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## Cash benefits in foster care

## Świadczenia pieniężne w pieczy zastępczej

### Introduction

The family constitutes the natural and optimal environment for a child's development. However, when referring to the word "family," I mean a properly functioning family—one that provides children with a nurturing environment for growth and meets all their emotional and material needs. However, there are cases where a family does not function properly. In such situations, the well-being of children may be at risk, and their needs may go unmet or even neglected. Under these circumstances, state intervention in family life is necessary, activating a support system aimed at improving parental attitudes, helping parents fulfil their responsibilities, and, if necessary, equipping them with the appropriate competencies and skills. Unfortunately, if support efforts for families in crisis do not yield results, children are placed in foster care.

Foster care plays a crucial role in the social welfare system, providing care for children who, for various reasons, cannot stay with their biological families.

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Benefits associated with foster care are a key component of the support system, ensuring that children have appropriate living, educational, and emotional conditions. In Poland, foster care is regulated by the Act of June 9, 2011, on Family Support and the Foster Care System. The primary legal acts governing financial benefits in foster care are:

- The Act of June 9, 2011, on Family Support and the Foster Care System,
- The Act of November 28, 2003, on Family Benefits,
- The Act of February 11, 2016, on State Assistance in Raising Children.

In this article, I will outline the provisions of these legal acts, under which foster families can receive financial assistance from the state.

## **Parental Authority**

To better understand the essence of foster care and, consequently, the issue of cash benefits in foster care, it is first necessary to examine the concept of parental authority. According to Article 92 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964, a child remains under parental authority until reaching adulthood. Exercising parental authority primarily involves caring for and raising the child, ensuring proper development, health protection, access to education, and talent development. It should primarily protect the child's interests and implement the principle of child welfare. A child remains under parental authority until the age of 18, except as specified in Article 10 of the same act.

According to Article 96 of the Family and Guardianship Code, parental authority is vested in both parents. If the child's welfare requires it, the court, in a ruling determining the child's origin, may order the suspension, limitation, or deprivation of parental authority of one or both parents. Additionally, if one parent is deceased or lacks full legal capacity, parental authority is granted to the other parent. The same applies if one parent has been deprived of parental authority or if their parental authority has been suspended.

As Aneta Pośpiech (2023) points out, under Polish law, parental authority belongs to both parents. This means that each parent is an individual holder of parental authority. The Family and Guardianship Code, in realizing the principle of equality between men and women and among all children, grants both parents equal rights regarding the exercise of parental authority, regardless

of whether they are married. In practice, each of them has full authority and can act as if they alone possessed parental authority.

Legislators also require that parents have full legal capacity. Only then they are able to effectively fulfil their duties and exercise their rights arising from parental authority. If they lack full legal capacity, they lose parental authority. When a child reaches adulthood or when a parent's incapacitation ceases, parental authority is automatically restored by law. A consequence of parents jointly exercising parental authority is the obligation to agree on the upbringing and decision-making regarding the child's matters (Pośpiech, 2023a, art.93). On the other end of the spectrum, which brings us closer to the topic of foster care, it is the situation in which parents do not have parental authority. This situation arises when both parents are unknown, both parents are deceased, both parents lack full legal capacity (due to being minors or being incapacitated), or the court has suspended or revoked parental authority for both parents.

According to Article 109 § 1 of the Family and Guardianship Code, if the child's welfare is at risk, the guardianship court will issue appropriate orders. In the event of a temporary obstacle to the exercise of parental authority, the guardianship court may order its suspension. The suspension of parental authority will be lifted when the cause ceases to exist. Temporary obstacles are usually incidental, such as a foreign trip or illness, but they may also be due to fault, such as serving a prison sentence.

The guardianship court may also revoke parental authority, as regulated by the provisions of Article 111 of the Family and Guardianship Code. According to this provision, if parental authority cannot be exercised due to a permanent obstacle or if parents abuse their parental authority or grossly neglect their obligations toward the child, the guardianship court will revoke parental authority. The revocation of parental authority may also apply to just one parent. The court may revoke parental authority if, despite receiving assistance, the reasons for applying Article 109 § 2 point 5 of the Family and Guardianship Code have not ceased, particularly if parents permanently show no interest in the child. If the reason for revoking parental authority ceases, the guardianship court may reinstate parental authority.

