Social Rental Agency (SRA)



HOW IT WORKS



Local authority:

- **decides** whether to establish the SRA municipal council's resolution
- concludes a cooperation agreement with the SRA
- co-funds the SRA (in the case of a non-governmental organisation: entrusting the performance or supporting the performance of a public task)
- **specifies** criteria for accepting clients in the SRA, indicates clients, determines rules on applying for tenancy from the SRA and specifies the method of verification whether these criteria have been met

- leases the flat from its owner and lets it out to clients indicated by the local authority.
- may operate as:
 - a municipal company,
 - a foundation,
 - an association.
 - a social cooperative.
- manages the tenancy and supports tenants (various scope of support, depending on the role of the SRA in local authority's policy, agreements with the local authority, SRA's goals and clients),
- may employ specialists on social tenancy a new set of competences combining tenancy management and social work,
- provides model additional support services, e.g. interpreting/translation, assistance in dealing with offices, support for single parents, supporting services for senior citizens, or support in integration of foreigners. The SRA is commissioned with additional services on the basis of general rules.



people from the so-called rent gap who are not eligible to rent from the local authority's resources but may not afford to rent or buy a flat on the commercial market, people waiting to rent from the local authority's resources (shorter queue, place of residence until a property from the local authority's resources has been allocated),

people who are excluded or threatened with exclusion (providing additional support services to the extent adapted to the clients' needs), including e.g. senior citizens, people with disabilities, single parents, foreigners, people on the way out from the homelessness crisis, or young people becoming independent.







