

PORTUGAL EMN STUDY 2014

Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors in 2014

Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

Executive Summary (up to three pages)

Executive Summary of Synthesis Report: this will form the basis of an EMN Inform, which will have EU and National policymakers as its main target audience. The Executive Summary/ Synthesis Report will be prepared by the EMN Service Provider (ICF International – Odysseus Network).

Top-line ‘Factsheet’ (National Contribution)

National contribution (one page only)

Overview of the National Contribution – introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Focussed Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

Please also provide a summary of the main findings of Sections 1-6 below, notably:

- *What have been the key changes / improvements in your (Member) State’s policy(ies) on UAMs, with a particular focus on developments since 2009?*
- *Has the phenomenon changed? Have any new challenges with regard to the situation of UAMs arisen / remained in your (Member) State?*

Section 1: Motivations and circumstances of UAMs for entering the EU

This section of the Synthesis Report will aim to provide an up to date overview of the motivations and circumstances of unaccompanied minors who enter the EU. The section, along with Sections 2-6, will also aim to provide information, to the extent possible, on the conditions that may contribute to making certain Member States more attractive to unaccompanied minors than others.

In question 1, EMN NCPs are asked to indicate which motivations and circumstances apply in their Member State and to provide further information to describe each situation that applies. In question 3, EMN NCPs are also asked to report on any prevention programmes their (Member) State is implementing together with Third Countries in order to address the root causes of migration of unaccompanied minors.

Q1. Please state what the motivations and circumstances of UAMs for entering your (Member) State are and provide further information (please cite existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on information received from UAMs and/ or competent authorities). Possible motivations and circumstances of UAMs for entering the EU may include:

- *Fleeing persecution or serious harm and seeking protection (asylum) **yes***

- Family reunification (e.g. to join family members already in the (Member) State, to apply for asylum followed by family reunification) *yes*
- Join migrant/ diaspora community
- Economic and aspirational reasons (including education) *yes*
- Transit to another Member State
- Victims of trafficking in human beings *yes*
- Facilitated illegal entry / smuggled *yes*
- Arrival at external borders *yes*
- Inadequate medical facilities in the country of origin / insufficient funds by parents for medical treatment
- Abandonment in a Member State (e.g. because parents have been returned / cannot or do not take care of their child in the (Member) State)
- Runaways / drifters
- UAMs do not know why they have entered the (Member) State
- UAMs are not able to explain why they have entered the (Member) State (e.g. due to their early age)
- UAMs are reluctant to report their motivations and circumstances for entering the (Member) State (e.g. due to trauma)
- Other (please specify)

In Portugal, focus on unaccompanied minors has, and represents, a very low expression, which, in a way, precludes any attempt to further analyse trends or even a definition on a standard typology.

As regards the motivations that may be ascertained during the investigation stage, there are no alterations when compared to those already mentioned in the former study regarding this theme in 2008. Motivations are customarily connected with situations such as: need for protection due to absconding; persecution in the country of origin; family reunification (with family members who are already in the country, frequently resulting in subsequent applications for asylum); personal aspirations (economic or education-related); victims of trafficking and smuggling of human beings.

Most of the registered cases of unaccompanied minors admitted in Portugal are from West African countries, especially those belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.

Q2. Please provide information on any prevention actions / projects / initiatives that your (Member) State undertakes together with Third Countries with the aim to address the root causes of UAMs' migration, for example:

- Integration of UAMs' migration in key areas of development cooperation, e.g. poverty reduction, education, health, employment, human rights, democratisation and post-conflict reconstruction;
- Targeted awareness-raising activities and training in countries of origin and transit (e.g. aimed at law enforcement officers, border guards, potential victims of trafficking and their communities, children, wider public, etc.);
- Development of child protection systems.

If possible, please provide a short description of the impact of these specific actions / projects / initiatives.

As described above, given the limited number of cases, there are no initiatives aimed at addressing the above-mentioned effects.

[Section 2: Entry and assessment procedures including border controls for asylum-seeking and non-asylum seeking UAMs](#)

This section of the Synthesis Report will aim to provide an up to date overview of the entry procedures including border controls that apply in the situation of unaccompanied minors who enter the EU, as well as the procedures that apply when an unaccompanied minor is apprehended or becomes known to the authorities. (Member) States are also requested to provide information on the procedures that apply when an unaccompanied minor claims to be a minor and once minority is either confirmed or disproved.

Section 2.1 Documentation required by unaccompanied minors for legal entry to the (Member) State (non-asylum seeking UAMs, but also asylum-seeking UAMs in some instances)

In question 3 below, EMN NCPs are asked to indicate / reconfirm the entry procedures and border controls plus the procedures that apply in their (Member) State and to provide further information to describe each situation that applies:

Q3. What documents are required by third-country national UAMs at the border to fulfil the entry requirements to the (Member) State?

Entry documents required by unaccompanied minors	Please provide more information about the types of documents required and the conditions that apply, with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Visa permitting entry and stay		
Passport		
Travel documents		
Other (please state)	<p>Foreign minors may enter Portugal under the general legal requirements for entering the country, more specifically: holding a valid travel document; entry visa (when necessary) and sufficient means of subsistence, which are verified in accordance with the circumstances relating to the age and trustworthiness of the concerned minor.</p> <p>In addition to these general requirements, others apply specifically regarding the movement of minors, and relating to their incapacity to lawfully exercise their legal rights as underage persons.</p>	<p>The process is identical, given that in case of doubt on the identity declared by the UAM, the benefit of the doubt is granted.</p> <p>The only difference is that in this case, shall any reasonable doubts remain, medical examinations may be requested in order to determine the minor's real age (Article 79, paragraph 6 of the Asylum Act).</p>

Section 2.2 Circumstances where an unaccompanied minor may be refused at the border (non-asylum seeking UAMs)

Q4. Can a non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor be refused entry at the border if they do not fulfil the entry requirements set out above?