Aneta Pośpiech (2023b, art.111) points out that both the failure to fulfil parental obligations and the abuse of rights granted to parents in relation to the child constitute grounds for revoking parental authority. However, it should be noted that regarding the abuse of parental authority, the law does

not require—unlike in cases of neglect—a determination of a gross degree of abuse. Thus, from a formal legal standpoint, any abuse of parental authority may serve as grounds for its revocation.

## Foster Care

In very simple terms, foster care is the care provided to a child when their parents are unable to ensure proper upbringing and care. Importantly, foster care is temporary. The organizer of foster care is the county (powiat). According to the Act of June 9, 2011, on Family Support and the Foster Care System, foster care is an institutional or family-based system of care for children who have been temporarily deprived of parental care or whose parents are unable to fulfil their parental responsibilities. Foster care is a temporary measure, applied until the child can return to their biological family or, in the absence of such a possibility, until they reach adulthood.

Foster care can take one of two forms. The first is family-based care, which can be provided by:

- Kinship foster families (e.g., grandparents),
- Non-professional foster families (unrelated individuals),
- Professional foster families (including family group homes).

The second form is institutional foster care, which includes:

- Residential care facilities,
- Regional therapeutic care facilities,
- Pre-adoptive intervention centres.

The primary goals of foster care are to provide a child with care and support in conditions as close as possible to a family environment. Ensuring the child's rights, safety, and conditions for proper physical, emotional, and social development is crucial. Foster caregivers are responsible for preparing the child for a return to their biological family (if possible) or, in the absence of such a possibility, for adulthood. According to Article 33 of the Act on Family Support and the Foster Care System, the responsibilities of foster care include ensuring the child's health, psychological development, education, and safety, supporting children in building social bonds, and preparing them for independent living. Furthermore, foster caregivers are obligated to cooperate with the child's biological family to facilitate their return, if possible (Ustawa o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej, 2011). Foster care plays a crucial role in the child protection system,

providing temporary care and support to children who, for various reasons, cannot stay with their biological families.

The foster care system is a legal and organizational structure aimed at providing care for children who, for various reasons, cannot remain under the care of their biological parents. It is a temporary solution that ensures the child has safe living conditions and development opportunities similar to those that a family should provide. The organizational units supporting families and the foster care system include organizational units of local government entities performing tasks related to family support and the foster care system, day support centres, foster care coordinators, childcare and educational facilities, regional therapeutic care facilities, emergency pre-adoption centres, adoption centres, and entities entrusted with implementing tasks related to family support and the foster care system.

As stipulated in Article 3 of the Act on Family Support and the Foster Care System, the obligation to support families experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their childcare and educational functions, as well as organizing foster care within the scope defined by law, rests with local government entities and government administration bodies. This obligation is fulfilled by local government entities and government administration bodies, particularly in cooperation with the local community, courts and their auxiliary bodies, the police, educational institutions, healthcare providers, as well as churches, religious associations, and social organizations.

As indicated by Stanisław Nitecki (2024), the Act of June 9, 2011, on Family Support and the Foster Care System provides for two forms of foster care: family-based and institutional. The list of forms specified in the Act is closed, meaning that authorized entities in this area are obliged to carry out their assigned tasks using only these forms and cannot introduce their own solutions. Any changes to the forms of foster care implementation would require an amendment to the Act.

The concept of family-based foster care includes the following types of foster families: related foster families, non-professional foster families, and professional foster families. Within the latter category, professional foster families can be further divided into emergency foster families and specialized professional foster families. In addition to the aforementioned foster families, the concept of family-based foster care also includes family children's homes. A family children's home is classified as a family-based form of foster care;

however, in reality, it combines elements of both identified forms of foster care. This is because it exhibits characteristics typical of strict family-based care while also displaying features associated with institutional forms of foster care. The classification of a family children's home as a form of family-based foster care is justified by the fact that it is run by a family or a person who meets the requirements to serve as a foster family. The analysed concept also encompasses foster care provided in institutional forms.

Institutional foster care is carried out in the form of childcare and educational facilities, regional therapeutic care facilities, and emergency pre-adoption centres. The list of institutions classified as part of the institutional form of foster care is closed, meaning that local government entities responsible for carrying out tasks in this area, either independently or on commission, cannot introduce types of institutions other than those specified (Nitecki, Wilk, 2024). The catalogue of the aforementioned forms of foster care is well illustrated in the diagram below.

