of job placement of asylum seekers	Yes according to the law. If the refugee has been accepted then he is given permit, normally after 3 months, to work. If the refugee's working permit carries his own name, then the refugee can work and change the job when and if he needs. BUT if the working permit is issued in the employer's name this is issued for 3 months and can be renewed, but the refugee cannot change the job from one company to another.	Six months after the refugee status application is lodged by the foreigner and no decision is issued, applicant is entitled to take employment without any work permit and is entitled to register in the labour office provided he or she possesses a document issued by Chief of Office for Foreigners on the application of foreigner stating that the above situation is due to the factors that do not hinge upon an applicant. It is valid until the final decision on granting or refusing the refugee status is issued. The above mentioned document has to be accompanied by the valid temporary certificate of foreigner's identity. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/protection/450_emn_ad-hoc_query_on_access_to_the_labour_market_for_asylum_seekers09january2013_wider_dissemination_en.pdf	Yes. In order to have the right to work while you are an asylum seeker, you must have received a certificate of exemption from the obligation to hold a work permit (AT-UND). You are exempt from the work permit requirement if you meet the following criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You help with clarifying your identity. Your case is to be considered in Sweden. Your application is well-founded. You are not allowed to work if you have received a Refusal of Entry with Immediate Effect.
a) If yes, how long is the waiting period before access to the labour market?	See above	Asylum seekers can work after one year in asylum procedure	See above	No data	See above	See above	Not long. If you qualify you will receive an LMA card that says you have an AT-UND.
b) Which fields of the labour market are accessible?	Seasonal work in tourism, agriculture or forestry.	Every. Only they cannot work in the field where is necessary to have citizenship (police, army etc.)	All fields of labour, except self-employment, as it is linked to a regular residence title, to which the asylum seeker's residence permit does not belong.	Seasonal work in tourism, agriculture.	Seasonal work mostly in tourism (hotels and restaurants, bars and discos), farmers, street cleaners, waste collectors, cleaners, food production and construction	There is no restriction	There is no restriction
c) Under which conditions?	In addition, in 2004 the ordinance GZ 435.006/6-II/7/2004 (11 May 2004) was passed. It includes further restrictions for the access to the labour market for asylum seekers, by restricting it to seasonal work either in tourism, agriculture or forestry. These seasonal jobs are limited by a yearly quota for each federal state and can only be for a maximum length of six months.	Asylum - seekers are excluded from the labour market for one year from the date they submitted their asylum application. After this period, they are allowed to legally take up work on the basis of the work permit, independently of the first-instance decision. A concrete employer must give a promise of a job contract to the asylum – seekers, which the asylum-seekers submit to the local labour office together with an application for a work permit.	They have to apply for an employment permit. There has to be a „concrete“ job offer and the employer has to declare that the asylum seeker will be employed in case the permit is granted and has to hand in a detailed job description. After 3 month they can work if there is no German or European person for the job, according to the “priority review”. After 15 months the “priority review” is no longer applicable. The job centre has to carry out a “review of labour conditions” to ensure that the labour rights are	They are provided with the same working conditions as Italian citizens	The refugees enjoy the same working law as the Maltese, if they have the permit and , are working legally, and pay the National Insurance. These have access to the customer care, can take legal action against their employer, enjoy social benefits and Education. Their wages can vary from 25 to even 40 Euros per day, depending on the job they are doing. BUT they cannot vote or have a Maltese passport. But the refugee who works illegally, then he can be given less pay (from 3 to 4 Euros per hour. But some unlucky ones working illegally can get 10 Euros for 5 hours) and does not enjoy	They are provided with the same working conditions as Polish citizens	According to the social conditions and agreements that apply to everyone in the Swedish labor market

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			adhered to and that the wages correspond to regional standards.		any benefits. Some refugees declare that the only way to find a job is to work illegally. Sometimes, depending on the work they are doing, the job can last from a week to 6 months(eg construction) Those working in the tourism sector normally work during the tourist season.		
d)Other remarks ...						But it is difficult to find work.	But it is difficult to find work.
8) Do asylum seekers have access to school education? yes / no	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes.
