| Country | Minimum income support (I) | |
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| | *i. Requirements for job search, vocational training and behaviour modification* | |
| | *Situation 1/1/2008* | *Situation 1/7/2013* |
| AT | Persons capable of work must be willing to perform reasonable work.<br><br>Exceptions: with respect to age (men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60), with respect to care obligations or current training (studies excepted). | Persons capable of work must be willing to perform reasonable work.<br><br>Exceptions: with respect to age (men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60), with respect to care obligations or current training, which was started before their 17th birthday and was pursued determinedly (studies excepted). |
| BE | Prove willingness to work; unless impossible for equity or health reasons. | General system<br>One of the conditions for being able to claim the integration income *(revenu d'intégration/leefloon)* is that the claimant must demonstrate his/her willingness to work unless this is impossible for health or equity reasons. The concept of willingness to work refers to a frame of mind which is different than that in the field of unemployment, and which allows for the proof of job search asked to be less stringent.<br>Integration income can be denied to a person who is not willing to work, for lack of fulfilment of one of the entitlement conditions.<br>The Public Centre for Social Assistance (PCSA) *(Centre public d'action sociale/Openbaar Centrum voor Maatschappelijk Welzijn)* may propose a job to the person concerned and become his/her employer with a view to acquiring professional experience or creating entitlement to unemployment benefits. The PCSA can put the person at the disposal of third parties, also from the private sector. The PCSA can even cover a part of the wage as a part of different activation measures or in the context of unemployment.<br>The PCSA can agree on vocational training or initial training pathways which it may provide, if necessary, through third parties.<br>In the event of employment or of professional training during a maximum of 3 years (continuous period) for calculation of the integration income, the income resulting from this integration are taken into account only after deduction of an |

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| | | indexed fixed monthly amount of € 234.55.<br>Income up to € 2,814.65 per year derived from irregular artistic activities over a period of maximum 3 years is not taken into account.<br>Exemption of net income derived from jobs done by students during the entire duration of their studies, in order to promote the acquisition of professional experience:<br>•students with a scholarship: € 65.42 per month;<br>•students without a scholarship: € 234.55 per month.<br>Partial exemption of allowances re-ceived within the framework of the local employment offices *(agences locales pour l'emploi/plaatselijke werkgelegenheidsagentschappen)*.<br><br>A beneficiary, under the age of 25, is prioritarily entitled to social integration through employment within 3 months of the claim. If not, s/he can claim the integration income for which s/he must have signed and fulfilled the terms of a contract relating to an individual social integration plan within three months of the initial claim, unless this is impossible for health or equity reasons. The individual social integration plan is facultative for beneficiaries aged over 25.<br>If a person breaches, without valid reason, the individual social integration plan which s/he has signed, the payment of his/her integration income can, after formal notice, be wholly or partially suspended for one month (three months in case of a second violation within one year). |
| BG | An unemployed person must have been registered in the Employment Office Directorates for at least 9 months before the submission of the claim and not rejected any jobs offered or qualification courses organised by the Employment Offices. with the exception of:<br><br>•a parent who cares for a child until the age of 3;<br>•person with disabilities and permanently reduced capacity of 50% or more;<br>•person who cares for a sick member of the family;<br>•person with psychiatric illness;<br>•persons above 18 years of age who are studying in a daily form of education;<br>•pregnant women after the 3 month of | General non-contributory minimum:<br>An unemployed person must have been registered with the Employment Office Directorates for at least 9 months before the submission of the claim and not rejected any jobs offered or qualification courses organised by the Employment Offices, with the exception of:<br>•a parent who cares for a child until the age of 3;<br>•person with disabilities and permanently reduced capacity of 50% or more;<br>•person who cares for a sick member of the family;<br>•person with psychiatric illness;<br>•persons above 18 years of age who are studying in a daily form of education;<br>•pregnant women after the 3rd month of pregnancy.<br><br>However, for the period from the date of registration with the Employment Office Directorate until the 9th month of the registration (in case the registration has not been interrupted), no differentiated minimum income will be determined for the unemployed person (See “Cash benefits, 1. Determining Factors, Level and sufficiency of actual resources”).<br>In case an unemployed member of the family does not have a registration with |

