



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.3 COM, LU & NL AHQ Missing unaccompanied minors - Part II

Requested by EMN NCP Luxembourg on 8 January 2020

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway (27 in Total)

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1. Background information

The issue of migrant unaccompanied minors going missing is an important policy topic within the EU. In the Communication on the protection of children in migration of April 2017 (COM(2017) 211 final), the European Commission underlines that missing migrant children have the same right to protection as missing national children, and that tackling the phenomenon of missing children requires setting up robust prevention mechanisms and responses.

The collection of comparable data on migrant children going missing in the Member States is crucial in order to enable policy-makers to understand causes and trend and to design effective policy responses to this phenomenon. However, currently there is a lack of harmonized data on unaccompanied minor migrants going missing. The Communication encouraged the Member States to "(...) collect and exchange comparable data to facilitate the cross-border tracing of missing children and the verification of family links".

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The 'Lost in Migration' Conference in Malta on 22 February 2019[1] resulted in a number of recommendations[2], including the recommendation to: "Redouble efforts to collect and exchange data on missing children in migration in a harmonized and systematic way, including for children at risk of trafficking, to support research and evidence-based policies and programmes, as well as to improve cross border cooperation".

In order to assess the possibilities and limitations to the collection of data on this important issue at an EU level, it is important to know about the possibilities and limitations at a Member State level.

In order to obtain further information on the collection of data on missing unaccompanied minors in the Member States, the EMN would like to launch the following ad-hoc query:

[1] <http://lostinmigration.eu/Programme>

[2] <http://lostinmigration.eu/Recommendations2019.pdf>

This ad-hoc query will count as two normal ad-hoc queries.

2. Questions

1. Does your Member State collect data on the number of UAM going missing? If your answer is No, go directly to questions 12 and 13. If you answered yes to Q.1, please answer questions 2 to 11.

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

2. How is the data collected and by whom?

3. a. Please explain from which i) administrative systems or ii) other sources (e.g. civil society, hotlines for missing children, etc.) is the data collected. If applicable, please distinguish between i) and ii) in your answer.

4. b. If the data is collected from more than one i) administrative system or ii) other sources (e.g. civil society, hotlines for missing children, etc.), is there a risk of duplication of data? If applicable, please distinguish between i) and ii) in your answer.

5. c. At what point in time after the disappearance of the UAM is the administrative data registered, by whom and for what purpose?

6. d. Is the information related to the disappearance monitored and updated?

7. Do non-state actors have the possibility to report the disappearance of an UAM? If so, is this registered by national authorities? If yes, is this reflected in the administrative data?

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8. Does your data include missing children whose age assessment has not been concluded?

9. What information on the personal characteristics of the UAM who has disappeared is collected (e.g. age, nationality, country of origin, sex)?

10. What information on the circumstances of the disappearance is collected (e.g. date and place of disappearance, previous disappearances, health conditions, risk of abuse/abduction/trafficking, possible cross-border elements)?

11. Is the information mentioned in questions 9 and 10 available on an aggregated level?

12. If your Member State has no data on UAM that go missing, what are the reasons for not collecting the data? (e.g. lack of registration of data, technical limitations, fragmented registration, no national need for the data).

13. If your Member State does not have data on UAM that go missing, are there plans to collect such data in the future?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **13 March 2020**.

3. Responses

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. Yes A person shall be considered missing if he or she is absent from his or her usual environment and his or her

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>whereabouts are unknown. If a person is reported missing, his or her personal data are determined by the Austrian police and recorded in the police records. This applies to every missing person! In Austria, every case of a missing person is handled equally by the police. It is also irrelevant whether it concerns national or foreign minors. Since it is often not known at the time when a person is reported as missing whether a person entered Europe unaccompanied, this circumstance is not evaluated separately. The results of such evaluations would also most likely be very inaccurate. Further inaccuracies regarding a total number of missing unaccompanied minors result from the fact that at the time of disappearance, oftentimes, no exact personal data and no exact information about the origin of the missing persons is or was known. However, the police can carry out evaluations based on the known and stored data, such as nationality. In this way, a sufficiently accurate overview of the number of missing minors who are not from Europe can be obtained. This also makes it possible to draw conclusions about how many unaccompanied minors have disappeared. However, it should also be noted in this context that the stored data on nationality at the time of disappearance are often not clearly verified.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. If a person is missing, the data is recorded by the police. If, at the time of disappearance, proceedings according to the Aliens Law are already being conducted regarding the missing person and further data is therefore available, this data is also included in the police investigation. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. See response to question 2. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. Provided that the personal data can be clearly assigned to a single person, there are no duplicate entries. If a person deliberately uses different personal data when dealing with governmental or non-governmental institutions, there is always the risk that the same person is recorded under different personal data. Unique identification is then only possible by obtaining and comparing fingerprints. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>5. The data of missing persons are stored in police records and in the information system (EKIS/SIS II) immediately after receipt of the report, namely during the processing of the first standardised investigation activities. The purpose of recording the data is to initiate a search for the missing person. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. The information is tracked by the police and updated when new findings are available. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Any person has the possibility to report the disappearance of an unaccompanied minor. This report is registered by the local police station and the relevant data will be recorded and processed. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8. Yes. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. All personal data that can be determined are recorded. In addition to the data listed in the question, a personal description is also recorded. If identification material (e.g. fingerprints and photos) is available, it is also stored. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>10. To find the person again and to assess the possible danger to the missing person, all available information on the facts at hand is registered. This includes the detailed circumstances of the disappearance as well as the circumstances mentioned in the question. The statements of reference persons also represent an important source of information. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>11. All of the aforementioned data can be found in police files or records. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>12. See responses to questions 1-11; Austria collects the respective data. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>13. See response to question 12. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Not Applicable</p> <p>2. There is no national database for the disappearances of unaccompanied minors in Belgium. The different authorities involved with unaccompanied minors on the Belgian territory keep their own registration databases independently from one and another. And since no common definitions concerning the disappearances of unaccompanied minors are used by the different authorities/institutions, these databases are not comparable and contain different target groups. The disappearances of unaccompanied minors is registered by the Guardianship Service (Justice department), Fedasil and Child focus, the foundation for missing and sexually exploited children (116000 hotline). The police register data of all missing persons but makes no distinction between unaccompanied minors and other children. Police: In principle, all authorities (reception centers, Immigration Office, Guardianship Service, etc.) or guardians first report disappearances to the police who prepare an official report of the disappearance which is sent to the public prosecutor who determine the next steps in the case and further follow-up. So, the police should have the official figures, but they register all the disappearances in the same national database, the police's General National Database, including those of Belgian children and adults. The database differentiate between adults and minors, but their database do not differentiate between 'regular'</p>