Categories of unaccompanied minors that may	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be refused entry at the border:	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no

be refused entry at the border	a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
<p>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</p>	<p>When minors are not accompanied by the person(s) assuming parental responsibilities or when there is not a person in national territory who – appropriately authorised by the legal representative – takes responsibility on the minor’s stay, the competent authority must refuse entry in the Country of foreign citizens under 18 years old.</p> <p>Except in specific and properly justified cases, entry into Portuguese territory is refused to a foreign minor when the holder of parental responsibility, or the person to whom the minor is entrusted to, is refused to enter the country.</p> <p>Likewise, if the foreign minor is not admitted into national territory, entry shall also be refused to the person to whom he was entrusted.</p>	
<p>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</p>	<p>Entry may be refused if the UAM is at border check with the purpose of entering Portugal yet he/she does not meet the requirements for entering the Country provided in the immigration general act. Nevertheless, a subsequent application for asylum precludes the return to the country of origin until a final decision is rendered, in accordance with the provisions of the Asylum Act (article 12 of Act 26/2014, 05/05.)</p> <p>In such cases, the UAM bellow 16 years old is authorized to enter Portuguese territory and is accommodated in a reception centre specialized to host refugee minors, where he/she can benefit from the support of a multidisciplinary staff. The competent court is then informed for purposes of appointing a legal representative for the minor. Article 79, paragraphs 2 and 10 of the Asylum Act (Act 26/2014.05/05).</p> <p>If the UAM is over 16 years old, he/she may stay in a reception centre located in the international area until a final decision</p>	<p>The process is identical, given that in case of uncertainty on the declared identity by the UAM, the benefit of the doubt is granted.</p> <p>The only difference is that in this case, shall any reasonable doubts remain, medical examinations may be requested in order to determine the minor's real age – Article 79, paragraph 6 of the Asylum Act.</p>

	<p>on his/her asylum application is rendered. However, this stay and its duration must be validated by the competent Court. Legally, there is a maximum period for stays in this centre, after which – or if a positive decision to the application is rendered – the UAM enters national territory and is accommodated in an open-system reception centre for refugees.</p> <p>Moreover, in this case, the competent Court is informed right after the asylum application is lodged, for purposes of appointing a legal representative.</p>	
<p>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)</p>	<p>An application for asylum lodged in an internal authority precludes any administrative or criminal procedure on grounds of irregular entry or stay. The UAM is authorized to legally stay in national territory until a decision on his/her asylum application is rendered – Article 12 of the above-mentioned Asylum Act.</p>	<p>The procedure is identical. Medical examinations may be carried out with the purpose of determining the real age of the minor, shall any reasonable doubts remain – Article 79, paragraph 6 of the Asylum Act.</p>
<p>Other (please state)</p>		

Section 2.3 Apprehensions of unaccompanied minors by national authorities (non-asylum seeking UAMs)

Q5. Please describe the national rules and procedures that apply where a non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor is apprehended / identified at the border and within the territory of the (Member) State. Please note that reception and care arrangements are covered in Section 3.

Situations detected in national territory are generally related with the “abandonment” of the minor when he/she is already in national territory, rather than entry in the country as an unaccompanied minor. However, when situations like the last one do happen, the Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People at Risk [Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens em Risco – CNPCJR] is contacted, and together with Public Prosecution Office and the Juvenile Court will determine how to manage the situation, taking into consideration every aspect and stage of the process – both social and legal.

The legal stay in national territory can be qualified by Article 122, paragraph 1 e) or, shall the Court so decide, the child may be delivered to his/her family in the country of origin (if the child has a family).

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Section 2.4 Training of Border Guards and / or Police Authorities

Q6a. Does the (Member) State provide specific training to Border Guards and / or Police Authorities to recognise the situation of unaccompanied minors who try to enter the territory illegally / are apprehended within the territory, or who may be the victims of trafficking in human beings / smuggling?

Y/N

Q6b. If yes, please provide further information below, stating also if this has involved cooperation with EU agencies.

Initial and continuous training of authorities dealing directly with immigration and asylum requires an approach to matters relating to minors who are involved in border crossing, asylum procedures and victims of crimes of trafficking in human beings or facilitation of illegal immigration. It should also be noted that officers who work directly with unaccompanied minors are currently being involved in FRONTEX's and EASO's training programs.

In an overall perspective, Portugal is developing a plan for training trainers on protection of minors aimed at police authorities, within the scope of the program *Forças de Segurança - Olhar comum sobre a Criança* ["Law Enforcement Entities – a common approach on Children"].

Section 2.5 The organisation of the national asylum procedures for asylum-seeking unaccompanied minors

Q7. Please set out the national rules and procedures that apply where an unaccompanied minor apprehended / identified at the border and within the territory of the (Member) State lodges an application for asylum (e.g. which authority(ies) the minor is referred to, at what point an application is made, etc.).

After the asylum application is registered, the minor under 16 years old is conducted to a reception centre specialized on minors; or if he/she is over 16 years old, he/she may be directed to an adult reception centre. The competent court is immediately informed for purposes of appointing a legal representative.

If the minor's age is not supported by documentary evidence, the benefit of the doubt is granted as regards the declared age. The above-mentioned process is then initiated until the result of medical examinations for purposes of determining the real age is disclosed. – Article 79, paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 10 of the Asylum Act.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q8. Please describe the specific rules and procedures that apply in respect of the (asylum) applicant's status as an (unaccompanied) minor. Please indicate, for example:

- Whether and when a legal guardian is appointed;
- Whether and when an asylum interview(s) is conducted.

Once the application for asylum is lodged, the authority responsible for its examining must always inform the competent Family and Children's Court [*Tribunal de Família e de Menores*] for purposes of appointing a legal representative – Article 79 of the Asylum Act.

