



Ad-Hoc Query on Internal Rules in Reception Facilities

Requested by LU EMN NCP on 24 October 2013

Compilation produced on 9 December 2013

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (20 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Article 16 of the Council Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers establishes the reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions. Article 16 (3) indicates that “(3) Member States may determine sanctions applicable to serious breaching of the rules of the accommodation centres as well as to seriously violent behaviour.”


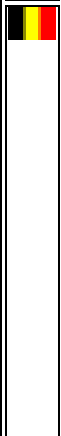
The Luxembourgish legislation foresees that social aid can be reduced or withdrawn in case of serious offence to the internal rules of the reception facilities.

The Luxembourgish Welcome and Integration Agency of the Ministry of Family and Integration would like to know how the Member States have implemented article 16 (3) of the Directive 2003/9/EC.

We would very much appreciate your responses by 23 November 2013.

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2. Responses¹

		Wider Dissemination? ²	<p>1) Does your Member State have established Internal Rules for Reception Facilities? 2) If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are these internal rules applicable to all the Reception Facilities in your Member State or has each Reception Facility its own rules? b. What aspects are regulated by these internal rules? c. Does your Member State have a catalogue of offences which will be sanctioned with the reduction or withdrawal of the reception conditions? d. Do these internal rules grant the authorities of the reception facility a discretion for applying the sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the conduct? Or are the sanctions predetermined for each type of violation? <p>Could you provide a copy of the internal rules for Reception Facilities (in English if possible)?</p>
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1) Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Every resident receives upon arrival in a reception facility a copy of the house rules of that specific facility. (The Belgian Reception Act also foresees an executive order applicable to all Reception Facilities on the system and working rules of the facilities, but this executive order has not yet been taken.) The sanctions that can be taken are regulated in the Belgian Reception Act. b) The house rules set out the rights and obligations of the residents of the reception facility. They also provide additional useful information (e.g. on the doctor, opening times of the restaurant, ...) c) Yes. Article 45 of Belgian Reception Act foresees several possible sanctions for residents who do not abide the house rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a warning - a temporary ban on certain activities or community services





¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the denial of access to some services - having to carry out tasks that are of general importance - the transfer to another reception facility - the temporary (maximum duration of one month) exclusion from reception rights. <p>d) Do these internal rules grant the authorities of the reception facility a discretion for applying the sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the conduct? Or are the sanctions predetermined for each type of violation?</p> <p>Sanctions are not predetermined for each type of violation. When choosing one of the sanctions, the authorities of the reception facility take the nature and seriousness of the breach and the circumstances involved into consideration. However, the Reception Act does state that the sanction to temporarily exclude a resident from its reception rights can only be imposed in case of a very serious breach of the rules, which involves danger to other residents or employees of the reception facilities or includes clear safety risks or public disturbance of the facility. The decision of the reception facility to impose this sanction must be confirmed by the director-general of the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (FEDASIL).</p> <p>1. The sanctions that can be taken are regulated in article 45 of the Belgian Reception Act.</p>  <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. a) The internal rules are applicable to all the Reception Facilities. The Reception Facilities are territorial units of the State Agency for Refugees with the Council of Ministers. The applicants for international protection sign a document acknowledging that they are acquainted with the internal rules and that they will respect them.</p> <p>b) The Internal Regulation prohibits incitement to racial or ethnic hatred and other violations to the internal rules such as: use of alcohol, drug use, repeated absences, the refusal to take part in the activities supporting the hygiene and the maintenance tasks in their rooms; the damage of property given for use. Sanctions are imposed in cases of identified serious violations.</p> <p>c) Reduction or withdrawal of the reception conditions is imposed to a foreigner, not belonging to a vulnerable group, when the proceedings under his/her application for a status have been suspended.</p> <p>The proceedings for a status are suspended for a foreigner who, without valid reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. after a regular invitation does not appear for an interview within a period of 10 work days; 2. changes his address without informing about that the State Agency for the Refugees or the respective registration accepting centre; 3. refuses to co-operate with the officials of the State Agency for the Refugees for clarifying the circumstances related to his request. <p>d) The sanctions are predetermined.</p>