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			<p>minors and unaccompanied foreign minors going missing. For this reason, Child Focus (see below), Fedasil (see below) and the Guardianship Service each work with their own registration system.</p> <p>The Guardianship Service does have its own registration system. It records the disappearances of unaccompanied minors who stayed either in a reception structure, at a private address or never had a fixed address, and this insofar as the Guardianship Service was informed by authorities or guardians of the disappearance. However, the Guardianship Service emphasises that it cannot give correct numbers of disappearances of unaccompanied minors in Belgium!!! First of all, this is not the competence of the Guardianship Service. Furthermore, the Guardianship Service is only indirectly informed of a disappearance (notification by the guardian, the reception center, etc.). Another reason is that the person who declares to be an unaccompanied minor, but for whom the age has not (yet) be confirmed by an age assessment at the moment of disappearance and reported to the Guardianship Service, can be an adult as well (especially the case for the young people who want to travel on to the UK and neighboring countries). This distorts the figures in their database. Most young people who are found by the police on the Belgian territory do not apply for asylum and a large number of them refuse reception. They are not forcibly transferred to a reception center, except in the case of vulnerability, then the social experts from the Guardianship Service leave the young person no choice and transfer him/her to a reception center, possibly in consultation with the police and (youth) prosecutor.</p> <p>Young people who have no intention of applying for protection in Belgium and who were transferred to a reception center often disappear in the first days after their arrival at the Observation and Orientation Centers (first reception phase for unaccompanied minors). They refuse the proposed guardianship system and the protection mechanisms of the Immigration and Reception Act because they want to continue their journey. The departure of these young people is considered a disappearance but not as a worrying disappearance. Young people who live with family or alone and disappear without informing their guardians are of course also included in the disappearances, but are not recorded in the database of the Guardianship Service.</p> <p>In addition, it is not clear what a disappearances compasses exactly. Young people who are intercepted by the police, who refuse reception and for who the Guardianship service does not take further actions, will not be registered as missing by the Guardianship service, even if neither Guardianship Service nor the police know where the young person went after leaving the police station. So the figures of Guardianship Service will be a (strong) underestimate of the actual number of unaccompanied minors / persons who declare to be</p>
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			<p>unaccompanied minors of which there is no trace whatsoever. In short, some disappearances are not coded or some are double coded (some registered disappearances concern the same minor, known under different identities and/or referred several times to the Guardianship Service), the disappearance may have been incorrectly recorded as 'worrying' or may not have been or have been notified incorrectly.</p> <p>Note: The Belgian Immigration Office does not collect data on missing children as such. The Immigration Office states that it is not, little or belatedly informed of the disappearance of an unaccompanied minor. A minor who is known by the authorities always has a file at the Immigration Office. In the event of a disappearance, the Immigration Office will classify the received questions for information from the police and their answers in this file. If the police contact the Immigration Office about an unaccompanied minor who is not known to the Office, an electronic file will be created and all documents relating to that minor will be classified in it. In addition, the available information on disappearances is not structurally entered in the database of the Immigration Office (named EVIBEL).</p> <p>Child Focus: records all disappearances that are reported to them in their registration system.</p> <p>Fedasil: only registers the disappearances of unaccompanied minors who disappear from the reception facilities that are part of the Fedasil's reception network. Fedasil registers the information on the disappearance of an unaccompanied minor residing in one of its reception facilities in the internal resident's database (Match-IT) used by the Agency.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in question 2, different instances record the disappearances of unaccompanied minors. But no data is extracted from these different sources to be put in one national databank, no data is shared or compared.</p> <p>i) Police (and public prosecutor), Fedasil, Guardianship Service ii) Child Focus.</p> <p>4. There is no shared database in which the data from different administrative systems and other sources is collected. And since the data between the different services are not compared or shared, the risk of duplication is real. And within each of the existing registration systems of the administrative services and other sources there is a risk of duplication of data since some disappearances are double coded as some registered disappearances concern the same minor, known under different identities and/or referred several times to an administrative system.</p>
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			<p>5. Child Focus: At Child Focus, a case is opened as soon as the disappearance has been reported to them and when the police has been notified of the disappearance. Child Focus registers the information of the disappearance in their database. Fedasil: Fedasil registers these data within the 24 hours following the disappearance of the unaccompanied minors from one of its reception facilities. Police: All the necessary personal data must be passed on to the police communication center as quickly as possible in order to have the person urgently signaled nationally via the General National Database of the police and for the preparation of a missing persons notice. Guardianship Service: the disappearance is registered as soon as the Guardianship Service is made aware of it.</p> <p>6. Child Focus: Yes. Fedasil: No, unless the unaccompanied minor presents him/herself at the Arrival Centre at a later point in time and is reintegrated in Fedasil's reception facilities network. At that moment his/her residents file will be updated in Fedasil's central database (Match-It). Guardianship Service: The Guardianship Service is not competent for the follow-up of a disappearance. This is the task of the police, public prosecutor and Child Focus. The Guardianship Service has to wait for one of these actors to let them know that the unaccompanied minor was re-intercepted or was found in another country. After 4 months of going missing without any contact between the guardian and the youngster, the guardianship is terminated (this can also be done earlier if the youngster informs the guardian, and provides proof, that s/he is in another country). Police: no answer received.</p> <p>7. A disappearance of a child can (and must) be reported to the police who will start the investigation. Anyone can report a disappearance.</p> <p>8. Child Focus: Yes, Child Focus does not make a difference. Fedasil: Yes. Guardianship Service: Yes, the Guardianship Service's database contains information about the disappearance of every person who declares to be unaccompanied minors, both those for whom doubts have been expressed and no age examination has been organised yet (or the result of the assessment is still unknown),</p>
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			<p>as well as those who have been declared minors after age examination and those for whom there never was a doubt about the minority. Police: no answer received.</p> <p>9. Child Focus: In the quantitative data Child Focus records the date of disappearance, age, gender, origin, and any potential worrying elements. In addition, Child Focus has a qualitative section in which they note all the information that may be useful to estimate the risks and may be elements to solve a disappearance. Fedasil: Any disappearance of an unaccompanied minor from a Fedasil reception facility is reported by means of an e-mail holding a filled-out template detailing the minor's identity (name), nationality, date of birth, physical characteristics and vulnerabilities. Guardianship Service: adds a line to the digital file of the young person, stating that the young person has disappeared. The disappearance file contains the physical characteristics of the young person, identity information and information about possible vulnerabilities.</p> <p>10. Child Focus: Child Focus registers date and place of disappearance, previous disappearances, health conditions, risk of abuse/abduction/trafficking, possible cross-border elements and any other information that may be useful, such as family and other contexts, having a guardian, status of procedure, ... Fedasil: registers the time of disappearance and the circumstances of disappearance as well as any relevant information regarding his/her disappearance. Also information on the social network of the minor in Belgium or other country and the contact details of the guardian if one was assigned by the Guardianship Service are added. All these data and the data mentioned in question 6 are compiled in a disappearance form sent to the Guardianship Service, the local police of the municipality where the reception facility is situated, the Unaccompanied Minors Unit of the headquarters of Fedasil and, in case of an unaccompanied minor that is considered vulnerable, to Child Focus. These disappearance forms are not added to the digital file of the unaccompanied minor but are being archived by the reception facility. Guardianship Service: The date, time and place of disappearance and the type of disappearance, i.e. worrying or non-worrying, are noted. Information on the presumed destination and what to do in the case of re-interception of the youngster (f.ex. contact the guardian or permanence of the Guardianship Service or return to a reception facility) is also registered.</p> <p>11. Due to the absence of a national system for data collection and analysis, aggregated data cannot be</p>
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			<p>collected on all missing unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>12. Fragmentation. Although registration does take place in Belgium, this is problematic because the various services each work with their own registration system. The need for a general database is acknowledged by the government, but to date there has been no concretisation.</p> <p>13. /</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. The applicable national legislation on search activities in Bulgaria does not provide for a separate category of "missing unaccompanied minor migrants". When a child is accommodated in a facility and leaves it, he/she falls within the category of „a person who abandoned a social facility“.</p> <p>The legislation makes no distinction between children in terms of their citizenship, i.e. they shall be treated equally regardless of their nationality (foreign citizenship), usual domicile (concerning stateless persons) or existence/lack of Bulgarian residence permits.</p> <p>Information on a foreign unaccompanied child shall only be entered, collected and processed within the Automated Information Data Base System "Search and tracing activities" by Police Officers responsible for the search activities within the relevant District Police Station of the Mol Regional Directorate. This system is part of the Mol information databases processing personal information.</p> <p>3. Information on a foreign unaccompanied child shall only be entered, collected and processed within the Automated Information Data Base System "Search and tracing activities" by Police Officers responsible for the search activities within the relevant District Police Station of the Mol Regional Directorate. This system is part of the Mol information databases processing personal information.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. In case an unaccompanied minor migrant intentionally abandons (disappears from) the accommodation</p>

