

European Migration Network
Synthesis Report for the EMN Focussed Study 2014

Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors

in the EU Member States and Norway

Annexes to the Synthesis Report

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DISCLAIMER

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The Focussed Study was part of the 2014 Work Programme for the EMN.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Synthesis Report was prepared on the basis of National Contributions from 27 EMN NCPs (**Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway**) according to a Common Template developed by the EMN and followed by EMN NCPs to ensure, to the extent possible, comparability.

National contributions were largely based on desk analysis of existing legislation and policy documents, reports, academic literature, internet resources and reports and information from national authorities and practitioners. Statistics were sourced from Eurostat, national authorities and other (national) databases. The listing of Member States in the Synthesis Report results from the availability of information provided by the EMN NCPs in the National Contributions.

It is important to note that the information contained in this Report refers to the situation in the above-mentioned (Member) States up to and including 2014 and specifically the contributions from their EMN National Contact Points. More detailed information on the topics addressed here may be found in the available National Contributions and it is strongly recommended that these are consulted as well.

EMN NCPs from other Member States could not, for various reasons, participate on this occasion in this Study, but have done so for other EMN activities and reports.

Annex 1 Statistics on unaccompanied minors in the (Member) States (2009-2013 and 2014)

Table A1.1 Statistics on applications for international protection by UAMs in the (Member) States (2009-2014)

Member State	Total number of applications for international protection submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Austria*	1,062	687	1,121	1,574	999	1,975
Belgium**	710	860	1,385	975	420	475
Bulgaria	8	22	23	64	183	940
Croatia	21	38	197	70	55	10
Cyprus	20	33	13	27	57	50
Czech Republic	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	5
Estonia	1	0	2	2	4	0
Finland	557	329	152	166	161	195
France¹	445	610	595	490	365	270
Germany	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	4,400
Greece	38	147	59	73	329	440
Hungary	271	150	61	185	380	605
Ireland	56	37	26	23	20	30
Italy	420	305	825	970	805	2,505
Latvia	0	5	0	1	4	0
Lithuania	3	9	10	4	2	5
Luxembourg	9	18	22	18	45	30
Malta	45	5	25	105	335	55
Netherlands	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	960
Poland***	385	244	210	247	259	185
Portugal	5	7	5	16	54	15
Slovenia	26	38	58	52	28	65
Slovak Republic	28	7	13	4	5	10
Spain	19	13	9	17	12	15
Sweden	2,250	2,393	2,657	3,578	3,852	7,050
United Kingdom	2,857	1,515	1,248	1,125	1,265	1,860

¹ In France, UAMs are taken under the care of the public authorities within the framework of child protection. Only the number of UAMs in care in this framework is known.

Member State	Total number of applications for international protection submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Norway	2,500	892	858	964	1,070	940

Source: National Reports 2009-2013 data, Eurostat 2014 data (extracted on 23rd April 2015)

Notes: * Austria also provided data on the Total number of self-declared unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, these are accordingly: 1,185 (2009); 934 (2010); 1,346 (2011); 1,781 (2012); 1,187 (2013).

** Belgium also provided data on the Total number of self-declared unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, these are accordingly: 935 (in year 2009); 1,081 (in year 2010); 2,020 (in year 2011); 1,546 (in year 2012); 679 (in year 2013).

*** Poland provided data on applications for international protection submitted by self-declared unaccompanied minors and by minors considered to be UAMs. In fact, in most cases the applications were submitted by minors who arrived in Poland being accompanied by their relatives. Minors who arrived in Poland alone are in a minority (according to estimations made by the Office for Foreigners, this is less than 30 minors yearly). Only these true UAMs make use in fact of the procedural and reception arrangements which have been described in the National Report.

Table A1.2 Total number of asylum applications submitted by UAMs in the (Member) States in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age (2009-2013)

Age group	Year	Sex	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Estonia	Finland	France*	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Norway
Less than 14 years old	2009	M	35	30	NI	3	0	0	36	5	1	1	15	0	NI	0	0	152	0	NI	0	1	159	259	NI
		F	20	25	NI		0	0	28	10	4	1	0	0	NI	0	0	126	0	NI	0		101	43	NI
	2010	M	25	45	NI	0	0	0	31	5	13	0	11	0	NI	1	0	86	0	0	1	1	194	116	125
		F	15	25	NI		0	0	27	*	6	1	3	0	NI	0	0	95	0	0	0	2	109	40	41
	2011	M	15	95	NI	3	0	0	13	5	1	1	25	0	NI	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	214	105	124
		F	10	55	NI		0	0	6	5	2	2	6	0	NI	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	96	14	29
	2012	M	75	55	NI	0	0	0	4	10	5	1	4	0	NI	0	5	90	0	0	4	1	308	72	98
		F	20	40	NI		0	0	4	5	2	0	1	0	NI	0	0	70	2	0	0	0	134	19	34
	2013	M	40	30	NI	0	1	0	6	*	18	1	7	0	NI	2	0	108	0	1	0	1	350	56	117
		F	25	25	NI		0	1	3	5	4	1	1	0	NI	0	0	91	0	0	0	-	201	14	29
From 14 to 15 years old	2009	M	235	170	NI	4	1	0	79	10	8	5	39	0	NI	1	15	15	0	NI	4	1	618	825	NI
		F	30	35	NI		0	0	41	5	0	9	12	0	NI	1	5	13	0	NI	0	-	116	72	NI
	2010	M	105	180	NI	6	4	0	48	10	33	1	26	0	NI	5	0	9	0	0	7	3	593	334	142
		F	15	50	NI		0	0	41	10	1	2	7	0	NI	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	135	77	22
	2011	M	15	370	NI	18	1	0	20	*	6	2	69	0	NI	6	5	10	1	0	8	1	673	289	101
		F	5	40	NI		0	0	9	*	0	1	8	0	NI	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	98	43	16
	2012	M	360	210	NI	11	1	0	16	*	7	2	24	0	NI	2	10	16	1	0	10	0	937	252	144
		F	15	40	NI		2	0	5	5	2	1	8	0	NI	1	0	13	0	1	1	1	148	34	21
	2013	M	235	70	NI	8	8	0	8	5	63	4	79	0	NI	3	30	12	3	1	4	0	930	261	111
		F	15	30	NI		10	0	6	*	1	1	5	0	NI	1	0	5	3	1	0	0	161	30	21
From 16 to 17 years old	2009	M	670	350	NI	14	12	1	280	280	23	22	312	0	NI	7	20	51	0	NI	21	15	990	1,126	NI
		F	55	105	NI	0	7	0	40	135	2	18	42	0	NI	0	0	28	0	NI	1	2	266	196	NI
	2010	M	405	395	NI	32	22	0	130	415	91	11	242	5	NI	11	5	30	5	6	26	5	1,142	615	371
		F	35	165	NI	0	7	0	20	165	2	22	16	0	NI	1	0	14	0	1	3	2	220	156	92
	2011	M	35	615	NI	173	11	1	50	395	48	14	689	0	NI	14	15	31	2	11	49	5	1,370	532	387
		F	35	210	NI	3	1	1	15	180	2	6	28	0	NI	2	0	14	0	2	1	2	206	147	61
	2012	M	860	465	NI	58	20	2	68	300	55	13	912	1	NI	15	70	44	15	2	37	5	1,752	532	459

Age group	Year	Sex	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Estonia	Finland	France*	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Norway
	2013	F	45	165	NI	1	4	0	15	170	2	6	21	0	NI	0	10	14	1	1	0	10	299	119	73
		M	570	180	123	47	25	3	57	260	235	5	675	4	NI	37	255	29	30	1	23	9	1,904	711	449
		F	45	80	7	0	13	0	13	90	8	8	38	0	NI	2	40	14	15	1	1	2	306	125	103
Unknown	2009	M	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	46	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	2	NI	0	0	0	307	NI**
		F	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	6	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	0	0	0	27	NI**
	2010	M	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	28	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	156	92**
		F	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		20	7**
	2011	M	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	35	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	100	126**
		F	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	4	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	14**
	2012	M	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	49	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	120**
		F	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	5	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	15**
	2013	M	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	61	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	58	202**
		F	0	0	NI	NA	NA	0	7	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	38**
Total	2009	M	935	550	NI	21	13	1	441	300	32	28	366	0	3	8	35	218	2	NI	25	17	1,767	2,517	NA
		F	105	165	NI	0	7	0	115	150	6	28	54	0	0	1	10	167	0	NI	1	2	483	338	NA
	2010	M	535	620	NI	38	26	0	237	430	138	12	279	5	8	17	5	125	6	6	34	8	1,929	1,221	730
		F	65	240	NI	0	7	0	88	180	9	25	26	0	1	1	0	119	1	1	4	5	464	293	162
	2011	M	955	1,080	NI	194	12	1	118	405	55	17	783	0	10	20	20	120	5	11	57	6	2,257	1,026	738
		F	50	305	NI	3	1	1	34	190	4	9	42	0	0	2	0	90	0	2	1	3	400	221	120
	2012	M	1,295	730	NI	69	21	2	137	310	67	16	940	1	3	17	90	150	17	2	51	6	2,997	936	821
		F	75	245	NI	1	6	0	29	180	6	7	30	0	1	1	15	97	4	2	1	11	581	188	143
	2013	M	850	280	NI	55	34	3	132	265	316	10	761	4	2	42	290	149	35	3	27	10	3,184	1,086	879
		F	85	135	NI	0	23	1	29	100	13	10	44	0	0	3	45	110	19	2	1	2	668	179	191

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * France applies statistical confidentiality for data lower than 5.

** Norway provides a data on those defined to be over 18 by age assessment, however been included in the asylum process and reception conditions.

