



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.76 Transition to adulthood

Requested by COM on 22 December 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Norway (26 in Total)

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1. Background information

The aim of this European Migration Network (EMN) inform is to map the measures, structures and systems in place in EU Member States, Norway, Georgia and Moldova[1] and to provide effective support to unaccompanied minors in their transition to adulthood. It will also identify good practices developed by national authorities in preparing and accompanying the transition (i.e. before, during and after the unaccompanied child has reached adulthood). The primary focus of this

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inform is the legal transition that unaccompanied minors face as they age out of care. The inform will also explore service provision and supports available to these young people during their transition to adulthood. Depending on the context in each country, the EMN inform will explore the situation of young people reaching adulthood and who were classified as unaccompanied minors in EU Member States, Norway, Georgia and Moldova, covering both those who applied and who did not apply for asylum. To the extent possible, this EMN inform aims to explore the situation of the following categories of (former) unaccompanied minors in relation to their transition to adulthood: unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who have been granted a residence permit, on the basis of international protection and / or secondary protection (for example, humanitarian protection, e.g. child victims of trafficking) or on another basis; unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who have been issued a return decision – with a specific attention to the subcategory of unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who cannot be returned immediately; and / or unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who are still in a status determination procedure as they come of age.

Where available, the EMN inform will also present data on the number of unaccompanied minors who attained adulthood in the EU Member and EMN Observer States in recent years (2019-2020), by specifying to which of the above categories they belong.

Finally, the issue of the follow-up to return decisions concerning unaccompanied minors in transition to adulthood is considered outside the scope of this EMN inform. Consequently, return will be covered exclusively for indicating the number of unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood subject to this pathway in 2019-2020.

These ad-hoc query is counted as

two ad-hoc queries

[1] EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) are located in all EU Member States (except Denmark). Norway, Georgia and Moldova are EMN observers, but each one has established an EMN NCP.

2. Questions

1. At what age do unaccompanied minors reach adulthood (majority) in your EU Member or EMN Observer State (e.g. 18 years)?

2. In your EU Member or EMN Observer State, what happens to the legal status of unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who have a status linked to their minority (e.g. temporary protection status or other temporary right to remain),

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which ends because they become adults? Please explain, including the criteria they would have to fulfil for a change of status.

3. In your EU Member or EMN Observer State, what happens to unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood who had been issued with a return decision before they became adults? For example, is the return procedure started, can they be granted a tolerated status, or offered some form of regularisation / legal migration pathway? Please explain, including the criteria that apply.

4. Please provide statistics on the number of unaccompanied minors who transitioned to adulthood in 2019-2020 in the document attached. If statistics are not available, please provide any available information on the proportion of unaccompanied minors that follow each of the categories / pathways above based on research or other reports

5. Is there an existing national strategy in place that supports the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

6. If your answer YES to Q5, please describe the national strategy; if your answer is No, please indicate if support for the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors is set out in wider national strategies or policies.

7. What happens to the provision of support and services available to an unaccompanied minor once they reach adulthood?

Available choices: Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood

8. Regarding the categories that you selected in Q.7 if there any distinction between unaccompanied minors applying for asylum and those who are not? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain according to the categories chosen.

9. If you have chosen options b, c or d when answering Q.7 , please explain where relevant, what specific supports and services are provided to unaccompanied minors upon attaining adulthood and for how long / until what age (please also indicate the eligibility requirements for accessing these, e.g. documentation required, etc.).

10. Which stakeholders and / or organisations are involved in the delivery of support and services for the transition to adulthood, and what services do they provide to: a) unaccompanied minors applying for asylum; and b) unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum.

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11. What are the key challenges faced by your EU Member or EMN Observer State in providing support and services for the transition to adulthood (in terms of legislation, policy, practices and resources, etc.)? (Please provide the source.)

12. Please describe 1-2 measures that your EU Member or EMN Observer State has considered to be good practices (to improve the support available to unaccompanied minors when transitioning to adulthood (please provide the source)).

We would very much appreciate your responses by **4 February 2022**.

3. Responses

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. In Austria, the age of majority is reached with the 18th birthday (Art. 21 para 2 General Civil Code). ---