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			<p>facility, the relevant official of that institution submits a request to the District Police Station, by the child's place of registration, to declare a national-level search of the child. Immediately following the introduction of the alert by the relevant official of that institution, the child shall be declared as a searched person.</p> <p>6. The primary information related to disappearance shall be updated with any follow-up data.</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. If the children's age is not confirmed, they may not be subject to national-level search.</p> <p>9. The Automated Information Data Base System necessarily collects personal information related to date of birth, sex, nationality and names, as contained in Latin script in the Passport.</p> <p>10. Any available information related to the child's disappearance, shall be entered in the system and, where necessary, shall be supplemented and updated.</p> <p>11. Any personal information about the children that has been entered in the Automated Information Data Base System, may be aggregated, but not the information related to their disappearance.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy keep records of UAM housed in social welfare institutions. Accordingly, when an UAM leaves the institution (escapes), the competent institution informs the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) thereof. Internal records on the escape of the child are kept.</p>

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			<p>The MOI issues an alert for UAM in the MOI information system. The ALERT is automatically transferred to SIS II.</p> <p>3. Statistic about alerts on missing UAM are collected in MOI information system. Statistics are available only on request from the MOI IT sector.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy keeps internal records of UAM housed in social welfare institutions.</p> <p>The MOI keep records of alerts for UAM. Problem is, once that UAM is found, record is deleted.</p> <p>5. The disappearance of UAM is reported to the competent police station immediately after the disappearance of the UAM from the institution.</p> <p>The report of the disappearance of an UAM is reported by a special guardian or an employee of the institution where the UAM is housed and an alert is issued by the MOI based on his / her report.</p> <p>6. YES. After the UAM has been found, he or she is returned to the competent institution and the alert is deleted. Every new information should be given to police (MOI).</p> <p>7. Anyone with information of the disappearance of the UAM or any other violation of the rights of the CHILD is required to inform the police. Any UAM disappearance is registered, regardless of who reported it.</p> <p>8. yes.</p> <p>9. The Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy collects all relevant information about UAM</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the competent social welfare institution, - the institution where UAM is housed, - appointed special guardian. - personal data - first name, last name, age, citizenship, gender, personal description, - description of clothing in which the UAM left the institution, - day and time of leaving the institution and all other available information. <p>Same information collects police if UAM is missing.</p> <p>10. All above. See answer 9.</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. Technical restrictions (once the alert is deleted from the database, it is no longer available)</p> <p>13.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The data are collected by the Police thought out the investigation and the first collected information and evidence from the guardian of the minor. Data is also collected by the Social Welfare Services and the NGOs running the Help Line.</p> <p>3. Administrative System of Social Welfare System, Police data record and Missing Children Hotline</p> <p>4. No, due to the small number of reported cases.</p> <p>5. There is no defined process on that.</p>

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			<p>6. Yes.</p> <p>7. Anybody can report to the Police, but for unaccompanied minor responsible are the Social Welfare Services.</p> <p>8. Yes.</p> <p>9. All of the above</p> <p>10. All of the above</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. There are two possible sources: It could be possible to extract some data from police database where all people going missing are registered, but there is not specific focus on this issue. The entries to the database are done by the competent police officers through the whole country. Also the Office for International Legal Protection of Children (ÚMPOD) (Central Authority under Brussels IIa Regulation) collects the data provided by the local social authorities (however these data can be incomplete, because not all local social authorities provide to the Office for International Legal Protection of Children this kind of information).</p>

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			<p>3. As mentioned above, the data are available in the relevant police database. There is no use of administrative or other sources. The Office for International Legal Protection of Children collects the data provided by the local social authorities.</p> <p>4. -</p> <p>5. The missing minors ' cases are dealt by the police in police databases. No administrative database is used. The relevant alert is created as soon as necessary data (e.g. identity of the missing person) are received or collected by the police. The information about the fact, the minor went missing, are also sent to the Office for International Legal Protection of Children by the local social authorities within the framework of a regular information or upon a request. However, this communication has no relevance for search for the minor, which is performed by the police.</p> <p>6. Any case of missing person, especially minor, is monitored and updated base on the outcomes of the investigation systematically.</p> <p>7. Everyone has a possibility to report any disappearance to the Police.</p> <p>8. Yes.</p> <p>9. The Police of the Czech Republic: All information are in line with data model of the SIS. However such</p>
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			<p>information are collected only for the purpose of search – to identify the minor. From the point of the Office for International Legal Protection of Children – the same as at the moment of first appearance – name, age, sex, nationality.</p> <p>10. Police of the Czech Republic: All possible information including those mentioned in the question are collected if available and relevant for the investigation of disappearance. The Office for International Legal Protection of Children: Only date and circumstances of the disappearance.</p> <p>11. Part of above mentioned information is used for analytical and strategical work of the police, however not specifically for UAM.</p> <p>12. Not relevant for the Czech Republic.</p> <p>13. Not relevant for the Czech Republic.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Police and Border Guard Board (hereinafter the PBGB) is responsible authority to collect such statistics. However, there haven't been unaccompanied minors for the last four years. The information is collected and analyzed by the PBGB bureau of analysis, to whom the information reaches from the information system.</p> <p>3. The PBGB obtains the primary information from the information system. If necessary, the PBGB bureau of analysis will clarify the information concerning the unaccompanied minor with the officials of the Office of Citizenship and International Protection (they are responsible for proceed with unaccompanied minors')</p>

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			<p>applicants from the launching an application to the final decision).</p> <p>4. There are so few unaccompanied minors in Estonia that all these cases are handled with the special attention. Currently it is sufficient to consult the procedural unit (the Office of Citizenship and International Protection) for data collection. If the number of UAMs were higher, there would be a need for using of different sources to collect data.</p> <p>5. The PBGB will register immediately information received from the guardian/accommodation center, about the disappearance of the UAM.</p> <p>6. Yes, but so far there are no cases of missing minors in Estonia.</p> <p>7. There is no such practice.</p> <p>8. Yes.</p> <p>9. Personal data - name, possible age, nationality, country of origin, gender, if he / she can name the data of the parents, then it will be also added.</p> <p>10. All the above mentioned circumstances will be collected.</p> <p>11. All the relevant data is available in the person 's individual file.</p> <p>12. There is no such practice.</p> <p>13. Yes.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1. Yes