Table A1.3 Statistics on results of application for international protection by UAMs in the (Member) States (2009-2013)

Member State	Total number of <u>asylum decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors in the reference year (disaggregated by sex)										Total number of <u>positive asylum decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors in the reference year (disaggregated by sex)									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Belgium	305	189	538	264	614	406	1,288	412	1,253	455	177	110	278	135	291	248	712	222	625	244
Croatia	21	0	38	0	194	3	69	1	55	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	0
Estonia	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finland	432		330		132		125		123		247		262		115		105		98	
France	587		574		709		764		638		75	40	125	60	135	80	165	80	210	85
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	1
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	36		45		372		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	25	5	11	6	33	6	26	11	99	11	11	2	3	3	9	3	9	6	55	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3		1		2		1		1	
Luxembourg	1	0	2	1	9	1	8	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Malta	62	11	19	5	20	5	19	3	96	17	20	4	16	4	10	1	12	2	69	13
Netherlands	NA	NA	950	220	500	110	230	50	200	60	NA	NA	270	110	170	70	70	30	100	40
Portugal	5	0	6	1	4	0	7	5	25	7	2	0	3	1	4	0	6	5	17	3
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	6	1	11	2	2	2	3	2	NA	NA	2	1	5	2	1	0	2	1
Slovenia	22	1	35	0	62	4	52	1	34	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	13	0	2	0
Spain	17	2	9	4	6	3	6	11	10	2	3	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	1	NA
Sweden	1,682		1,959		2,744		2,915		2,942		787	NA	989	277	1774	257	1573	303	1520	422
United Kingdom	2,310	297	1,361	264	760	178	490	103	810	126	1,976	248	1,148	215	644	149	410	93	658	100
Norway	NA	NA	1097	129	629	129	566	89	472	117	NA	NA	812	102	422	110	323	73	347	109

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Table A1.4 Status granted to UAMs out of the total number of positive asylum decisions (2009-2013)

Status granted	Year	Sex	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Portugal	Slovenia	Slovak Republic	Spain	Sweden*	United Kingdom	Norway
Refugee status	2009	M	136	NA	1	0	1	70	NA	6	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	21	203	NA
		F	110	NA	0	0		35	NA		1	0		0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	47	94	NA
	2010	M	157	NA	0	0	6	100	NA	7	3	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	38	186	61
		F	133	NA	0	0		45	NA		3	0		0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	52	77	50
	2011	M	202	NA	2	0	2	95	NA	4	7	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	NA	82	122	98
		F	245	NA	0	1		55	NA		1	0		0	0	<5	0	0	0	NA	78	61	74
	2012	M	269	NA	1	0	11	115	NA	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	NA	118	96	92
		F	215	NA	1	0		55	NA		4	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	126	63	58
	2013	M	266	2	0	0	10	120	7	3	32	0	0	1	0	<5	0	0	0	NA	173	172	154
		F	234	0	0	0		45	1		1	0		0	0	<5	0	0	0	NA	211	65	98
Subsidiary protection	2009	M	41	NA	2	0	103	*	NA	19	10	0	3	0	18	NA	2	3	NA	3	600	1,760	NA
		F	0	NA	0	0		5	NA		1	0		0	3	NA	0	1	NA	NI	174	148	NA
	2010	M	121	NA	0	0	120	25	NA	24	0	0	1	0	13	NA	3	1	2	NI	719	957	698
		F	2	NA	0	0		15	NA		0	0		0	3	NA	1	0	0	NI	173	132	20
	2011	M	89	NA	2	0	68	40	NA	4	2	4	2	0	10	130	4	2	5	2	1,065	516	275
		F	3	NA	0	0		30	NA		2	0		1	1	60	0	0	2	1	110	88	10
	2012	M	443	NA	1	0	46	55	NA	2	5	0	1	0	11	50	6	8	1	NI	839	313	208
		F	7	NA	0	0		25	NA		2	0		0	2	20	5	0	0	NI	117	28	7
	2013	M	359	31	1	0	64	90	4	7	23	0	1	0	66	80	17	2	0	1	779	483	153
		F	10	3	0	0		35	0		1	0		0	13	30	3	0	0	NI	150	34	1
Humanitarian reasons	2009	M	NA	NA	NA	0	115	NA	NA	5	1	0	NA	0	2	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	166	13	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		0	0		0	1	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	43	6	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	NA	0	68	NA	NA	4	2	0	NA	0	3	NA	0	NA	0	NA	153	5	52
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		0	0		0	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	32	6	32
	2011	M	NA	NA	NA	0	12	NA	NA	NA	5	0	NA	0	0	10	0	NA	0	NA	520	6	49
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		2	0		0	0	<5	0	NA	0	NA	59	0	26
	2012	M	NA	NA	NA	0	10	NA	NA	NA	10	0	NA	0	1	10	0	NA	0	NA	534	1	23

Status granted	Year	Sex	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Portugal	Slovenia	Slovak Republic	Spain	Sweden*	United Kingdom	Norway
	2013	F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	0	0	<5	0	NA	0	NA	47	2	8
		M	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		30	0		0	3	<5	0	NA	2	NA	425	3	40
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		3	0		0	0	0	0	NA	1	NA	40	1	10
Other	2009	M	NA	NA	NA	0	28	NA	NA	NA	13	0	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		3	0		0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	NA	0	68	NA	NA	NA	6	0	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	79	0	1
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		3	0		0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	20	0	0
	2011	M	NA	NA	NA	0	33	NA	NA	NA	19	0	0	0	0	10	0	NA	0	NA	107	0	0
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		1	0		0	0	<5	0	NA	0	NA	10	0	0
	2012	M	NA	NA	NA	0	38	NA	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	0	<5	0	NA	0	NA	82	0	0
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		3	0		0	0	<5	0	NA	0	NA	13	0	0
	2013	M	NA	NA	NA	0	24	NA	NA	NA	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	143	0	0
		F	NA	NA	NA	0		NA	NA		6	0		0	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	21	0	0
Total	2009	M	177	NI	3	0	247	75	NA	30	25	0	3	0	20	NA	2	3	NA	3	787	1,976	NA
		F	110	NI	0	0		40	NA		5	0		0	4	NA	0	1	NA	NI	264	248	NA
	2010	M	278	NI	0	0	262	125	NA	35	11	0	1	0	16	NA	3	1	2	NI	989	1,148	812
		F	135	NI	0	0		60	NA		6	0		0	4	NA	1	0	1	NI	277	215	102
	2011	M	291	NI	4	0	115	135	NA	8	33	4	2	2	10	170	4	2	5	NI	1,774	644	422
		F	248	NI	0	1		80	NA		6	0		1	1	70	0	0	2	1	257	149	110
	2012	M	712	NI	2	0	105	165	NA	2	26	0	1	0	12	70	6	13	1	NI	1,573	410	323
		F	222	NI	1	0		80	NA		11	0		0	2	30	5	0	0	NI	303	93	73
	2013	M	625	33	1	0	98	210	11	10	99	0	1	1	69	100	17	2	2	1	1,520	658	347
		F	244	3	0	0		85	1		11	0		0	13	40	3	0	1	NI	422	100	109

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * France applies statistical confidentiality for data lower than 5.

Table A1.5 Statistics on grounds for permits granted application for international protection by UAMs in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

Grounds for permit granted	Year	Sex	Belgium	Estonia	Finland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Slovenia	Spain	Norway
Residence permit granted, not specified or total	2009	M	NA	NA	247	NA	NA	0	NA	3	3	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA		0	NA	1	NA	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	262	NA	NA	0	NA	1	NA	812
		F	NA	NA		NA		0	NA	0	NA	102
	2011	M	NA	NA	115	NA	NA	2	NA	2	2	422
		F	NA	NA		NA		1	NA	0	1	110
	2012	M	NA	NA	105	NA	NA	0	NA	12	NA	323
		F	NA	NA		NA		0	NA	0	NA	73
	2013	M	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	1	NA	3	1	347
		F	NA	NA		NA		0	NA	0	NA	109
For refugee status (FI* for 4 years, SI)/ permanent (BE)	2009	M	136	NA	1	NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
		F	110	NA		NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
	2010	M	157	NA	6	NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
		F	133	NA		NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
	2011	M	202	NA	2	NA	0	2	NA	0	NA	NA
		F	245	NA		NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
	2012	M	269	NA	11	NA	0	0	NA	4	NA	NA
		F	215	NA		NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
	2013	M	266	NA	10	NA	0	1	NA	0	NA	NA
		F	234	NA		NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
For subsidiary status (FI for 4 years)/ temporary	2009	M	41	NA	103	0	3	0	NA	3	NA	NA
		F	0	NA		0		0	NA	1	NA	NA
	2010	M	121	NA	120	0	1	0	NA	1	NA	NA
		F	2	NA		0		0	NA	0	NA	NA
	2011	M	89	NA	68	4	2	0	170	2	NA	NA
		F	3	NA		0		1	70	0	NA	NA
	2012	M	443	NA	46	0	1	0	70	8	NA	NA
		F	7	NA		0		0	30	0	NA	NA

Grounds for permit granted	Year	Sex	Belgium	Estonia	Finland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Slovenia	Spain	Norway
	2013	M	359	NA	64	0	1	0	100	3	NA	NA
		F	10	NA		0		0	40	0	NA	NA

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * Finland also provided data for humanitarian status and residence permits issued on compassionate grounds.

Table A1.6 Total number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State (2009-2013)²

Member State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Croatia	126	160	254	475	302
Hungary³	NA	134	298	689	84
Italy[*]	5,984 ⁴	4,438	7,750	7,575	8,461
Latvia^{**}	1	1	0	0	0
Lithuania⁵	4	7	12	90	9
Slovak Republic^{***}	81	211	97	124	42
Slovenia	14	11	8	3	22

Source: National Reports

Notes: * Data in Italy refer to UAMs who have not applied for asylum, including victims of trafficking (or other vulnerable children).

** Data in Latvia concern foreigners who do not submit an application for asylum and claim to be minors.

*** In the Slovak Republic, the data reflect all identified UAMs (who are known to authorities/ institutions) who were not in the procedure for international protection.

² In practice in some Member States, e.g. Finland, Sweden, all third-country national UAMs apply for asylum.

³ Approximate number of UAMs NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State in each reference period, provided by the Police

⁴ For 2009, the number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum could be incorrect, because data provided by Ministry of Labour and Social Policy do not report the number of non-asylum seeking UAMs that were untraceable.

⁵ Data are provided by the Refugees Reception Centre and Migration Department (when UAMs were accommodated not in RRC but other institutions, e.g. orphan homes).