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| | pregnancy. | the Employment Office Directorate, the monthly social assistance allowances will be granted only after a detailed social evaluation of the actual family situation.<br><br>The monthly social assistance al-lowances *(Месечни социални помощи)* are withdrawn when the unemployed person has refused to participate in programmes organised by the municipal administration for providing social services, ecological programmes for urbanisation and hygienic work in the populated areas where the duration of the employment is not shorter than 14 days, 4 hours per day. See also below, “Assessment of claims”. |
| CH | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |
| CY | Taking into account personal and family circumstances, healthy persons of working age are expected to seek "all work" or accept a training offer that will lead to employment. | Social Welfare Services *(Υπηρεσίες Κοινωνικής Ευημερίας)*:<br>In case the applicant refuses to un-dertake training and find a job that would allow him/her to increase his/her income under the pretext of childcare (which can be provided by the State, if asked and when needed), then public assistance could be withdrawn. The Services promote training programmes in social skills for persons dependent on public Assistance *(Δημόσιο Βοήθημα)* and cooperate closely with the Public Employment Services *(Δημόσια Υπηρεσία Απασχόλησης)* for their integration into the labour market. |
| CZ | Willingness to work is a subject of assessment.<br><br>Certain persons are excluded from this testing due to age or health status (65+, pensioners, disabled, parents taking care of small children, careers of care-dependent person, dependent children and persons who are temporary sick). | Willingness to work is the basic condition of being treated as a person in material need. Recipients, unless being in employment or similar relationship, must register with the labour office as jobseekers, actively look for a job, accept any (even short-term or less paid) employment, participate in active employment policy programmes, public works, public service etc. Participation in these activities is obligatory and is subject to examination. Refusal means that the person is expelled from the System of Assistance in Material Need *(SAMN, Systém pomoci v hmotné nouzi)*.<br><br>Certain persons are excluded from work activities due to age, health status or family situation (65+, pensioners, disabled, parents taking care of small children, carers of care-dependent persons, dependent children and temporarily ill persons).<br><br>No specific social integration measures. |

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| DE | Where entitled persons can be rea-sonably expected to do a job despite their restricted capacity, the assistance also includes the offer of a job, the preparation and the guidance of the entitled person. Attention should be given to the aim that the offers of assistance are taken. If entitled persons can be expected to take up a reasonable job to earn an income despite their restricted capacity, they are obliged to do so and to take part in the necessary preparations. | Assistance towards living expenses *(Hilfe zum Lebensunterhalt)* / Needs-based pension supplement in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity *(Grundsicherung im Alter und bei Erwerbsminderung)*:<br>Only where beneficiaries can be rea-sonably expected to do a job despite their restricted capacity on health- or age-related grounds, the assistance also includes the offer of a job as well as the preparation and the guidance of the entitled person. Attention should be given to the aim that the offers of assistance are taken. If entitled persons can be expected to take up a suitable job to earn an income despite their constraints, they are obliged to do so and to take part in the necessary preparations.<br><br>Basic security benefits for jobseekers *(Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende)*:<br>Beneficiaries who are capable of working as well as the persons living together with them in a domestic unit *(Bedarfsgemeinschaft)* have to resort to all possibilities in order to end or reduce their situation of need. The beneficiaries who are capable of working have to take part in all work-oriented inclusion measures. He/she concludes an integration agreement with the job centre responsible for basic security benefits. If it is not possible for the beneficiary concerned to find employment on the regular labour market, he/she has to accept job offers of suitable employ-ment.<br><br>Occupational integration benefits include benefits according to the Social Code (book III) as well as the specific integration benefits of the Social Code (book II). The starting allowance *(Einstiegsgeld)* can be granted to unemployed persons to start their own business or another activity covered by compulsory social insurance in order to overcome their situation of need, provided this is necessary for their integration into the labour market.<br>Self-employed beneficiaries can apply for loans or one-time subsidies for the purchase of goods. Grants cannot be higher than € 5.000. Condition for this grant is that the self-employment is sustainable. In order to retain or regain their employability, beneficiaries capable of working can be assigned to work opportunities.<br>Employers may receive a subsidy of up to 75% of the wage, if they employ a beneficiary capable of working with particular obstacles to finding a job. The free support is supplementary to the general benefits, but cannot circumvent or increase them. This does not apply to benefits for long-term unemployed and to beneficiaries under the age of 25 whose vocational integration is seriously impeded due to particular obstacles to employment.<br>Beneficiaries who are capable of working are obliged to accept suitable work or to participate in appropriate vocational integration measures. Exemptions exist for example in cases where carrying out work would jeopardise the upbringing |