**Figure 1.** Family-Based Foster Care



**Source:** Municipal Social Welfare Center in Bydgoszcz, 2024

## Financial Benefits in Foster Care Under the Act of June 9, 2011, on Family Support and the Foster Care System

The right to benefits is granted to foster families or those running a family children's home, established by a court ruling, who:

- Provide direct care for a child;

- Provide direct care for a child holding a disability certificate or a certificate of severe or moderate disability;
- Provide direct care for a child and plan the child's vacation outside the place of residence.
- Foster care benefits can be divided into:
- Mandatory benefits (for all);
- Mandatory benefits only for foster families and those running family children's homes;
- Other benefits for individuals providing family-based foster care, which can be either discretionary (upon fulfilment of specific conditions) or mandatory.

According to Article 80 of the aforementioned Act, a foster family (whether kinship, non-professional, or professional—including professional emergency foster families and specialized professional foster families) and those running a family children's home are entitled to receive financial support to cover the child's living expenses. This support must not be lower than 1,002 PLN for a child placed in a kinship foster family and 1,517 PLN for a child placed in a professional foster family, a non-professional foster family, or a family children's home. First and foremost, it should be noted that the legislator used the term "is entitled to" in this provision, which implies that the indicated benefit is granted to family-based foster care forms and has the status of a public subjective right (Nitecki, Wilk, 2024). This benefit is intended to meet the current needs of a child placed in a family and cannot be considered a form of financial security or savings accumulation. It will also be granted to an individual or a married couple to whom the court has temporarily entrusted the role of a foster family.

Another benefit is the allowance described in Article 81 of the aforementioned Act. If a child is placed in another type of foster family, including a non-professional or kinship foster family, or in a family children's home, that foster family or the person running the family children's home will also receive an allowance of no less than 306 PLN to cover the increased costs of raising the child. This allowance is granted for each child and is paid every month the child remains in family-based foster care. The amount of this allowance may be increased based on a resolution of the county council (Trynieszewska, 2015).

The second allowance specified in this provision is granted exclusively to a professional foster family. This allowance applies to a child placed under the provisions of the Act of June 9, 2022, on Supporting and Resocializing Juveniles and amounts to no less than 306 PLN per month to cover the increased costs of raising that child. Similarly, in this case, the amount of the allowance may be increased by a resolution of the county council.

It should also be noted that a foster family and a person running a family children's home are entitled to the benefits mentioned above even after the child reaches the age of majority, provided that the child continues to reside in the foster family or family children's home under the conditions specified by law. These benefits and allowances are granted during the school year, academic year, vocational training, or professional preparation period (Ustawa o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej, 2011). As indicated by the Provincial Administrative Court in **Łódź**, the term "continued stay in family-based foster care", as mentioned in Article 82(1) of the 2011 Act on Family Support and the Foster Care System, should be understood as a situation in which the centre of living and existential affairs of an adult child remains in the place of residence of the previous form of family-based foster care. Thus, an adult child continues to be financially supported by the previous foster family (Wyrok WSA w Łodzi, 2024).

The analysed Act, in Article 83, also provides for additional funding and benefits. According to its provisions, the county governor (starosta) may grant a foster family or a person running a family children's home: Funding for vacation outside the child's place of residence; Financial support to cover: a) Necessary costs related to the needs of an admitted child (one-time payment); b) Costs incurred due to random events or other circumstances affecting the quality of care (one-time or periodic payment).

A non-professional and professional foster family may receive financial support for maintaining a residential unit in a multi-family building or single-family house, in an amount corresponding to the costs incurred by the non-professional or professional foster family for rent, lease payments, electricity, heating, fuel, water, gas, waste disposal (solid and liquid), elevator maintenance, communal antenna, TV and radio subscriptions, telecommunication services, and other operating costs. These costs are calculated by dividing the total amount of these expenses by the number of people living in the residence and multiplying it by the number of children, individuals who reached the



