



## LEGEND

- Country boundaries
- Main EU external border entry point
- Main EU sea border entry point
- Schengen area
- International airports
- Country capitals
- UNHCR office
- Border guard / police detention centre
- Detention centre (where asylum-seekers are kept not allowed to leave the grounds of the facility)<sup>1)</sup>
- Reception centre (where asylum-seekers stay and where they have freedom of movement)<sup>2)</sup>
- Integration/accommodation centre (for people with international protection)<sup>3)</sup>
- Emergency transit centre
- Centre for unaccompanied minors and separated children<sup>4)</sup>
- Office of asylum authority<sup>5)</sup>
- Border management office (border guards, police etc.)
- Main courts of law dealing with asylum cases<sup>6)</sup>
- Office of refugee assisting organization (non-legal)
- Legal Aid: office of legal aid organization
- Main area of entry in the country

<sup>1)</sup> Romania does not detain asylum-seekers upon arrival, but may place them in detention centres for reasons of national security or in those cases where they face expulsion for committing certain crimes.

<sup>2)</sup> In the reception centre in Harmanli (Bulgaria), asylum-seekers are not allowed to leave the grounds of the facility. In the reception centre in Humenne (Slovakia), asylum-seekers are quarantined upon arrival for medical clearance for about one month and are not allowed to leave the facility during that time.

<sup>3)</sup> These centres may be accommodation centres or also places where integration services, like language training, is provided. In Kosice (Slovakia), the centre only accommodates people with subsidiary protection. In Croatia, recognized refugees are not accommodated in integration/accommodation centres but in state-owned or private apartments. Their costs of stay are covered by the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth for two years.

<sup>4)</sup> Separated children may also be accommodated in reception centres with their relatives, even if they are not their legal guardian.

<sup>5)</sup> This category includes reception centres where there is also a full-time staff presence from the asylum authority. Refugee status determination interviews are also carried out in a variety of centres which do not have an asylum authority office or full-time staff presence.

<sup>6)</sup> In Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania, courts decide on asylum claims and order/review detention. In Poland, they are only involved in ordering detention, except the administrative court in Warsaw that can also review procedural matters on asylum cases. In the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia, courts indicated here only review asylum decisions and are not involved in ordering detention.