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| | | of a child under the age of 3 (one's own child or the child of a partner) and/or if carrying out work is not compatible with taking care of relatives, which cannot be secured otherwise. |
| DK | Everybody is bound to support themselves; both spouses must have exhausted all possibilities of finding employment.<br><br>Beneficiaries with no other problem than the unemployment must actively look for a job.<br><br>If the beneficiary or his/her partner (who has no other problem than the unemployment) performing a work in the framework of an activation measure stays away from his/her working place without any justified reason, the benefit is reduced in proportion to the hours and days of absence. The local authority can decide to reduce the aid if the beneficiaries have other problems. | Everybody is bound to try to support themselves; both spouses must have exhausted all possibilities of finding employment.<br><br>Beneficiaries with no other problem than the unemployment must actively look for a job.<br><br>The grant of social assistance (*kon-tanthjælp)* is subject to acceptance of an appropriate offer to participate in an activation measure or in any measure aimed at improving the possibilities of the beneficiary or his/her partner to integrate in the labour market, e.g. taking part in a job seeking course, get work experience in a company etc.<br><br>Payment of social assistance is suspended as long as the offer is valid, if the beneficiary or his/her partner refuses without sufficient reason to participate in an activation measure or repeatedly fails to report to a job opportunity in the framework of the activation. |
| EE | The local municipality may refuse to grant the benefit to those capable of work and aged between 18 and pensionable age, who are neither working nor studying and have repeatedly refused, without due cause, offers of suitable work or participation in rehabilitation or education programmes arranged by the local municipality. | Subsistence benefit *(toimetulekutoetus)*:<br>The local government may refuse to grant the benefit to a person:<br>• who is capable of work and aged between 18 and pensionable age, is neither working nor studying and has repeatedly refused, without due cause, offers of suitable work or has refused to attend employment services, social services or training courses organised by a local government directed towards the independent ability to cope;<br>• who, or whose ward, has the right to receive support but who refuses to submit a document certifying the right to receive the support or who refuses to claim the support. |
| EL | No general scheme. | No general scheme (but pilot programme as of 2014) |
| ES | No general non-contributory minimum. Regionally organised schemes. | No general non-contributory minimum.<br>Regionally organised schemes. |

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| FI | Everybody is bound to support him- or herself first, and must try to get a job with a sufficient salary at all times, as long as he/she is able to work. | *Social assistance*<br>Everybody is bound to support him- or herself as well as his or her spouse and minor dependent children first. He/she must try to get a job with a sufficient salary at all times, as long as he/she is able to work. |
| FR | Must be available for training, inte-gration, or employment activities on the basis of an integration contract. The person concerned undertakes to participate in social integration activities proposed by the Département. | Active solidarity income *(revenu de solidarité active, RSA)*: obligation to look for work, to take the necessary steps to generate one's own activity or to follow the integration activities that are stipulated. |
| HR | | Those capable of work must be reg-istered at the Croatian Employment Service *(Hrvatski zavod za zapošlja-vanje)* and must accept any offers of work, regardless of their qualifications or experience, including temporary and seasonal jobs.<br><br>The following categories are exempted from these requirements:<br>•children aged below 15 years,<br>•persons over 65 years,<br>•disabled persons,<br>•children from age 15 years until age 18 or longer in regular education,<br>•women after 12 weeks of pregnancy and two months after the delivery, and<br>•parent caring for a child until the child reaches the age of one year, except for twins (until 3 years) or for severely disabled children (until 7 years). |
| HU | No general scheme. | Benefit for persons in active age (aktív korúak ellátása):<br>• Persons capable of performing work are entitled to employment substituting benefit (foglalkoztatást helyettesítő támogatás). Persons who belong to this category are obliged to report to the Public Employment Service (PES) for registration and to cooperate with the PES. The entitlement to the benefit is terminated if the person is deleted from the registry of job-seekers due to his/her own fault, if (s)he refuses a proper job offered or in case (s)he works illegally (if noticed for the first time, one month suspension, if noticed for the second time, termination of the provision), or in case (s)he cannot prove that in the previous year (s)he pursued a gainful activity, or took part in a training programme or in a labour market programme for at least 30 days;<br>• Persons incapable of performing work are entitled to regular social allowance (*rendszeres szociális segely*) (health-impaired, people who have five years or less until retirement age as well as persons who bring up a child |