Table A1.7 Total number of UAMs NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) States in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age (2009-2013)

Age group	Year	Sex	Italy	Latvia	Slovak Republic	Slovenia
Less than 14 years old (except IT, where data refer to UAMs less than 15 years old)	2009	M	791	0	4	0
		F		0	2	1
	2010	M	647	0	13	0
		F		0	3	0
	2011	M	720	0	3	0
		F		0	3	0
	2012	M	698	0	5	0
		F		0	1	0
	2013	M	892	0	1	0
		F		0	0	0
From 14 to 15 years old (except IT, where data refer to UAMs aged 15 years old)	2009	M	629	0	15	2
		F		0	1	0
	2010	M	558	0	52	2
		F		0	11	0
	2011	M	817	0	50	1
		F		0	3	0
	2012	M	746	0	17	2
		F		0	1	0
	2013	M	1,083	0	4	2
		F		0	1	1
From 16 to 17 years old	2009	M	4,564	0	67	10
		F		1	2	1
	2010	M	3,233	1	122	8
		F		0	10	1
	2011	M	6,213	0	32	6
		F		0	6	1
	2012	M	6,131	0	100	1
		F		0	0	0
	2013	M	6,486	0	33	18

Age group	Year	Sex	Italy	Latvia	Slovak Republic	Slovenia
		F		0	3	1
Unknown	2009	M	NA	0	0	0
		F		0	0	0
	2010	M	NA	0	0	0
		F		0	0	0
	2011	M	NA	0	0	0
		F		0	0	0
	2012	M	NA	0	0	0
		F		0	0	0
	2013	M	NA	0	0	0
		F		0	0	0
Total	2009	M	5,984	0	76	12
		F		1	5	2
	2010	M	4,438	1	187	10
		F		0	24	1
	2011	M	7,750	0	85	7
		F		0	12	1
	2012	M	7,575	0	122	3
		F		0	2	0
	2013	M	8,461	0	38	20
		F		0	4	2

Source: National Reports

Table A1.8 Total number of residence permits granted to UAMs not in the asylum system, disaggregated by sex (2009-2013)

Type of permit granted	Year	Sex	Croatia	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Spain
Temporary	2009	M	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2010	M	4	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2011	M	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2012	M	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2013	M	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Permanent	2009	M	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2011	M	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2012	M	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	2013	M	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Not specified	2009	M	NA	10	NA	0	0	34	3 ⁶	NA
		F	NA	4	NA	0	0	43	2	NA
	2010	M	NA	7	NA	0	0	27	0	NA
		F	NA	7	NA	0	0	28	0	NA
	2011	M	NA	5	NA	0	0	38	0	NA
		F	NA	5	NA	0	0	52	0	NA

⁶ Tolerated stay

Type of permit granted	Year	Sex	Croatia	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Spain
	2012	M	NA	4	NA	0	0	35	1	NA
		F	NA	4	NA	0	0	24	1	NA
	2013	M	NA	3	NA	0	0	35	2	NA
		F	NA	5	NA	0	0	35	2	NA
Residence permit for custody (IT) ⁷	2009	M	NA	NA	891	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	976	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2011	M	NA	NA	1,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2012	M	NA	NA	1,324	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2013	M	NA	NA	1,071	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residence permit for children (IT) ⁸	2009	M	NA	NA	1,344	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2010	M	NA	NA	1,297	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2011	M	NA	NA	2,362	NA	NA	NA	NA	970
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	131
	2012	M	NA	NA	2,780	NA	NA	NA	NA	1014
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	129
	2013	M	NA	NA	2,712	NA	NA	NA	NA	869
		F	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	137

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

⁷ UAMs who have permits for minors can convert this permit into a residence permit for custody and may be assigned to the Magistrate for Public Guardianship.

⁸ According to Italian law, all UAMs are entitled to a residence permit for minors which is valid until they turn 18.

Table A1.9 Asylum-seeking UAMs that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (including those then accounted for) (2009-2013)

Member State	Total number of asylum-seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (e.g. before first interview/ decision, etc.), disaggregated by sex										Total number of asylum-seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing); if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are found (to capture the cross-border dimension of the phenomenon) ⁹									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Croatia	13	0	36	0	184	3	64	0	49	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NI	NI	NI	NI	1		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Finland*	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	9	1	7	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	4	0	1	1
Greece									17		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	24		43		349		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	1	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	7	0	7	0	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	130		120		140		160		160		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	2	2	3	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Republic	0	0	3	0	6	0	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	99	17	141	22	93	8	166	10	130	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom**	130	13	58	7	41	8	30	3	22	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	1	51	3	31	2	82	1	66	2

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * In Finland, all figures presented above concern UAMs who absconded prior to first decision. All UAMs were considered as being below the age of 18. However, the age was disputable in some cases and not necessarily confirmed/ assessed before the disappearance.

** UK provided data on those recorded as asylum-seeking UAMs that have gone missing prior to first decision, but they may be over 18 and this does not mean they are permanently missing.

⁹ Data are not monitored in the Slovak Republic.

Table A1.10 Non-asylum seeking UAMs that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the care of public authorities (including those then accounted for) (2009-2013)

Member State	Total number of non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the care of public authorities, disaggregated by sex										Total number of non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hungary	144		208		256		440		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland*	26	22	6	3	6	2	3	NA	2	NA	48		10		8		4		4	
Italy	NA	NA	1,191	105	1,724	67	1,647	107	1,982	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	11		90		9		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Republic	69	0	178	21	93	0	116	4	37	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * In Ireland data on missing children refers to total number of missing children and is not disaggregated by those UAMs seeking asylum and those that are not.

Table A1.11 Total number of UAMs in the care of the public authorities in each reference period (2009-2013)¹⁰

Member State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria*	854	593	927	1,323	1,062
Belgium	1,177	1,431	1,591	1,591	1,558
Croatia**	126	160	254	475	302
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	Between 22 (01) and 30 (12)	Between 30 (01) and 43 (12)
Finland	571	317	150	167	156
Greece	NA	NA	NA	813	1,149
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	193	290
Italy	5,984	3,142	5,959	5,821	6,319
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	5	12	21	94	10
Malta	52	17	28	86	274
Netherlands	2,600	2,590	2,350	1,970	NA
Poland	168	168	159	193	199
Slovak Republic¹¹	107	256	169	145	68
Spain***	NA	NA	NA	2,659	2,480
United Kingdom (England****)	3,890	3,480	2,730	2,200	1,860
Norway	218	163	92	62	68

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: The data provided is at the end of the year and not the total per year, except in Finland and the Slovak Republic. For the UK, the data relate to a snapshot collected on 31st March for each year, and are rounded to the nearest 10.

* Numbers only refer to UAMs who receive basic welfare support in Austria.

** Data in Croatia only refer to UAMs in the care of the social welfare institutions (children's homes).

*** In Spain, the figures relate to actual numbers of minors in the care of the social protection services for minors on 31st December. The data was provided by the Regional Authorities in Spain and may be incomplete, as it is not always possible to obtain information from all Regional Authorities in Spain.

¹⁰ France also provided data for this indicator, however, in France it is only since 1st June 2013 that the collection of these data has been harmonised. The number of young people in the care of the Child Welfare services between 1st June 2013 and 30th April 2014 is 3,734.

¹¹ Number of UAMs placed in foster homes.

*** *The UK does not produce an exact figure for the number of children looked after in the UK because each of the UK's four nations differ in the way they collect and publish their statistics. Currently only the Department of Education publishes data on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs) in England:*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264456/SFR36_2013_NationalTables.xlsx.

Table A1.12 Total number of UAMs in the care of the public authorities in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age (2009-2013)

Age group	Year	Sex	Belgium	Finland*	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland*	Slovak Republic	United Kingdom**	Norway
Less than 14 years old (except IT, where data refer to UAMs less than 15 years old)	2009	M	NI	NI	NA	NI	791	0	NI	0	108	9	220	51
		F	NI	NI	NA	NI		0	NI	1		2	50	8
	2010	M	NI	NI	NA	NI	461	0	NI	1	112	30	170	30
		F	NI	NI	NA	NI		0	NI	0		3	30	16
	2011	M	NI	25	NA	NI	564	0	0	0	101	6	110	25
		F	NI	12	NA	NI		0	0	1		3	20	6
	2012	M	NI	17	16	NI	511	0	3	4	93	5	90	14
		F	NI	10	18	NI		0	2	0		1	20	6
	2013	M	NI	10	22	NI	619	0	0	3	104	3	80	9
		F	NI	8	12	NI		0	0	1		0	20	3
From 14 to 15 years old (except IT, where data refer to UAMs aged 15 years old)	2009	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	629	0	NA	9	27	31	1,000	123
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NA	3		1	100	19
	2010	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	378	0	NA	1	24	59	840	77
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NA	1		16	70	12
	2011	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	596	0	3	3	25	53	520	45
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	0	0		3	60	3
	2012	M	NI	NI	0	NI	516	0	30	10	29	23	410	25
		F	NI	NI	0	NI		0	6	0		4	50	7
	2013	M	NI	NI	0	NI	738	0	7	26	26	21	330	41
		F	NI	NI	0	NI		0	0	2		2	30	5
From 16 to 17 years old	2009	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	4,564	0	NI	30	24	62	2,150	13
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NI	6		2	370	4
	2010	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	2,303	0	NI	12	23	133	2,090	23
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NI	2		15	280	5
	2011	M	NI	74*	NI	NI	4,799	0	19	20	27	98	1,780	10
		F	NI	20*	NI	NI		0	0	4		6	230	3
	2012	M	NI	119*	762	NI	4,794	0	50	57	52	105	1,430	7
		F	NI	19*	26	NI		0	3	15		7	200	3
	2013	M	NI	114*	1,078	NI	4,962	0	4	202	45	39	1,210	10

Age group	Year	Sex	Belgium	Finland*	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland*	Slovak Republic	United Kingdom-England**	Norway
		F	NI	22*	38	NI		0	0	40		3	180	0
Unknown	2009	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	NI	3	9	0	0	0
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NI	0		0	0	0
	2010	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	NI	0	9	0	0	0
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	NI	0		0	0	0
	2011	M	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
		F	NI	NI	NI	NI		0	0	0		0	0	0
	2012	M	NI	NI	0	NI	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
		F	NI	NI	0	NI		0	0	0		0	0	0
	2013	M	NI	NI	0	NI	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
		F	NI	NI	0	NI		0	0	0		0	0	0
Total	2009	M	931	NI	NI	NI	5,984	0	5	42	71	102	3,370	187
		F	246	NI	NI	NI		0		10	97	5	520	31
	2010	M	1,098	NI	NI	NI	3,142	0	12	15	86	222	3,100	130
		F	333	NI	NI	NI		0		3	82	34	380	33
	2011	M	1,194	99	NI	NI	5,959	0	21	23	75	157	2,420	80
		F	397	32	NI	NI		0		5	84	12	310	12
	2012	M	1,232	136	778	186	5,821	0	94	71	113	133	1,930	46
		F	359	29	44	7		0		15	80	12	270	16
	2013	M	1,262	124	1,100	290	6,319	0	10	231	108	63	1,630	60
		F	296	30	50	0		0		43	91	5	230	8

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: *Age group differs: Finland instead of '16-17' provides '15 to 17'; Poland instead of 'unknown' provides '18 years and more'.