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	<p>Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes 2.</p> <p>a) There is currently only one reception facility but even at the time we had three reception facilities we used the same pattern of regulations, with some slight adjustments. b) There is an introduction of the management team, repercussions of damaged property, the entitlement to allowance, visiting hours and procedures concerning visits, cleanliness and tidiness issues, use of electrical equipment, provision of meals, matters of absence from the RAC, management of bad behaviour and breaking of rules. c) There is no specific catalogue; however, residents are warned that in the case of repeated violation of the rules, prolonged or repeated absence from the Center without valid justification, violent behavior, there are sanctions applied, such as termination of the residence at a reception facility or reduction of the monthly allowance. d) Yes these rules grant the responsible authority with the discretion to apply a sanction (warning letter, termination of residence, reduction of monthly allowance etc) depending on the seriousness of the conduct. There is no predetermined sanction for each type of violation. Copy of the rules in English, is hereby attached.</p> <p> Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Yes. 2) a. As in Estonia we have only 1 reception centre, the rules are applicable only in this specific centre. b. By internal rules are regulated the procedure for accommodation of an applicant in the accommodation centre for asylum seekers; the procedure for staying in the territory and buildings of centre; the procedure for the staying away of the accommodation centre during night time; the procedure for the visiting of an applicant in the centre and the procedure for the using of the property and rooms; a list of items which are prohibited in the accommodation centre for asylum seekers on the ground that they may endanger the life and health of the person or other persons or the security of the accommodation centre; the procedure for the conduct of supervision over the centre; the procedure for the submission of complaints; the procedure for the payment of financial support. c. The sanctions with the reduction or withdrawal of the reception conditions are regulated by Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens. d. The sanctions are applicable to all applicants. The internal rules are not translated to English language, but please find translated version of Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens.</p>
	<p>Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. Each applicant is provided with an initial information package that explains the rules of the centre, the rights and obligations of a resident, the right to education and the right to legal aid. In addition, a resident information package is being prepared. The content of the initial information packages is the same in all centres. 2.a) Internal rules are the same in all reception centres.</p>

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			<p>b) The aspects regulated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accommodation and transfer; - residence; children; - presence and absence; - visitors; - reception centre property and liability; - fire safety and smoking - alcohol and drugs; - possession and storage of weapons - room inspection and seizure of items/substances <p>The resident of the reception centre agrees to comply with the rules.</p> <p>c) No.</p> <p>d) Yes. Section 16 of the Finnish Act on the Reception of Persons Seeking International Protection: an applicant can be relocated to another reception centre if it is necessary for the applicant him-/herself, the operations of the reception centre or the processing of an application for international protection. Transfer to another reception centre cannot be processed without consent given by the police.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  säännöt.pdf </div>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. a) Each reception centre for asylum seekers (CADA = Centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile) has its own operational rules (based on a ministerial model) and a residence contract.</p> <p>b) The objective of these internal rules is to ensure good living conditions to asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres. It includes rules relating to admission and stay as well as penalties for non-compliance with the internal rules such as absences.</p> <p>c) Upon arrival in the accommodation centre, asylum seekers have to sign a residence contract and the internal rules of the CADA. In case of non-compliance, reception conditions may be reduced or withdrawn. Exclusion must only be used as a last resort as a result of the serious consequences (in particular exclusion from the temporary waiting allowance) that it entails. All exclusions are preceded by different warnings. An asylum seeker can be excluded from reception facilities for the following reasons only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major case, or exclusion for non compliance with the regulations: violence between families or toward the personnel or criminal behaviour and violation of French law leading to criminal proceedings; - False declarations concerning identity or personal situation, in particular concerning criteria for access to State social aid; - Refusal to transfer to another centre;