a) If yes, please explore:	School attendance is mandatory for all children living permanently in Austria until they have finished 9 classes. Asylum-seeking children attend primary and secondary school after their asylum application has been admitted to the regular procedure. As long as they reside in the initial reception centre (EAST), school attendance is not provided. In November 2012 two classes were opened as many unaccompanied asylum-seeking children stayed in the centre in Traiskirchen for several months due to a lack of adequate places in the Federal provinces. Preparatory classes do not exist; if many children without German language knowledge attend class a second teacher is assisting these children. Access to education for asylum seekers older than 15 who are no longer obliged to attend school may become difficult. Some pupils manage to continue their education in high schools. For those who have not successfully finished the last mandatory school year special courses are available free of charge for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. Until July 2012 the Foreigner Employment Law restricted professional education, because the necessary working permits could only be issued for seasonal work. This restriction is still in force but exceptions were introduced for asylum-seeking children up to 18 years. A decree of the ministry of Social Affairs, allowing for a working permit as apprentice to children in professions with a shortage of workers proofed insufficient, only 18 got the working permit since July 2012 which is the precondition to become apprentice. A new decree from March 2013 increased the age to 25 years. (http://www.asylumineurope.org/files/resources/austria_aida_may2013.pdf)	Yes. Asylum seekers (children) have access to school education. According to the Czech law is compulsory school attendance (basic school)	But there are many problems because the asylum centers are often outside of the city and in the schools' teachers are not qualified for the children of asylum seekers.	Right to education: asylum-seeking minors or children of asylum seekers have the right to go to public schools. (Article 26 of Legislative Decree 251/07)	School attendance is mandatory for all children living permanently in Malta until they are about 16 years old.. Asylum-seeking children attend primary and secondary school after their asylum application has been admitted to the regular procedure. Most of the teaching in our Maltese schools is carried out in English, couple with our own language. The children of Asylum seekers very quickly manage to fit in our classes and also manage to communicate with the Maltese children Access to education for asylum seekers older than 15 is easily available through evening courses organised by the Government, (Directorate for Lifelong Learning)	In Poland, all children between the ages of 7 to 18 are subject to compulsory education (from 2014, this obligation is to cover children from 6 years of age). Foreign children are also entitled to free of charge schooling. The decision on the child's admission to a school is taken by the school headmaster. If a child who has been qualified as subject to compulsory schooling does not go to school, his or her parents may face legal consequences, including: • being assigned a probation officer by the court, • in some situations, being deprived of parental rights. 37 Schooling starts after the transfer to a refugee centre. Children have to be enrolled with the nearest school by an employee of the centre or by you. Children are provided with manuals and school accessories. The voluntary school insurance is bought by parents. Children who attend school receive a financial equivalent for board, amounting to PLN 9. In order to receive such an equivalent, you need to submit, within the specified time limit, a certificate confirming that your child has been admitted to school. The centres provide free of charge lessons of Polish for both children and adults. Any related information is available from the centre's staff. Before starting education in school, your child should attend Polish lessons in the centre, in order to undergo basic preparation for schooling in the Polish language. It is recommended that parents should buy lunches for children in the school canteen (the cost amounts to several dozen PLN a month and can be covered with the money from the "financial equivalent"). http://www.udsc.gov.pl/files/pierwsze_kroki/informator_angielski.pdf	Children are offered tuition. The municipality has an obligation to educate children under 18.
9) Do asylum seekers have access to adult education? yes / no	no	Yes	no	yes	yes	Yes	No
a) If yes, please explore:		Asylum seekers can study in Czech republic.		Asylum seekers that are of age have the right of access to vocational		People with asylum status, the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay can study like Polish citizens	In some places there can be local initiatives or NGO's providing some sort of education

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10) Please describe the housing situation for asylum seekers?	<p>Asylum seekers are accommodated in more than 700 facilities of different capacities. A quota system requires the federal provinces to provide places according to their population size. In practice, most federal provinces do not provide for the demanded number of places, consequently asylum seekers cannot be dispersed according to the law and stay longer in the Initial reception centre (EAST - <i>Erstaufnahmestelle</i>). This was high on the political agenda already in autumn 2012, when, instead of 480 asylum seekers (the number agreed between the Minister of the Interior and the major of Traiskirchen), around 1500 asylum seekers were hosted in the EAST Traiskirchen.</p> <p>http://www.asylumineurope.org/files/resources/austria_aida_may2013.pdf</p> <p>2015: Hundreds of asylumseekers have no accomodation in the EAST. They have to wait for weeks in order only to apply for asylum. There is no agreement possible between the different federal countries and the ministry of interior about the distribution of AS.