** The UK does not produce an exact figure for the number of children looked after in the UK because each of the UK's four nations differ in the way they collect and publish their statistics. Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 (so totals may not match individual categories when summed). Currently only the Department of Education publishes data on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs) in England:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264456/SFR36_2013_NationalTables.xlsx

Table A1.13 Total number of UAMs in detention pending return in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age (2009-2013)

Age group	Year	Sex	Belgium	Estonia	Greece	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Sweden	United Kingdom
Less than 14 years old	2009	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	1	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
	2010	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	1	0
	2011	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2012	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2013	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	1	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
From 14 to 15 years old	2009	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	7	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	1	0
	2010	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	3	3	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	1	0
	2011	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	2	2	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2012	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	4	1	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2013	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	3	2	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
From 16 to 17 years old	2009	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	20	3	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
	2010	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	22	2	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
	2011	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	10	8	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
	2012	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	4	15	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	2	0

Age group	Year	Sex	Belgium	Estonia	Greece	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Sweden	United Kingdom
	2013	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	23	15	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	1	0	0
Unknown	2009	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2010	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2011	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2012	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
	2013	M	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
		F	0	NI	NI	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI	0	0	0	0
Total	2009	M	0	NI	6,009	0	0	0	NI	94	300	NI	0	27	4	0
		F	0	NI		0	0	0	NI	16		NI	0	2	1	0
	2010	M	0	0	4,636	0	0	0	NI	2	220	1	0	25	5	0
		F	0			0	0	0	NI	0			0	1	2	0
	2011	M	0	4	6,423	0	0	0	NI	54	90	14	0	12	10	0
		F	0			0	0	0	NI	9	<5		0	1	0	0
	2012	M	0	12	5,840	0	0	0	0	231	50	16	0	8	16	0
		F	0			0	0	0	0	36	<5		0	0	2	0
	2013	M	0	*12	3,122	0	0	0	0	399	30	4	0	26	18	0
		F	0			0	0	0	0	46	0		0	2	0	0

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

¹² As of 2013, it is no longer possible to place UAMs in detention in Estonia. Of the UAMs in detention: in 2011, 1 was recognised as a UAM, 3 claimed to be UAMs; in 2012, 2 were recognised as UAMs, 10 claimed to be UAMs, but following age assessment turned out to be adults.

Table A1.14 Total number of UAMs returned as part of forced return measures in each reference period (2009-2013)

Member State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	NI		NI		NI		NI		1	
Greece	1,516		1,234		265		70		53	
Hungary	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	141		NI	NI
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	13	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	30	10	30	<5	10	10
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
Slovak Republic¹³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	12	1	9	0	4	1	1	0	20	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0					
Sweden	3	3	7	4	19	1	30	4	19	5
United Kingdom*	60	5	90	5	179	1	92	0	109	1
Norway**	57		103		59		158		80	

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes:

* Data include persons who are recorded as being an unaccompanied minor seeking asylum (UASC). But they may be 18 or over when returned.

** Data provided by Norway also include UAMs returned to other Member States under the Dublin Regulation.

¹³ In the Slovak Republic, UAMs may not be administratively returned to their country of origin or to any other country.

Table A1.15 Total number of UAMs returned as part of voluntary return measures in each reference period (2009-2013)

Member State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Belgium	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	NI	NI	NI	NI	10	<5	10	10	20	10
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	51	8	68	33	62	41	115	49	108	29
United Kingdom*	15	3	16	2	28	6	28	1	27	2

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

* Data includes persons who are recorded as being an unaccompanied minor seeking asylum (UASC). But they may be 18 or over when returned.

Table A1.16 Total number of UAMs returned as part of assisted voluntary return measures in each reference period (2009-2013)

Member State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Belgium	2	5	5	3	6	4	6	3	19	6
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
France	21		9		*		10		7	
Hungary	15									
Italy	2	1	3	1	7	1	2	0	2	0
Latvia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	26		16		10		15		4	
Poland	3		3		1		1		2	
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	NI	NI	NI	2	1	NI	2	NI	2
United Kingdom**	34	2	40	3	40	1	48	0	48	0
Norway	3	0	4	1	3	1	4	3	10	5

Source: National Reports; NI – information not available, NA – not applicable

Notes: * France applies statistical confidentiality for data lower than 5.

** Data includes persons who are recorded as being an unaccompanied minor seeking asylum (UASC). But they may be 18 or over when returned.

Annex 2 Overview tables accompanying Section 3 on entry and assessment procedures, including border controls for unaccompanied children

Table A2.1 Documents required by Member States for asylum seeking UAMs

Member States	Documents			
	Visa	Passport	Other travel documents can be regarded as equal to passport	Additional information
Austria	✓	✓	✓	
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	No visa is required when it is provided for in Regulation (EC) № 539/2001 Council in other EU acts by binding in an international treaty to which Bulgaria is a party, or the Council of Ministers, where the alien has a valid permit for continuous, long-term or permanent residence in the Republic of Bulgaria. Holders of Schengen visas and residence permits are entitled to enter and reside in Bulgaria for a period of not more than three months in any six-month period from the date of first entry without having Bulgarian short-stay visa. Bulgaria has bilateral visa agreements and arrangements with other countries that have certain special conditions for entry of citizens agreed countries. For example, the Republic of Bulgaria has concluded visa agreement with Turkey, in which the citizens of Bulgaria enter the territory of Turkey without a visa for up to 90 days.
Croatia	NI ¹⁴	NI	NI	
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	In theory they have to provide documentation; however, the relevant authorities cannot refuse the entrance to a person that declares himself/herself as minor.
Czech Republic	✓	✓	NI	In principle, documents are required but if a foreign national applies for international protection at a border crossing point, they are given a card for a seeker of international protection.
Estonia	NI	NI	NI	A person cannot legally enter Estonia, if he or she does not have the documentation required in State Borders Act (§ 11 ¹). Therefore unaccompanied minors are subject to immigration legislation, however in practice such minors may be permitted entry. Thus, if it is accepted by the Border Guard Officer at the border that the person concerned is potentially a minor, then he/she will not be refused, even in the absence of documents.
Finland	✓	✓	✓	Asylum seekers are allowed to remain in Finland despite not having documents.
France				Applicants for international protection are not required to present the documents requested by the legislation – in particular passports and visas – to enter France. If they arrive by rail, sea or air, minors seeking asylum may, however, be held in a waiting area for the time strictly necessary to examine the application for asylum and determine that it is not manifestly unfounded.
Germany	NA	NA	NI	No documentation required. Border authorities are obliged to notify Youth Welfare Office
Greece	✓	✓	✓	No differentiation mentioned between asylum and non-asylum seeking
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	However, a minor may not be refused entry to Hungary

¹⁴ NI = No information

Member States	Documents			
	Visa	Passport	Other travel documents can be regarded as equal to passport	Additional information
Ireland				While unaccompanied minors are subject to immigration legislation, in practice such minors are always permitted entry. Therefore if it is accepted by the Immigration Officer at the border that the person concerned is potentially a minor, then he/she may not be refused, irrespective of what documents are held.
Italy	NA	NA	NA	
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	A person cannot legally enter Latvia, if he does not have the documentation prescribed in Article 4 of the Immigration Law.
Lithuania				A person must produce at the border the documents referred to in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code. This provision does not apply to aliens who have applied for asylum in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	
Malta	✓	✓		
Netherlands				
Poland	✓	✓	NI	In principle foreigners are required to provide documents. However, persons seeking international protection, including UAMs cannot be refused entry. The authority receiving the application for refugee status shall grant the applicant a provisional identity certificate, valid for a period no longer than 6 months, until completion of proceeding for granting refugee status. This certificate entitles its holder to stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland.
Portugal	NI	NI	NI	
Slovak Republic	✓	✓	✓	The Slovak Republic may apply softer provisions of the Code, according to which "third-country nationals who do not fulfil one or more of the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 may be authorised by a Member State to enter its territory on humanitarian grounds, on grounds of national interest or because of international commitments.
Slovenia	NI	NI	NI	
Spain	✓	✓	✓	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	In principle, they are required to provide documentation. However, if a UAM arrives at the border, or is apprehended or makes himself/ herself known to the authorities within Sweden, s/he will not be denied entry or be expelled immediately even in the absence of the travel documents mentioned. If the minor wants to apply for international protection, the Swedish Migration Board will be contacted.
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	Persons arriving in the UK, including children, are required to present, to a Border Force officer, a valid travel document and the requisite visa, where one is required. An unaccompanied child who does not present valid documentation on entry, and claims asylum, will not be refused entry on arrival.
Norway				A person seeking asylum is not required to present any documents.

Source: National Reports

Table A2.2 Documents required by Member States for non-asylum seeking UAMs

Member States	Documents			
	Visa	Passport	Other travel documents can be regarded as equal to passport	Additional information/ requirements
Austria	✓	✓	✓	
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	No visa is required when it is provided for in Regulation (EC) N° 539/2001 Council in other EU acts by binding in an international treaty to which Bulgaria is a party, or the Council of Ministers, where the alien has a valid permit for continuous, long-term or permanent residence in the Republic of Bulgaria. Holders of Schengen visas and residence permits are entitled to enter and reside in Bulgaria for a period of not more than three months in any six-month period from the date of first entry without having Bulgarian short-stay visa. Bulgaria has bilateral visa agreements and arrangements with other countries that have certain special conditions for entry of citizens agreed countries. For example, the Republic of Bulgaria has concluded visa agreement with Turkey, in which the citizens of Bulgaria enter the territory of Turkey without a visa for up to 90 days.
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	Non-asylum seeking UAMs are allowed to enter and remain in Croatia despite not having documents.
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	Provision of the Refugee Law (2000) according to which the relevant authorities cannot refuse the entrance to a person that declares himself/herself as minor.
Czech Republic	✓	✓		Visa is not required where a foreign national possesses a document replacing the visa, e.g. a residence permit.
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	In Finland, practically all UAM's seek asylum. Even if the minor does not make a claim for asylum verbally but there does not seem to be any other reason for his/her presence in Finland it is presumed that the minor is applying for asylum.
France	✓	✓	✓	Documents justifying the reasons to enter and stay in France need to be provided as well.
Germany	✓	✓	✓	
Greece	✓	✓	✓	
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	According to the Third-Country Nationals' Act, third-country nationals may enter Hungary and stay for up to 90 days within a period of 180 days under the conditions set out in the Schengen Borders Code: they should be in possession of a valid visa (certifying that they have a legal ground for stay) as well as a valid travel document in order to prove their personal identity. A minor may not be refused entry to Hungary
Ireland				While unaccompanied minors are subject to immigration legislation, in practice such minors are always permitted entry. Therefore if it is accepted by the Immigration Officer at the border that the person concerned is potentially a minor, then he/she may not be refused, irrespective of what documents are held. .
Italy	NI	✓	✓	All UAMs are entitled – simply by virtue of their being underage (and thus non-removable) - to obtain a “residence permit for children”, even if they do not have official documents, on the basis of their declarations.