EMN Ad-Hoc Query: Internal Rules of Reception Facilities




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			<p>- Refusal by a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection of an accommodation or housing proposal;</p> <p>- In case of numerous unauthorised absences, proving that the applicant does not live at the CADA, but has a durable alternative accommodation solution.</p> <p>d) The conditions for exclusion are listed at the national level in the model of operational regulations for the CADA (appendix to decree n° 2011-861 of 20 July 2011). The decision for exclusion results from a prefectural agreement following notification from the CADA.</p> <p>Model of operational regulations for the CADA (appendix to decree n° 2011-861 of 20 July 2011) (French version): http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=EC5D04BD8C41627BBCFFDA909B539FB0.tpdjo06v_2?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000648207&dateTexte=20110722</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>Nationwide uniform regulations that govern the internal functioning of the reception facilities in Germany do not exist. As a rule the local authorities in the Federal states have adopted special usage regulations for the accommodation of applicants for international protection that govern the coexistence of the residents, the extent of the use and the order in the accommodations.</p> <p> Adobe Acrobat Document  Adobe Acrobat Document  Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. a) In Hungary, the 52/2007. (XII. 11.) Ministerial Decree regulates the internal functioning of all the Reception Facilities, its annex contains the internal rules. The beneficiaries are to be informed on their rights and duties laid down in the internal rules upon arrival to Reception Facility. Internal rules are also displayed in a visible place on the territory of the facility. b) The internal rules lay down the rights, duties and rules of conduct for beneficiaries and visitors. c) The internal rules regulates the rules of conduct in the Reception Facilities e.g. absence, cleaning and maintenance tasks, possession of weapons, alcohol etc. According to Article 30 paragraph 2 of the Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum the refugee authority may consider sanctions against the person seeking recognition if s/he grossly violates the rules of conduct in force at the designated accommodation facility or manifests seriously violent behaviour. d) Article 30 paragraph 3 of the Act on Asylum stipulates that when making a decision of reduction or withdrawal, the refugee authority shall consider the individual situation of the person seeking recognition, with particular respect to persons in need of special treatment, and the reduction or withdrawal shall be proportionate to the violation of rules committed. Therefore not the authorities of reception facility but the refugee authority decides on applying sanctions on its discretion.
	Ireland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. The Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) of the Department of Justice and Equality is responsible for the accommodation of asylum seekers in accordance with Government policy. This is done through the Direct Provision System whereby asylum seekers are provided with full board accommodation and mainstream health, education and welfare supports while they await a resolution of their asylum or related status. 2. Accommodation Centres are operated by private companies under contract to RIA. The contracts set out statutory





