

EU Pact on Migration and Asylum: Legal Safeguards for the Unaccompanied Children in the Pact

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Legislative files of the Pact

- Asylum and Migration Management Regulation
- Asylum Procedure Regulation
- Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation
- Eurodac Regulation
- Screening Regulation
- Qualification Regulation
- Union Resettlement Framework
- European Union Agency for Asylum Regulation
- Reception Conditions Directive

Links and further info at: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/legislative-files-nutshell en





The Pact in a Nutshell

- Simpler and clearer asylum procedures: clearer unified time limits, guarantees
- Harmonised reception standards: minimum standards for reception conditions, special provisions for vulnerable applicants
- More attention to vulnerable individuals with special needs: vulnerability assessment in 30 days, exemption from certain procedures in case guarantees cannot be respected
- More guarantees for the applicants in general: enforced information provision, free legal counselling, free legal assistance and representation during appeal
- Preventing abuses: consequences for non-compliance with the rules and obligations.



Procedural rights:

- Presence of a representative already during screening and Eurodac registration, throughout the asylum procedure
- Free legal counselling and legal assistance and representation at the appeal stage
- Clearer provisions on the right to have asylum interview
- Introduction of a multi-disciplinary age assessment to ensure fair treatment
- Border procedure:

Unaccompanied children exempted, except in cases where there are public security concerns

Families with children cases must be prioritised.

If the Member States cannot address specific needs in the context of the border procedure, the border procedure shall cease to apply.

Independent mechanism for the monitoring of fundamental rights

Migration and Home Affairs



Reception conditions:

- ➤ The need to take into account the specific needs of children (satability and continuity of care)
- > Adapted reception facilities
- > Reinforced information provision
- > Access to education within 2 months
- Minors receive the same type of health care as provided to national minors
- Contingency planning to take into account the impact of a disproportionate number of UAM applicants
- Detention as a last resort:
- only in exceptional cases and as a last resort





New Provisions on Representatives

- ➤ **Deadlines for appointment**: max. 15 days from making the application (possible to extended 10 days)
- ➤ Introducing the figure of **temporary representative** (e.g. during screening, Eurodac registration)
- ➤ Ratio of children per representative: up to 30 children, exceptionally 50; Member States must do contingency planning.
- Clear requirements for the role and performance of the representatives + enforced training requirements
- ➤ Obligation for the Member States to **supervise and monitor representatives** and temporary representatives.
- ➤ Right of the child to complain when a representative does not perform tasks adequately.





Pact Implementation

- Commission Implementation Plan (June 2024)
- Adoption of NIPs in December 2024
- Contingency Plans adopted in April 2025
- State of play on Pact implementation