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

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

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			<p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. In Austria, residence permits are not linked to the age of the person, i.e. when an unaccompanied minor reaches the age of majority, there are no immediate consequences for the residence status (see Bassermann, Unaccompanied minors following status determination in Austria, 2018, p. 29)</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. In Austria, reaching the age of majority has no effect on an already issued return decision or on the granting of a residence permit with regard to a possible legalisation of residence. In this regard please refer to the comments on Q7.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. These statistics are not published in Austria.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Not Applicable n/i---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. n/a</p>
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			<p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, There is a period of transition</p> <p>a) When a person reaches the age of majority, he or she becomes fully legally competent, so that the duty of guardianship of other persons and the legal representation of minors in proceedings before the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum or the Federal Administrative Court no longer apply. They are therefore responsible for their own provision and education as well as financial management and legal representation from this point on. For unaccompanied minors who are granted material reception conditions in Austria (Art. 2 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act), reaching the age of majority means that only the general support services are available within the framework of material reception conditions. The additional services, which are intended for unaccompanied minors, will then no longer be offered (Art. 7 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). Therefore, former unaccompanied minors have to move to an organised reception centre for adults or to their own apartment. Unaccompanied minors who are in the care of child and youth welfare institutions also normally have to leave the institution for minors when they reach the age of majority. In the area of return, from the age of 18 the more favourable provisions for minors with regard to detention pending removal are no longer applicable (Art. 77 para 1, Art. 79 para 3 and 5, Art. 80 para 2 subpara 1 Aliens Police Act 2005). In addition, once the person reaches the age</p>
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			<p>of 18, the authority (in the context of forced return) no longer needs to ensure that the person concerned will be handed over to a member of his/her family, an official guardian, or an appropriate reception facility in the country of destination (Art. 46 para 3 Aliens Police Act 2005). The steps/conditions provided for the voluntary return of unaccompanied minors and the preparation for return in cooperation with IOM also generally do not apply (exception: cooperation with IOM upon return may nevertheless take place due to an existing vulnerability). See Bassermann, Unaccompanied minors following status determination in Austria, 2018, chapter 3.3.1.b) Depending on provincial regulations (e.g. Art. 42 Lower Austrian Child and Youth Service Act), unaccompanied minors have the possibility to continue to receive support within the framework of child and youth welfare services until they reach the age of 21. In exceptional cases, former unaccompanied minors may remain in their reception centre for a limited period of time. See Bassermann, Unaccompanied minors following status determination in Austria, 2018, chapter 3.3.2. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. See answer to Q7</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>10.</p> <p>In Austria, there are no specific, universal measures or procedures concerning unaccompanied minors before, during or after the transition phase into adult life. However, in individual cases there are various possibilities granting former unaccompanied minors aftercare or preparing them for the upcoming transition. Some NGOs offer aftercare places for former unaccompanied minors. Caritas, for example, offers aftercare places in shared apartments in Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland. The aim is to help unaccompanied minors to enter adult life after they have reached the age of majority. With the Moses aftercare project, the Don Bosco Refugee Service Austria also offers unaccompanied minors accommodation and psychosocial counselling and care after they have reached the age of majority.</p> <p>See Bassermann, Unaccompanied minors following status determination in Austria, 2018, pp. 11, 4</p> <p>The Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services accommodates and cares for unaccompanied minors who applied for asylum in specialized federal reception facilities and takes supportive measures in preparation of reaching adulthood.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>11. After reaching adulthood, formerly unaccompanied minors are accommodated in federal reception facilities for adults, but their young age and their specific needs are taken into consideration.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>12. n/i</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years.</p> <p>2. The transition into adulthood has no impact on a temporary residence permit delivered in an ongoing procedure (international protection, regularisation, etc. ...), with the exception of the special procedure for UAM's (durable solution) which is exclusively reserved for unaccompanied minors and will be terminated at the age of 18. Concerning reception: All UAM can stay in Belgium and have the right to material assistance (reception) until the age of 18, even if they do not have a residence permit or if they have not applied for asylum or for the residence procedure specifically for UAM (durable solution). When reaching majority, the right to material assistance (reception) is no longer guaranteed but depends on the residence procedure. UAM who applied for asylum or another residence status: - UAM who have not yet received a decision about their residence in Belgium when reaching adulthood, move to a reception facility for adults. They will follow the procedure for adult asylum seekers and there guardian is no longer responsible for them. - UAM who got a negative decision must leave the reception facility when reaching the age of 18. - UAM who got a positive decision and are older than 15 may be eligible for assisted independent living. - Ex-UAM (or UAM older than 18) who got a positive decision have to</p>