</p>	<p>Asylum seekers can live in housing centres (two in Czech republic) operated by SUZ – Institution for Refugee Facilities (contribution organization - Ministry of Interior). Asylum –seekers can stay in these housing or they can live in a private house.</p>	<p>Asylum seekers are accommodated the first three months or more in a reception center. Then a quota system brings them to a city or a province. Married and children under 18 are allowed to live together with their families. The accommodation can be an apartment or a bed.</p>	<p>training courses (http://www.cir-onlus.org/).</p> <p>The structures that shelter and assist irregular migrants can be divided into three types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelters (CDA) <p>The centers are currently operating:</p> <p>Agrigento, Lampedusa - 381 seats (Center for first aid and reception) Cagliari, Elmas - 220 seats (Center for first aid and reception) Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago - 360 seats (CDA) Lecce - Otranto (center of first reception) Pozzallo Ragusa (Centre for first aid and reception) - 172 seats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • centers for asylum seekers (CARA) <p>Bari Palese Airport Area - 744 seats Brindisi, Restinco - 128 seats Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago - 96 posts Crotone Sant'Anna locations - 875 seats Foggia, Borgo Mezzanone - 856 seats Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo - 138 seats Roma, Castelnuovo di Porto - 650 seats Trapani, Salina Grande - 260 seats</p> <p>They are used for the purposes of both centers (CDA) that reception centers for asylum seekers (CARA) centers</p> <p>Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, Crotone, Foggia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centres for Identification and Expulsion (CIE) <p>Bari-Palese airport area - 196 seats Bologna, Chiarini Barracks - 95 seats Brindisi, Loc Restinco - 83 posts Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago - 96 posts Catanzaro and Lamezia Terme - 80 seats Crotone, S. Anna - 124 seats Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo - 248 seats Milan, Via Corelli - 132 seats Modena, Sant'Anna Location - 60 seats Rome, Ponte Galeria - 360 seats Turin, Corso Brunelleschi - 180 seats Trapani, SERRAINO Vulpitta - 43 posts Trapani, loc Milo - 204 seats</p> <p>(http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/sottotema006.html)</p> <p>Health care, for all foreigners in possession of a valid residence permit</p>	<p>In Malta there are different types of housing arrangements:- (1)The Closed Centres for the refugees where they can stay for about 1½ years while looking for a job. (2) The Open Centres for refugees who do not have a regular job, but they can go out to find a job. The refugees are not happy living there. (3)Community where refugees are placed in private homes (4) The Government Centres run by NGOs or religious people. (5)Independent living Applicants with refugee Status only, are entitled to all of the schemes that the Housing Authority offers, as long as one is eligible to the schemes' conditions.</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers can stay in one of the open centre for foreigners but they complain about housing conditions. Only 20 per cent of asylum-seekers and refugees in Poland are living in "secure and adequate" housing conditions.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/51b1fba69.html</p>	<p>If they choose to stay with relatives living is often very crowded with many people in a small apartment. Refugee resort offers a basic accommodation.</p>
11) How is the access to health treatment regulated? (health insurance etc.)	<p>Every asylum-seeker who receives Basic Care has a health insurance. Treatment or cure that is not covered by health insurance may be paid upon request by the federal provinces or Ministry for the Interior departments for Basic Care to the asylum seeker. If Basic Care is withdrawn, asylum seekers are still entitled to emergency care and essential treatment. In practice, this provision is not always easy to apply. If an asylum seeker has lost basic care due to the absence of more than 2 days or violent behaviour in the <i>initial reception centre</i> (EAST), they will not receive medical help, because it is assumed that they could</p>	<p>During asylum procedures asylum – seekers have an access to the general health insurance (Czech republic). Asylum seekers are insured by Czech state.</p>	<p>Every asylum-seeker receives free medical care for acute diseases and acute pain, also for the teeth.</p>	<p>Asylum seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and international entitled to equal treatment and full equality of rights with respect to Italian citizens with regard to health care.</p> <p>Enrollment in the National Health Service is mandatory and allows you to get a health card with an indication of the general practitioner (and the pediatrician for children) and specialist outpatient care and hospital admissions. Health care is also to dependents residing legally</p>	<p>Health Care is free for all in Malta, so all refugees and asylum seekers get the same health treatment as all the Maltese citizens, in fact they say that they receive good health care. Also those who benefit from the Refugee Status are entitled to all the benefits stipulated in the Social Security Act (Chapter 318). Working legally and paying the National Insurance (NI) contributions give the refugee access to more benefits.</p>	<p>During the procedure for granting the refugee status you are entitled to basic medical care services equivalent to free medical care available to all Polish citizens.</p> <p>Treatment that goes beyond the basic package of health services must be financed by oneself, both Poles and foreigners.</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to emergency medical and dental care and treatment that cannot wait. Women have free preventive maternal and obstetric care. All asylum seekers under 18 years are entitled to the same free medical and dental care as other children living in Sweden.</p> <p>County and municipal taxes cover most health care costs in Sweden. The fee you pay for a doctor's appointment or other care represents only a small fraction of the actual costs.</p>