age of majority while in foster care, and individuals leaving family-based foster care as minors, who are placed in the foster family along with the foster parents. The county governor (starosta) is obligated to grant financial support to a professional foster family if more than three children, individuals who reached the age of majority while in foster care, or individuals leaving family-based foster care as minors are placed in the family, as well as if the need for these funds is confirmed in the opinion of the foster care organizer. Additionally, the county governor (starosta) may grant a professional foster family a one-time annual benefit to cover the costs of necessary renovations of their residential unit in a multi-family building or single-family house (Ustawa o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej, 2011). As indicated by the Provincial Administrative Court in Poznań, special benefits may be either one-time or periodic. A one-time benefit may be granted when it is necessary to cover essential expenses related to the needs of a child being placed in a foster family, or when, as a result of a random event, a child already placed in foster care requires additional assistance. A periodic benefit is granted when, due to a random event, a child placed in foster care requires ongoing additional support. Special benefits are granted at the discretion of the administrative authority and do not constitute a public subjective right. From the above, it follows clearly that a benefit for covering random events or other occurrences affecting the quality of care is not mandatory. This means that even if an applicant meets the statutory criteria, the administrative authority is not obliged to grant the benefit. Instead, it is a discretionary benefit that the public administration authority may, but is not required to, award (Wyrok WSA w Poznaniu, 2024).

Furthermore, the person running a family children's home receives financial support for maintaining a residential unit in a multi-family building or single-family house where the family children's home is operated. The amount of this support corresponds to the costs incurred by the family children's home for rent, lease payments, electricity, heating, fuel, water, gas, waste disposal (solid and liquid), elevator maintenance, communal antenna, TV and radio subscriptions, telecommunication services, and other operating costs. These costs are calculated by dividing the total amount of these expenses by the number of people residing in the residential unit or single-family house and multiplying it by the number of children, individuals who reached the age of majority while in foster care, and minors leaving foster care, who are placed in

the family children's home along with the person running it. As rightly pointed out by Stanisław Nitecki (2024), the list of housing maintenance costs is closed and includes the following expenses: rent, lease payments, electricity, heating, fuel, water, gas, waste disposal (solid and liquid), elevator maintenance, communal antenna, TV and radio subscriptions, telecommunication services, and operating costs. It should be noted that the full scope of these housing expenses will not necessarily apply in every case. This means that the list represents the maximum set of expenses considered for funding, but in a specific case, some of these costs may be lower or absent. In such instances, the person running the family children's home will only receive reimbursement for the actual expenses incurred. This benefit may be granted in an amount corresponding to the costs actually incurred by the person running the family children's home, calculated according to the mechanism set out in the relevant legal provision (Nitecki, Wilk, 2024). The benefits provided under this provision will be granted based on an administrative decision, as stipulated in Article 88. Therefore, it should be noted that the initial determination of financial resources to meet the needs, as specified in the agreement under Article 62, serves as a starting point. However, the final determination of these benefits will be made through an administrative decision, issued after conducting appropriate evidentiary proceedings, which will assess the justification for granting assistance and its amount.

Moving on to the final issue regulated by this Act, it should be noted that a professional foster family and a person running a family children's home are entitled to a monthly remuneration of no less than 4,100 PLN. A professional foster family performing the role of an emergency foster home is entitled to a monthly remuneration of no less than 124% of this amount. If a professional foster family or the person running a family children's home does not provide direct care for a child due to the child being placed in another institution or due to the last entrusted child leaving the professional foster family or the family children's home, they receive 80% of their previous remuneration for the period they remain on standby until the child's return from another institution or until they accept another child. The Act also states that a professional foster family and a person running a family children's home who temporarily serve as a support family are entitled to a monthly remuneration of no less than 20% of the remuneration that is received for performing the role of a foster family or running a family children's home.

Importantly, the amounts of benefits provided to cover the costs of child maintenance and the allowance for a child with a disability are subject to indexation based on the consumer price index, as announced by the President of the Central Statistical Office. This indexation takes effect from June 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the consumer price index exceeded 105% compared to the last year in which indexation was carried out. These benefits are granted by administrative decision. The competent authority for submitting applications for these benefits is the County Family Support Centre (Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie) or, in the case of a city with county rights, the Municipal Social Welfare Centre (Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej).

According to Article 88(1) of the Act on Family Support and Foster Care, the benefits, allowances, and vacation subsidies described above are granted upon request by a foster family, support family, or the person running a family children's home. The relevant application must be submitted by the foster family, support family, or the person running the family children's home to the County Family Support Centre (Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie) responsible for their place of residence. If the application is submitted in a city with county rights, it must be submitted to the Municipal Social Welfare Centre (Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej). The granting or refusal of benefits, allowances, and vacation subsidies is issued in the form of an administrative decision. The administrative authority may amend or revoke the decision if it is found that the beneficiaries are squandering the granted benefits (Ustawa o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej, 2011).