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			<p>leave the reception facility within two months. If needed, they can ask social aid provided by the Public Centres for Social Welfare (CPAS/OCMW). This can be, for example, financial support or CPAS/OCMW employment. UAM who did not apply for asylum or another residence status lose their right to reception when reaching majority. In Belgium, both the Federal level with the reception network for Asylum Seekers of Fedasil as the regional level with the Youth Care Departments of the Flemish and French Community are responsible for the reception and guidance of UAM. It is important to note that ex-UAM residing in Youth Care facilities of the Communities can rely on extended support services as young adults (the conditions differ depending on the Community concerned).</p> <p>3. The return decision for an UAM will be addressed to and notified by the official guardian (annex 38). An adult will receive an order to leave the country (annex 13). For adults as well as for minors the return decision can be prolonged for as long as the preparations for return are ongoing. UAM who stay in a reception facility and who receive a return decision before they reach the age of majority: for them, the right to reception is guaranteed until they reach the age of majority. Each of these UAM will be informed (individually, by the social counsellor, in the presence of the legal guardian) about the following legal options: - An appeal procedure against the return decision or a new residence procedure; - Voluntary return; Handing over this information is part of the duties of the social counsellor of the reception centre. For UAM who do not stay in a reception facility, this is done by the legal guardian. UAM who stay in a reception facility, who receive a return decision before the age of majority, and who (after notification) opt for voluntary return, retain the right to reception during the preparation period for voluntary return. This extended right to reception is retained if the UAM turns 18 during this preparation period. From a</p>
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			<p>residence perspective, the Immigration Office applies a tolerance for these people (both minor and adult): the return decision is not followed up (executed) because the choice for a voluntary return was made. A number of conditions are attached to this extended right to reception: the minor has to demonstrate an intrinsic motivation to return voluntarily (e.g. the UAM complies with the agreements made within the framework of the voluntary return) and he/she has a valid passport (or the passport can be obtained within a reasonable time). If the minor opts for voluntary return with reintegration support (this is the material support in the country to which the voluntary return is made), he/she will continue to be regarded as an UAM, because of his/her vulnerability, even if he/she is of age on the day of departure. In concrete terms, this means that the young adult can rely on an increased reintegration budget. UAM who stay in a reception facility, who receive a return decision before they have reached the age of majority and who do not opt for voluntary return when they reach the age of majority, must leave the reception facility (because they have exhausted all legal remedies and have reached the age of majority). When they leave the reception facility, these young adults receive the message that voluntary return remains possible. If they opt for voluntary return later on, they can go to a 'return desk' or to a return partner to prepare for the voluntary return. If this young adult opts for a voluntary return with reintegration support, he/she will be regarded as an 'ex-UAM' (because already of age when the decision to voluntary return was made), up on the age of 21 years. In concrete terms, this means that young adults can rely on a slight increase in the reintegration budget. The contact details of the 'return desks' (counters) and the voluntary return partners are given when the young adult leaves the reception structure. In addition, the Voluntary Return Unit of Fedasil offers so-called 'future group discussions' to UAM in reception facilities. In such a group discussion, the</p>
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			<p>minors, regardless of nationality and administrative status, are informed directly about the possible scenarios after reception, in a clear and maturity-appropriate, non-offensive way. An appeal is made to map out - together with legal guardian, social counsellor, lawyer and family - which scenario is desirable, individually possible and (therefore) realistic. Youngsters are supported in making an informed choice for the future. The possibility of voluntary return and reintegration support has a prominent place in these group discussions. Social counsellors and guardians are welcome to participate in these conversations, and the sessions are organised at the request of the reception facilities where youngsters are accommodated.</p> <p>4. Fedasil, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, does not dispose of exact statistics on the number of UAMs who transitioned to adulthood due to the fact that a considerable number of UAMs reach the age of 18 when they are not residing (anymore) in Fedasil's reception network. The Immigration Office does not have statistics on transition into adulthood either.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Currently, there is no national strategy that supports the transition to adulthood specifically for the group of UAM. However, many actors in Belgium are convinced that a gradual transition to adulthood is essential. The regional departments of the Flemish and French Community competent for Youth Care already developed strategies to enhance a more progressive transition by ensuring continuity of support after the age of 18. Following this and based on its own experiences with the group of UAM reaching adulthood, Fedasil is working on the implementation of a strategy supporting the transition to</p>
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			<p>adulthood of UAM. Currently, the reception for UAM in Belgium is structured as a pathway consisting of three stages (three reception phases) in which the UAM is guided gradually to become more independent. When reaching majority, UAMs who have not yet received a decision about their residence in Belgium have to move to a reception facility for adults and the additional support for UAM comes to an end. The new strategy aims to change this and to extend the 'stages approach' to the 18-21 age group by offering continuing support, based on the degree of autonomy of the young person, in order to provide effective support in their transition to adulthood.</p> <p>7. Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers: - UAM in procedure or with a negative decision: reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point. - UAM with a residence permit: assisted independent living can be continued under certain conditions. Youth Care Network (organised by the regional Youth Care Departments of the Flemish and French Community): - Adulthood doesn't mark a cut-off point. The Regional Departments competent for Youth Care already developed strategies to enhance a more progressive transition by ensuring continuity of support after the age of 18.</p> <p>8. Yes. UAMs who applied for asylum or for the residence procedure specifically for UAM and who have not yet received a decision about their residence in Belgium when reaching adulthood, move to a reception facility for adults. UAM who did not apply for asylum or for the residence procedure specifically for UAM lose their right to reception when reaching majority. This does not apply to young people who stay in the Youth Care Network. In this network, the assistance offered depends on the support needs and not on the administrative status of the young person.</p>
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			<p>9. See also Q7: Federal reception network (organised by the Asylum and Migration department): - UAM in procedure or with a negative decision: reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point. - UAM with a residence permit: assisted independent living can be continued under certain conditions. Youth Care Network (organised by the regional Youth Care Departments of the Flemish and French Community): - Adulthood doesn't mark a cut-off point. The Regional Departments competent for Youth Care already developed strategies to enhance a more progressive transition by ensuring continuity of support after the age of 18. Each UAM is progressively prepared to become more self-reliant. Yet the difference in support before and after the 18th birthday is very large.</p> <p>10. Fedasil, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, provides material aid to applicants for international protection when their application is being examined and to other foreigners with equal right to reception, like UAM not applying for asylum. 'Material aid' includes accommodation and meals, clothing and also social, medical and psychological support, a daily allowance (pocket money) as well as access to legal assistance and services such as interpreting and schooling.</p> <p>The reception for UAM in Belgium is structured as a trajectory consisting of three stages in which the UAM is guided gradually to become more independent. After a first period of observation in the Fedasil's Observation and Orientation Centres, the UAM is directed to a reception facility that is adapted to the needs of the UAM. This can be in a collective reception facility of Fedasil or one of its reception partners (f.ex. Red Cross) or in a smaller Youth Care facility: Department Youth Aid of the Agency Growing Up (Departement Jeugdhulp van het Agentschap Opgroeien) in the Flemish Community and the Directorate for the pedagogical,</p>