Country:	AUSTRIA	CZECH REPUBLIK	GERMANY	ITALY	MALTA	POLAND	SWEDEN
	<p>visit the medical station in the EAST. However, as those asylum seekers are no longer registered in the EAST, they will not be allowed to enter and receive medical treatment there.</p> <p>In each federal province one NGO provides treatment to victims of torture and traumatised asylum seekers. This is partly covered by European Refugee Fund funding, partly by the Ministry of the Interior and regional medical insurance. However, the capacities of these services are not sufficient.</p> <p>(http://www.asylumineurope.org/files/resources/austria_aida_may2013.pdf)</p>			<p>(ie, long-lasting and valid in the Schengen area), is also valid in other EU countries.</p> <p>Please note: asylum seekers and their families, placed in the service of the protection system are stated, by the manager of the service host, the National Health Service.</p> <p>Registration takes place at the A.S.L. territorial jurisdiction with respect to the address indicated in the residence permit. The documents required are: the residence permit (in some regions is also accepted the docket) and the tax code (which must be requested before Revenue Agency territorial jurisdiction).</p> <p>If you are an asylum seeker in the first six months of the submission of the application for asylum do not have to pay the "Ticket", because you are not authorized to carry out work.</p> <p>After 6 months, when you have permission to work, you have to pay the ticket unless you are not registered as unemployed with the lists of the Center for Employment. The entry to the registry lists the CPI is also crucial for refugees and persons under humanitarian protection and subsidiary protection, who indicating their state of unemployment and their willingness to perform a job, they can enjoy this exemption.</p> <p>(http://www.cir-onlus.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=770:assistenza-sanitaria&catid=21&Itemid=139&lang=it)</p>			
12) Does the national government offer integration programmes to asylum seekers? Yes / no	NO	No – Integration programmes are just only for asylum holders.	yes	Yes. The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR)	yes	Only for asylum holders	Only for asylum holders
a) If yes, which kind of offers (language courses, vocational orientation, bridge education, counselling)?			<p>1. Since 2012 high-qualified employees are able to make use of improved migration procedures: the "Blaue Karte EU"</p> <p>Migrants from non-EU countries are able to get the "Blaue Karte EU" if they meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University degree • A working contract with at least 48.400€ income/year (2015) at a regular employment, and 37.752€ income/year at so-called shortage occupations(i.e. doctors, engineers) • Relatives are able to get an employment after settlement without any limitations. <p>After three years of occupation In Germany it is possible to get an unlimited settlement permit. Having sufficient German language skills it is also possible to receive an unlimited settlement permit after two years.</p>	<p>Any local project within the Protection System, under the provisions of integrated reception measures and besides supplying accommodation and meals, provides for social assistance activities to gain a better knowledge of the territory and access actually to local services (i.e. social and health assistance). In addition, activities are conceived to ease the learning of Italian, adult education, access to schools for minors subject to compulsory education, further legal guidance activities on the procedure for the recognition of international protection and on the duties and rights of the beneficiaries according to their status.</p> <p>With the aim to assisting any individuals received along a pathway to the (re)gaining of their independence, SPRAR local projects complement integrated reception</p>	Language courses, bridge education, counselling and ETC courses	<p>When you receive a refugee status or subsidiary protection you should apply, no later than 60 days from the date of receipt of the decision, for assistance under the individual integration programme. The granting of assistance is preceded by a community interview (at the place of residence), that is, after a social worker from the Poviato Family Support Centre diagnoses your family situation, health, material, professional situation, knowledge of the Polish language and after arranging the integration programme.</p> <p>Assistance intended to support the integration process is provided from the calendar month in which you applied for granting it, along with a set of documents.</p> <p>If you stay in the centre for foreigners you are entitled to assistance from the calendar month in which you leave the centre.</p>	

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			<p>2. A 6-month visa for the job search exists to facilitate the search of a suitable job for the applicant. The applicant has to have a university degree and has to be able to be financially independent during the time period of the job search.</p> <p>3. Since 2013 it is possible to get a residence and working permit in case the applicant would like to work in a shortage occupation, which are listed in the "Positivliste" (i.e. Guest scientists or scientific employees working at universities, artists, specialty cooks, employees who go abroad for educational reasons). There is no restriction to the yearly income.</p> <p>4. It is possible to migrate after two years of apprenticeship and if the training qualification is equivalent to the German qualification. For migration an employment contract is required and that the employment is listed on the "Positivliste" or that the migration is in accordance with the Federal Employment Agency.</p> <p>5. For unqualified migrants it is possible to stay for maximum of six months (i.e. seasonal workers in the gastronomy or agriculture sector, au pair, household help for people in need of care)</p> <p>6. Foreign students who have a German university degree have 18 months to look for employment without any change in their residence title. After two years of employment, fitting to their university degree they are granted unlimited stay in Germany.