Latvia	✓	✓	✓	In addition, a valid health insurance policy, as the general provisions shall be applied to the third-country national unaccompanied children, which shall also be applied to any other third-country national. In order to enter the Republic of Latvia, the third-country national unaccompanied children must have the documentation prescribed in Article 4 of the Immigration Law
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	On addition, adequate means of subsistence are required.
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	In case the minor cannot prove his/her age or s/he has no documents and s/he is refused entry by the police, an ad-hoc administrator shall be appointed. If s/he is not applying for international protection and has not committed any criminal offence, the Directorate of Immigration will be contacted and a bone test will be ordered immediately.
Malta	✓	✓		
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	
Poland	✓	✓	NI	In accordance with Article 23 of the Act of 12 December 2013 on foreigners, a foreigner who crosses the border shall be obliged to be in possession of 1) a valid travel document; 2) a valid visa or another valid document entitling him/ her to enter into and stay in Poland, if these are required; 3) a permit to enter another country or a permit for stay in another country, if such permits are required for transit.
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	Sufficient means of subsistence are verified in accordance with the circumstances relating to the age and trustworthiness of the concerned minor. In addition to these general requirements, other apply specifically
Slovak Republic	✓	✓	✓	The Slovak Republic may apply softer provisions of the Code, according to which “third-country nationals who do not fulfil one or more of the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 may be authorised by a Member State to enter its territory on humanitarian grounds, on grounds of national interest or because of international commitments.”
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	
Spain	✓	✓	✓	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	If an UAM arrives at the border, or is apprehended or makes himself/herself known to the authorities within Sweden, he/she will not be denied entry or be expelled immediately even in the absence of the travel documents mentioned above.
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	Persons arriving in the UK, including children, are required to present, to a Border Force officer, a valid travel document and the requisite visa, where one is required.
Norway	✓	✓	✓	

Source: National Reports

Table A2.3 Types of residence permits available for asylum seeking UAMs and/ or those granted international protection

Member States	Residence permits available to asylum seeking UAMs	Types of residence permits			
		Permits issued on the grant of asylum	Permits based on subsidiary protection	Temporary permits	Other
Austria	✓	✓	✓		✓
Belgium	✓	✓		✓	
Bulgaria	✓			✓	
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cyprus	NA	✓	✓	NA	✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓		
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓		
Germany	✓	✓			
Greece	✓		✓	✓	
Hungary	✓	✓	✓		
Ireland	✓	✓		✓	
Italy	✓	✓	✓		
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Malta	✓				✓
Netherlands					
Poland	✓	✓			
Portugal	✓	✓	✓		

Member States	Residence permits available to asylum seeking UAMs	Types of residence permits			
		Permits issued on the grant of asylum	Permits based on subsidiary protection	Temporary permits	Other
Slovak Republic	√ ¹⁵	√		√	
Slovenia	√	√		√	
Spain	√	√			
Sweden	√	√	√	√	√
United Kingdom	√	√			
Norway	√	√	√	√	√

Source: National Reports

¹⁵ In the Slovak Republic, during the period of making a decision on the asylum application, the applicants' stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic is authorised on the basis of the Act on Asylum.

Table A2.4 Types of residence permits available for non-asylum seeking UAMs

Member States	Residence permits available to non-asylum seeking UAMs	Types of residence permits			
		Permits for victims of trafficking	Permits for UAMs who have been in the country for a certain period of time/ attend school	Humanitarian permits	Other types of permits
Austria	✓	✓	✓		✓
Belgium	✓	✓			✓
Bulgaria					
Croatia	✓			✓	
Cyprus	✓				✓
Czech Republic	✓				✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓		✓	✓
France	✓				✓
Germany	✓		✓		✓
Greece	✓	✓		✓	
Hungary	✓	✓		✓	✓
Ireland	NI				
Italy	✓			✓	
Latvia	✓	✓		✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓			✓
Luxembourg	✓	✓		✓	
Malta	✓				✓
Netherlands					
Poland	✓	✓		✓	✓

Member States	Residence permits available to non-asylum seeking UAMs	Types of residence permits			
		Permits for victims of trafficking	Permits for UAMs who have been in the country for a certain period of time/ attend school	Humanitarian permits	Other types of permits
Portugal	✓				
Slovak Republic	✓				✓
Slovenia	✓		✓	✓	✓
Spain		✓		✓	
Sweden	✓	✓		✓ ¹⁶	✓
United Kingdom	✓			✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓			

Source: National Reports

¹⁶ Humanitarian permits are available, normally as an outcome of an asylum procedure.

Annex 3 Overview tables accompanying Section 4 on reception arrangements, including integration measures for unaccompanied minors

Table A3.1 Types of reception facilities available in (Member) States for asylum-seeking UAMs

Member States	Initial reception facility		Follow-up facility						
	Yes/no	Special facility	Accommodation with adults	Accommodation with a foster family	Accommodation/reception facilities specifically for children	Accommodation/facilities with special provisions for children	Specialised accommodation facilities for UAM victims of trafficking	Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMs to meet specific needs	Other types of accommodation
Austria	✓	Designated wing of the reception centre			✓			✓	
Belgium	✓	Observation and Orientation centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bulgaria			✓	✓	NI	✓	✓	✓	NI
Croatia					✓	✓		✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	Houses for children/Reception centre especially for minor asylum seekers	NI	✓	✓	✓	✓	NI	NI
Czech Republic	✓	Reception centre and later placed in the/ Facility for Children-foreigners.	The only exception involves the case where the UAM has been consigned to the care of an adult close person and remains in an asylum facility that falls under the Refugee Facilities Administration.	✓	✓				
Estonia			✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finland	✓	Supported housing, reception units for minors, accommodation with relatives (foster family)		✓	✓	✓			✓

Member States	Initial reception facility		Follow-up facility						
	Yes/no	Special facility	Accommodation with adults	Accommodation with a foster family	Accommodation/ reception facilities specifically for children	Accommodation/ facilities with special provisions for children	Specialised accommodation facilities for UAM victims of trafficking	Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMs to meet specific needs	Other types of accommodation
France	√	Differ in the different departments (shelters, associations). In Paris, Center for asylum-seeking UAM (CAOMIDA) managed by 'Aide Sociale à l'Enfance' (Social Assistance for Children)			√	√			√
Germany	√	Reception centres for asylum seekers/ Foster families (not in all cities)		√	√	√		√	√
Greece			√	√	√	√			√
Hungary								√	
Ireland	√	Foster care placement. Three shorter-term residential units (18 beds) for newly arrived children over 12		√	√		√	√	√
Italy	√	Reception facilities, called bridge facilities during the initial phase of reception only. The children are later transferred to reception facilities that will host them until they come of age.	√	√	√	√			
Latvia				√				√	√
Lithuania						√			
Luxembourg	√	'Don Bosco' reception facility run by the Luxembourgish Red Cross.	√	√	√	√			
Malta					√	√		√	
Netherlands	√	Special accommodation centers for UAMs	√	√	√	√	√	√	

Member States	Initial reception facility		Follow-up facility						
	Yes/no	Special facility	Accommodation with adults	Accommodation with a foster family	Accommodation/reception facilities specifically for children	Accommodation/facilities with special provisions for children	Specialised accommodation facilities for UAM victims of trafficking	Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMs to meet specific needs	Other types of accommodation
Poland	✓	Professional foster family that performs the function of a family emergency house or an intervention-type institutional care and education centre.		✓	✓	NI	NI		NA
Portugal	✓	Reception centre specialised to host refugee children for UAM below 16 years. If the UAM are over 16 years old, they may stay in an adult reception centre located in the international area until a final decision on their asylum application is rendered.	✓		✓		✓		NI
Slovak Republic	✓	Reception Centre in Humenné is designed for accommodating asylum seekers (including UAMs) in which entry medical check-ups are undertaken. After that Accommodation Centre in Opatovská Nová Ves designed for vulnerable groups of asylum seekers provides care for UAMs seeking asylum).	✓			✓	✓		
Slovenia						✓			
Spain	✓	The autonomous community social services for protection of minors are the competent authority.			✓		✓		
Sweden	✓	Reception arrangements are the responsibility of the municipality to which the UAM is assigned by the	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Member States	Initial reception facility		Follow-up facility						
	Yes/no	Special facility	Accommodation with adults	Accommodation with a foster family	Accommodation/reception facilities specifically for children	Accommodation/facilities with special provisions for children	Specialised accommodation facilities for UAM victims of trafficking	Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMs to meet specific needs	Other types of accommodation
		Swedish Migration board.							
United Kingdom		Any child who arrives in the UK without a suitable sponsor to care for them whilst in the UK, will be handed over to Children's Services (local authorities) who will assume responsibility for that child.		√	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>
Norway	√	Reception centre		√	√	√	√	√	

Source: National Reports

Table A3.2 Types of reception facilities available in (Member) States for non-asylum seeking UAMs

Member states	Initial reception facility		Follow up facilities						
	Yes/no	Type of facility	Accommodation with adults	Accommodation with a foster family	Accommodation/reception facilities specifically for children	Accommodation/facilities with special provisions for children	Specialised accommodation facilities for UAM victims of trafficking	Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMs to meet specific needs	Other types of accommodation
Austria					✓			✓	
Belgium	✓	Fedasil Observation and Orientation Centres (OOC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bulgaria		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Croatia	✓	Reception centre in social welfare institutions (children's homes)			✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
Cyprus		NI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NI	NI
Czech Republic		The Facility for Children-foreigners		✓	✓			NI	NI
Estonia			✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finland	✓	Reception units for asylum seeking minors, child welfare facilities		✓	✓			✓	
France		Differ in the different departments (shelters, associations).		✓	✓	✓			✓
Germany		NI		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Greece		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Hungary		The UAM Home in Hódmezővásárhely is officially designated to accommodate non-asylum seeking UAMs and is operated by the Catholic Church based on an agreement concluded between the Hungarian state and the Church. The capacity is limited (max. 18 children); therefore other child protection facilities in Kunfehértó, Szeged, Makó, Ópusztaszer, Szentés accommodate UAMs occasionally when available.							