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			<p>administrative and financial management of unaccompanied foreign minors (previously called the UAM Department of the General administration of youth support (la Direction de la gestion pédagogique, administrative et pécuniaire des mineurs étrangers non accompagnés (antérieurement appelé service MENA) de l'Administration générale de l'aide à la jeunesse) of the French Community. UAMs of 16 years and older who have received a residence permit for more than 3 months, can in consultation with their guardian, apply for assisted independent living organised by the Youth Care Services.</p> <p>When reaching majority, UAMs who have not yet received a decision about their residence in Belgium have to move to a reception facility for adults of Fedasil or one of its reception partners and the additional social support geared towards UAMs comes to an end. (At the moment, Fedasil is examining how the additional support could be extend to young adults)</p> <p>UAMs, accommodated in the federal reception network, whose application for international protection has been accepted may move on to the third reception stage for a transition period of 6 months provided they are over 16 years of age and sufficiently independent. In the Local Reception Initiatives of the Public Social Welfare Centres, the young people enjoy more freedom and autonomy, but they still receive the necessary guidance and support in finding housing. They are therefore prepared for an independent life. A number of places in the third reception phase are organised by NGO's Caritas International and Ciré for UAMs with more vulnerable profiles.</p> <p>UAM who did not apply for asylum or for the residence procedure specifically for UAM lose their right to reception when reaching majority.</p> <p>Again, the rules described above do not apply to young people who stay in the Youth Care Network. In this network, the assistance offered depends on the</p>
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			<p>support needs and not on the administrative status of the young person (until the age of 21 of 25).</p> <p>11. - UAM who do not apply for asylum or for the residence procedure specifically for UAM (durable solution) lose their right to reception when reaching majority. For this reason and the fact that these UAM do not have any future perspective in Belgium or the EU, it is very difficult to provide support and services for the transition to adulthood of this subgroup of UAM. - Ex-UAM residing in Youth Care facilities can rely on extended support services as young adults (the conditions differ depending on the Community). This is not (yet) possible for ex-UAM residing in the Federal reception network. So there is unequal treatment depending on where the UAM is accommodated.</p> <p>12. - The fact that the reception for UAM in Belgium is structured as a trajectory consisting of three stages (three reception phases) in which the UAM is guided gradually to become more independent. More information is available in French and Dutch on the website of Fedasil (https://www.fedasil.be/fr/asile-en-belgique/mineurs/trajet-daccueil-des-...). - The Departments responsible for Youth Care of the Flemish and French Communities have developed strategies to ensure continuity of support during the transition to adulthood: Flemish Community: https://www.jeugdhulp.be/sites/default/files/documents/actieplan_jongvol... (in Dutch). French Community: http://www.aidealajeunesse.cfwb.be/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecuredl&u=0&g=0&... (in French).</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The national legislation regulates reaching adulthood at the age of 18. 2. The granted long-term residence to unaccompanied minors ends after reaching the age of 18. The Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria provides for that when unaccompanied minors reach adulthood, they may be allowed a long-term residence in case of humanitarian reasons. 3. If there are humanitarian reasons, they may apply for long-term residence after reaching adulthood. However, they are already treated as adult foreigners. When reaching the age of 18, the return decision can be implemented in case there are the conditions of the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria. 4. There are no statistics. 5. No 6. There is no regulated special support in the national strategies and policies for unaccompanied minors focused on the period of transition to adulthood. Unaccompanied minors who have been granted international protection after reaching adulthood may receive general support regulated for all adult foreigners with granted international protection. 7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services 8. Unaccompanied minors are treated as adult foreigners when reaching adulthood. They have the right of support and services depending on their legal status. Foreigners with granted international protection (including
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			<p>unaccompanied minors after reaching adulthood) receive support and services regulated by the national law. Unaccompanied minors, who had used residential care under the Law on Child Protection as a protection measure before reaching adulthood may use the social service up to the age of 21.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors who have not applied or have been denied international protection are treated as illegally staying foreigners after reaching the age of 18.</p> <p>9. Unaccompanied minors, who had used residential care/foster care under the Law on Child Protection as a protection measure before reaching adulthood may use the social service up to the age of 21.</p> <p>10. Municipalities are responsible for providing social services, financed by the state budgets and the municipal budgets. Services can also be provided by individuals and legal entities. Adult foreigners with granted asylum or refugee status have access to all services on the territory of the country. Unaccompanied minors, before reaching the age of 18, have access to all available services in the municipality no matter if they have been or have not been granted international protection; are with protection measure under the Law on Child Protection; and are under the state care.</p> <p>11. There are still no developed specialised services for unaccompanied minors or for unaccompanied minors in their transition to adulthood at national level. Currently, unaccompanied minors may use the services available for Bulgarian minors however the language barrier and the lack of interpreters/translators are a serious challenge. The services are provided by the state through the municipalities or by individuals and legal entities.</p>
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			12.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Unaccompanied minors reach adulthood (age of majority) at the age of 18 years old.</p> <p>2. If unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood was granted temporary residence in line with Aliens Act on that grounds (this is temporary residence on humanitarian grounds in line with Aliens Act for a minor who has been abandoned or is a victim of organized crime or is otherwise left without parental protection, guardianship or company; and this status is not to be mistaken for protection status within asylum law). Usually in practice they could be granted with temporary residence on humanitarian grounds when they become adult (this too is in line with Aliens Act which provides for granting temporary residence on humanitarian ground if there are serious justified reasons of humanitarian nature). There is also an option to apply for residence and work permit as any other TCN if they have employer/or temporary residence or they attend HEI.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minor beneficiaries of international protection also keep their legal status after reaching adulthood, hence it is not linked to their minority in the case of beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>3. When an unaccompanied minor reaches the age of 18, he/she is treated as an adult with regard to residence status at the time of reaching the age of majority.</p>