</p>	<p>through a series of activities aiming to socio-economic inclusion of the individuals. In particular, educational and vocational re-qualification paths are conceived to promoting job placement, along with measures to support and back their access to housing services.</p> <p>Moreover, the System provides for dedicated projects for the reception and support of people with special vulnerability: people with disability or health (physical or mental) diseases, unaccompanied minors, victims of torture, lone pregnant women.</p> <p>Under a reception approach that fosters the widest reach possible of SPRAR projects in their geographical areas and of networking, initiatives to inform and raise awareness among the citizenship on the issue of the right to asylum and the status of international protection holders and seekers are developed. June 20th, World Refugee Day is the most proper opportunity to hold such initiatives.</p> <p>Authorization to access the reception centres of the System, subject to availability of total places offered, is given by the Central Service upon reporting by single local projects or third parties (prefectures, police headquarters, and associations).</p>		<p>Assistance is granted for a period of 12 months from the month of application. More information is available at appropriate Poviats Family Support Centres in your location. The information where is the centre appropriate for you is provided by the centre staff.</p>	
13) Who (else) offers integration programmes for asylum seekers? (i.e. NGOs, private initiatives, churches ...)	NGO's, Caritas, Protestant Church, Privat Initiatives, Integrationshaus. A financially small program of scholarship for asylum seeker students is offered by Integrationsfonds Österreich every year.	Just NGO's. /Maybe churches./	NGO's, Caritas, Diakonie, Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Privat Initiatives, communal organisations, save-me (http://www.save-me-kampagne.de), Flüchtlingsrat	NGO's, Caritas, Private Initiatives.	Caritas, Dar l-Imigranti, Religious organisations, Government	<p>Biuro Rzecznika Praw Obywatelskich www.rpo.gov.pl</p> <p>Biuro Rzecznika Praw Dziecka www.rpd.gov.pl</p> <p>IOM Międzynarodowa Organizacja do Spraw Migracji www.iom.pl</p> <p>Helsinkińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka www.hfhr.pl</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej interwencjaprawna.pl</p> <p>www.interwencjaprawna.pl</p> <p>NGO's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stowarzyszenie Praw Człowieka • Fundacja Instytut na rzecz Państwa Prawa, www.fipp.org.pl • Ośrodek Migranta Fu Shenfu, www.migrant.pl • Polskie Forum Migracyjne, www.forummigracyjne.org • Polska Akcja Humanitarna, www.pah.org.pl • Caritas • Polski Czerwony Krzyż, www.pck.org.pl <p>and others.</p>	There are local initiatives i.e. churches, NGOs. Especially in smaller communities.
a) Which kind of offers (language courses, vocational orientation,	Language courses, counselling, sometimes adult education	NGOs offers social and legal counselling, material support, volunteering programs etc. , SUZ –	Language courses, counselling, sometimes adult education,	Language courses, counselling, sometimes adult education	Language courses, counselling, adult education, and ETC training	e.g.: Programmes for education: „Awareness campaign for teachers",	Language courses, knitting cafés, football, dance courses, fishing etc.

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bridge education, counselling)?		Institution for Refugee Facilities (contribution organization - Ministry of Interior)	godparents accompany and support the asylum-seekers in their daily lives				
14) What we would like to add – further important aspects about the situation of asylum seekers in our country:	In 2015 the situation has become worse because of a lack of logistics and commitment of the authorities which are in charge of decisions. In July 2015 1200 AS are staying in EAST without a roof over their head.			The structure of the centres is only to perform a function of social control. You need to increase the SPRAR	Through ETC, the refugees can apply for the Work Permit, and Apply for courses	Asylum seekers complain about accommodation conditions. Only 20 per cent of asylum-seekers and refugees in Poland are living in "secure and adequate" housing conditions. The refugee housing crisis in Poland is caused by shortcomings in the integration process and policies that limit the ability of asylum-seekers to find jobs. The report recommends that refugees be given greater financial assistance during integration, that they be assisted in finding their first home, and that the state increase the availability of "bridge housing" – temporary accommodation for refugees who are in the process of integrating. "The integration process has not helped us," said Ruslan Nukhayev, a Chechen refugee who has been unable to find permanent work in Poland since his arrival in 2007. "You can't learn Polish well, and finding work and accommodation is just a vicious circle. To find [a] legal job, you need to have a permanent residence. And where can I find a permanent residence without work?" http://www.unhcr.org/51b1fa69.html	The housing situation has become more difficult because there is a shortage of housing in many cities. It affects the asylum seekers.

B) STATISTICS

15) Number of asylum claims in your country (if available) in the years:					From 2002-2012 total Nos. of arrivals just from:- Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan Egypt, and Nigeria amounted to 16,625		
2002:	39.354	8 484		8.099 (1999: 33.000, 2000: 15.000, 2001: 10.000)	NA	5170	33 016
2004:	24.634	5 459	(2005: 48.102)	24.634	997	6906	23 161
2006:	13.349	3 016	30.759	13.349	1272	6860	24 323
2008:	12.841	1 656	28.572		2607		24 353
2010:	11.012	833	20.817	12.121 (2011: 37.330)	175	6534	31 819
2012:	17.413	753	28.816	17.413 (2013: 25.838)	2056	10 753	43 887
2013:	17503		48.187		2204		
2014:	28027		43.362		1280		
2015	20620		61.826		NA		
01-05:							
16) Number of recognitions in your country (if available) in the years:					Between 2002 and 2012 over 1500 have not only achieved their refugee status or International protection status, but have renewed it at least once.		