Ireland	√	Foster care placement. Three shorter-term residential units (18 beds) for newly arrived children over 12. No distinction made between UAMs seeking asylum and those that do not in relation to accommodation/ reception facilities		√	√		√	√	√
Italy		Reception centre		√	√	√			
Latvia		NI		√	√	√		√	√
Lithuania		Refugees Reception Centre				√			
Luxembourg		In principle, reception facilities supervised by Caritas Luxembourg and the Luxembourgish Red Cross. UAMs will be granted an authorisation of stay for private reasons based on humanitarian motives of exceptional gravity and the authorities will try to find an adapted solution to their special needs.	√	√		√			√
Malta					√				
Netherlands		Special accommodation centres for UAMs		√	√		√	√	
Poland		Professional foster family that performs the function of a family emergency house or an intervention-type institutional care and education centre.		√	√	NI		NI	√
Portugal		Reception centre specialized to host refugee children. 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 on his/her asylum application is rendered.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Slovak Republic		Foster home		√	√	√	√	√	
Slovenia		Aliens centre	√			√			
Spain		The autonomous community social services for protection of minors			√		√		

		are the competent authority.							
Sweden		NI		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
United Kingdom		Children's Services (local authorities) will assume responsibility for any child who arrives in the UK and who does not have a suitable sponsor to care for them whilst they are here.		✓	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>	<i>At discretion of local authorities</i>
Norway		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI

Source: National Reports

Table A3.3 Basic material reception conditions for UAMs

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
Austria¹⁷	In kind or financial allowance: <u>Organised reception facilities</u> (paid to the operator) ¹⁸ UAM: €77 (apartment-sharing group); €62 (residential home); €39 (supervised accommodation) per day/person <u>covering not only food but also accommodation</u> and supervision <i>Art. 6 and 9 of the Basic Welfare Support Agreement; Agreement Increasing Maximum Amounts</i>	In kind or financial allowance for €150 per year/person <i>Art. 6 and 9 of the Basic Welfare Support Agreement</i>	In addition to food and clothing, beneficiaries receive: <u>Pocket money</u> €40 per month/person <i>Art. 6 and 9 of the Basic Welfare Support Agreement</i> For leisure activities, 10 EUR per month/ person <i>Art. 9 Basic Welfare Support Agreement</i>
Belgium	Provision of food in <u>collective reception facilities</u> Provision of meal vouchers or financial allowance for <u>food in individual reception in municipalities</u> Financial allowance for food in <u>rent-free private housing</u> ranging from 44 to 69 euro/week for a householder, non-accompanied minor or single adult. <i>Art. Article 6 of the Reception Act</i>	Provision of clothing in <u>collective reception facilities</u> Most reception centres offer a sort of clothing shop or organize the possibility to obtain clothing from non-profit associations. In the third reception phase the UAM has a budget with which he can buy clothes in regular stores. <i>Art. Article 6 of the Reception Act</i>	Pocket money provided in <u>collective reception facilities</u> : UAM are entitled to weekly pocket money (reference amounts 2013) €4.50 pour children < 12 years and for children ≥ 12 years who are not attending school €5.70 for children accommodated in the OOC €7.40 for children ≥ 12 years attending school The Youth Care services have own pocket money regulations, which are similar to the ones stated above. Financial allowance in <u>individual reception in municipalities</u> for food and basic commodities. Weekly financial allowance in this <u>rent-free private housing</u> €44 to €69 week for a householder, non-accompanied minor or single adult <i>Art. Article 6 of the Reception Act</i>
Bulgaria	NI	NI	NI
Croatia	Prepared meals	Basic hygiene package; provision of clothing; all expenses are covered	Financial allowance 13 euro per month for those in organised facilities, if they live independently the amount is higher.
Cyprus	Provision of meals daily in <u>reception and accommodation centers (incl. private hotel centers)</u> Financial allowances for food and clothing for persons in <u>individually arranged accommodation</u> a single person: from €150 per month Depending on their type of accommodation, food arrangement is also provided to them as part of their placement. Provision of meals daily in reception and accommodation centres (incl. private hotel centres). <i>Note: The beneficiaries receive the above allowances exclusively</i>	Financial allowances for food and clothing in <u>individually arranged accommodation</u> a single person: €150 per month <i>Note: The beneficiaries receive the above allowances exclusively for food and clothing. It does not include the allowance for rent and other expenses i.e. electricity, water, minor expenses. The Social Welfare Services are responsible for the provision of material reception conditions in the form of monthly vouchers that cover the applicants' needs for food and clothing.</i> Provision of clothing in <u>reception and accommodation center</u>	Financial allowance in <u>reception and accommodation centers</u> for any personal expenses a single person: €40 per person/per month The children who are accommodated in Child Protection Homes and are between the ages of 16-18 years of age, receive €103 on a monthly basis, while between the ages of 13-15 years of age receive €96 on a monthly basis. In addition to financial allowances provided for food and clothing, beneficiaries in individually arranged accommodation (the Social

¹⁷ This only applies to (asylum-seeking) UAMs receiving basic welfare support.¹⁸ Covering food and housing.

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
	for food and clothing. It does not include the allowance for rent and other expenses i.e. electricity, water, minor expenses. The Social Welfare Services are responsible for the provision of material reception conditions in the form of monthly vouchers that cover the applicants' needs for food and clothing. <i>Refugee Law Regulations for Reception Conditions (2005-2013) (latest amendment on July 19, 2013)</i>	If required, clothing is provided, financed by their own money/ allowance or they make use of social wardrobe provided by NGOs. Depending on their type of accommodation, clothing is also provided to them as part of their placement. Foster families: the monthly allowance is also utilised for clothing. Residential care: a residential care officer will accompany them to buy new clothes at an affordable price. There is not a formal policy to provide them with second-hand clothes, although charity organisations such as the Red Cross act to this effect. <i>Refugee Law Regulations for Reception Conditions (2005-2013) (latest amendment on July 19, 2013)</i>	Welfare Services carry financial responsibility for these facilities) receive: Financial allowance for persons in <u>individually arranged accommodation</u> to cover rent, electricity, water and other expenses a single person: €170 per month <i>Refugee Law Regulations for Reception Conditions (2005-2013) (latest amendment on July 19, 2013)</i>
Czech Republic	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> children: 5 times a day for children Financial allowances in those facilities where equipped kitchens are available and applicants can cook on their own a single person: €4.5 per day <i>Act on Asylum (Act No. 325/1999, Coll.)</i>	Provision of clothing in reception facilities If required, clothing is provided financed by their own money or they make use of social wardrobe provided by NGOs.	Financial allowance for food in <u>reception facilities</u> a single person: €4.5 per day in facility where equipped kitchens are available and applicants can cook on their own (i.e. provision of food is not directly by the RFA). Where applicants receive food directly from the RFA, pocket money is provided (1.2 EUR per person per day). <i>Act on Asylum (Act No. 325/1999, Coll.)</i>
Estonia	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> Financial allowances for applicants <u>residing within the accommodation center</u> only, where there is equipped kitchen available for applicant to cook on their own (i.e. there is no direct provision of food by the service provider) However, UAMs will be placed in a substitute home service or foster care where food is provided. <i>(Section 32 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</i>	Provision of clothing in <u>reception facilities</u> Financial allowances for applicants <u>residing within the accommodation center</u> that can be used, in addition to their own finances to buy the clothing if required. Alternatively they can make use of social wardrobe provided by charities and NGOs However, UAMs will be placed in a substitute home service or foster care where clothing is provided. <i>(Section 32 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</i>	Provision of financial allowances For applicants <u>residing within the accommodation center</u> for consumer expenses (subsistence limit is established on annual the basis of the minimum consumption expenditure – 90€ per month) <i>(Section 64 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</i>
Finland	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> Meals can be arranged as part of reception services. Group homes offer board and lodging. In supported living units, young people are encouraged to prepare their own meals themselves or with other residents. Financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u> <i>(Sections 13, 19 and 21 of the Finnish Act on the Reception of Persons applying for International Protection)</i>	Financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u> Each applicant purchases clothing with the financial allowance. Reception centres also receive second-hand clothes as donations. <i>(Sections 19 and 21 of the Finnish Act on the Reception of Persons applying for International Protection)</i>	Financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u> Section 13 of the Finnish Act on the Reception of Persons applying for International Protection: The reception services cover accommodation, reception allowance, spending allowance, social services, health care services, interpretation and translation services and work and study activities. Meals may also be included in the reception services. <i>(Sections 19 and 21 of the Finnish Act on the Reception of Persons applying for International Protection)</i>

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
France	Provision of food in certain reception facilities Financial allowances for subsistence	Provision of clothing in reception facilities (Legal provision not specified)	Financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u>
Germany	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> Financial allowance or benefits in kind depending on each Federal Land <i>Section 3 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act</i>	Provision clothing in <u>reception facilities</u> Financial allowance or benefits in kind depending on each Federal Land <i>Section 3 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act</i>	Money in cash may be received by asylum seekers as an alternative to benefits in kind. Pocket money to cover personal daily requirements <i>Section 3 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act</i>
Greece	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> Normally they provide food (3 meals daily) at the premises of the centres, taking into account their religious affiliations. In some cases, children are allowed to prepare their own meals.	Provision of clothing in <u>reception facilities</u> Donations or at the expense of children.	Provision of financial allowances Financial assistance is given based on the funding received by each centre.
Hungary	Provision of food in <u>reception facilities</u> children: five meals per day in kind <i>Article 21 of the Asylum Act and the Government Decree</i>	Provision of clothing in <u>reception facilities</u> Appropriate for the season clothing are provided to asylum-seekers which mainly come from external donations. <i>Article 21 of the Asylum Act and the Government Decree</i>	Financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u> From 7125HUF (about €23.9) to 28500 HUF (about €95.6) depending on age, medical and family status. Pocket money: 16 € per month for UAMs aged 14+, paid in cash <i>Article 22 of the Asylum Act and the Government Decree</i>
Ireland	Provision of food Applicants are entitled to cooked meals <i>(no legal basis; the current system is based on administrative decisions and Ministerial Circulars)</i>	Financial allowances for clothing – <i>A budget of approximately 150 euro every 6 months is available more may be given if required e.g. school clothing etc.</i> <i>(no legal basis; the current system is based on administrative decisions and Ministerial Circulars)</i>	Some Financial allowances approximately 20 euro a week (<u>Source: Separated Children Seeking Asylum Service, TUSLA</u>). <i>(no legal basis; the current system is based on administrative decisions and Ministerial Circulars)</i>
Italy	Provision of food in <u>collective initial/transit and collective open reception centres</u> : Meals are provided three times a day Provision of food in the <u>System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) facilities</u> Food includes breakfast and two main meals – depending on the type of facility, food can be provided internally or externally By means of food stamps or catering services Provision of food in apartments via cash contributions or pre-paid food stamps <i>Operational Manual edited by the Central Service (Q5) based on Legislative Decree no.140 of May 30, 2005</i>	Provision of clothing in <u>collective initial/transit and collective open reception centres</u> . Provision of clothing <u>System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) facilities</u> Clothing and footwear are either provided directly or through shopping vouchers. <i>Operational Manual edited by the Central Service (Q5) based on Legislative Decree no.140 of May 30, 2005</i>	Financial allowance only in some collective centres. Financial allowance in <u>System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) facilities</u> Pocket money depending on the number of family members. <i>Operational Manual edited by Central Service in line with provisions of Legislative Decree no.140, 30 May 2005.</i>