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			<p>In accordance with the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children, a return decision is issued with a deadline to leave the EEA in 90 days for unaccompanied minors who do not make an application for international protection. After the issuance of the decision a medical examination is performed, and afterwards unaccompanied minors are placed in social care accommodation for minors which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labor, Pension System, Family and Social Policy.</p> <p>No later than 3 months from the date of placement of an unaccompanied minor in social care accommodation, a multidisciplinary assessment of the child's needs (hereinafter: needs assessment), is conducted in order to develop an individual plan for permanent care. Needs assessment includes all data, opinions, assessments and findings available from: initial needs assessment, initial health examination, possible medical expertise conducted to determine age or other specialist health examinations, opinions and safety assessments of the Ministry of Interior, interviews, observations of functioning of the child and the individual opinions of the members of the professional team of the accommodation institution. Such a needs assessment results in an individual plan proposing decisions on more permanent solutions for unaccompanied children, such as family reunification, initiating international protection procedures, returning to the country of origin or integration in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>4. Data not available.</p> <p>5. No</p>
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			<p>6. Unaccompanied minors who did not apply for international protection in Republic of Croatia are entitled to services proscribed by the Social Welfare Act. When unaccompanied minors reach adulthood they have right to accommodation in system of social care, financial assistance, medical care and other rights according to the aforementioned legislation. Organized housing is a special form of accommodation, with organized continuous or occasional professional support and assistance to meet basic living needs, as well as social, work, cultural, recreational and other living needs of users.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors who applied for international protection are entitled to services proscribed in the Act on International and Temporary Protection. According to the Act, they have right to accommodation in Reception center for applicants for international protection and all other rights guaranteed to all the adult applicants. According to the aforementioned Act that includes residence, freedom of movement within the Republic of Croatia, provision of the appropriate material reception conditions, health care, elementary and secondary education, information, legal counselling, and free legal assistance, freedom of religion, work, etc.</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services Unaccompanied minors who have been granted international protection (asylum or subsidiary protection) are entitled to assistance in integration into Croatian society, which includes assistance in exercising their rights, primarily related to adequate accommodation, health care, social welfare rights, education, work, family reunification, which is provided regardless of whether they are unaccompanied minors or adults. Unaccompanied minors are generally entitled to social welfare services, and accommodation and basic necessities are usually</p>
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			<p>provided to them by social service providers for children or by foster families. After acquiring international protection, they may remain in the social care institution or foster family until they reach the age of majority, or until the completion of regular education according to provisions of the Social Welfare Act. In the event that an unaccompanied minor beneficiary of international protection reaches the age of majority, he/she has the option of moving to a housing unit in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International and Temporary Protection. Beneficiaries of international protection, regardless of whether they arrived in the Republic of Croatia unaccompanied or accompanied, have the right to primary, secondary and higher education under the same conditions as Croatian citizens in accordance with special regulations. Also, under the same conditions as Croatian citizens, they exercise the right to the recognition of foreign educational qualifications. Furthermore, unaccompanied minor beneficiaries of international protection, who do not attend school regularly can work in the Republic of Croatia and exercise the right to adult education related to employment, professional development and practical work experience under the same conditions as Croatian citizens. It was also noted that certain period of transition exists in regards to some specific supports and services which are continually provided after the unaccompanied minors reach adulthood, however these provisions are prescribed by the Social Welfare Act and apply to all minors in Republic of Croatia reaching adulthood in care of social care services. For example, unaccompanied minor who reached adulthood can continue attending school under same circumstances if he started it when as a minor. However, it is important to emphasize that special guardians appointed to unaccompanied minors do not represent the unaccompanied minors when they reach the age of majority. The only exception, when a minor who has reached the age of majority is entitled to a special guardian, is in a</p>
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			<p>case his legal capacity has been revoked. Provision of health care is different between minors and adult applicants for international protection. According to Law on international and temporary protection health care of adult applicants shall include emergency medical assistance, and necessary treatment of illnesses and serious mental disorders. Applicants who need special reception and/or procedural guarantees (that includes minor applicants), especially victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, shall be provided with the appropriate health care related to their specific condition or the consequences of those circumstances.</p> <p>8. No. Supports and services available to an unaccompanied minor are the same in case unaccompanied minors is applying or not applying for asylum.</p> <p>9. As mentioned in the Q7, some supports and services are provided to unaccompanied minors upon reaching adulthood, and are provided until reaching the age 21. For example, unaccompanied minor who reached adulthood can continue attend school under same circumstances if he started it when he was minor child.</p> <p>An unaccompanied minor, (a child up to the age of 18) has the right to a social service of temporary accommodation in crisis situations. Social service of organized housing is a service which provides one or more persons with basic living needs and social, work, cultural, educational, recreational and other needs during 24 hours a day with the organized permanent or occasional help of a professional or other person, in the</p>
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			<p>apartment or outside the apartment. This service can be provided to a minor after the age of 18, and until the age of 21.</p> <p>When recognizing the right to social services, it is necessary to inspect personal documents, data on property status, medical documentation and other necessary documents for recognizing the right in accordance with the Law on Social Welfare.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Social Welfare Act, provided social services include activities, measures and programs intended to prevent, identify and solve problems and difficulties of individuals and families, and to improve the quality of life in the community. Social services aimed towards Croatian citizens residing in the Republic of Croatia, may be provided to foreigners and stateless persons with permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia, beneficiaries of international protection, third-country national victims of trafficking, applicants for international protection and their family members legally residing in Republic of Croatia, under the conditions prescribed by the Social Welfare Act and a special regulation. Social services are organized according to the receiving categories: services for children, youth, family and adults. Social services for persons over the age of 18 are recognized in accordance with the Social Welfare Act.</p> <p>10. In the Republic of Croatia, there is no specialized stakeholder/organization providing support and services for the transition to adulthood to unaccompanied minors applying for international protection or unaccompanied minors who do not apply for international protection.</p> <p>However, Ministry of Labor, Pension System, Family and Social Policy is a key stakeholder in providing social services generally and this Ministry is responsible</p>
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			<p>for provision of social support and services that might be recognized (as stated in the Q7) as support to transition to adulthood.</p> <p>11. Key challenge faced by Republic of Croatia in providing support and services for the transition to adulthood is lack of national strategy in place that supports the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors. Some of the other noted challenges reported indicate shortcomings in guardianship transition and accommodation when reaching adulthood, as well as language barrier as a challenge in the integration of unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>12. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years of age</p> <p>2. When a minor reaches adulthood, his/her status (asylum seeker, refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection) remains unchanged. Furthermore, if a minor asylum seeker becomes an adult and his/her application is still pending, then when the time comes the application is examined as if the applicant were still a minor.</p> <p>3. The fact that a minor reaches adulthood does not affect the return procedures in Cyprus. That means that if there is a possibility for regularization, the procedure is not affected by the age of the migrant. Furthermore, in principle no minors can be returned, unless their guardian think that it is in their best interest to return to their country of origin. However, when a minor reaches adulthood and he/she hasn't been returned, due to the best interest of</p>