2002:	1.073	108			NA		8 493
2004:	4.785	142	(2005: 3.121)		NA	315 (840 - the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay)	6 140
2006:	4.063	268	3.121		NA	485 (2110 - the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay)	25 096
2008:	3.753	157	1.951		NA	186 (2581 - the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay)	11 273

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2010:	2.977	125	8.870	In 2010 the number of people accepted in the Protection Scheme was 6,855 http://www.serviziocentrale.it/file/server/file/SPRAR%20Description%20-%20Italy.pdf	220	84 (439 - the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay)	12 130
2012:	3.680 (www.bmi.gv.at/Asylwesen/Statistik)	49	7.853		33	85 (390 - the subsidiary protection; tolerated stay)	17 405
2013	4133		9.726		53		
2014	not available		10.395		223		
2015 (June)			9.675				
17) Number of citizens in your country (if available) in the years:							
2002:	8.093.188	10200774		57.679.895	397,296	38,230 000	8 940 788
2004:	8.186.777	10206923		56.987.507	402,668	38,180 000	9 011 392
2006:	8.276.466	10266646	82.366.000	58.064.214	407,810	38,140 000	9 113 257
2008:	8.330.785	10429692	82.002.000	58.652.875	413,609	38,130 000	9 256 347
2010:	8.367.554	10517247	81.757.000	59.433.744 (2011)	417,432	38,180 000	9 415 570
2012:	8.439.549 (http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungss tand_und_veraenderung/bevoelkerung_zu_jahres-quartalsanfang/023582.html)	10509286	80.500.000	59.364.690	421,364	38,540 000	9 555 893
2013:	8.451.860 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=de&pcode=tps00001&plugin=1	10.516.125	81.100.000 (September 2014)	59.685.227	421.364	38.062.535	9.555.893
2014:	8.506.889 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=de&pcode=tps00001&plugin=1	10.512.419	79.810.179 (September 2015)	60.782.668	425.384	38.017.856	9.644.864
18) Which percentage of the national budget is provided to asylum seekers und refugee support?		We don't know. We will try to find out till meeting in Malta.				We don't know. We will try to find out by the beginning of the Malta meeting.	9,9 billion / 856,7 billion = 1,16% [http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/2548/a/199285]
19) Amount of money per month provided by the state for a single asylum seeker (including housing, insurances, food, pocket money ...):	Basic Care may be provided in three different forms. First asylum seekers can be accommodated in reception centers where catering is provided. Asylum-seekers in such reception centers receive € 40 pocket money per month, the care provider (NGOs, private companies contracted by the Governments) receives 19 € maximum per day, depending on the standards of the facility. Secondly Basic Care can be provided in reception centers where asylum seekers cook by themselves. In that case asylum seekers receive between € 150 and 180 /month mainly in cash. In some federal provinces the amount for minors is less. Thirdly, Basic Care can be provided in private rented accommodation. In this case asylum seekers receive € 320 in cash. In addition they, like asylum seekers accommodated in reception centers, receive € 150 a year for clothes in vouchers and 200 € a year for school material for pupils. Asylum seekers living in private rented flats receive 41 % of the needs-based minimum allowance (<i>bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung</i>) for citizens in need of social welfare	When asylum seekers live in Open Camp, they get 3410 CZK – 126,3 € per month (for food and clothes). If they live out of the camp, they don't have claim for financial contribution.	For 2015 1 billion € is provided for the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees BAMF (3% of the national budget).	There is a national fund provided by Ministry of Interior for asylum policies and services, which awards grants to local authorities who present projects for the reception of refugees and asylum seekers. For 2014-2016 Italy has provided through national grant contributions for the system of protection for asylum seekers and refugees (Sprar) related to the services of the hosting material, legal protection and psycho-social health support, service orientation for services on the territory, language and vocational training, assistance in job placement and housing http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/asilo/sottotema008.html .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Care may be provided in different forms. First asylum seekers can be accommodated in a reception centre where catering is provided. Secondly Basic Care can be provided in a reception centre where asylum seekers cook for themselves. In the Open Centre 130 Euros per month is given to the asylum seekers, but they sustain that it is not even enough for basic needs. Some use the money to buy clothes especially if they have just arrived, others for food, others for bus tickets since they have to go and look for jobs, and a few mentioned cigarettes. Asylum seekers living in private rented flats receive 120 Euros per month. That is just for the rent and does not include food, electricity and water supply. These flats are closely monitored so that they are not overcrowded. For the Housing they can get between 287 and 386 Euros per month If jobless a man, his wife and 3 children can receive 100 Euros per week because of Social Benefits. 	The integration program for persons covered by protection: 1) for first 6 month of integration program - less than 1.175 zł per month for single person - less than 822,5 zł per month for person in family consisting of 2 persons; - less than 705 zł per month for person in family consisting of 3 persons; - less than 587,5 zł per month for person in family consisting of 4 or more persons. 2) from 7 to 12 month of integration program: - less than 1.057,5 zł per month for single person ; - do 740 zł per month for person in family consisting of 2 persons;; - less than 634,5 zł per month for person in family consisting of 3 persons; - less than 528,75 zł per month for person in family consisting of 4 or more persons. (2010) But not less than 446zł per person. 1 Euro = 4,3 zł	71 SEK / day excluding accommodation.