This representative is informed in good time of the moment when the minor is going to provide his/her statements, so that he/she can be present. The representative is allowed to intervene during that interview. The body responsible for the interview must schedule a date, with a view to enable the legal representative to inform the minor of the meaning and possible consequences of the personal interview, thus providing the minor

with the necessary information so that he/she can be properly prepared for that moment – Article 79, paragraph 4 of the Asylum Act.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q9. Please describe the procedure for assessing the age of an asylum-seeking UAM who claims to be a minor. Please indicate, for example:

- *Whether and when the stated age (date of birth) and unaccompanied situation is registered;*
- *Whether, when, why and how a formal age assessment is undertaken;*
- *Whether and how the conclusions from an age assessment are registered (e.g. is the registered claimed age (date of birth) replaced by the assessed age or is this age added to the file, etc.).*

The age and situation of the UAM are registered when the application for asylum is lodged.

In case of doubt as regards the stated age, the competent authority may require medical examinations, which shall be endorsed by the legal representative.

The medical examinations' conclusions for determining the real age are further added to the process and do not replace the age initially registered.

Q10. Please provide the average (or where this is not available median) duration of an asylum procedure for a UAM.

The average duration of an UAM asylum procedure is 4 months, however in case of doubt regarding the age, the procedure may take longer, up to 6 months, in view of the need of carrying out medical examinations.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Section 2.6 Guardianship and age assessment for non-asylum seeking UAMs

Q11. Please describe the arrangements for guardianship of non-asylum seeking UAMs. Please specify, for example: who organises guardianship for UAMs, who can become a guardian to a UAM, what the role of a guardian to a UAM is, which UAMs are entitled to a guardian, until what age and whether this depends on the status of the UAM, e.g. does the UAM get another guardian when s/he is granted international protection, etc.

Q12. Please describe the procedure for assessing the age of a non-asylum seeking UAM who claims to be a minor. Please specify different situations (e.g. UAMs who apply for asylum, at the border, illegally staying UAMs, etc.). Please indicate, for example:

- *Whether and when the stated age (date of birth) and unaccompanied situation is registered;*
- *Whether, when, why and how a formal age assessment is undertaken;*
- *Whether and how the conclusions from an age assessment are registered (e.g. is the registered claimed age (date of birth) replaced by the assessed age or is this age added to the file, etc.).*

Section 2.7 Residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors (both asylum- and non-asylum seeking UAMs)

Q13a. Please provide details on the possible residence options available to unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum and to those whose claims for asylum have been rejected.

In Portugal, provided there is documentary evidence or conclusions of medical examinations assessing the real age, the unaccompanied minors, as a general rule, benefit from a residence title under the Immigration Act.

Q13b. Please provide details of the residence permit granted to unaccompanied minors whose claims for asylum are successful (e.g. refugee status, residence permit issued on other grounds than international protection, etc.).

Unaccompanied minors benefiting from refugee status are issued a residence title valid for 5 years and renewable after that period.

Unaccompanied minors benefiting from subsidiary protection are issued a residence title valid for three years, renewable after that period.

Q13c. Please provide details of the (temporary) residence permit granted to unaccompanied minors who do not fulfil the entry requirements of the (Member) State but are not refused entry at the border / or who are apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State (e.g. tolerated stay, etc.).

Categories of unaccompanied minors	Please describe the residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport		
Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State		
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport	Issuing of a declaration confirming that the application for asylum has been lodged, which enables its holder to legally stay in Portuguese territory.	
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor	Issuing of a declaration confirming that the application for asylum has been	

apprehended or identified in the territory of the (Member) State	lodged, which enables its holder to legally stay in Portuguese territory.	
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)	Issuing of a declaration confirming that the application for asylum has been lodged, which enables its holder to legally stay in Portuguese territory.	
Other (please state)		

Section 3: Reception arrangements, including integration measures for UAMs

This section of the Synthesis Report will provide a factual, comparative overview of the reception arrangements in place for asylum-seeking and non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that exist in the EU, including integration measures such as access to healthcare, education and employment.

Please note: If there are different reception arrangements / integration measures for confirmed UAMs and UAMs who claim to be minors but are not confirmed, please elaborate on this difference in your answers to the questions in this section and provide a summary of the different arrangements / measures in Section 3.9 (e.g. more comprehensive measures available to confirmed UAMs (than UAMs who claim to be minors but are not confirmed), etc.).

Section 3.1: Reception and care arrangements for unaccompanied minors

Q14. Please provide an overview of the national legal framework of your (Member) State with regard to the reception and care arrangements available to UAMs from first arrival until a durable solution is found.

Please distinguish between the provisions in place for:

- UAMs who are seeking asylum or have been granted international protection;
- UAMs who are not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and/ or are in a trafficked situation;
- UAMs who are not yet confirmed as minors.

After registration of the asylum application, UAMs are forwarded to the Refugee Children's House (*Casa da Criança Refugiada*) – hosts UAMs in an open system, managed by the Portuguese Council for Refugees, a Non-Governmental Organization with which the Ministry of the Interior, through the Portuguese Immigration Service established a protocol of cooperation with a view to financing the reception of applicants for international protection, including unaccompanied minors.

The Portuguese Refugee Council, as a rule, is the organisation designated by the Court to represent the interests of the UAMs.

Apart from accommodation, clothing, medical assistance, education and school supplies to school-age children are also provided.

After the granting of international protection the Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security, through its Institute of Social Security, finances housing in the Refugee Children's House or at another institution of the Social Security Institute.

The same procedure is adopted for UAMs whose age is in doubt.

Q15. Which national authorities and organisations (including Non-Governmental Organisations where relevant) are responsible for the reception and care of UAMs from first arrival until a durable solution is found, indicating also the arrangements for funding (e.g. reception centres, healthcare, schooling, etc.)?

Please distinguish between national authorities and organisations deciding and administering the reception and care of:

- UAMs who are seeking asylum or have been granted international protection;
- UAMs who are not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and/ or are in a trafficked situation.

Please see answer above.

Q16a. What is considered a durable solution for the child in your (Member) State (could also be derived from practices in place, guidelines used by reception / care facilities, etc.)?