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			<p>the minor, a new evaluation of the possibility to return shall occur, since the best interest of the minor principle does not apply anymore.</p> <p>4. Not available 5. No</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. The Social Welfare Services will assist the minor to his/her transition to adulthood, through the provision of support services (i.e. to apply for material reception conditions, etc.). Furthermore the Social Welfare Services has developed the programme of semi-independent living in cooperation with IOM in Cyprus. The scope of the programme is to provide those services to the minor, that will assist him/her with his/her transition to adulthood. A minor can remain in the programme until the age of 21 years.</p> <p>10. Please see Q.9 for both a and b</p> <p>11. N/A</p>
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			<p>12. Social Welfare Services has developed the programme of semi-independent living in cooperation with IOM in Cyprus. More details can be found in the presentation below https://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/wp-content/uploads/sites/225/2021/01/M.Chri...</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republi c</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In the Czech Republic, unaccompanied minors reach adulthood at 18 years of age.</p> <p>2. In most cases, an unaccompanied minor obtains a permanent residence permit. This is stated in the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (§ 66 part. 1 and § 87 part. 7). No special conditions or requirements are specified. Unaccompanied minors who arrive at the territory of the Czech Republic are placed in a Facility for Children of Foreign nationals. According to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals, a foreigner is entitled to reside in the territory of the Czech Republic until the age of 15 without travel documents in the case he/she stays in the Facility. Upon his/her request, the Ministry of the Interior shall issue a permanent residence permit. Therefore, when the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood, he/she holds a permanent residence permit (in most cases).</p> <p>3. The Czech Republic does not carry out forced returns of unaccompanied minors. Returns of unaccompanied minors are carried out only in situations that the unaccompanied minor explicitly expresses his/her will to be returned.</p>