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			<p>requirements in respect of buildings, health and safety, fire safety, food, food hygiene as well as requirements for services such as bus service, food menu cycles and other on-site services.</p> <p>In addition, a House Rules document is operated for all accommodation centres, setting out the rights and responsibilities of staff and residents at RIA accommodation centres. This document is the key document in terms of operational rules. A copy of this document can be found on the RIA website at the following link:</p> <p>http://www.ria.gov.ie/en/RIA/Pages/House_Rules_Pubs</p> <p>The House Rules are available in 12 languages, including English. They include mechanisms for complaints and for managing good order at centres.</p> <p>In addition, RIA operates a Child Protection Policy to ensure that the welfare of children in accommodation centres is addressed as priority. The Child Protection policy is under review and will be finalised in the coming weeks. The new versions differs little from the original, current policy and that document can be found on the RIA website at:</p> <p>http://www.ria.gov.ie/en/RIA/Pages/Policy_Documents</p> <p>A Code of Practice document for contractors is also to be found at the above link. This document is also under review at present.</p> <p>In relation to sanctions, this is a difficult piece. Unlike in some other Member States, Ireland (RIA) provides direct provision supports to persons at all process stages. This includes people who have been refused asylum, who are appealing a decision, who have taken a judicial review of their case, who have applied for humanitarian leave to remain, and who are subject to a deportation order. In effect, RIA provides accommodation up to a point of resolution - either a form of status in Ireland or removal from the State. Ireland does not operate Detention centres for asylum seekers.</p> <p>Asylum seekers in Ireland are not entitled to work and they are not entitled to mainstream social welfare. Therefore, If they are expelled from RIA accommodation, they are effectively made destitute. Such a form of sanction is extreme and is rare, but it does happen. The person in question would be re-accommodated after a cooling off period and subject to undertakings, including undertaking to abide by the House Rules above. Alternatively, their actions may involve the commission of a crime so they may find themselves in prison for a time, after which RIA would be obliged to accommodate them again.</p> <p>Other sanction would be of a more pragmatic nature - transferring the person from one centre to another. This is more common.</p>
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	Italy	Yes	<p>1) Yes. 2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Each Reception Facility has its own rules. In fact, asylum applicants are hosted in decentralised accommodation. The SPRAR Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (established by Law no. 189/2002) manages a network of local reception projects, created by local authorities to give assistance and protection to asylum seekers, refugees and persons under humanitarian protection by using the resources of a specific national fund created by the Ministry of Interior. The Central Service of SPRAR, that was assigned to the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), adopts an “integrated hospitality” model, carried out in synergy with tertiary sector bodies, central institutions and local authorities. b. Internal rules regulate all aspects of common life and coexistence, duration of stay and reasons for relocation/dismissal, and are translated into the most common languages spoken by asylum seekers. Regular reporting requirements for asylum seekers are in place, as per each centre internal regulations. The applicant failing to comply with these regulations will be required to leave the accommodation centre. c. Revocation of reception measures is defined by art. 12 of the Legislative Decree no. 140/2005 and relates to no-showing at the assigned facility, or leaving the reception centre without due notice by the beneficiary. The expulsion from a reception centre may also occur in cases of impossibility of continuation of the stay, due to serious and repeated violations of internal rules. Moreover, relocation may be ordered for various reasons: a change of the family status (like the birth of a child) or medical reasons (if the applicant is in need of specific treatments that can be only provided in a facility for vulnerable groups). Relocation can also be motivated by disciplinary reasons which prevent the applicant from staying in the reception centre. d. Authorities of the reception facility are granted a discretion for applying the sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the conduct. <p>An example of internal rules for SPRAR Reception Facilities (in Italian) is enclosed.</p>  <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. a) There is just one Asylum Seekers' Reception Centre in Latvia. b) - Placement of an asylum seeker; -Location of an asylum seeker outside the accommodation Centre; -Rights and obligations of asylum seekers; -Visitors; -Liability of violation.

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			<p>c) No d) No Attached please find a copy of Internal Rules of Accommodation Centre.</p>  <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes 2.</p> <p>a) There is only one reception facility in Lithuania – Foreigners’ registration centre. b) The rules regulate the following: conditions and duration of accommodation, rights and duties of the foreigners, material and technical provisions, foreigners’ departures, temporary leave of the centre, health care, organisation of visits, foreigners communication with non-governmental organizations and mass-media representatives, work hours of the staff. c) The catalogue of sanctions is defined by Order No 1V-340 of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania of 4th October 2007. d) The Commander of the Foreigners’ registration or designated official takes a decision for applying sanctions for offences of internal rules. Internal rules foresee a set of offences for which sanctions may be taken. Officials may decide what sanction to take taking into account the seriousness or recurrence of the offence.</p> <p>3. Yes, please, find attached.</p>  <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Yes. 2.</p> <p>a) In Luxembourg, an internal regulation for Reception Facilities establishes the internal functioning rules of all the reception structures housing international protection applicants. The beneficiaries must sign a document acknowledging that they are aware of the existence of this internal regulation and that they will respect it. The signature must take place before their transfer from the first reception facility to the new lodging structure for international protection applicants in the territory.</p> <p>b) These internal rules sanction certain violations to the internal rules such as: drug use, repeated absences and the refusal to perform cleaning and maintenance tasks in the reception facilities.</p>