A durable solution for the UAMs is one that assesses the specific situation, including housing conditions, affective relationships, medical or other needs appropriated to the case. There is no standard framework for the integration process of UAMs.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q16b. How quickly do the competent authorities take decisions on durable solutions for UAMs based on the best interests of the child? Please specify the starting point for the time taken by (Member) States to identify durable solutions (e.g. date of apprehension / application, etc.).

Following the implementation of EU Directives and the adoption of the new asylum act, Portuguese authorities are now trying to establish and develop comprehensive, harmonised and binding standards for dealing with unaccompanied minors who are seeking asylum, so better consideration can be given to the special needs of minors.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Section 3.2: Accommodation and other material reception provisions

Q17. Please describe in the tables below the reception and care arrangements granted to UAMs in your (Member) State (in accordance with Directive 2003/9/EC¹) from first arrival until a durable solution is found. Where relevant, please distinguish between UAMs who are seeking asylum or have been granted international protection and UAMs who are not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and/ or are in a trafficked situation.

¹ Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

	Please state (Y/N) whether the accommodation types and other material reception provisions listed are available to UAMs (in cash or in kind) in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the facilities available in each case:		
Accommodation type and access to other care and material reception provisions	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Accommodation with adults	Yes, when they are aged 16 years old	Please delete column if not relevant.	
Accommodation with a foster family	No		
Accommodation / reception facilities specifically for minors	Yes		
Accommodation / reception facilities with special provisions for minors	No		
Specialised accommodation facilities available for UAM victims of trafficking	Yes		
Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMS to meet specific identified needs	No		
Other types of accommodation (please state, e.g. in adult accommodation facilities if over 16 years of age)			

<p>Food (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. meal vouchers to buy or prepare own meals, prepared meals, etc.)</p>	<p>Prepare own meals and prepared meals.</p>		
<p>Clothing (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. provision of a budget to buy clothes, provision of second-hand clothes, etc.)</p>	<p>Clothing: transfer in kind (clothes obtained with the support of civil society).</p>		
<p>Allowance / pocket money (please provide details on what possibilities there are to earn pocket money in reception facilities, what amount and how this is paid, etc.)</p>	<p>Pocket Money It is not possible to earn pocket money in reception facilities.</p>		
<p>Other types of material reception provisions (please state)</p>	<p>Material to provide the supply of basic necessities (toiletries, child health), medical assistance, school material)</p>		

Q18. Please explain if UAMs have the freedom to make their own choices with regard to the provisions available to them (e.g. do UAMs have the possibility to prepare their own meals, buy their own clothes, etc.) with the ultimate goal of preparing them for the transition to adulthood (please see also section 5).

No.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q19. Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the provision of accommodation / other material reception conditions of UAMs (if different from above)?

Conselho Português para os Refugiados, Instituto da Segurança Social, Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa.

Q20. Please provide more information on the staff (e.g. care/ social workers, etc.) responsible for the reception and care of UAMs, for example:

- What are the main tasks of the staff;
- Is there a specific training for the staff (if yes, please describe);
- In general, what is the staff to UAMs ration (the number of UAM per staff member).

At the initial reception centre – *Casa da Criança Refugiada* - the care of unaccompanied minors encompasses a daily schedule adapted to their needs (education, free time, sport, group and individual activities, household chores) and administrative issues relating to residence of family members to facilitate family reunification and family tracing, where appropriate, developing an integration plan and measures to implement schooling, training and activities to prepare their entry into the labour market, aimed at developing their self-sufficiency.

Yes, there is an adequate training for the staff.

Q21. What is the overall assessment of the standard of accommodation / material reception conditions provided to UAMs in your (Member) State (as cited in existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on publicly available information received from competent authorities)? Please provide references to these sources of information.

Do you foresee an evolution of the national legislation and / or the practice in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU)²?

Reception centres and their structures are suitable to the number of unaccompanied minors registered in Portugal.

The Reception Conditions Directive is already implemented by Act 26//2014 of 05.05.

Research on reception conditions for applicants for international protection is little. The public debate about the quality of the reception facilities for applicants for international protection is not of great importance at national level.

Section 3.3: Access to legal advice

² Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

Q22: Please describe access by UAMs to legal advice in your (Member) State.

Legal advice	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Legal advice and other forms of legal support	Unaccompanied minors benefit from legal advice during all stages of the procedure, provided by a public entity or a non-governmental organization with which a protocol has been established. Nevertheless, the applications for protection of an unaccompanied minor are communicated to the competent Court with a view to enable it to exercise the rights and fulfil the requirements set out in the Law.	Please delete column if not relevant.	

Q23: Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the provision of legal support to UAMs (if different from above)?

National authority – Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service and Portuguese Refugee Council as well Social Security Service when the minor is already granted international protection.

Q24: What is the overall assessment of the provision of legal support to UAMs in your (Member) State (e.g. cited in existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on publicly available information received from competent authorities)? Please provide references to these sources of information.

Section 3.4: Healthcare

Q25: Please describe access by UAMs to healthcare in your (Member) State.

	Please state (Y/N) whether the healthcare types listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the healthcare available in each case:
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Healthcare	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Emergency treatment	Yes.	Please delete column if not relevant.	
Basic medical care	Yes.		
Essential / specialised healthcare if required	Yes.		
Psychological support / counselling	Yes.		
Other (please state)			
Do UAMs have equal access to healthcare as child citizens in the (Member) State?	Yes.		
Are UAMs assessed to ensure their healthcare needs are met (e.g. through a health assessment)?	Yes, when applying for protection or at any stage of the procedure, the competent authority must identify the persons whose special needs have to be taken into consideration, such as unaccompanied minors, and the nature of those needs.		
Do UAM have access to health insurance? If yes, under what conditions?	No.		
How is reception organised for UAMs with psychiatric problems or addictions?	The <i>Instituto de Segurança Social I. P.</i> (institute for social security), health care services or other entities provided in the		

	<p>Portuguese Asylum Act ensures a special treatment in accordance with the specific condition of the UAMs (psychiatric problems or addictions, especially in cases of victims of acts of torture, rape, or other acts of serious violence). The <i>Instituto de Segurança Social's</i> District Centre or other entities which ISS has signed protocols for providing assistance, provides a special attention and follow up in these cases.</p>		
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Q26: Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the healthcare of UAMs (if different from above)?