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
Latvia	Financial allowance for subsistence and basic needs in <u>the reception centre</u> (€2.15) UAM who are housed at the Asylum Seeker Reception Centre Mucenieki cook food themselves. If UAM who have been granted international protection are residing in individual apartment-type premises, they may purchase the food, and cook it themselves. As for non-asylum-seeking UAMs, prepared meals are provided by the Minor Prevention Division of the Public Order Police Department of the Riga Region Board of the State Police four times a day from the cafeteria. If the children are residing in individual apartment-type premises, they may purchase the food, and cook it themselves. <i>Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.24 of 12 January 2010</i>	No legal provision Donated second-hand clothing is available for the asylum seekers at the reception centre. UAM not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and child victims of trafficking who are residing in childcare facilities are provided with clothes in kind	Financial allowance for subsistence and basic needs in <u>the reception centre</u> (€2.15) There is no possibility to earn/receive pocket-money at the Minor Prevention Division of the Public Order Police Department of the Riga Region Board of the State Police for non-asylum-seeking UAMs or children victim of trafficking. If they are housed at the non-family institution, as of the age of 7, they are paid a sum of money from long-term social care institution budget funds, which is 15% from the benefit amount of the state social security. <i>Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.24 of 12 January 2010</i>
Lithuania	Provision of food <u>Refugees Reception Centre (RRC)</u> – only for UAMs UAMs can get allowance for meals (LTL 210) or choose centralized canteen meals. In addition, the Lithuanian Red Cross Society distributes food packages once a month.	Provision of clothing <u>Refugees Reception Centre (RRC)</u> Where possible, residents are supplied with clothing and footwear.	Refugees Reception Centre (RRC) monthly allowance comprises 10 per cent of the state-supported income (35 LTL)
Luxembourg	Provision of food/financial allowance Food is either directly provided or beneficiaries have the opportunity to buy food in the reception facilities and cook for themselves <i>Art. 1 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 June 2012</i>	No legal entitlement to clothing Provision of clothes depends on the NGO in charge of the facility. Both, Caritas Luxembourg and the Luxembourgish Red Cross have their 'vestiaires' (cloakrooms), where clothes are collected through material donations. In facilities run by the Luxembourgish Red Cross, UAMs are referred to the 'vestiaires' by the OLAI, which provides them with vouchers. Caritas Luxembourg on the other hand provides the clothes according to the needs of the minors.	Financial allowance Financial allowance varies according to the food provision system. If meals are provided, the financial allowance is as follows: adult: €25; children: €12.5; UAM (aged between 16 and 18): €25 per month If food is not provided, the financial allowance is as follows: 225€ for an adult, 300€ for a household of 2 persons, 200€ for an additional adult, 173€ for a teenager aged between 12 and 18 years, 140€ for a child under twelve years and 225€ for UAM <i>Art. 8 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 06 2012</i>
Malta	In reception centres for minors under the age of 17, AWAS buys food items to enable UAMs to prepare their own food. In a semi-independent programme for UAMs over the age of 17, UAMs are given a food and transport allowance.	A one-time cash allowance of €70 is provided for clothing. Second-hand clothes donated by volunteers are also provided.	UAMs under the age of 17 (i.e. living in a programme that provides for all the food requirements) are provided with €7 weekly pocket money paid in cash. UAMs living in a semi-independent programme are provided with a food and transport allowance in the form of a cheque or a deposit to a bank account of €4,66 daily.
Netherlands	Financial allowance for food, clothing and other expenses-provided weekly <i>Section 9 paragraph 1 of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers Act</i>	Financial allowance for food, clothing and other expenses-provided weekly <i>Section 9 paragraph 1 of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers Act</i>	Financial allowance for food, clothing and other expenses-provided weekly <i>Section 9 paragraph 1 of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers Act</i>

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
Poland	Provision of food, meals are provided three times a day <i>Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland [Dz. U. of 2012, item 680]; Annex to the Ordinance of the Minister of Interior of 6 December 2011 [Dz. U. of 2011, No. 282, item 1654]; Ordinance of the Minister of Interior and Administration of 10 November 2011 [Dz. U. of 2011, No. 261, item 1564]</i> For all UAMs (not only asylum seekers) remaining in an institutional care and education centre or foster families: full care, including meals, is provided. Meals are adequate to developmental, cultural, religious and health-related needs of UAMs. <i>Act of 9 June 2011 on family support and foster care system, Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy on institutional foster care</i>	For a person in the refugee procedure: One-off financial assistance for the purchase of clothing and footwear PLN 140 (€35) <i>Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland [Dz. U. of 2012, item 680]; Annex to the Ordinance of the Minister of Interior of 6 December 2011 [Dz. U. of 2011, No. 282, item 1654]; Ordinance of the Minister of Interior and Administration of 10 November 2011 [Dz. U. of 2011, No. 261, item 1564]</i> Minors staying in foster care facilities are provided with clothing, shoes, underwear and other personal items, according to their age and individual needs. <i>Act of 9 June 2011 on family support and foster care system, Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy on institutional foster care</i>	In general, financial allowances in <u>reception facilities</u> Pocket money amounting to PLN 50 (approx. EUR 11) per month ; A fixed amount for the purchase of personal hygiene products, amounting to PLN 20 per month (approx. EUR 5); Financing of transportation to participate in the proceedings for granting the refugee status; attending medical examinations or vaccination, and in other justified cases. Financial allowances for applicants <u>residing outside reception facilities</u> Depending on the number of family members, the daily amount ranges from PLN 25 (approx. € 6,25) to PLN 12.50 (approx. € 3) Foster care: A child placed in foster care shall be provided with a sum of money for his/her own use from the age of 5, to be determined by the head of the care centre. The amount depends on the age of the child and a type of school he/she attends. The amount of pocket money ranges from 10 PLN to 80 PLN per month. <i>Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy on institutional foster care.</i>
Portugal	Provision of food Food is provided in kind, obtained by the participation of public bodies that finance it, and by civil society bodies [e.g.: <i>Banco Alimentar contra a Fome</i> (Food Bank) that provides food to reception centres to be redistributed among international protection applicants]	Provision of clothing Clothes obtained by the support of civil society bodies	Pocket Money Monthly support amounting to €150
Slovak Republic	Provision of food Meals are provided 5 times a day for free. For non-asylum-seeking UAMs, food for UAMs is also provided for free in foster homes.	Provision of clothing UAMs seeking asylum are provided clothing for free directly in the Reception Centre in Humenné or in the Accommodation Centre in Opatovská Nová Ves. The clothing is financed from the funds of the Migration Office or in the framework of NGOs' projects. For non-asylum-seeking UAMs, clothing is provided from foster homes' resources also for free.	Pocket money UAMs placed in asylum facilities are entitled to pocket money under the Act on Asylum in the amount corresponding to ½ of the pocket money of an adult person (27 cents per day paid on monthly bases). For active help in performing works related to the maintenance of the facility, the pocket money of the respective person can increase upon the proposal of the head of the facility. UAMs that have been granted asylum and have been placed in a foster home are entitled to pocket money. A child that has been placed in facilities for implementation of court decisions (foster homes) is provided with pocket money and items in kind. The amount of the pocket money depends on the child's age and constitutes 8 to 30% of the subsistence minimum amount, i.e. EUR 7.30 for UAMs aged 6–10 years, EUR 10.90 for UAMs aged 10–15 years, and EUR 27.20 for UAMs over 15 years

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance
			of age. The contribution on the occasion of important events in the child's life is 25% of the subsistence minimum amount, i.e. EUR 22.70 EUR.
Slovenia	Provision of food Food is provided in kind in Asylum home	Asylum home provides clothes and shoes: donor warehouse is situated within Asylum home where UAMs can obtain additional clothes; also Red Cross gives to asylum seekers clothes and other available necessities.	Financial allowance Asylum seekers who have no means of subsistence of their own are entitled to an allowance once a month - in 2014 that is 18 EUR per month.
Spain	Provision of food Meals are provided three times a day; children and vulnerable groups get two additional intermediate meals	Provision of clothing At refugee reception centres applicants have access to the maximum amount of 181, 70€ for clothing and shoes, twice a year.	Financial allowance at reception facilities 19, 06€ per child under 18, on a monthly basis.
Sweden	Provision of food At some reception facilities, food is provided in kind. Usually it is not provided in kind, but in the form of a financial allowance. If the minor stays in a family home, meals are arranged within the family. If they stay in an institution, HVB housing, they normally receive meals.	Provision of clothing . The financial allowance includes a provision for clothing. This is up to the social services in the municipality. The minor receives a daily allowance from the Swedish Migration Board but the social services can also contribute to the minor's needs	Financial allowance The financial allowance covers costs for clothes, shoes, medical care and medicine, dental care, toiletries, other consumables and leisure activities. The amount depends on whether or not food is provided in kind. If food is provided in kind, the amount is as follows: 1, 41 EUR for children up to and including 17 years. If food is not provided in kind, the financial allowance is as follows: 4, 35 EUR for children aged <3 years; 5,06 EUR for children aged between 4-10 years; 5,88 EUR for children aged 11-17 years.
United Kingdom	Provision of food in the initial accommodation centre Financial allowances for essential living needs for persons granted support <i>Part VI of the Immigration and Nationality Act 1999 and the Asylum Support Regulations 2000 set</i>	No specific provision General financial allowance provided <i>Part VI of the Immigration and Nationality Act 1999 and the Asylum Support Regulations 2000 set</i>	No financial allowance for applicants housed in initial accommodation prior to being allocated longer term dispersal accommodation. Persons granted support may be allocated accommodation (utilities paid) and/or an allowance to cover "essential living needs". <i>Part VI of the Immigration and Nationality Act 1999 and the Asylum Support Regulations 2000 set</i>
Norway	Provision of food Financial allowances A higher financial allowance is received when applicant is not accommodated in reception facilities with catering (No legal basis)	Provision of clothing (No legal basis)	Financial allowance The amount varies according to type of accommodation (smaller amount in transit centres), family composition (older children receives more than younger) and whether the centre is catered or not. (No legal basis)