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			<p>c) A catalogue of sanctions which determines the different sanctions that can be applied in case of breach of the provisions of the internal rules (i.e., the reduction or withdrawal of social aid) is being drafted by the Luxemburgish Welcome and Reception Agency (OLAI).</p> <p>d) No. Sanctions are fixed based on predefined criteria and in an objective manner and they are applicable to all applicants for international protection.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1) Does your Member State have established Internal Rules for Reception Facilities? Yes.</p> <p>2) If yes:</p> <p>a. Are these internal rules applicable to all the Reception Facilities in your Member State or has each Reception Facility its own rules? The same rules are applicable to all reception centers.</p> <p>b. What aspects are regulated by these internal rules? See annex.</p> <p>c. Does your Member State have a catalogue of offences which will be sanctioned with the reduction or withdrawal of the reception conditions? See annex</p> <p>d. Do these internal rules grant the authorities of the reception facility a discretion for applying the sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the conduct? Or are the sanctions predetermined for each type of violation? Yes, see annex.</p> <p>Could you provide a copy of the internal rules for Reception Facilities (in English if possible)? See annex</p> <p align="center">  Adobe Acrobat Document </p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes, Poland has Internal Rules for Reception Facilities.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) In Poland there is one Regulation of stay at the center for people applying for refugee status, which has been established as an annex to the Regulation of the Minister of Interior on December 6th, 2011. It is applicable to all reception facilities. The beneficiaries have to sign a document confirming that they are aware of regulations and obligations to compliance with it, on the day of their registration.</p> <p>b) Regulations of stay at the center for people applying for refugee status define and describe forbidden behaviors at the center such as: weapon/drug possession and use, drinking alcohol, disorderly conduct, and destruction of center property.</p>

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			<p>Additionally procedures for prevention and response to incidents of violence, including sexual or gender based violence, are used at the centers.</p> <p>The rights and responsibilities for the beneficiaries of social assistance are stated in the Act on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland of June 13th, 2003.</p> <p>c) Catalogue of offences is part of the regulations.</p> <p>d) Sanctions are applied based on the Act on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland, which says that a foreigner who flagrantly violates the rules of social coexistence at a center is deprived of social assistance (art. 76). Each case is analyzed individually and the decision is made by the Head of the Office For Foreigners.</p> <p>Social assistance can be restored once. If a foreigner again is deprived of social benefits, re-granting of social assistance may only be one-third of the cash benefit. Withdrawal or reduction of social aid depends on individual case. Furthermore there is the internal Procedure for dealing with violation of legal norms by a foreigner staying at the center, which describes step by step how workers of a center should react to breaching of regulations.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Adobe Acrobat Document </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Adobe Acrobat Document </div> </div>
	<p>Slovak Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes - Instruction of the Director of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic from 3 April 2013, by which the Internal Rule of the Reception Centre and the Internal Rule of the Accommodation Centre of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is being issued (Internal Rule). 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Internal Rule pertains both to Reception Centre and Accommodation Centres (there is only one Reception Centre in the SR and two Accommodation Centres while the Internal Rules are same for both of the Accommodation Centres). There are only minimal differences between the rules in Reception Centre and Accommodation Centres, which stem from the different nature of these Centres. The asylum seekers already during their stay in the Reception Centre have to sign a document that they have been informed about the rules in the asylum facilities. b) The Internal Rule regulates the everyday practical operation of the Centres, but mainly the rights and duties of the asylum seekers during their stay in the Centres (e.g. the prohibition to bring in and consume alcohol, narcotics or other dangerous substances, prohibition to come into the Centre under the influence of