Beneficiaries of refugee or subsidiary protection status and their respective family members have access to National Health Service, in the same conditions as national citizens.

Suitable health care is ensured to beneficiaries of refugee or subsidiary protection status who are part of groups of particularly vulnerable people in the same conditions as national citizens.

Q27: What is the overall assessment of the standard of healthcare provided to UAMs in your (Member) State (e.g. as cited in existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities, please give references)? Please provide references to these sources of information.

Do you foresee an evolution of the national legislation and / or the practice in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU)?

The standard of healthcare provided to UAMs is the same as provided to national minors in the same conditions.

Section 3.5: Education

Q28: Please describe access by UAMs to education in your (Member) State.

	<p>Please provide information on the issues raised below on access to education by UAMs:</p>		
<p>Education</p>	<p>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</p>	<p>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</p>	<p>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the</p>

			child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Is access to education (appropriate to the age and needs of the UAM) provided for in legislation in your (Member) State?	<p>Underage asylum or subsidiary protection seekers have access to the education system under the same conditions as national citizens and other citizens whose mother tongue is not Portuguese.</p> <p>The possibility of continuing with secondary education cannot be denied on grounds that the citizen is no longer a minor and is now above the age of majority.</p>	<i>Please delete column if not relevant.</i>	
How quickly can a UAM access education in the (Member) State?	As soon as they are referred to the Portuguese Refugee Council and to the Reception Centre.		
How does the (Member) State ensure that the education provided to UAMs are adapted to their age, level of education in the country of origin and the degree of the language barrier (e.g. individual assessments etc.)?	Through individual assessments, taking into consideration the best interest of the UAM.		
What support measures are available to help the UAM with the transition to education in the (Member) State (e.g. language training, mentoring, vocational training, other support mechanisms – please state?)	The UAM asylum or subsidiary protection seekers have access to training programmes and measures under conditions to be established by the ministries responsible for the relevant area, independently of having, or not, access to the labour market.		

<p>Do UAMs have the same right to education as other children in the (Member) State?</p>	<p>Underage asylum or subsidiary protection seekers have access to the education system under the same conditions as national citizens and other citizens whose mother tongue is not Portuguese.</p>		
<p>Do UAMs receive education in specialised educational establishments? If yes, does the (Member) State have plans to integrate these UAMs in the general education system?</p>	<p>No.</p>		
<p>How does the education provided to UAMs support their social integration in the (Member) State?</p>	<p>Minors who are granted the refugee or subsidiary protection status of shall be granted full access to the education system, as well as to training, vocational improvement or refreshing courses, in the same conditions as national citizens.</p> <p>In what concerns the procedures in force regarding the recognition of diplomas, certificates and any other evidence of foreign official qualifications, the equality of the process between beneficiaries of refugee or subsidiary protection status and national citizens is assured.</p>		
<p>How does the (Member) State prepare UAMs for accessing their labour market (e.g. provision of training, vocational guidance, etc.)?</p>	<p>See above.</p>		

Q29: Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the education of UAMs (if different from above)?

Ministry of Education, Institute of Social Security, the Portuguese Refugee Council, and others with whom a protocol has been established.

Q30: What is the overall assessment of the standard of educational support provided to UAMs in your (Member) State (as cited in existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities, please give references)? Please provide references to these sources of information.

Do you foresee an evolution of the national legislation and / or the practice in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU)?

The standard of educational support provided to UAMs is the same as that provided to national minors in the same conditions, plus more possible strengthening of Portuguese language lessons.

Reception Conditions Directive is already implemented by Act 27/2008 of 30.06, amended by Act 26/2014 of 05.05

Section 3.6: Access to support to employment

Q31: Please describe access by UAMs to employment in your (Member) State.

	Please state (Y/N) whether the measures to support access to employment listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below:		
Access to support to employment	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
What is the minimum age a UAM can take up employment in the (Member) State?	<p>16 years.</p> <p>Minors are allowed to work after they turn 16 years old, provided they have completed compulsory education and are physically and psychologically capable to perform their work duties and tasks.</p> <p>Minors under 16 years old can work provided they have completed compulsory education and as long as such work does</p>	<p>Please delete column if not relevant.</p>	

	not adversely affect their health and safety, school attendance, participation in guidance or other training programs or somehow precludes their ability to benefit from instruction or their psychic, moral, intellectual and cultural development.		
Is access to employment for UAMs conditional upon obtaining legal (residence) status, a work permit, etc.?	Yes		
Under what circumstances does a UAM receive a permit to work in the (Member) State once the minimum age is reached?	Unaccompanied minors with the legal age to have access to the labour market can only work if they are in fact holding a temporary residence permit - issued on the course of the asylum process - or already hold a residence permit issued under international protection status		
Is labour market access limited to a maximum number of days per year?	No.		
Can UAMs take up paid employment / household tasks for pocket money from the accommodation facilities where they are residing?	Not available.		
What other forms of support are available to UAMs once working age is reached if they are unable to find employment?	UAMs who do not have sufficient resources to enable their subsistence, shall be assured reception material conditions, as well as the health care established in the Law with the aim of guaranteeing the satisfaction of their basic needs under human dignity		

	conditions.		
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Q32. Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for providing employment access support to UAMs (if different from above)?

Institute of Social Security, the Portuguese Refugee Council, Institute of Employment and Vocational Training and others with whom a protocol has been established.

Q33. What is the overall assessment of the standard of employment access support provided to UAMs in your (Member) State (as cited in existing evaluation reports / studies / other sources or based on publicly available information received from competent authorities)? Please provide references to these sources of information.

Do you foresee an evolution of the national legislation and / or the practice in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU)?