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	Finland		<p>2. The data is collected by the Situation Centre of Finnish Immigration Service from the national registry system for foreigners.</p> <p>3. The data is collected solely from the national administrative system.</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. The reception center is in charge of closing the accommodation in the system and informing the Finnish Immigration Service when the UAM has been missing for two weeks. The Finnish Immigration Service is then responsible for inputting the UAM as disappeared in the data system. Termination of registration is important for the purpose of tracking the number of UAMs in the reception system and in a particular reception center. The date and reason for termination of registration are used for statistics.</p> <p>6. Yes, the registration is renewed in case the UAM returns to reception system and “disappeared”-label is removed from the system. There is also possible that while the UAM remains as disappeared in the system, information about location is updated, for example through the Dublin-process.</p> <p>7. The reception center services for UAM are provided by the Red Cross and the municipalities i.e. non-state actors, but they are administered by the Finnish Immigration Service therefore the registrations are as per national authority.</p> <p>8. Yes, the data source is based on the termination of registration in reception centers for UAMs.</p> <p>9. Age, nationality, country of origin, sex</p> <p>10. Month and place of disappearance, state of asylum or other permit processes, if applicable: age assessment that has not been concluded, family members in Finland or nearby countries</p> <p>11. Yes</p>
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			<p>12. N/a</p> <p>13. N/a</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11.</p> <p>12. - Lack of recording and centralization of data, - Technical limits, - Recorded data seem to be fragmented between different institutions (Child Welfare Services (ASE) or</p>

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			<p>Judicial Protection of Young People (PJJ), police and gendarmerie).</p> <p>13. No precise data has been collected on the national level on runaways/disappearances. Data are thus no exhaustive. The competent departments in charge of UAM who contributed to this AHQ are not aware of plans to collect such data in the future.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Specially marked data records (with the keyword "unaccompanied minor refugee") from the joint database for missing and unknown dead (Vermi/Utot) maintained by the BKA(Federal Criminal Police Office) can be used for statistical evaluation. According to the Federal Government, however, these statistics do not constitute a valid data basis for determining the number of missing unaccompanied minors. Rather, it reflects the number of missing persons reports that are filed. If one and the same person is missing more than once, he or she will be included in the file accordingly. Also, persons whose disappearance has ended within four hours of the alert being issued are not included in the aforementioned file for statistical purposes, as such cases are not transferred to the file. Furthermore, notifications are often missing if the unaccompanied minor reported missing is found again (Deutscher Bundestag 2017: 57). In addition, a report may also be missing, for example, if unaccompanied minors travel abroad on their own. It can also be assumed that at least some of the missing persons reports are due to the fact that multiple entries were made in the course of the initial distribution of asylum seekers (EASY) (Deutscher Bundestag 2017: 9). Multiple entries due to missing identity papers and missing identification measures are also possible. The evaluation of the joint file can therefore only provide an approximation of the situation. There are no uniform procedures for whether and when missing persons reports are made. According to the information provided by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), the responsibility of the Youth Welfare Office also ends if a child is absent for more than 48 hours. As a result, there is often no person who is responsible and who follows up these cases (BMFSFJ 2016). Although there are persons responsible in the context of guardianship, the extent of responsibility is also unclear here</p>

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			<p>if a child/adolescent continues to travel/disappear.</p> <p>3. See answer Nr. 2</p> <p>4. See answer Nr. 2</p> <p>5. See answer Nr. 2</p> <p>6. See answer Nr. 2</p> <p>7. Caretakers of youth welfare institutions.</p> <p>8. It can be assumed that those affected will be treated according to their own age until a final result of the age determination is established.</p> <p>9. Age, nationality, country of origin, sex and description of the person, if available photographs and fingerprints and possibly a DNA profile if DNA-analysis-capable material could be secured. However, DNA analysis would only be carried out in the event of a serious presumed death (e.g. after finding a suicide note or due to special circumstances of missing persons) and persistent missing persons.</p> <p>10. In the police information system INPOL, the date of the missing person is always registered. The location of the missing person is usually determined by the police station in charge. The entry of further information depends on the person responsible. There is no mandatory specification. If health problems and possible (also cross-border) places of disappearance are known, these are usually recorded. Any indications that the missing person may have been the victim of abuse, trafficking or kidnapping can also be registered in the search text. Information on repeated disappearances is only available to the local police or the responsible youth welfare office.</p> <p>11. The above comments refer to empirical values and individual case evaluations of current wanted notices. Bibliography: see attached document.</p>
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			<p>bibliography.docx</p> <p>12. n/a</p> <p>13. n/a</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The National Center of Social Solidarity (hereafter E.K.K.A) is the responsible national entity to coordinate provision of suitable accommodation to UAMs referred from state actors and civil society organizations and to keep a registry of UAM as provided in the Law 4554/2018. E.K.K.A has developed a nter of Social Solidarity - EKKA)data base to collect information regarding the capacity of different accommodation facilities (short term and long term), and to keep information and create a profile for each UAM that was referred or placed in an accommodation facility. Through this process EKKA is able to monitor the situation and it is mandatory for all referral actors (Police, Asylum Service, RIS, NGOs) or Accommodation providers to report to EKKA every time a UAM absconds from their facilities. Source: EKKA General Comment: The Greek Asylum Service is not mandated by law to locate missing unaccompanied. However, there are standard operating procedures implemented with regard to the handling of asylum applications by UAMs gone missing. These procedures provide for synergies with national authorities responsible for locating missing UAMs.) Source GAS</p> <p>3. See Q2 Source EKKA</p> <p>4. E.K.K.A's data base includes information mainly for the placement of UAMs which is updated by EKKA staff through the information they receive from the actors mentioned in question 2. Thus, the data that are</p>

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			<p>collected from different actors and might include information for the same minor are always being checked for duplications before being officially registered in the data base. Source EKKA</p> <p>5. E.K.K.A receives the information that a UAM is absent from the accommodation that has been placed by EKKA and mainly from the actors mentioned in question 2. The time that a minor is reported as absent to EKKA is the same with the report to the police, usually 24 hours after a UAM absconds. The report for a UAM being abscond that is submitted to the police is also copied to E.K.K.A. Source EKKA The GAS may be notified by competent national authorities of the disappearance of the UAM at any stage during the asylum procedure. Source GAS</p> <p>6. E.K.K.A through its data base can follow the history of placements of UAMs thus how many times a minor has been reported as absent and if the same minor has later identified by another referral actor. Source EKKA Yes, during the asylum procedure. Source GAS</p> <p>7. n/a Source EKKA n/a Source GAS</p> <p>8. E.K.K.A's data do not usually include such information. The date of birth registered though, is according to the national identification authorities (Police, Asylum service, RIS) Source EKKA No information available Source GAS</p> <p>9. E.K.K.A's data on UAMs being reported as absent usually includes name, nationality, sex and age.</p>
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			<p>Source EKKA Information related to asylum procedures usually includes the collection of these data Source GAS</p> <p>10. E.K.K.A only collects the information that a minor is absent for a specific time period and that the same information has been prior reported to the police. Details regarding the circumstances of abscondment are reported to the police and are evaluated for each case individually. Source EKKA N/A for GAS</p> <p>11. E.K.K.A though the data base has the information included in question 9 at an aggregated level . Source EKKA N/A for GAS</p> <p>12. N/A for GAS</p> <p>13. N/A for GAS</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The collection of data is carried out by the Károlyi István Children's Center (hereinafter referred to as the Children's Center), the children's home providing care for unaccompanied minors, sending daily information to the institution maintainer and the sectoral management ministry according to the criteria specified by the child protection sectoral management.</p> <p>3. In addition to collecting its own data, the Children's Center, like all social, child welfare and child protection institutions, maintains a daily client number report in the electronic system for monitoring the funding of services (Central Electronic Register of Service Users, hereinafter: CERSU).</p>