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			<p>4. In 2019 – 5 minors transitioned to adulthood In 2020 – 14 minors transitioned to adulthood</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. The national strategy is based on a unified legislative approach towards unaccompanied minors and Czech minors. Unaccompanied minors have equal access to education as the majority population. They have the same rights as Czech minors, the same opportunities to obtain state social support; they have state-covered public health insurance. In addition, the state guarantees language training for unaccompanied minors and conditions for schools that educate students with different mother tongues are determined by legislation. Unaccompanied minors can also get additional support from non-governmental non-profit organizations.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. Unaccompanied minors who arrive at the territory of the Czech Republic are placed in a Facility for Children of Foreign nationals. Most of the unaccompanied minors stay in the Facility until the end of their studies (secondary school or university) or until the age of 26 (in this age the student status ends in the Czech Republic). They have the same rights as Czech minors in institutional</p>
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			<p>care. They are provided with full direct support and they have adequate conditions for living and studying.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors who do not continue their education are getting prepared to enter the labour market. Every client who leaves the Facility is provided with financial support and his/her job and housing is ensured. At the same time, his/her residence status is resolved in the form of permanent residence (in most cases).</p> <p>10. In the Czech Republic, services for unaccompanied minors are provided equally to all minors, no matter if they are asylum seekers or not. All services are primarily guaranteed by the state and the main provider is the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. This problem is partially carried out by other ministries - the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs who collaborates with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Some specialized support is also offered by non-profit organizations (e.g. legal counselling, leisure activities, socializing support, etc.).</p> <p>11. In the Czech Republic, the number of unaccompanied minors is very low compared to other EU countries. Therefore, we cannot identify directly the key challenges. For the Czech Republic, according to the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals, it is the most important to maintain legislative support, which is currently very beneficial for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>12. The Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals states that the most important is the legislative support, which guarantees for unaccompanied minors the same opportunities and rights as for Czech minors.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 18 years 2. In case the UAM is an applicant, the status will hold until the application is concluded. If the UAM becomes an adult during the proceeding, and gets a negative decision, s/he can apply for a living permit under other grounds, e.g. when the UAM has attended school, a living permit for studying. The UAM can use help of a legal counsellor or a migration adviser of the Police and Border Guard Board. 3. Even though forced returns are possible according to national legislation (according to the Article 21 (1) of the Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act, an 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), forced returns of UAMs are not carried out in practice. To UAM will be issued an obligation to leave with voluntary compliance with no fixed date for leaving. They are not forcibly removed. 4. In 2019-2020 Estonia witnessed no UAM-s who transitioned adulthood in Estonia. 5. No 6. The measures available to help children transition into adulthood are the same as available to Estonian children. In the reference period (2019-2020), identifying and helping unaccompanied children was one of the line of actions (3.3.6) of the Strategy of Children and Families 2012–2020. The development of the concept of continued care for children who start living in a family or
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			<p>independently after being in substitute care or an institution of welfare, health or education was set out in another line of action (3.3.1: Development of a needs-based service network).</p> <p>There are measures of support in place to support all the UAMs before the transition to adulthood. Namely the aim of alternative care service which all UAMs receive is to ensure the long- or short-term well-being and rights of a child, ensure family-like living conditions to a child for the satisfaction of the basic needs of the child, to create a secure physical and social environment promoting their development and to prepare the child for coping in accordance with their abilities as an adult (Social Welfare Act, Article 455 (1)). A case plan is prepared for every UAM and it consists of an evaluation of his/her need for assistance and the activity plan for application of measures.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. In Estonia, specific support and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood. The duration of the services or the age limit is determined case by case. According to the division 13 of the Social Welfare Act, the continued care service is a social service organised by the local municipality with the aim to support the ability of a person leaving alternative care and guardianship to cope independently and continue studies. The continued care service is provided based on a case plan of the person, and it is the responsibility of the local municipality to ensure housing and needs-based support services and benefits for the person. The case plan is reviewed at least</p>
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			<p>once a year. The continued care services may be ensured by the local authority until the person turns 25 years old.</p> <p>Accommodation: According to the Article 17 (11) of the Act on Granting International Protection, an applicant or a beneficiary of international protection who is an unaccompanied minor can be placed in the accommodation centre, referred to substitute home service or to an adult relative. During and after the transition the (former) guardian of the UAM as well as the social worker at the accommodation service and the educators at the substitute home or the family parent at the family home provide the UAM with assistance and information on the transition.</p> <p>Education: There are no legislative restrictions regarding access to education, but there has been no practice in this case to make conclusions about systematic implications in transitions.</p> <p>Guardianship: Unaccompanied minors are entitled to a guardian until 18 years of age (Family Law Act, Article 195 (1)). After becoming 18 the child will leave the guardianship system.</p> <p>UAM in the international protection proceeding will be appointed a representative for performance of procedural acts as soon as it has been identified that the applicant is a minor (Article 17 (9) of the Act on Granting International Protection). The Police and Border Guard Board may enter into a contract with a natural or legal person for the representation of an unaccompanied minor in the proceedings provided in the Act on Granting International Protection (Article 17 (10)). A representative is not appointed if the minor will become an adult before the Police and Border Guard Board makes a decision on the application. In such case the unaccompanied minor may independently perform the acts provided for by law (Article 17 (9) of the Act on Granting International Protection).</p>
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			<p>The Estonian Social Insurance Board ensures also the provision of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• access to medical examinations and necessary health services;• essential translation services and Estonian language instruction;• information regarding their rights and duties;• transportation necessary for the performance of procedural acts pursuant to this Act;• other essential services. <p>These services are also provided if the UAM is referred to substitute home service or to an adult relative (Article 32 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection).</p> <p>10. In Estonia, child protection is managed pursuant to the Child Protection Act by the Republic of Estonia Government, Child Protection Council, Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Insurance Board, local government authorities and all related authorities. The Social Insurance Board in its Child Protection Department is the main stakeholder for both groups. It also offers support to specialists working with children and manages cross-sectorial prevention and cooperation (social, education, medicine, legal protection). Local government authorities manage child protection on local level and create the necessary preconditions for safeguarding the rights and welfare of children in the municipality.</p> <p>11. During 2019-2020 there were no UAM-s who have transitioned to adulthood in Estonia. As the practice is scarce, there are no challenges to report.</p>
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			<p>12. In the beginning of 2020, the reception system of UAM changed. With the new regulation, the Social Insurance Board (SIB) has a case-based approach for each case of UAM in Estonia. The minor is placed in a safe home or accommodation centre for applicants of international protection. During the temporary placement, the SIB works toward finding a long-term solution. The SIB is also working towards implementing family-based substitute care service (foster home, care home) instead of institutional substitute care service in the case of UAM.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18.</p> <p>2. Not applicable. In Finland, the legal status an unaccompanied minor receives is not linked to their minority per se. Unaccompanied minors who are not in need of international protection but who cannot return to their country of origin either are generally granted a residence permit on compassionate grounds. This residence permit is usually granted for 1–2 years. Once the duration of the permit runs out, the reasons for remaining in Finland are examined again. After a minor has reached adulthood, a new residence permit is generally granted unless there are reasons indicating that the minor has not integrated well in Finland (e.g. criminal conduct, non-participation in education).</p> <p>3. No particular change in the situation. In Finland, return decisions are not issued to unaccompanied minors with a view to start the return procedure once they reach adulthood. If an unaccompanied minor is issued a return decision, the return procedure is begun while they are still minor, taking into account the necessary precautions such as their safe return and proper reception upon</p>