The standard of employment access support provided to UAMs is the same as that provided to national minors in the same conditions, plus taken into account that they might have some initial difficulties with Portuguese language.

Section 3.7: Other integration measures

Q34. Does your (Member) State have any other integration measures in place supporting UAMs? If yes, please provide further information below.

No.
UAMs beneficiaries of refugee or subsidiary protection status have the opportunity to receive training related to employment, vocational training and practical experience on-the-job, under the same conditions as national citizens.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Section 3.8: Withdrawal of reception and integration support

Q35. Under what circumstance can any of the above reception and integration support provisions be withdrawn from UAMs?

	Circumstances for withdrawal of reception / integration support		
Type of support (please list)	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Reception/integration	The reception conditions	Please delete column if not	

<p>support may cover the following modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Housing in kind; b) Food in kind; c) Monthly social support cash benefit for food, clothing, hygiene and transports expenses; d) Complementary subsidy for housing, in a monthly basis; e) Complementary subsidy for personal and transport expenses. <p>The housing and food in kind may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In any facilities parallel to the accommodation centres for asylum seekers, in the cases where the application is lodged at border posts; b) In the accommodation centre for asylum seekers, or similar facility that provides adequate life conditions; c) In private houses, apartments, hotels or any other facilities adapted to receive asylum seekers. <p>a) Housing and food in kind may be accumulated with the complementary subsidy for personal and transport expenses, as well as housing in kind or complementary subsidy for housing with the social support cash benefit.</p> <p>As an exception</p>	<p>may be totally or partially withdrawn if the UAMs asylum seeker, or already granted international protection, without any due justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Abandons the residing place established by the competent authority without informing or without the required authorization; b) Abandons his/her residing place without informing the competent entity for the accommodation; c) Does not fulfil his/her obligation to show up whenever requested to do so; d) Does not supply requested information or does not show up at the individual interviews, when summoned for that purpose; e) Has dissimulated his/her financial resources and thus, unduly benefit from the material reception conditions. 	<p><i>relevant.</i></p>	
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<p>Reception/integration support may be established differently from the above mentioned whenever initial assessment of the applicant's specific needs is required.</p>			
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Q36. Are there any complaint mechanisms available to UAMs in case of withdrawal of reception and integration support? If yes, please specify below.

Yes,

Decisions regarding withdrawal of reception and integration support, which may individually affect UAMs are susceptible of judicial impugnation before administrative courts with all the jurisdictional guarantees attached.

Anyway, The national Asylum Act foresees that if after the cessation/ withdrawal of reception and integration support, the applicant is found or presents himself/herself voluntarily to the competent authorities, a duly grounded decision should be made based on the reasons of his/her disappearance in relation to the re-establishment of the benefit of some or all the reception conditions.

The decisions regarding the reduction and the cessation/ withdrawal of the reception conditions are made in an individual, objective and impartial way and should be duly grounded.

The decisions regarding the reduction and the cessation/ withdrawal of the reception conditions are exclusively based in the particular situation of the person in question, especially in what concerns particularly vulnerable individuals, bearing in mind the principle of proportionality.

The reduction or cessation of the benefits does not prejudice the access to urgent health care.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

[Section 3.9 Identified challenges and good practices](#)

Q37. Please indicate any **challenges** associated with the reception, care and integration of UAMs in your (Member) State (based on existing studies/ evaluations or information received from competent authorities) and how these can be overcome.

No useful information to share.

[Section 4: UAMs that go missing / abscond from reception / care facilities](#)

Q38. Have evaluations or studies on the number/ rate / country of origin of UAMs who go missing or abscond from guardianship/ reception/ care facilities been undertaken in your (Member) State? Please provide details and references below.

No.

Q39. What are the possible reasons for the disappearance of UAMs, including absconding from guardianship/ reception / care facilities (as cited in existing evaluations/ studies/ other sources or based on publicly available information received from competent authorities)?

Contacts of friends / acquaintances of the same nationality in another country.

Already traveling with the objective that the final destination is another EU country and Portugal being only the country of entry.

Q40. What is the socio-demographic profile of UAMs that go missing / abscond from reception / care facilities (e.g. asylum seekers or non-asylum seekers, nationality, appointed with a guardian or not, etc.)?

Boys 16/17 years old, with low education and unskilled, from Mali, Guinea Conakry, Morocco.

Q41. When are UAMs most likely to disappear from guardianship/ reception/ care facilities (e.g. within first few days of arrival, during weekends, before / after age assessment procedures, etc.)? Please provide evidence cited in existing evaluations/ studies/ other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities.

There is no standard. As a rule, most applications are made at the border, and after entering national territory, UAMs are referred to a reception centre, and disappear after one or two days. Others disappear later during the asylum procedure.

Q42. Please provide any other evidence that may be available of the impact of guardianship/ reception/ care facilities on the proportion of missing or absconding UAMs.

Q43. What measures has your (Member) State developed to a) prevent or to b) react to disappearances of UAMs (e.g. existence and use of support services, national hotlines for missing children, missing persons alerts in the Schengen Information System, NGO networks such as Missing Children Europe and their member organisations, taking fingerprints and photographs of UAMs as an aid for tracing, etc.)? Is there any evidence to suggest how effective these measures have been in practice (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/ studies/ other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities)?

First it should be noted that most of the UAMs registered are 16-17 years old. These UAMs are accommodated in the Centre for Children. Despite being an open centre, UAMs have to ask permission to leave and usually are accompanied by an assistant. Relationships meanwhile established are accompanied and supervised, which can prevent some of the disappearances.

The measures used to react to the disappearances are the same as for the disappearance of nationals.

Q44. What are the procedures and practices of your (Member) State to a) report and b) deal with disappearances of UAMs (e.g. protocols among authorities, standardised procedure for dealing with disappearances, etc.)?

The disappearances of UAMs are reported to the police department's area of residence of the UAM, and communicated to the competent Court.