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			<p>4. The Children's Center records and the CERSU database are separate, so there is no possibility of duplication.</p> <p>5. All personal data of the UAM are recorded upon admission to the Children's Center, and immediately after unauthorized departure (when the disappearance is detected) it is also recorded. The information sent by the Children's Center when the disappearance is detected is being processed by the police to locate the child.</p> <p>6. The Children's Center provides daily information to the institution maintainer and the sectoral management ministry, which also records unauthorized departures.</p> <p>7. Anyone can report the disappearance of unaccompanied minors placed in specialized child protection, but in practice, the first to be informed of the disappearance is the institution providing the care, the Children's Center, so it also reports to the police. The child's child protection guardian will also be informed of the unauthorized departure by the Children's Center and will then monitor the information about the child and include it in the guardian's report.</p> <p>8. In all cases, the age of the UAM's entering the Children's Center is assessed in advance by the foreign police or asylum procedure.</p> <p>9. The listed information will be handled by the Children's Center for the benefit of the child upon arrival.</p> <p>10. All relevant and known personal information is recorded in the UAM's specialized child protection care and, where appropriate, used for unauthorized leave and police investigations.</p> <p>11. The data for question 9 is included in the daily data provided by the Children's Center. Question 10 data are not available at the aggregated level.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Data on unaccompanied minors who are in the care of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency who go missing is collected. When UAM's enter Ireland they are placed in State care. Tusla Child and Family Agency, the State's child protection and welfare body, holds statutory duties and responsibilities for all children in State care. If unaccompanied minors go missing whilst in care they are subject to a formal reporting protocol between Tusla and the State police service, An Garda Síochána. Tusla has in place a specific social work and social care service for unaccompanied minors, which holds the primary responsibility to report unaccompanied minors who have gone missing from care. The data is collected by Tusla's Office of the Chief of Operations. Tusla UAM service provides the relevant data of Unaccompanied Minors going missing from care to a central data collection point in the chief operations office.</p> <p>3. The data is collated from Tusla's reporting system for children going missing in care in accordance with the HSE/An Garda Síochána Joint Protocol on Missing Children. This Protocol applies to all children going missing from care, including UAMs. Tusla reports only on unaccompanied minors who have entered the jurisdiction of Ireland and placed in State care. UAMs who go missing prior to being placed in State care are not reported by Tusla.</p> <p>4. Only Tusla collects this data. There is no risk of duplication of UAMs going missing in care by Tusla. There is no duplication of reporting UAM going missing in care by Tusla.</p> <p>5. In accordance with the Joint Protocol, a Missing Child report form is completed by Tusla to be passed to An Garda Síochána once it is established that a child is missing from care. Interagency liaison occurs between Tusla and An Garda Síochána as outlined in the agreed protocol on children missing from care.</p> <p>6. The young person's allocated social worker continues to hold the allocation for the missing young person until their 18th birthday when their case is closed by Tusla, however it remains open to An Garda Síochána.</p>
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			<p>An Garda Síochána regularly check in with Tusla on the status of any missing young people, even those over 18 years. When a young person that has been reported missing is located, An Garda Síochána are notified in writing that Tusla are satisfied that the young person is no longer considered missing.</p> <p>7. No. [This answer relates to children in the care of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency]. We deal solely with UAM in the context of children in care.</p> <p>8. Yes. If a child goes missing, then that child must be reported as missing. An inconclusive child protection risk assessment cannot be used to remove a child from the care and protection of the Child Care Act 1991, as amended. Tusla does not conduct age assessments nor can Tusla make formal legal declarations about an individual's age. Tusla does form an opinion based on a Child Protection Risk Assessment. That formed opinion is then provided to the Department of Justice who are the final arbiters of age and responsible for identity issues for individuals within the State.</p> <p>9. The collected information includes the date the young person was reported missing, the date and time they were last seen, the location where they were last seen, description of the clothing, hairstyle, tattos or piercings if known, their social work file number, their name, date of birth, age, nationality, sex, last known address, by whom they were reported missing, date of return or date they were located, and any additional relevant information.</p> <p>10. The circumstances leading up to the young person going missing are always included in the reporting instrument. Any indicators identified, even in retrospect, are provided as they may assist in locating the missing young person. Social media platforms used by the missing young person are also reviewed for any indicators of where the young person might be.</p> <p>11. N/A</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/a</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The procedure to be followed in case of a UAM's disappearance provides for an immediate complaint to any national police offices submitted by the facilities or project management or the social worker or the guardianship. The missing-persons report is immediately included in the Information System of the Police Force.</p> <p>3. As previously mentioned, the missing-persons report is immediately included in the Information System of the Police Force. These data are processed by the Office of the Government's Special Commissioner for missing persons for the drafting of the half-yearly report on missing persons. However, the disappearance of a UAM has to be communicated also to the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy within the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, which is the competent authority for the monitoring and the census of unaccompanied minors in the national territory. In this area of responsibility, the General Directorate has developed the so-called "Informatics System for Minor" (created by law 47/2017), with the aim to: i) monitor the presence of UAMs on the national territory; track their movement; ii) manage data relating to the identification and the status; iii) control the reception and integration paths of UAMs. The disappearance of a UAM is reported on the SIM after the complaint submitted to Police. This information remains in the system until the minor turns 18 or is tracked.</p> <p>4. No. As said in Q.1, the law 47/2017 has created the so called "Informatics System for Minors" with the aim to monitor UAMs. In particular, to avoid the risk of duplication of data, any information about the status of UAMs (identity, entry, reception measure, disappearance, and discovery) has to be submitted to the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy within the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, which provides to update data regularly.</p> <p>5. Immediately after the complaint. The "missing-persons" report is immediately included in the information system of the Police Force with the aim to start the research according to "the Provincial Plan for missing</p>
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			<p>people”, provided in each Italian Prefecture. In particular, according to law 203/2012, the complaint may be lodged to the Police also by phone, but it has to be formalized within 72 hours. The disappearance of a UAM has to be reported also to the Mission Structure for the UAMS of the Department for civil liberties and immigration of the Ministry of the Interior, to the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy within the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies (for the implementation of the SIM) and to the competent Court.</p> <p>6. Yes. Every “missing-persons” report is included in the information system of the Police. Moreover, any information about the status of UAMs – and therefore also the complaints about their disappearance - has to be submitted to the General Directorate within the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies in order to grant the data update in the “Informatics System for Minor”.</p> <p>7. Yes. According to law 203/2012, everyone may report the event to the National Police Force or to the Local Police.</p> <p>8. Yes, according to the law 47/2017, the age assessment is undertaken only in case of well-founded doubt relating the declared minor age. In case of doubts, even after the assessment procedure, the person is considered as a minor.</p> <p>9. Information about missing UAMs available on the “Informatics System for Minor” match the data collected at the time of the census: age, nationality, country of origin, sex, type of identity document held, placement, information about pending or closed administrative proceedings relating to minor (e.g. international protection’s application).</p> <p>10. Information about date and place of disappearance are contained in the “Informatics System for Minor”, as communicated by the competent police authorities. For each UAM, the “Informatics System for Minor” contains the previous reporting of disappearance or detection.</p>
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			<p>11. The above-mentioned information are available on an aggregated level. More precisely, data about missing UAMs and their nationality goes public in statistical and monitoring report, periodically published by the Ministry of Labour e Social Politics and available at link: https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-s...</p> <p>12. N.a.</p> <p>13. N.a.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. N/A</p>

