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## How to read the guidance

| Example: assessing the location of the housing |   | Explanation   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>STANDARD</b>                                | Ensure effective geographic access to relevant services, such as public services, school, health care, social and legal assistance, a shop for daily needs, laundry and leisure activities. | The standard represents commonly agreed practice and compliance should be 'ensured' throughout national reception systems.  |
| <b>INDICATOR</b>                               | The facility is located at a reasonable walking distance from relevant services and available infrastructure is safe for walking.   | The indicator represents a tool to measure compliance with the standard, i.e. by assessing whether the distance between the housing and relevant public services can be considered 'reasonable' as a walking distance and whether the necessary infrastructure exists. Indicators listed under each standard should be understood as cumulative without an order of hierarchy among them. |

| Example: assessing the location of the housing | Explanation   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>ALTERNATIVE INDICATORS</b></p>           | <p><b>Indicator 1.2(a):</b> The relevant services are provided within the housing. <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2(b):</b> The facility is located at a reasonable walking distance from relevant services and the available infrastructure is safe for walking. <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2(c):</b> Relevant services are accessible by public transport and the duration of the journey is reasonable. <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2(d):</b> Relevant services are accessible through organised transport provided by the Member State.</p> | <p>Alternative indicators are used in situations where different options can be applied to measure compliance with the standard.</p>   |
| <p><b>Additional remarks</b></p>               | <p>This indicator should be developed in relation to a maximum specific distance, taking into account the national context and the environment such as whether there is a footpath available, whether the area is very hilly, etc. For example, a maximum 3 km to public services in general and 2 km to health care facilities and school.</p>   | <p>The additional remark represents an indication as to what could constitute a 'reasonable walking distance'. In light of the different national contexts, the applicability of the 'additional remarks' might vary across EU Member States.</p>  |
| <p><b>Good practice</b></p>                    | <p>Good practice on defining the location of housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is considered good practice to limit the duration of the journey by public transport to a maximum of 1.5 hours or 1 hour for health care or shop for daily needs.</li> </ul>  | <p>Lastly, the document refers to existing 'good practice' with regards to the specific sections. The term 'good practice' does not result from a formal evaluation but is based on current practice of some Member States. While not representing a commonly agreed standard at this stage, Member States are nonetheless encouraged to consider adopting these good practices into their national systems.</p> |



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