Q45. How is the registration of disappearances of UAMs organised in your (Member) State (e.g. by child, by incident, etc.)?

Communication of the disappearance of UAM is made by the legal guardian to the competent police department that registers the disappearance, to the Portuguese Immigration Service, to the Institute of Social Security, and to the Court.

Q46. Please indicate any **challenges** associated with UAMs who go missing or abscond from guardianship/ reception/ care facilities in your (Member) State (based on existing studies/ evaluations or publically available information received from competent authorities) and how these can be overcome.

Q47. Please provide any examples of proven (e.g. through evaluation reports / studies) **good practices** regarding UAMs who go missing or abscond from guardianship/ reception/ care facilities in your (Member) State. Please specify the source (as cited in existing evaluations/ studies/ other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities).

Section 5: Arrangements in the (Member) States for UAMs when turning 18 years of age

This section examines the arrangements for former UAMs, both those seeking asylum and those not seeking asylum, once they reach the age of 18 years.

Q48. Please describe the situation in your Member State for former UAMs once they reach the age of 18 years:

	Please describe the situation in your Member State for former UAMs once they reach the age of 18 years	
Arrangements for former UAMs	UAMs seeking asylum or who have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking
What residence permit provisions are in place for the UAM turning 18 years of age in your (Member) State? What are the consequences for the rights and obligations of the former UAM in accordance with these residence provisions?	When UAMs reach the age of 18, they continue on benefiting from the same status as they did when they were underage (subsidiary status or refugee status).	Please delete column if not relevant.
Are there any exceptions to the residence provisions that are in place for UAMs who are turning 18 years of age? If not, what are the implications of these provisions for the reception arrangements and integration measures that have supported the UAM up to that stage?	Once the UAM turns 18 years old, the support provided does not cease in cases where, after assessing the particular situation of the applicant or beneficiary of social protection status (economic and social), more specifically as regards his/her vulnerabilities, it is concluded that there is a need to maintain such assistance.	

What measures are in place to support the UAM in advance of the transition (e.g. integration support, return support)?		
What measures are in place to support the former UAM after the transition (e.g. formal follow up or after-care service, open door policy at residential homes, personal adviser, pathway plan, etc.)?		
What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to education and/ or training of the former UAM?	No implications.	
What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to employment of the former UAM?	Already answered.	

Q49. Please describe the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure the effective transition of unaccompanied minors from the age of minority to 18 years of age, including the types of measure undertaken and the duration of the monitoring period, where the situation in the Member State has changed since 2009, or where the (Member) State did not take part in the 2009 Study.

Q50. Please indicate any **challenges** associated with the transition to 18 years of age experienced by unaccompanied minors in your (Member) State (based on existing studies / evaluations or information received from competent authorities) and how these can be overcome.

Q51. Please provide any examples of proven (e.g. through evaluation reports / studies) **good practices** regarding the transition to 18 years of age of UAMs in your (Member) State. Please specify the source (e.g. cited in existing evaluations/ studies / other sources or based on publically available information received from competent authorities).

Section 6: Return practices, including reintegration of UAMs

This section of the Synthesis Report will provide an overview of (Member) States' Return policies with regard to unaccompanied minors. (Member) States are also requested to provide information on the procedures that apply when an unaccompanied minor claims to be a minor and once minority is either confirmed or disproved.

Q52. Can an unaccompanied minor be returned (through voluntary or forced return) to the country of origin if s/he does not fulfil the entry requirements set out in Section 2?

<p>Categories of unaccompanied minors that may be returned to the country of origin</p>	<p>Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be returned <u>voluntarily</u> to the country of origin a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u>, with a particular focus on developments since 2009.</p>	<p>Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be the subject of a <u>forced return</u> to the country of origin / Dublin country / transit country a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u>, with a particular focus on developments since 2009.</p>	<p>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</p>
<p>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</p>	<p>If minors are not accompanied by the person(s) assuming parental responsibilities or there is not a person in national territory who – appropriately authorised by the legal representative – takes responsibility on the minor's stay, the competent authority shall refuse entry in the Country of foreign citizens under 18 years old.</p> <p>Except in specific and properly justified cases, entry into Portuguese territory is refused to a foreign minor when the holder of parental responsibility, or the person to whom the minor is entrusted to, is refused to enter the country.</p> <p>Likewise, if the foreign minor is not admitted into national territory, entry shall also be refused to the person to whom he was entrusted.</p>		
<p>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State</p>			

<p>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</p>	<p>The return of UAMs should always take into consideration the best interests of the minor. Portugal does not proceed to the return of unaccompanied minors. Eventually, voluntarily or whether parents, relatives, social services or other organizations that welcome children are identified, in the country of origin, the return may be made. In practice, this has not been the case: the difficulty in locating family and lack of identity documents and passports, lack of central or local registers in the country of origin, etc. Moreover, the Asylum Act states that, in order to protect the best interests of an unaccompanied minor, family tracing should be put in place, in conjunction with other entities involved in the procedure and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>		
<p>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State</p>	<p>Same procedure as described above.</p>		
<p>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)</p>	<p>Same procedure as described above.</p>		
<p>Other (please state)</p>			

Q53a. Can unaccompanied minors be detained whilst awaiting return?

No. Unaccompanied minors benefit from legal advice at all stages of the procedure, provided by a public entity or a non-governmental organization with which a protocol has been established. Nevertheless, applications for protection of unaccompanied minors are communicated to the competent Court with a view to enable it to exercise the rights and fulfil the requirements set out in the Law.

Q53b. If yes, please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be detained whilst awaiting return, and the legal basis for such detention.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q54. Are there any alternatives to detention in place in the (Member) State for unaccompanied minors awaiting return? If yes, please provide more information in this regard.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q55a. Does the (Member) State provide reintegration support to unaccompanied minors returning to their country of origin under return procedures? Please consider both voluntary and forced return in your answer.

No.