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			<p>11. N/A</p> <p>12. There are no cases of missing minors in Latvia.</p> <p>13. Data on UAM who go missing will be collected if it is needed or officially requested by EU institutions.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Data on the missing unaccompanied minors is collected by the Migration Department.</p> <p>3. Data is collected from administrative system. If unaccompanied minor absconds from the Refugee Reception Centre, the Centre immediately reports that information to the Migration Department. Data that unaccompanied minor is missing is entered into the database about unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. If an unaccompanied minor is not coming back to the Refugee Reception Center for more than 4 hours, he/she is considered missing and the center reports that information to the Migration Department, which enters that information to the database. Police, Border Guard Service, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service and its local unit are also informed about missing unaccompanied minor.</p> <p>6. If an UAM, who was missing, returns to the Refugee Reception Center or is identified by another institution and returned to the Center, data about that fact is entered to the database on unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>7. As all unaccompanied minors are accommodated in the Refugee Reception Center and this institution is an official guardian of these minors, the possibility of non-state actors to report the disappearance of unaccompanied minors is not relevant.</p>

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			<p>8. Yes. If unaccompanied minor is considered to be a minor, he/she is registered in the Foreigners Register as minor, and in the case he/she disappears that fact is also entered into the database regardless of age assessment.</p> <p>9. Name and Surname, nationality, date of birth, sex.</p> <p>10. This kind of information is not entered into the database.</p> <p>11. No</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. N/A</p>

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			<p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. N/A</p> <p>12. Neither the Grand Ducal Police nor the Directorate of Immigration does collect data on the number of UAM going missing. There are two reasons for not collecting the data: a lack of registration of data and no national need for the data. The figures of UAM are at a low level. If needed, it is possible to find out how many UAM have disappeared during the asylum procedure while a closure decision is taken. Furthermore, it is registered when a minor seeks asylum but disappears before logging the request. In practice, the reception facilities alert the police when a child disappears, like for any Luxembourgish minor.</p> <p>13. No, there are no plans to collect such data in the future.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The coordinator and social worker update any missing UAM in the database of the reception centre.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. If a minor does not return to the centre, AWAS management, the coordinator of the centre and the minor's social worker are alerted. It should be noted that AWAS has procedures in place and a checklist regarding</p>

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			<p>such occurrences. The Police are also informed in order for a search to be conducted. The database is updated the next working day.</p> <p>6. Yes, it is.</p> <p>7. Usually non-state actors inform the Agency of the Welfare Asylum Seekers if there is a disappearance of an UAM.</p> <p>8. Yes</p> <p>9. Age, nationality, country of origin, sex, clothes and colour that the minors were wearing before he/she left the centre, race</p> <p>10. Mainly date and place of disappearance, previous disappearances, health conditions, any risk of abuse/abduction/trafficking, police report information</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12.</p> <p>13.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes In the Netherlands there is data available on the number of UAM going missing; however, there are no standardized, periodically published reports on this data.</p> <p>2. Registrations on UAM going missing are made by several organizations which work with UAM (such as the reception organization for asylum seekers (COA) and the guardian agency for UAM (Nidos)) or have a task in</p>

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			<p>registration and investigating missing people in general (police). Registrations about missing UAM are made within the scope of the tasks of these organizations. Each of them uses their own definitions, directly derived from their specific tasks and applicable laws. As an effect the numbers generated by the different organizations can deviate, as can the registered details.</p> <p>In April 2019 the State Secretary of Justice and Security/Minister for Migration asked for an overview of missing UAM's during the years 2015-2018; we expect the resulting rapport to become public in a few weeks from now.</p> <p>The answers in the present questionnaire are partly derived from the experiences that were collected during the research for the overview mentioned above.</p> <p>3. For the overview mentioned in the answer on the previous question, data from administrative systems were used. However, we have to make a remark here about the guardian agency Nidos. Nidos is a national independent civil guardianship foundation, whose task is based on civil law (Civil Code and Youth Law) and is funded by the state.</p> <p>We have no knowledge of any (other) registrations on missing UAM's outside the administrative system. Many missing UAM are registered more than once: depending on the situation from which the UAM disappears, the guardian agency for UAM's (Nidos) will make a registration, as will the central reception organization for asylum seekers (COA). Every report to the police of a missing UAM will lead to a registration in the administration of the police.</p> <p>The guardian agency Nidos will appoint a guardian to all UAM. Besides providing guardianship, Nidos also provides housing for certain UAM. UAM under the age of 15 at arrival will be housed in Nidos facilities (UAM from 15 years and older are housed in COA facilities). UAM with a residence permit are also housed in Nidos facilities. Therefore, UAM in COA reception centres can be registered missing by COA and by Nidos (guard). UAM in Nidos facilities can only be registered gone missing by Nidos.</p> <p>However, according to protocol, UAM in reception centres of COA will first be reported missing on the police portal/website by the COA mentor. The mentor will notify the Nidos guardian and forward the case.</p> <p>4. Certainly. The majority of missing UAM's will be registered by more than one organization. The registration of disappearances is, with exception of the registration by the police, part of a more comprehensive registration process that the organizations have to do as part of their respective tasks.</p> <p>For instance: an UAM that goes missing during an asylum procedure, will most probably be registered as</p>
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			<p>missing by Nidos, COA and Police (see the answer on the preceding question). And last but not least, an UAM can disappear and return more than once. These consecutive disappearances can be registered separately in the same administration/system.</p> <p>5. Every organization will make a registration in accordance with their own working process and definitions. COA, for instance, distinguishes between a missing UAM and an UAM who is considered departed with unknown destination (MOB). An UAM is missing when he/she is not seen for 24 hours, without any notification; the UAM is reported missing digitally in the portal from the national police. When there are indications of (direct) danger, the police will be notified immediately. An UAM is considered departed with unknown destination when he/she does not return from gone missing. At which moment the UAM is considered 'departed with unknown destination' depends on the type of reception facility from COA. At the "POA" (facility for all UAM whose asylum application has not been reviewed yet) an UAM is considered departed with unknown destination after 8 days no show at the daily mandatory registration. At a "KWV" (facility for all UAM whose asylum application was denied or whose asylum procedure is extended) an UAM is considered as departed with unknown destination after two times no show at the weekly registration at the Aliens Police (AVIM). However, when the circumstances make it undoubtable that the UAM has disappeared, he or she can be registered departed with unknown destination earlier. Nidos also uses the concept 'departed with unknown destination', however no time limits are used: actions of the guardian are determined by the degree of concern/worries that the guardian and foster parents have about the disappearance of the pupil. The overview mentioned in question 2 concerns the data about UAM who are registered as departed with unknown destination Every time a missing person is reported to the police, a registration will be made almost immediately. (A missing person is considered to be any person who, contrary to reasonable expectation, is absent from the environment which is usual or considered safe for that person, the whereabouts of whom are unknown and for whom it can be considered in their own interest to determine their whereabouts.)</p> <p>6. When an UAM has gone missing, both COA mentor and Nidos guardian will try to contact the UAM. When an UAM has returned from going missing, the police will be notified and their registration will be closed.</p>
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			<p>When an UAM returns from “departure with unknown destination”, this registration in the COA data system will be closed.</p> <p>7. Here we make a reference to the first part of the answer on question 3. However they are financed for their work by the state and are working within a legal framework, the guardian agency Nidos in the strict sense can be considered as a non-state actor, as they are an independent foundation. The police will register every serious report on missing persons, regardless of the nature of the actor who reports. We have, however, no knowledge of examples of such reports on missing UAM.</p> <p>8. Yes, the data can include missing children whose age assessment has not been concluded.</p> <p>9. The registration of the disappearance of UAM is by Nidos and COA registered in their business process system. As many personal characteristics as necessary for the execution of their diverse tasks are registered in these systems. Basic information such as name, age, nationality, country of origin and sex are among them. This information is registered in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Registration of the disappearance by the police will obviously contain these type of characteristics. To collect as much useful information as possible, the police uses an registration form, which contains questions on personal characteristics, as well as questions about the circumstances of the disappearance.</p> <p>10. The police will collect as much useful information on every disappearance as available. When an UAM is reported missing on the police portal, the following information can be filled in: personal data, date, time and place of disappearance, medication, health conditions, circumstances relevant to disappearance, which actions are already undertaken to find UAM, possible alternative places of residence, transportation options at disposal, details about bank account or phone, physical characteristics and previous disappearances. As far as known to the guardian, also information on parents and family of the UAM will be provided. Signals of human trafficking will also be reported to EMM (Expert centre for human trafficking)</p> <p>11. To a certain extent the information mentioned in question 9 can be made available on aggregated level. This is partly done in the overview mentioned in the answer on question 2, which will be published in a few weeks. Gender, nationality, and age are used on an aggregated level, but not all variables will be mentioned</p>
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			<p>in the overview. The information mentioned in question 10 is not available on an aggregated level.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Missing persons as part of caring searches (in accordance with the ordinance No. 48 of the Police Chief Commandant of 28 June 2018 regarding search for a missing person and proceedings in the event of the disclosure of a person with an unknown identity or finding unknown corpses and human remains) are registered in the National Police Information System (KSIP). At the same time, the Police do not keep separate statistics (distinctions) regarding unaccompanied minors. The Border Guard itself does not keep records of disappearances of unaccompanied minors. The data is registered in mentioned above KSIP system by the Police.</p> <p>3. Data regarding disappearances are recorded on the basis of notifications from authorized entities. No other data is collected regarding only unaccompanied minor migrants.</p> <p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. Pursuant to the provisions of Decision No. 165 KGP of July 25, 2017 regarding the functioning of the National Police Information System, in accordance with § 49 point 1, the disappearance should be registered immediately, not later than within three hours of receipt of the notification.</p> <p>6. Information related to the disappearance is monitored and completed as part of the search case files.</p> <p>7. Notification of arbitrary moving away of a minor from the institution, or of disappearance is accepted from an authorized person. Pursuant to Regulation No. 48 of the Police Chief Commandant, an authorized person is a person who has notified the Police about the disappearance of a person or the arbitrary moving away of a</p>