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| | | under 14 whose attendance at a day-care institution is not ensured). Furthermore, the competent municipality may set other conditions in its local decree connected to the family circumstances, health or mental status of the claimant, in which case the person entitled to benefit for persons in active age is defined as a person incapable of performing work. Those persons receiving regular social allowance have to cooperate with the organisation appointed by the local government. They have to take part in an integration programme, which may consist of e.g. training programmes, guidance, programmes which help to prepare for work etc. The entitlement to the regular social allowance is terminated if the person breaks the cooperation agreement two times in two years' time or in case (s)he works illegally (if noticed for the first time, one month suspension, if noticed for the second time, termination of the provision). |
| IE | Jobseekers will normally be entitled to a jobseeker's payment as distinct from a supplementary welfare allowance. | Jobseeker's Allowance recipients must be available for, capable of and genuinely seeking work. All unemployed persons must:<br>•Co-operate with the Intreo service in developing a Personal Progression Plan.<br>•Use this plan strive to secure em-ployment.<br>•Attend all meetings requested by the Department.<br>•Provide all information requested by the Department.<br><br>Back to Work Enterprise Allowance:<br>A scheme for long-term recipients of jobseeker's payments and recipients of lone parent and disability payments (for 12 months or more) who take up self-employment.<br>A percentage of the qualifying payment (100% in year one, 75% in year two, 50% in year three and 25% in year four) is payable. |
| IS | All individuals are obliged to support themselves, their spouse and children under 18 years of age. They have to verify that they are actively searching for a job. | *Municipalities' Social Services:*<br>All individuals are obliged to support themselves, their spouse and children under 18 years of age. They have to prove that they are actively searching for a job. |
| IT | The beneficiary must be prepared to participate in activities in an effort to improve his/her situation. With this intention communities or the region organise special professional courses in certain cases. | The regulations vary according to the regions and the municipalities. |

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| LI | Persons fit for work must be pre-pared to undertake any work reasonably expected of them.<br><br>In the case of single parents, the child care responsibilities are taken into account. | *Social assistance:*<br>Persons fit for work must be prepared to undertake any work reasonably expected of them.<br><br>In the case of single parents, the child care responsibilities are taken into account. |
| LT | Persons of working age who are without a job must be registered at the Labour Exchange and should be willing to work, train or retrain.<br><br>Refusal of job, training, public duties or works supported by Employment Fund *(Užimtumo fondas)* may lead to the suspension or refusal of granting Social Benefit *(Socialinė pašalpa)*. | Cash social assistance *(Piniginė socialinė parama)*:<br>Persons of working age who are unemployed must be registered with the local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange *(Lietuvos darbo birža)* or with another Member State's employment service and should be willing to work, train or re-train.<br>Refusal of job offer, training, public duties or works supported by the Employment Fund *(Užimtumo fondas)* may lead to the suspension of, or refusal to grant, Social Benefit *(Socialinė pašalpa)* and Reimbursement for Cost of House Heating, Hot Water and Drinking Water *(Būsto šildymo išlaidų, geriamojo vandens ir šalto vandens išlaidų kompensacijos)*.<br>With a view to promoting beneficiaries' independence from benefits, preserving incentives to work and reducing the poverty trap, additionally paid Social Benefit *(Papildomai skiriama socialinė pašalpa)* is available for persons who get off Social Benefit and into employment. At the same time, Social Benefit is reduced for long-term recipients. See below "Cash benefits, 2. Amounts" (On a pilot basis, five municipalities may approve their own procedures). |
| LU | To be ready to participate in active measures. | Not having willingly abandoned or reduced work without valid justification or not having been dismissed for serious reasons.<br><br>Integration allowance *(indemnité d'insertion)* is granted when the beneficiary signs an integration contract *(contrat d'insertion)* and takes part in an integration activity. The integration contract is drawn up in the light of the health, social, educational, professional and financial situation of the claimant, with a view to a vocational and/or social integration project.<br><br>Participation in vocational integration activities is mandatory. These activities consist of temporary assignment to either work of public utility or traineeship in an undertaking. In case of refusal, the integration allowance and, if need be, the supplementary allowance, may be withdrawn. |
| LV | Unemployed beneficiaries capable of work are obliged to register at the State Employment | Unemployed beneficiaries capable of work are obliged to register with the State Employment Agency, seek work and accept suitable offers of work. The |