Q55b. If yes, please describe the reintegration measures in place to support unaccompanied minors before, during and after their return under return procedures.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Q55c. Please describe the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure the effective reintegration of unaccompanied minors, including the types of measure undertaken and the duration of the monitoring period.

NB: Please also highlight if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.

Section 7: Overview of the International and EU Legislative Framework

This section of the Synthesis Report will briefly outline the EU legal framework guiding national legislation in relation to unaccompanied minors. It will provide a mapping of the substantive and procedural provisions in the EU acquis that regulate the protection of UAMs. The section will also highlight how the EU acquis relates to the broader international legal framework on UAMs.

This section will be developed by the EMN Service Provider and no input from the EMN NCPs is required.

Section 8: Conclusions

The Synthesis Report will outline the main findings of the Study and present conclusions relevant for policymakers at national and EU level. Member States should include any overall conclusions in the Topline Factsheet at the beginning of the Common Template rather than duplicate information in this Section.

Annex 1

Table 1: Statistics on asylum applications from unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

Please provide the cumulative figures per calendar year (i.e. the number of unaccompanied minors recorded against each criteria during each calendar year). To ensure comparability of data, please provide statistics on UAMs considered by the national authorities to be UAMs. Where available / appropriate, please provide statistics on UAMs who claim to be minors but whose age is doubtful and the age assessment procedure has not yet been undertaken to determine the age of the minor.

<u>1. Statistics on numbers of asylum applications submitted by third-country nationals unaccompanied minors</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
1.1 Total Number of Asylum Applications submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period	2 5	7	5	8 16	54	SEF/Eurostat

1.2 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	National authorities/ Eurostat
Guinea	2 3	7	1	7 13	33	SEF/Eurostat
Nigeria				1	15	SEF/Eurostat
Côte d'Ivoire			1	1	1	SEF/Eurostat
Mali					3	SEF/Eurostat
Pakistan					1	SEF/Eurostat
Syrian Arab Republic					1	SEF/Eurostat
Guinea-Bissau			1			SEF/Eurostat
Sierra Leone			1	1		SEF/Eurostat
Congo, Republic of the	1		1			SEF/Eurostat
Russia	1					SEF/Eurostat

Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)						SEF/Eurostat
Total (must equal the total in 1.1)	2 5	7	5	16	54	SEF/Eurostat

1.3 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age, where available:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source/ further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Less than 14 years old								2			SEF/Eurostat
From 14 to 15 years old					1		1		3	3	SEF/Eurostat
From 16 to 17 years old			5		2		15 10	1 3	30	15	SEF/Eurostat
Unknown	2		1	1	2		1	1	2	1	SEF/Eurostat
Total (should equal 1.1)	2		6	1	5		17 11	4 5	35	19	SEF/Eurostat

1.4 Total <u>Asylum Decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors, disaggregated by sex	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source/ further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.4.1 Total number of <u>asylum decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors in the reference year (disaggregated by sex)	5		6	1	4		11 7	6 5	35 25	19 7	

accounted for)											
1.6.1 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (e.g. before first interview/ decision, etc.)</u> , disaggregated by sex					1		2	2	3	9	
1.6.2 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)</u> ; if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are found (to capture the cross-border dimension of the phenomenon)											

Table 2: Statistics on unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

Please provide the cumulative figures per calendar year (i.e. the number of unaccompanied minors recorded against each criteria during each calendar year). To ensure comparability of data, please provide statistics on UAMs considered by the national authorities to be UAMs. Where available / appropriate, please provide statistics on UAMs who claim to be minors but whose age is doubtful and the age assessment procedure has not yet been undertaken to determine the age of the minor.

<u>Statistics on numbers of third-country national unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
2.1 Total number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State in each reference period						National data

2.2 Total number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
Country 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):						National data

Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)						
Total (must equal the total in 2.1)						

2.3 Total number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Less than 14 years old											National data
From 14 to 15 years old											
From 16 to 17 years old											
Unknown											
Total (should equal 2.1)											

2.4 Total number of residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors not in the asylum system, disaggregated by sex	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Type of residence permit granted 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):	34	43	27	28	38	52	35	24	35	35	Art. 122/1/c)

2.5 Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information

abscond and/ or are reported as missing for at least x weeks from the care of public authorities (including those then accounted for)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	National authorities/ Eurostat
2.5.1 Total number of <u>non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing</u> from the care of public authorities, disaggregated by sex and, if and when possible, the type of UAMs that 'goes missing', e.g. runaways, child victims of trafficking, etc.											
2.5.2 Total number of <u>non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)</u> ; if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are found (to capture the cross-border dimension of the phenomenon)	NA										

Table 3: Statistics on asylum and / or non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors in the care of public authorities in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

Please provide the cumulative figures per calendar year (i.e. the number of unaccompanied minors recorded against each criteria during each calendar year). To ensure comparability of data, please provide statistics on UAMs considered by the national authorities to be UAMs. Where available / appropriate, please provide statistics on UAMs who claim to be minors but whose age is doubtful and the age assessment procedure has not yet been undertaken to determine the age of the minor.

Statistics on numbers of third-country national unaccompanied minors in the care of the public authorities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
3.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors in the care of the public authorities in						National data

each reference period						
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3.2 Total Number of unaccompanied minors in the care of the public authorities in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
Country 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):						National data
Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)						
Total (must equal the total in 3.1)						

3.3 Total Number of unaccompanied minors in the care of the public authorities in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Less than 14 years old											National data
From 14 to 15 years old											
From 16 to 17 years old											
Unknown											
Total											

Table 4: Statistics on unaccompanied minors in detention pending return in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

Please provide the cumulative figures per calendar year (i.e. the number of unaccompanied minors recorded against each criteria during each calendar year). To ensure comparability of data, please provide statistics on UAMs considered by the national authorities to be UAMs. Where available / appropriate, please provide statistics on UAMs who claim to be minors but whose age is doubtful and the age assessment procedure has not yet been undertaken to determine the age of the minor.

disaggregated by those who are at school / possess a work permit / have reunited with their family											
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