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			<p>minor [...], clearly indicating the circumstances of this fact. In connection with the above, it is possible to receive a notice on the disappearance of an unaccompanied minor migrant from any eligible person.</p> <p>8. Pursuant to the provisions of Decision No. 165 of the Police Chief Commandant of July 25, 2017 regarding the functioning of the National Police Information System, missing person registrations must contain a specific catalogue of data, including name, surname and date of birth. It is not possible to register the search without this data. In the event of disappearance of unaccompanied minors, these data are obtained from their documents, statements of persons or other sources.</p> <p>9. Pursuant to § 23 of Decision No. 165 of the Police Chief Commandant, the recorded data may include, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- citizenship / nationality- gender- photo of the person- information on registration of DNA analysis results and fingerprints in separate sets- description (including special characters)- information on the state of health of a missing person that may affect the person's behaviour or the location of his/her stay, including the type of illness, addiction, habits and inclinations, especially suicidal tendencies,- a description of the garment with an indication of the degree of wear, trademarks, monograms, etc.,- description of items owned by the missing person immediately before the disappearance <p>10. Each registration of a person sought as missing contains information about the circumstances of the disappearance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- date and time of disappearance,- as above data on the state of health of a missing person that may affect the behavior of that person or the location of his/her stay, including the type of illness, addiction, habits and inclinations, especially suicidal tendencies,- information on the possible cause of disappearance,- information about previous disappearances are visible as previous registrations
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			<p>11. All information listed in the answers to questions 9 and 10 are in one compilation – KSIP system</p> <p>12. The police do not distinguish in a separate data base disappearance only of unaccompanied minors. There is no need for such distinction in search activities.</p> <p>13. Any work to create a separate data base of missing unaccompanied minor immigrants are on progress at the moment.</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. As a general rule, registration by the SEF is carried out after the disappearance has been reported by the hosting institution.</p> <p>3. Usually, unaccompanied minors are handed over to institutions specialized in hosting minors (institutions linked to civil society with government support), since these situations imply the existence of a judicial decision to hand over the minor, and these institutions report the disappearance of the minor.</p> <p>4. There is no risk of duplication of data since it is the hosting institution that communicates his/her disappearance.</p> <p>5. As soon as the minor is missing it is communicated to the Court, to the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) and the Public Security Police (PSP), in order to create computer alerts in the SIS II and in the SEF Integrated Information System (precautionary measure for missing child)</p> <p>6. yes</p> <p>7. Yes, as a rule, hosting institutions for unaccompanied minors come from civil society, although with state support and communicate the disappearance to the Court, the Immigration and Borders Service and the</p>

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			<p>Public Security Police, in order to create computer alerts.</p> <p>8. yes</p> <p>9. There is no need for new data collection as the data that is already included in the administrative process of the child in the Immigration and Borders Service</p> <p>10. All types of data made available by the hosting institution and which may be crossed with that existing in the SEF</p> <p>11. It is possible to aggregate.</p> <p>12.</p> <p>13.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes Yes, but only for the purpose of the searching/tracking. The Slovak Republic can only provide data on the total number of minors missing, for which a national search is conducted, but a separate figure on the number of UAMs is not recorded.</p> <p>2. The police force collects data on missing children.</p> <p>3. When searching for missing persons, the Police Force does not use any administrative systems. The source of the information is the person who reported the missing.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. When reporting the missing person, the Police Force registers identification data on the UAM immediately</p>

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			<p>upon receipt of the notification of the missing person for the purpose of tracing the child.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p> <p>7. Yes, the procedure is the same for all reports of missings.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. The following information is collected: name, surname, date of birth, gender, nationality, photograph, reason for the search and the measures to be taken in the search.</p> <p>10. See Question 9. The Criminal Police Office collects all other relevant facts about the disappearance circumstances that will help to trace the missing person as soon as possible.</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. This statistical category is not part of collection of data in terms of separate statistical category.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4. /</p> <p>5. /</p>

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			<p>6. /</p> <p>7. /</p> <p>8. /</p> <p>9. /</p> <p>10. /</p> <p>11. /</p> <p>12. We have not decided to separate this data / statistical category.</p> <p>13. Not at the moment. There are plans to do so with envisaged development of the database and system.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. Administrative systems. Police reporting systems, which are connected to the central databases of the State Secretariat for Security.</p> <p>4. There is no risk, since there are common central databases, as explained above</p> <p>5. Immediately. By the police forces.</p> <p>6. Yes</p>

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			<p>7. They report to the police forces. The reporting person is reflected.</p> <p>8. Yes</p> <p>9. Date of birth, nationality, sex, physical description (including height and weight), picture, and other relevant information.</p> <p>10. Date and place of disappearance, health conditions, medical treatments, risk level, previous disappearances, etc.</p> <p>11. Age, sex, nationality, risk level and province of disappearance are available.</p> <p>12.</p> <p>13.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Swedish Police collects data on all cases of missing persons, including UAM. However, it is not possible to search on the number UAM gone missing on an aggregated level. The data is collected by the Police investigating the case and/or leading the search of the missing person. All relevant information is registered in the Police Authority's national databases.</p> <p>3. The Police can collect data from both administrative systems and other sources. The administrative sources can include records from the social services, hospitals, schools and the Migration Agency. Other data sources can be persons who know or are related to the missing person.</p> <p>4. The risk of duplication of the file for a missing UAM in the Police Authority's systems is seen as limited.</p>