### **Benefits in Foster Care Under the Act of November 28, 2003, on Family Benefits**

The Act of November 28, 2003, on Family Benefits defines the conditions for acquiring the right to family benefits as well as the rules for determining, granting, and paying these benefits. According to the aforementioned Act, family benefits include:

- Family allowance and supplements to the family allowance;
- Care benefits, including the nursing allowance and caregiving benefit;
- One-time assistance paid by municipalities;
- Benefits paid by municipalities under Article 22b;

- One-time childbirth allowance;
- Parental benefit.

The first benefit that can be obtained in foster care under this Act is the caregiving benefit, regulated in Article 17. According to the cited provision, the caregiving benefit is available to a foster family, a person running a family children's home, the director of a childcare and educational facility, the director of a regional therapeutic care facility, the director of an emergency pre-adoption centre provided that they care for a person under the age of 18 who holds a certificate of severe disability or a disability certificate that includes indications of:

- The need for constant or long-term care or assistance from another person due to a significantly limited ability to live independently;
- The need for the continuous daily involvement of the child's caregiver in the processes of treatment, rehabilitation, and education.

At this point, it is worth citing the position of the Provincial Administrative Court in Gdańsk, which states that the determining factor in assessing eligibility for the caregiving benefit is the factual situation at the time of submitting the application as well as at the time of the decision-making process by the authorities. According to Article 17(1) of the Act on Family Benefits, resignation from employment must be directly related to the need to provide care for a disabled person. Not every resignation from employment constitutes a basis for granting the caregiving benefit—only those that are motivated by the need for care. The welfare authority has no right to determine the reasons for the lack of employment of a person applying for the caregiving benefit. The authority is only obligated to determine whether the person is capable of working and whether the sole reason for resigning from employment is the necessity of providing care. This care must represent a clear obstacle to performing professional work, meaning it must result in the actual inability to take up employment or lead to resignation from employment for the purpose of providing care. In any case, the connection between resigning from or not taking up employment and providing care must be direct and strict. For entitlement to the caregiving benefit, it does not matter when this situation began. Therefore, the resignation from employment for caregiving reasons may have occurred a month, a year, or even several years before submitting the benefit application, as long as these two elements remain causally linked. Moreover, Article 17(1)(4) of the Act on Family Benefits does not require only

a resignation from gainful employment for the purpose of providing care; an equally valid condition is the inability to take up employment due to providing care (Wyrok WSA w Gdańsku, 2024).

The last benefit regulated by the aforementioned Act is the parental benefit. According to Article 17c, this benefit is available, among others, to a foster family, except for a professional foster family, in cases where they take care of a child up to the age of 7, or up to the age of 10 if a decision has been made to postpone the child's school obligation.

The determination of the right to the aforementioned family benefits and their payment is made upon request by:

- The actual caregiver of the child,
- The legal guardian of the child,
- A foster family,
- A person running a family children's home,
- The director of a childcare and educational facility,
- The director of a regional therapeutic care facility,
- The director of an emergency pre-adoption centre,
- A student,
- An adult disabled person, or
- Another person authorized to represent the child or the adult disabled person.

Additionally, individuals legally obligated to provide child support under the Act of February 25, 1964 – Family and Guardianship Code may also submit the request. A request for the determination of the right to a caregiving benefit for a child placed in foster care may only be submitted by:

- A foster family,
- A person running a family children's home,
- The director of a childcare and educational facility,
- The director of a regional therapeutic care facility, or
- The director of an emergency pre-adoption centre (Ustawa o świadczeniach rodzinnych, 2003).

It should also be noted that family benefits, which are regulated by the Act on Family Benefits, just like the benefits regulated by the Act on Family Support and the Foster Care System, are granted in the form of an administrative decision.