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| | Service, seek work and accept suitable offers of work. | beneficiaries are obliged to co-operate with social workers in order to overcome the situation. This implies that they must fulfill the following social duties: provision of information, personal attendance, participation in measures promoting employment, acceptance of medical examination, participation in medical and social rehabilitation.<br>In cases of refusing to fulfil social duties total amount of benefit reduces by part of person who has refused. |
| MT | Recipients are obliged to seek suitable work. | Recipients are obliged to seek suitable work if able to work. If incapable for work, they are medically reviewed periodically. No rehabilitation programmes exist except for drug and alcohol addicts. |
| NL | People must do as much as possible to support themselves. Every recipient must try to get work, accept a suitable employment and be registered at the Centre for Work and Income (CWI). The partners of unemployed people should, if possible, also look for work. Medical and social circumstances are taken into account. If a person is taking care of one or more children aged under 5, there is no obligation to look for work. If the children are aged 5 or older, cases are examined individually to determine the exemption from this obligation. Unemployed who were aged 57.5 or more on 1.5.1999 are not obliged to look for work. People who attain this age after that date are not required to attend job interviews, but must accept suitable employment if it is offered and must be registered at the Centre for Work and Income (CWI). If all at-tempts are unsuccessful, the social services will help to find work or training. If the claimant refuses to co-operate with an action plan, the social services can impose sanctions (cut or complete suspension of the benefit). | People must do as much as possible to support themselves. Every recipient must try to get work, accept a suitable employment and be registered with the Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (UWV) Work Company *[Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen (UWV) Werkbedrijf]*. The partners of unemployed people should, if possible, also look for work. Medical and social circumstances are taken into account. If a single parent is taking care of one or more children aged 5 or under, there is no obligation to apply for work. The parent is however obliged to attend training courses. If the children are aged 5 or older, cases are examined individually to determine the exemption from this obligation. If all attempts are unsuccessful, the social services will help to find work or training. If the claimant refuses to co-operate with an action plan, the social services can impose sanctions (cut or complete suspension of the benefit).<br>Training or premiums can be offered to encourage people far from the labour market to take up employment.<br>In addition a claimant is obliged to perform community work (in his/her range of capability) assigned to him/her by the municipality.<br>There is a waiting period of 4 weeks in which the claimant is required to look for work and in which the claimant(s) younger than 27 years of age is/are not yet entitled to social benefits.<br>The benefit claim is refused if there are opportunities in the regular education system *(Student Finance Act (Wet Studiefinanciering, Wsf)*) for the claimant. |
| NO | Each person who claims social financial assistance is obliged to support him-/herself by work if work is available and the person in | Persons who claim social financial assistance are obliged to support themselves by work if work is available and the person in question is able to work. |

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| | question is able to work. | The Labour and Welfare Service *(Arbeids- og velferdsforvaltningen)* may set conditions for receiving so-cial financial assistance. As a basic guideline, the conditions cannot be an unreasonable burden for the claimant. The terms have to be linked to the claimant's need for help, and be aimed at making him or her self-reliant. Examples of conditions: if unemployed, the claimant must register as a job-seeker at the local Labour and Welfare Administration *(Arbeids- og velferdsetaten)* (NAV office, *NAV Kontoret*) and actively search for a job, participate in labour market training courses, work for the municipality, participate in the Qualification Programme *(kvalifiseringsprogrammet)* etc.<br><br>The Qualification Programme is a two-year-long full-time programme with the objective to include more recipients of long-term social financial assistance *(økonomisk stønad)* in work-oriented activities, while securing a minimum income for the applicants. Applicants must have severely diminished capacity for work, and the programme must be considered as necessary and relevant for a successful (re-)employment of the applicant. Benefits from the National In-surance Scheme *(folketrygden)* and benefits relating to earlier employ-ment must have been exhausted. Participants are required to accept an offer of adequate employment at any time. Participants yearly receive a Qualification Benefit *(kvalifiseringsstønad)* equal to twice the Basic Amount *(Grunnbeløpet)* i.e. NOK 170,490 (€ 21,488) (2/3 of this amount i.e. NOK 113,660 (€ 14,325) for persons under 25 years) plus extra benefits for dependent children. The benefit is subject to taxation. |
| PL | All those capable of work must be available for work, training or socio-professional integration and be reg-istered with the labour office, except for persons entitled to a Permanent Allowance *(Zasiłek stały)* for the care of a handicapped child. | Lack of cooperation with the social services (e.g. social work, care services, specialist counselling) on the part of the person or family to re-solve the difficult situation as well as unjustified refusal to undertake work by an unemployed person may constitute grounds for refusal to grant (or for withdrawing) social assistance cash benefits. |
| PT | Availability for employment, as well as occupational training and integration activities. | Social integration income *(rendimento social de inserção)*:<br>To obtain the benefit, the claimant must accept the obligations stemming from the integration contract, signed by the official in charge, the claimant and his/her household members. The said obligations should be fulfilled within 60 days from the introduction of the claim. Registration with the competent job centre is also required. The obligations contained in the integration contract include: accept proposed jobs and vocational trainings; attend courses; participate in occupational programmes or other temporary programmes stimulating labour market integration or meeting social, community or |

