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	est mark		
	Asylum seekers' access		
	to the labour market		
Up to 20 days	in the Europea	an Union	
3 months	member s	tates	
6 months9 months	Eero Janso	n	
12 months	Estonian Refugee		
No access to I	abour market		

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Reception Conditions Directive 2003/9/EC (in force until 20 July 2015)

Article 11:

- if the first instance decision is not made within <u>one year</u>, access to the labour market must be granted;
- access shall not be withdrawn during appeals procedures;
- states may give priority to EU/EEA citizens and to legally resident thirdcountry nationals.

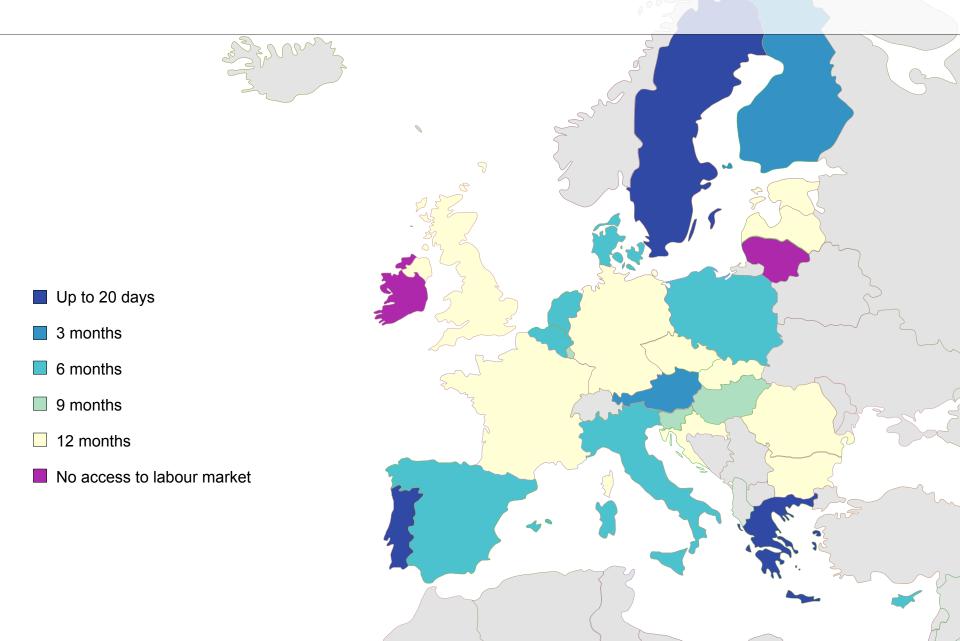
Recast Reception Conditions Directive 2013/33/EU

up to 2 (transposition deadline: 20 July 2015)

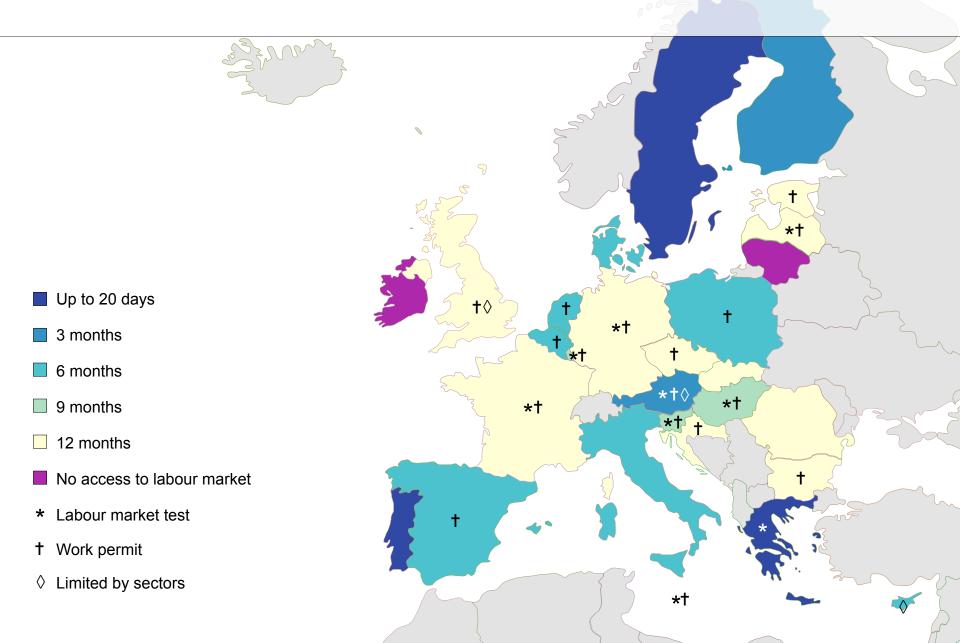
3 montf**Article 15**:

- ⁶ if the first instance decision is not made within <u>9 months</u>, access to the labour market must be granted;
- 9 months states must ensure that applicants have <u>effective</u> access to the labour
 12 months market;
- access shall not be withdrawn during appeals procedures;
 - states may give priority to EU/EEA citizens and to legally resident thirdcountry nationals.

Asylum seekers' right to work in the EU countries



Asylum seekers' right to work in the EU countries



Arguments for allowing asylum seekers to work:

- keeps reception costs low;
- reduces dependence on social benefits;
- generates additional tax revenue;
- keeps asylum seekers from working illegally;
- maintains asylum seekers' work habits, mental health and high self-esteem;
- helps asylum seekers to integrate into the society of the recipient country, or reintegrate if returned;
- Up to 20 asylum seekers may have useful skills, knowledge and experiences.
- 6 months

9 months

12 months

- No access to labour market
- * Labour market test
- + Work permit
- $\diamond~$ Limited by sectors

Arguments against:

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 could create a pull factor and increase the exploitation of asylum system.

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