## **Benefits in Foster Care Under the Act of February 11, 2016, on State Assistance in Raising Children**

Another legal act that regulates benefits available in foster care is the Act of February 11, 2016, on State Assistance in Raising Children. This Act defines the conditions for acquiring the right to the child-raising benefit as well as the rules for granting and paying this benefit. As Marzena Kucharska (2019) indicates, according to Article 4(1) of the Act on State Assistance in Raising Children, the purpose of the child-raising benefit is to partially cover expenses related to raising a child, including care and meeting the child's basic needs. The reasons for introducing the child-raising benefit are more extensively outlined in the justification of the draft Act on State Assistance in Raising Children. It is stated that: the child-raising benefit is directed at families responsible for the maintenance of children, its main objective is to partially cover expenses related to the child's upbringing and meeting their basic needs, the education and preparation of children for life represent a significant financial burden for those responsible for their care, particularly in large families, as a result, families often face economic barriers related to their income levels, it is therefore necessary to introduce solutions that will eliminate or significantly reduce these barriers, the adopted measures were designed to reduce existing economic constraints, especially among young people deciding to have children, particularly a second or subsequent child (Kucharska, 2019, art. 4). According to Article 2(5) of the aforementioned Act, whenever the Act refers to a child, it means: one's own child, an adopted child, a child for whom adoption proceedings are ongoing, a child under legal guardianship, a child placed in foster care, or a child placed in a social welfare home. The purpose of the child-raising benefit is to partially cover expenses related to raising a child, including providing care and meeting the child's basic needs.

The child-raising benefit granted for children placed in socialization-type childcare and educational facilities, intervention-type childcare and educational facilities, specialist-therapeutic childcare and educational facilities, regional therapeutic care facilities, or emergency pre-adoption centres is primarily allocated for the development of children's interests, increasing their educational and developmental opportunities, or accumulating savings. If a child returns to their biological family by court order, the court also decides on the disposition of financial resources accumulated from the child-raising

benefit as savings. According to Article 5a(2), for a child placed in foster care, the child-raising benefit is granted exclusively to a foster family, a person running a family children's home, the director of a childcare and educational facility, the director of a regional therapeutic care facility, or the director of an emergency pre-adoption centre (Ustawa o pomocy państwa w wychowaniu dzieci, 2016).

The determination of the right to the child-raising benefit and its payment is made upon request by a foster family, a person running a family children's home, the director of a childcare and educational facility, the director of a regional therapeutic care facility, or the director of an emergency pre-adoption centre. The application is submitted to the Social Insurance Institution (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych, ZUS). Unlike previous cases, the granting of the child-raising benefit does not require an administrative decision. The Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) provides the applicant with information about the granted child-raising benefit via their information profile. A notification of the granted benefit or a notice of the availability of this information on the information profile may be sent to the applicant's email address or phone number provided in the application. An administrative decision is issued only in the case of refusal to grant the child-raising benefit.

## Summary

As indicated above, individuals in foster care can rely on a wide range of state support. The authority of local governments, in order to increase certain benefits, allows for tailoring assistance to the actual needs of each individual case. The assistance available to foster children and caregivers, guaranteed by law, was introduced relatively recently. However, over time, the scope of support has been expanded by the legislator, which suggests that social security in Poland is progressing toward a level comparable to that of Western European countries.

**Abstract:** The article analyses and presents cash benefits in foster care under the Act on family support and the foster care system, on family benefits and the Act on state aid in raising children. The article indicates the conditions for granting individual benefits as well as the procedure for granting them. The article also presents the judiciary's positions on individual benefits and the conditions for granting them

**Keywords:** foster care benefits, foster care, social assistance, family benefits, state assistance in raising children, social security.

**Streszczenie:** Artykuł analizuje i przedstawia świadczenia pieniężne w pieczy zastępczej na gruncie ustaw o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej, o świadczeniach rodzinnych oraz ustawy o pomocy państwa w wychowywaniu dzieci. Artykuł wskazuje przesłanki przyznawania poszczególnych świadczeń jak również tryb ich przyznawania. W treści artykułu przedstawione zostały także stanowiska judykatury dotyczące poszczególnych świadczeń i przesłanek ich przyznawania.

**Słowa kluczowe:** świadczenia w pieczy zastępczej, piecza zastępcza, pomoc społeczna, świadczenia rodzinne, pomoc państwa w wychowaniu dzieci, bezpieczeństwo społeczne.

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- Wyrok Wojewódzkiego Sądu Administracyjnego w Poznaniu z dnia 5 kwietnia 2024 r., sygn. akt II SA/Po 10/24.

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