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| | | environmental needs; undertake professional counselling or training actions; take steps regarding prevention, treatment or rehabilitation of drug addiction and incentives to take up a self-employed activity.<br>The following categories of persons are exempted from participating in the integration contract (insofar as active availability for professional integration is concerned) and from registering with the job centre:<br>•persons with long-term or permanent incapacity for work;<br>•minors aged 16 or persons aged 65 or over;<br>•persons taking care of a family member.<br>Are also exempted from registering with the job centre, those persons who do not fulfil the conditions for working, as certified by the competent employment services. |
| RO | Required solely to the family member or individual meeting the following conditions:<br><br>•Age between 16 years and retirement age,<br>•working capacity,<br>•lack of wage or other income,<br>•not attending a form of education. | One of the family members is obliged to work in the interest of the local authority, aiming at social integration, under the following conditions:<br>•aged between 16 years and the Standard Retirement Age,<br>•not attending a full-time form of education, and<br>•capable of working.<br><br>Exemptions: family member under specified conditions such as:<br>•attending a vocational training programme,<br>•pursuing a professional or other activity,<br>•raising one or more children up to 7 years of age (18 years of age in case of children with severe or profound handicap), and<br>•providing care to one or more adults with severe or profound handicap, as well as to de-pendent elderly who do not receive care from a personal assistant *(asistent personal)* or caregiver *(persoana de ingrijire)*.<br><br>Failure to comply with this obligation results in suspension of the Social Aid *(ajutor social)*. |
| SE | Everybody is bound to support him- or herself first, and must try to get a job with a sufficient salary at all times, as long as he/she is able to work. | Everybody is bound to support him- or herself first, and must try to get a job with a sufficient salary at all times, as long as he/she is able to work. There are many labour market measures that the recipient must participate in to receive the assistance. The recipients have also access to the public employment service.<br><br>In addition to these requirements, the social welfare committee may require a person receiving social assistance to take part in work experience or other skill-enhancing activities organised by the municipality, provided it has not been possible to provide a suitable labour market policy programme for the |

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| | | individual. |
| SI | In principle everyone is obliged to support him or herself through work. There is no entitlement for the voluntarily unemployed. Participation in an active employment programme must be considered before granting assistance benefit. Entitlement maybe linked to signing a contract with the Social Work Centre (Center za socialno delo), which places obligations on the beneficiary to resolve his/her social problems (rehabilitation, health treatment, etc.). | Persons who cannot meet the minimum income for reasons they could or can influence, or who, without good reasons, refuse, avoid or abandon activities that might lead to employment or other means that can improve their social situation (e.g. termination of the employment contract by the employee or due to the employee's fault, refusal to take part in active employment policy measures, not actively seeking em-ployment, working illegally) are not entitled to Financial Social Assistance *(denarna socialna pomoč)*.<br>Obligation of beneficiary of Financial Social Assistance to accept every employment (after receiving Financial Social Assistance for a certain time, i.e. 9 times in the last 12 months). |
| SK | Able bodied applicants of working age must be willing to accept offers of suitable work, training or practice small community services or voluntary work and be registered at the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family *(Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny)* in order to receive a higher amount of the Benefit in material need *(Dávka v hmotnej núdzi)*. | In order to be entitled to the highest level of Benefit in Material Need *(Dávka v hmotnej núdzi)*, persons of active age who are able to work must be willing to accept offers of suitable work, retraining or minor community work.<br><br>Registration with the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family *(OLSAF, Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny)* is mandatory. Measures of active labour market policy can be found in Table X "Unemployment", "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Other supplements". |
| UK | Not a condition for Income Support. Personal Advisers meetings are compulsory (see "Measures stimulating social and professional integration"). Persons capable of working are entitled to claim income-based Jobseekers' Allowance (see table X "Unemployment") rather than Income Support. | Jobseekers' Allowance (income-based):<br>Claimants have to be available for all work, be actively seeking work and must sign a Jobseekers' agreement detailing the type of work, hours and activities to be undertaken by the jobseeker in their search for work. |