Source: National Reports

Table A3.4 Material and non-material reception conditions for asylum-seeking UAMs

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance	Emergency healthcare	Medical care	Psychological care	Free legal assistance	Interpretation services	Access to education	Access to vocational training	Access to employment
Austria	✓	✓	✓ i.e. 'pocket money'	✓	✓	✓ only in case of need	✓ in the asylum procedure	✓	✓ only during the first 9 school years	✓ only for applicants until the age of 25 who are admitted to the asylum procedure for at least 3 months; restricted to shortage occupations	✓ 3 months after the applicant was admitted to the asylum procedure; restricted to seasonal work in tourism, agriculture or forestry
Belgium	✓ except individually arranged accommodation	✓ except individually arranged accommodation	✓ except individually arranged accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ except collective initial/transit reception centres, special reception centres for UAMs	✓ except collective initial/transit reception centres, special reception centres for UAMs	✓ except collective initial/transit reception centres and if there has not been a first instance decision within 6 months after the asylum application
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ after 6 months
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ after expiration of 365 days from the start of the asylum procedure
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ initial reception centres are obligated to inform asylum seekers which organizations provide legal counsel. Free services by lawyers are not included	✓			✓ subordinate work permit after 12 months
Greece	✓ not in private accommodation	✓ not in private accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓ in private accommodation only when run by NGOs	✓ not in private accommodation		✓ except initial centres	✓ except initial centres	✓ except initial centres
Estonia	✓ except collective open	✓	✓ except collective	✓	✓	✓ provided on individual basis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ after 6 months if no decision on

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance	Emergency healthcare	Medical care	Psychological care	Free legal assistance	Interpretation services	Access to education	Access to vocational training	Access to employment
	accommodation centre		accommodation centre			as a part of medical care					the application status has been reached due to reasons beyond the applicant's control
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ once 3 months have passed from the entry into the country if the UAM holds a valid travel document (in which case his/her identity is clear), and otherwise after 6 months
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ on site or off site, for the asylum procedure	✓	✓	✓ after 12 months of submitting an application (in first instance) for international protection
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Italy	✓	✓	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres and collective open reception centres	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres and collective open reception centres
Latvia	only provided by ERF project		✓	✓	✓	only provided by ERF project	✓	✓	✓		✓ after 9 months have passed since the submission of the application for international protection, but the 1 st instance has not passed the decision and it is not due to the asylum seeker's fault.

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance	Emergency healthcare	Medical care	Psychological care	Free legal assistance	Interpretation services	Access to education	Access to vocational training	Access to employment
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹⁹
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ organised by NGOs	✓	✓	✓ organised by NGOs	✓
Portugal	✓ only in collective initial/transit, regular (open) or for UAM reception centres	✓ only in collective initial/transit, regular (open) or for UAM reception centres	✓ except in collective initial/transit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ except in collective initial/transit	✓ except in collective initial/transit	✓ except in collective initial/transit
Slovak Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ applicant may enter employment in case he/she has not received a final decision on his/her application within one year from the start of the procedure
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ Except initial/transit facilities	✓ Except initial/transit facilities	✓ Except initial/transit facilities
Sweden	✓ at some reception facilities, food is provided in kind. Usually it is not provided in kind, but in the form of a financial allowance.	✓ the financial allowance includes a provision for clothing	✓	✓	✓ care that cannot be deferred. UAMs have same rights as Swedish children		✓	✓	✓ except in initial/transit reception facilities		✓
United Kingdom	✓		✓ except in	✓	✓ (full access to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ applicant may

¹⁹ If the procedure lasts more than 9 months the applicant can apply for a temporary working permit.

Member State	Food	Clothing	Financial allowance	Emergency healthcare	Medical care	Psychological care	Free legal assistance	Interpretation services	Access to education	Access to vocational training	Access to employment
			collective initial/transit centres		primary medical care)						enter employment in case s/he has not received a final decision on his/ her application within one year from the start of the procedure
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres	✓ UAMs receive assistance in conjunction of the application claims. All other applicants receive assistance after final rejection on application	✓	✓ children between 6 and 16 have a right and obligation if their stay in NO exceeds 3 months	✓ except in collective initial/transit centres	✓

Source: National Reports

Table A3.5 **Non-material reception conditions for non-asylum seeking UAMs**

Member States	Access to legal advice	Access to healthcare			Access to education	Access to support to employment
		Full healthcare	Emergency treatment	Psychological support/ counselling		
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ²⁰
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NI
Bulgaria	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NI
Cyprus	✓	✓	NI	NI	✓	NI
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓ ²¹	✓	✓ ²²	✓	✓ ²³
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Germany	✓	✓ ²⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Italy	✓	✓	NI	NI	✓	✓
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Luxembourg	✓	✓ ²⁵	✓	✓	✓	NI

²⁰ If holding a certain residence title (asylum, subsidiary protection or other long-term residence title).

²¹ For victims of trafficking and persons with a municipality of residence. The person is entitled to public health care services in exchange for the municipal resident's client fee.

²² For victims of trafficking and persons with a municipality of residence. The person is entitled to public health care services in exchange for the municipal resident's client fee.

²³ Victims of trafficking entitled to employment based on residence permit

²⁴ The healthcare is organised in line with care requirements based on their need for assistance. If assistance is granted then the health benefits must also be granted.

Malta	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓ (victims of trafficking)	✓ (victims of trafficking)	✓	NI
Poland (UAMs placed in foster care)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NI
Portugal	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Slovak Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Slovenia		✓	✓		✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓ (victims of trafficking)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norway	NI	NI	NI	NI	✓	NI

Source: National Reports

²⁵ UAMs not seeking asylum will have access to social security if they benefit from a postponement of removal, which provides them with humanitarian aid, or if they benefit from an authorisation of stay for private reasons based on humanitarian motives of exceptional gravity.

Annex 4 overview table accompanying Section 7 on return and reintegration of unaccompanied children

Table A4.1 Overview of the return practices including reintegration of unaccompanied children

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
Austria	✓	- Family tracing - UAMs aged 14-18 have to cooperate in tracing family members if this lies in their best interest; - best interests of the child (not mandatory by law but requested, for example, by IOM). - Verification that the minor will be handed over to a parental authority or an appropriate institution (not mandatory by law but requested, e.g., by IOM and other organisations providing assisted voluntary return).	✓	- Before the forced return of an UAM the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum has to ensure that the minor can be handed over to a family member, a guardian or an adequate reception facility in the country of return.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	i) best interests of the child; ii) UAMs for which parents/family members in countries of origin have formally agreed to welcome the child and assist him/her	✓	- asylum seeking children cannot be returned by force until the asylum procedure is completed - non-asylum seeking can only be returned to		✓	✓	✓

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
		during the reintegration process; iii) UAMs for whom IOM can provide/link to appropriate reintegration and follow-up assistance in their countries of origin. - very young children are accompanied during return by an appointed guardian		their home country or another country following a thorough assessment of the situation and assuming that the guardian agrees that return to his/her country or to a third country is a durable solution.				
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	✓	- Best interests of the child - Guardian	✓	- Forced return can only be done if the UAM is received by his/her parents	✓	✓		
Cyprus	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Czech Republic					✓ - In practice, UAMs are almost not subject to detention; - If yes, only UAMs from 15 to 18 years of age and only on special grounds can be detained.			

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
Estonia	✓	If in the best interests of the child	✓	A UAM is sent back to his/ her family member or appointed a guardian or to the reception centre of the receiving state. A UAM may be expelled if the custody of a minor is arranged and the protection of the rights and interests of the minor are ensured in the admitting country.	As of 2013, UAM can no longer be placed in the expulsion centre.	✓		
Finland	✓	i) best interests of the child; ii) UAMs for which parents/family members (or – as last resort – a legal guardian assigned by relevant authorities) in countries of origin have formally agreed to welcome the child and assist him/her during the reintegration process; iii) voluntary return must be accompanied by sufficient level of reintegration support	✓	- Forced return possible only if in the best interest of the child and if appropriate reception can be ensured	✓	✓	✓	✓

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
France	✓	- only for the purpose of family reunification and upon judicial decision						
Germany	✓	- written agreement of parent/relative/guardian - Minor has to be picked up upon arrival by a parent/legal guardian, who has to prove that he/she will take care of the child	✓	- The UAM is handed over a member of the family/guardian/reception centre. - It is examined whether the minor needs to be accompanied when he/she leaves the federal territory.	✓	✓	✓	
Greece	✓	- voluntary return is allowed only for non-asylum seeking children, while it is not allowed for asylum seeking-children			✓		✓	
Hungary	✓	- does not occur in practice as UAMs do not leave by the given deadline for voluntary departure	✓	- UAMs can be returned only if the principle of non-refoulement is respected and if adequate guardianship arrangements apply in the country of return			✓	
Ireland	✓	- No specific legislative provisions regarding return of UAMs are in place, however, all decisions on return are				✓	✓	✓

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
		taken based on a case-by-case approach						
Italy						✓	✓	
Latvia	✓		✓	- UAMs is handed over to relative/ legal representative/institution who monitors the observance of protection of the child's law.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	✓		✓	- UAMs can be returned taking into consideration his/her needs, age and level of independence. Only very few cases in practice		✓	✓	✓
Luxembourg	✓				✓ ²⁶	✓	✓	
Malta	✓	Only if deemed to be in the child's best interests	✓	Only if deemed to be in the child's best interests	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Netherlands	✓	- a valid travel document; - Adequate reception and care facilities available or can be arranged in the country of return.	✓	- a valid travel document; - adequate reception/care facilities are available or can be arranged in the country of return - A guardianship must	✓	✓	✓	✓

²⁶ UAMs in Luxembourg are not detained by established practice.

Member States	Voluntary return of UAMs	Special conditions	Forced return of children	Special conditions that need to be fulfilled	Detention whilst awaiting return	Alternative detention	Reintegration support to UAMs returning to their country of origin under return procedures	Monitoring systems to ensure effective reintegration
				be arranged in the country of return.				
Poland	✓	Willingness to return and best interest of child.	✓	Guardianship for the purpose of return				
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Republic	✓						✓	✓
Slovenia	✓		✓	- only if a legal guardian agrees that this is in the child's best interest;	✓	✓	✓	
Spain	✓	Best interests of child					✓	✓
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	Forced return is possible, but seldom carried out in practice	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓	Decisions are made on a case by case basis (to assess welfare and safety)	✓	Decisions are made on a case by case basis (to assess welfare and safety)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norway	✓		✓	very unlikely to take place	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: National Reports