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	support, which is about € 800 per month (600 - for subsistence, 200 - for accommodation). (http://www.asylumineurope.org/files/resources/austria_aida_may2013.pdf)				• Some refugees who work legally earn enough money for themselves and can even afford to send some back home to their relatives.	Health care and education, like Polish citizens.	

C) REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION (RSD, legal refugee status for persons who received a positive answer to their asylum claim)

20) Which instance approves the legal status as a refugee?	The Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum „Bundesamt für Asyl- und Fremdenwesen“ http://www.bfa.gv.at/	Ministry of Interior (SUZ – Institution of Refugee Facilities)	The “Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge”	The Italian Constitution article 10, paragraph 3 states that "the foreigner who is denied in his country of the effective exercise of the democratic liberties guaranteed by the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum in the territory of the Republic, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law". The specific instances for the recognition of refugee status are based on the application of the Geneva Convention and Dublin Convention. Territorial Commissions are the bodies responsible for examining applications for asylum.		Head of the Office for Foreigners	The Migration Board
21) After Access to nationality and citizenship		Czech government		The refugee has the right to residence permit, renewable and valid for 5 years. After this period is possible apply for citizenship. http://www.dirittierisposte.it/Schede/Persone/Immigrazione-e-cittadinanza/riciesta-di-asilo-e-rifugiati_id1120473_art.aspx According to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, the refugee has the right to equal treatment given to Italian citizens in the fields of: freedom of religion and religious education, primary education, access to courts and legal assistance, health system and access to the National Health Service ; disability pensions and old-age benefits, labour law etc.		President of the Republic of Poland	The Migration Board
22) By whom are resettlement programmes for asylum holders offered? (NGOs, government, private initiatives, churches ...)	Government via Integrationsfonds Österreich NGO's, Private Initiatives, Churches	Ministry of Interior and some NGOs (IOM)	NGO's, private initiatives, government,	Some of the government and other associations working in the social field	Government via Commissioner for the Refugees Churches	NGOs (PAH, Caritas, PCK), government.	The government has the primary responsibility and delegate to the Employment Service, the municipality and NGO.s
23) Approach of the main population towards asylum seekers and refugees in your country (sources: (anti)discrimination reports, national focus points of the UNHCR, FRA Fundamental Rights Agency, ECRI European Council against Racism and Intolerance, ...)	The image of asylum seekers in Austria is still negative amongst a wide range of the population. UNHCR tried to answer this by information campaign which address the most popular stereotypes: http://www.unhcr.at/unhcr/in-oesterreich/fluechtlingsland-oesterreich/fakten-zu-asyl-in-oesterreich.html http://www.unhcr.at/mandat/asylsuchende/kampagne-asylsuchende.html Another recent UNHCR study finds social inclusion of refugees difficult, because: Little research looks into social integration of refugees in Austria. Volf (2001:101) points to missing	UNHCR – state integration program, NGOs providing social and legal counselling for refugees and immigrants.	The image of asylum seekers in Germany is still negative amongst a wide range of the population.	In Italy incidents of racism and discrimination occurs especially after the economic downturn.	The number of applicants for protection is about 300 per year which means that the ratio is 4.9 per 100 Maltese persons. This is quite a high ratio, so the Maltese tend to be rather weary, since such a number of refugees will effect the country. Some Maltese people think that the refugees are taking jobs which the Maltese could do, especially in construction. The employers sometimes would rather employ a refugee than a Maltese, because he can give the refugee less pay as they work illegally as mostly do. Living in Open Centre they have no Maltese friends. Living in the Community, they have some Maltese friends. Most of the refugees want to become part of the Maltese society, but lack of (1)	Currently, refugees do not take longer Polish, as in the past, only as a transit country. Regarding the general attitude of Poles towards migrants, a study conducted in 2008 by Millward Brown SMG / KRC for GazetaPraca.pl portal indicates that the nearly 40% of Poles influx of immigrants into Polish should be limited. Refugees have problem with flat renting, getting a job. An analysis based on the European Values Survey (EVS) done in 2008 showed that compared to other European nations, Poland had very high levels of political tolerance (lack of extremist political attitudes), relatively high level of ethnic tolerance (based on attitudes towards Muslims, immigrants, people	According to [Special Eurobarometer 2012:380] respondents in Sweden have particularly positive attitudes towards non-EU immigrants. Those countries where the belief that Member States should offer asylum to those in need is most widespread are Sweden (95%), Denmark (92%) and the Netherlands (91%). A large majority is sympathetic to asylum seekers and refugees, but since the 2010 election, we have a xenophobic party in our parliament, the Sweden Democrats, SD. According to the latest opinion polls 9,5% supports SD. [http://www.tns-sifo.se/media/505590/vb_feb_2014_svd.pdf] Especially in southern Sweden there are many who sympathize with SD's policy. Lately, peaceful anti-racism demonstrations were attacked by neo-Nazis groups with iron rods and knives.