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			<p>Even if the identity of the missing UAM cannot be established it is likely that the reporting entities (e.g. school, Migration Agency, social service, host family) are reporting the same “false” or “wrong” identity of the missing UAM.</p> <p>5. The Migration Agency, the school or the host family that the UAM is living with should report an UAM gone missing to the Police within 24 hours from the disappearance.</p> <p>6. Yes, the information is updated throughout the investigation and/or search.</p> <p>7. Anyone can report a missing person to the Police. In the case of an UAM it tends to be the Migration Agency, the host family that the UAM is living with, the school or the social services. The Police always take note and register the name and contact information of the reporting person in the national databases where the information related to the case of the missing person is stored.</p> <p>8. Yes, it is possible to register a case of a missing person without knowing the person’s exact age.</p> <p>9. The Police register all relevant information related to the case, including the age, nationality, country of origin and sex of the missing person. The Police also register relevant information related to the circumstances of the disappearance such as date and place of disappearance, previous disappearances, health conditions and risk of abuse/abduction/trafficking.</p> <p>10. The Police also register relevant information related to the circumstances of the disappearance such as date and place of disappearance, previous disappearances, health conditions and risk of abuse/abduction/trafficking.</p> <p>11. The only information that is available on an aggregated level is the age, sex, time/date of disappearance and nationality of the missing person.</p> <p>12. The Police Authority only collects data that is relevant for solving the individual case. So far there has been no need to collect data on missing UAM on an aggregated level from the Police Authority’s perspective.</p>
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			<p>The national working group for UAM follows the statistics available through the Swedish Migration Agency to monitor the extent of the problem. However, the statistics of the Migration Agency is based only on the children who are in an asylum process and only show gender, age and nationality.</p> <p>13. In February 2020 the authorities concerned will gather to work on national guidelines where the statistics issue will be addressed.</p> <p>As of this year, the County Administrative Boards have an assignment, as part of the work to ensure the application of the child's rights, to cooperate with relevant actors to counteract that UAM and young people are exposed to human trafficking and exploitation in which aggregate statistics become important.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Information on looked-after children in England is collected annually as part of the Department for Education (DfE) children looked-after (CLA) data return - sometimes referred to as SSDA903. The latest data collection guide sets out all the information we collect, and it can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-... However, it includes information on any time the child is missing or away from their placement without authorisation. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) are flagged and can be analysed separately. DfE collect annual data from all the English local authorities via a bespoke web portal.</p> <p>3. The local authority returns are collated from administrative information retained locally, usually on individual case management systems. The answers below focus on information collected in the annual DfE CLA return. The local authority systems may hold additional information not reported below. In addition, local authorities liaise with local police forces when monitoring and recording information on missing UAM.</p> <p>4. No. All UASC who come to the attention of a local authority will become looked-after. The child may be placed in accommodation within or outside the LA boundary, however it is the local authority placing the child in the accommodation who is responsible and who will report information about that child in their annual return to DfE.</p>

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			<p>5. For the DfE CLA data return we require the reported missing start date to be the date the child left his or her normal placement or the date the child was last seen by a responsible adult (whichever was the latest). It is down to individual local authorities how they record this on their own case management systems. Many local authorities liaise with their local police force to report and record this data.</p> <p>6. DfE requires local authorities to report the start and end date of any missing episodes in their CLA data return, along with whether the child is missing or away from placement without authorisation. Missing from care: a looked-after child who is not at their placement or the place they are expected to be (for example school) and their whereabouts is not known; Away from placement without authorisation: a looked-after child whose whereabouts is known but who is not at their placement or place they are expected to be and the carer has concerns or the incident has been notified to the local authority or the police. It is down to individual LAs how they monitor and update the information for their own/other purposes.</p> <p>7. For the DfE CLA data return, we do not specify who should report that the child has gone missing. However local authorities and carers should be working within the statutory guidance 'Children who run away or go missing from home or care' (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-who-run-away-or-go-m...), The reported date the child went missing should be the date the child left his or her normal placement or the date the child was last seen by a responsible adult (whichever was the latest). For this purpose, a responsible adult is either the child's carer, or a professional directly associated with the child's welfare or education (like a doctor, schoolteacher, home office official or social worker).</p> <p>8. Yes. An UASC is classed as a 'looked-after child' and will be counted as such in the data return, as soon as they come to the attention of a local authority. In the DfE CLA data return we do not collect specific information on age assessments. If a child is being accommodated as a looked-after child, then their information will be reported. If following age assessment the child is assessed to be over 18 years, then their period of care after will be closed and we can identify the reason it ceased was due to the child being age assessed as over 18 years.</p> <p>9. For all looked after children we collect their age (through date of birth), gender and ethnicity. DfE do not</p>
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			<p>collect nationality or country of origin within the annual return.</p> <p>10. DfE do collect information on all dates when a child goes missing however DfE do not require local authorities to submit the other information listed above in the annual return. Local authorities may hold this locally within their own systems.</p> <p>11. Information on the total number of UASC at 31 March each year is published annually in table A3 of the DfE statistical release 'Children looked after in England'. The latest figures relating to the 31 March 2019 are available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-englan... However, we do not routinely publish information on the number of UASC who go missing. Due to differing reporting practices by local authorities our published statistics on missing are classed as Official Statistics (i.e. have not been assessed as fully compliant with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice). Further information can be found in section 5.1.2 of the looked-after children statistics in England guide published alongside our statistical release at:(https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/looked-after-children-statist...)</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The data is electronically registered by staff at the reception centers. The reception centers and the Directorate of Immigration have a shared administrative/logistical system which is used for a number of purposes. UAMs gone missing is registered in this system. This means that we have access to up-to-date information at all times.</p> <p>3. Data is collected from an administrative system by reception center staff.</p> <p>4. N/A</p>

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			<p>5. A missing UAM normally is registered as missing as soon as there is any reason at all to believe her/she has gone missing. If a UAM has not been seen for 24 hours the guidelines says she/he shall be registered as missing.</p> <p>The data is electronically registered by staff at the reception centers. The reception centers and the Directorate of Immigration have a shared administrative/logistical system which is used for a number of purposes. UAMs gone missing will be registered in this system.</p> <p>Reports of the missing UAM are sent to the police and child welfare authorities to ensure they take measures which are within their responsibility in regards to finding and protecting the UAM.</p> <p>6. Yes. The UDI monitors the data both on an individual and an aggregate level. If a missing UAM is found/returns the data will be updated.</p> <p>7. No. In Norway there is no system in place for a non-state actor to report missing UAMs, but anyone concerned about the welfare of a child can notify the police of course.</p> <p>8. Yes, anyone missing who has claimed to be underage is registered.</p> <p>9. As the registration is made in the computer systems, all personal data (age, nationality, country of origin, sex, language etc) connected to the UAM are available.</p> <p>10. The following information is collected and registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last place and time observed Risk of human trafficking Risk of being a victim of violence or forced marriage Risk of participation in criminal activities Risk of neglect (needs or sufficient care will not be provided in new situation) Health status, including psychological wellbeing and/or violent behavior
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			<p>Appearance (hair, skin, height etc.) Probable means of transport used at time of disappearance Possible location (area of the country/ abroad/ with friends/ family) Other relevant information</p> <p>11. Information under #9 is available on an aggregated basis and anonymized level yes. Information under #10 is not.</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. N/A</p>
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