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			<p>alcohol, prohibition to use electrical equipment without the consent of the head of the Centre, apart from hair dryers and electric shavers, prohibition to bring in and keep any animal, etc.).The Internal Rules of the Reception Centre and Accommodation Centre are attached.</p> <p>c) Yes the list (catalogues) represents a part of the Internal Rules. However if the asylum seeker would repeatedly break the Internal Rules of the Centre, the Act on Asylum does not contain any provisions on the possibility to expel the asylum seeker from the asylum facility. The asylum seeker can be only moved to another facility however also only if necessary. One of the motivations to abide the rules is the possibility of withdrawal of the pocket money when breaking the rules.</p> <p>d) See also response c). For breaking the rules the pocket money may be withdrawn, however it is not precisely set for what kind of breach of the rules the money may be withdrawn. The Migration Office also cooperates with NGOs working in the asylum facilities and for breaking the rules these NGOs may stop providing services to asylum seekers (e.g. assistance allowance).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Adobe Acrobat Document </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Adobe Acrobat Document </div> </div>
	<p>Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. a) The regulations governing the internal regime of the reception facilities for asylum seekers vary depending on whether they are state-run (CAR) or private-run centres (NGOs). Public reception facilities are ruled by the order of January 13, 1989, the resolution of July 6, 1998, along with the internal regulations of each institution; as for private reception facilities run by NGOs, each of them has its own internal regime rules. However, there is a social Contract of participation in the reception program that must be signed by all beneficiaries and it specifies their rights, duties and obligations, as well as the reasons why they can be expelled from the program. Finally, a statute is being currently drafted to provide common rules for the organization and functioning of the Migration Facilities under the General Directorate for Migrations, i.e. Centros de Acogida a Refugiados-CAR (refugee reception centres) and Centros de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes-CETI (Centres for the temporary stay of immigrants). <p>b) The resolution of July 6, 1998 approving the basic statute of refugee reception facilities of the IMSERSO which develops the order of January 13, 1989, which establishes the rules for the management of the facilities, the participation of beneficiaries, and the provision</p>

EMN Ad-Hoc Query: Internal Rules of Reception Facilities

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			<p>and use of the services, as well as the admission of the immigrants to the program, the extension of the term, and exit or withdrawal of the beneficiaries from the program.</p> <p>c) The CAR's internal functioning regulations set out the obligations of the residents, whose rule breaking can lead to the implementation of the corresponding measures.</p> <p>Moreover, Royal Decree 865/2006 of July 14, laying down the rules governing public subsidies to the beneficiaries of refugee reception facilities within the network of Migration Institutions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Official State Gazette of 15 July 2006) establishes in its article 17.2 that the beneficiaries could have their application denied or the amount of the aid reduced or, in any case, be required to return the aid provided for personal expenses should the beneficiary cause serious alteration of the peaceful life mentioned in the internal functioning regime of each institution, or should the beneficiary fail to comply with the integration program accepted. To this end, the beneficiary must at all times comply with the provisions of article 4.2 of the aforementioned Royal Decree.</p> <p>Finally, reference must be made to the Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration (from article 50 to 57) and its implementing regulation (articles 216 and following ones), insofar as this regulation is applicable to residents in the refugee reception facilities.</p> <p>d) The sanctions to be applied are decided by the Director of the Institution and, in the case of a compulsory expulsion, these sanctions require the authorization of the Deputy Director of the General Directorate for the Integration of Immigrants.</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1, Yes, the Swedish Migration Board has a handbook containing internal rules as regards reception related issues. It addresses the rights and obligations of an asylum seeker according to the law on reception of asylum seekers and others.</p> <p>2a, The internal rules are applicable to all reception facilities.</p> <p>b, They regulate the rights and obligations of an asylum seeker, e.g. daily allowance, the right to health care, cooperation in the asylum application process.</p> <p>c, The daily allowance can be reduced if a person does not cooperate in the asylum application or return process.</p> <p>d, If the person in question does not cooperate in the return procedure or in establishing his or her identity, the daily allowance can be reduced. It will then be reduced by a fixed amount. The decision, however, to reduce the daily allowance is taken by a case officer at his or her discretion.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) In Luxembourg, an internal regulation for Reception Facilities establishes the internal functioning rules of all the reception structures housing international protection applicants. The beneficiaries must sign a document acknowledging that they are aware of the existence of this internal regulation and that they will respect it. The signature must take place before their transfer from the first reception facility to the new lodging structure for international protection applicants in the territory.</p> <p>b) These internal rules sanction certain violations to the internal rules such as: drug use, repeated absences and the refusal to perform cleaning and maintenance tasks in the reception facilities.</p>

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			<p>c) A catalogue of sanctions which determines the different sanctions that can be applied in case of breach of the provisions of the internal rules (i.e., the reduction or withdrawal of social aid) is being drafted by the Luxemburgish Welcome and Reception Agency (OLAI).</p> <p>d) No. Sanctions are fixed based on predefined criteria and in an objective manner and they are applicable to all applicants for international protection.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>  <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
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