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	<p>social contacts in the receiving society as an integration barrier for refugees. A few researchers examined specific communities and how they were integrated. Kucera (2001) outlines that many refugees suffer from loneliness, due to the loss of their social networks. Social isolation is felt the strongest by persons who flee alone. Feelings of loneliness also occur, however, for persons who come with their families and in particular for older persons. Building contacts with the local population is often difficult due to language barriers and disinterest of locals with little understanding of refugees. Locals in contrast often have a mostly functioning social network with a full-time schedule and obligations. Stubnig and Lackner (2007) point to sport (football association, weight training), cultural events, employment and social networks as positive influencing factors. Neuwirth emphasizes the asylum procedure, language, negative attitude of receiving society, stereotypes, prejudices, social discrimination, different cultures and social counselling as well as contact to other refugees as influences on social integration. Frick outlines how trauma experiences and related symptoms lead to changes affecting social skills and hence influencing contact behaviour of persons concerned (Frick 2009: 31). Jobstmann (2002) points out that only good mastery of the language enables to orient oneself in a country and is an essential precondition for communication with the population. Related to this is a better understanding by and for the receiving society. Lack of language knowledge results in reduced contact with the outside world and limits the communication to members of the country of origin. This leads to the inability to articulate needs and concerns towards representatives of authorities and members of the receiving society. In extreme cases, this can lead to isolation. Kraler et al. (2013) also state that former asylum-seekers in particular felt negatively affected by the criminalizing and stigmatizing reports on refugees. http://medienservicestelle.at/migration_bewegt/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/IBIB_UNHCR_RICE_Austria_english.pdf</p>				<p>employment, the (2) language barrier (3) lack of knowledge, (4) not being accepted, (5) and wanting to move on to another country, does not help. Some Maltese are afraid of the refugees' culture. Some are afraid that their children might marry a refugee. Some Maltese refuse to rent their empty flats to refugees. Others are afraid of their dark colour although through dark coloured players such as footballers, we are getting more accustomed to people with dark skin. Some local councils organise special evenings where refugees from different countries display their abilities in cooking and the local people are invited to share the food thus integrating with the refugees.</p>	<p>of another race, Roma, and Jews) and at the same time low levels of personal tolerance (based on attitudes towards people considered "deviant" or "threatening"). From 1998 to 2008, there was a marked increase in political and ethnic tolerance but a decrease in personal tolerance.</p>	<p>[http://www.svt.se/nyheter/sverige/nazister-bakom-knivattack-i-malmo]</p>
<p>24) What we would like to add – further important aspects about the situation of asylum seekers and refugees, respectively, in our country:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unaccompanied minor refugees/asylum seekers receive special conditions 2. Very difficult is the situation of asylum seekers in detention 		<p>http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/UEberUns/Aufgaben/aufgaben_node.html, http://www.fluechtlingsrat.de/,</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unaccompanied minor refugees/asylum seekers receive special conditions 2. The situation of asylum seekers in detention is very difficult because it is overpopulated, and they come from different countries so different 	<p>Refugees in Poland should be given greater financial assistance during integration, that they be assisted in finding their first home, and that the State increase the availability of temporary accommodation for refugees who are in the process of</p>	

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					<p>traditions, beliefs and habits, making living together rather difficult</p>	<p>integrating, also known as “bridge housing.” “The study found that up to 10 per cent of people receiving international protection in Poland are “living in extreme homelessness” – without a roof over their head. Between 30 and 40 per cent are categorized as “living in housing exclusion” – sheltered, but without permanent accommodation. Only 20 per cent of Poland’s asylum-seekers and refugees are living in “secure and adequate” housing conditions.”</p>	