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			<p>arrival. However, the vulnerable situation of unaccompanied minors and the difficulties in ensuring a safe and secure return mean that unaccompanied minors are rarely issued return decisions. In situations where an unaccompanied minor is not in need of international protection, but there are however reasons why they cannot return to their country of origin (e.g. their safe return and proper reception could not be ensured), the minor is generally granted a residence permit on compassionate grounds, which is examined more in Q2.</p> <p>4. Please see attachment. attachment_q4_finland.docx</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. The support for the transition to adulthood ('aftercare') is foreseen in the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration. Unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood may be covered by support measures until they reach the age of 25 (Section 27). Municipalities are in charge of organising the necessary support and they are reimbursed for the costs thereby incurred (Section 49).</p> <p>7. There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. YES. This applies to unaccompanied minors who have either applied for asylum or who have arrived in Finland under the resettlement process as part of the annual refugee quota.</p>
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			<p>The period of transition does not apply to unaccompanied minors who have not applied for asylum, please see Q9 for further clarification.</p> <p>9. The support for the transition to adulthood is known as 'aftercare' in Finland. The contents of the aftercare depend on the needs of the young person in question. Different forms of the aftercare offered to young persons who have arrived in Finland as unaccompanied minors and who are transitioning to adulthood include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Organising education- Help in finding a suitable apprenticeship or employment- Financial support, cash available for studies, hobbies, personal needs and becoming independent- Supported housing- Guidance given by a personal contact person- Support person or support family- Mapping of networks- Family group conference- Peer support group (Source: Ministry of Employment and Economic Affairs, Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration, Integration.fi -website available at https://kotoutuminen.fi/en/after-care, cited. 4.2.2022.) <p>Unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood may be covered by support measures until they reach the age of 25 (the maximum age threshold was raised to 25 in 2020. Previously the maximum age was 21.).</p> <p>As municipalities are in charge of organising the support measures there is some variance in the support given depending on the municipality where the young person resides. Young persons do not have a subjective right to the support measures.</p>
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			<p>NB: The Finnish integration legislation is currently being reformed. In the reform, attention will be paid also to the support measures of unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood, and it is likely that the support measures will be more clearly defined.</p> <p>10. a. Municipalities are in charge of organising the necessary support for unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood. Municipalities can produce services themselves or purchase services from the private sector. b. Unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum are not entitled to the same support services as asylum seeking unaccompanied minors. If they are granted a residence permit on other grounds, they are entitled to similar child protection services as any other resident of the country. In case they reside in the country in the status of an irregular migrant, municipal authorities have the duty to protect the rights of the child on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other agreements. After transition to adulthood unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum are entitled to the same support services as other adults.</p> <p>11. A study <i>Kriisituesta kuntosalikorttiin – yksintulleiden nuorten jälkihuolto kunnissa</i> ("From crisis support to gym membership – aftercare of unaccompanied youth in municipalities") conducted in 2019 noted some challenges in the provision of support and services for the transition to adulthood (Lepola, Outi 2019, <i>Kriisituesta kuntosalikorttiin – Yksintulleiden nuorten jälkihuolto kunnissa</i>, Siirtolaisuusinstituutti, Raportteja 2, 2019. Available at https://siirtolaisuusinstituutti.fi/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/r2_lepola..., cited 25.1.2022.). The challenges</p>
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			<p>mentioned in the report included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The lack of continuous relationships with people providing a support network to an unaccompanied minor/youth. Continuous relationships (both official relationships with professionals and informal relationships with peers and other people) were seen as a key to successful transition into adulthood. According to the report, these supporting relationships should start when the unaccompanied minor is still a minor, and continue into adulthood. The lack of continuous relationships was seen to be partly caused by changes in the place of residence of the minor/youth. Moving out from the institutional setting of the familygroup home to live on one's own at the age of 18 is a challenge to many young person's mental health and life management.- Variation in the services offered by municipalities. The variation may relate e.g. to the way the services are organised or the resources directed to them. This variation results in inequalities in the treatment of youth depending on their place of residence.- The length of residence permits and difficulties in family reunification: short duration of the residence permit and restrictions in the family reunification were seen to cause uncertainty in the youth and make integration in general more difficult, therefore also affecting their transition to adulthood. <p>12. Since 2017, some hybrid units have been established that house asylum seeking minors as well as minors who have received a residence permit. These institutions make it possible for unaccompanied minors to live for a longer period in the same environment and to have continuity in their social relationships. This may ease the transition to adulthood later in life. (Source: Ministry of Employment and Economic Affairs, Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration, email 3.2.2022.)</p>
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			<p>The age threshold for unaccompanied youth entitled to support services was raised to 25 in 2020. Previously, the maximum age was 21. There is not enough experience to evaluate this measure yet. However, the lower age threshold of 21 was seen as a challenge, mentioned as such also in the study referred to in Q11 (Lepola, 2019). Raising the age threshold was supported by all relevant stakeholders when the legislative amendment was under way. (Source: Expert opinions regarding the legislative amendment HE 79/2020 vp, published on the Finnish Parliament's website https://www.eduskunta.fi/FI/vaski/KasittelytiedotValtiopaivaasia/Sivut/H....)</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. 18 years.</p> <p>2. Unaccompanied minors fall within the scope of child welfare measures as defined in Article L. 112-3 of the Code on Social Action and Families (Code de l'action sociale et des familles - CASF), which makes no distinction on the grounds of nationality but is based on the criteria of being a minor and in a dangerous situation.</p> <p>As regards caring for unaccompanied minors, it should be noted that French law is based on the fact that these children have the right to be protected. When a third country national has been recognised as a minor and unaccompanied, they are covered by common law on child welfare, enabling them to be cared for and provided with social, educational, and legal protection until they reach the age of 18. The protection of unaccompanied minors falls within the remit of the Child Welfare Services (Aide sociale à l'enfance - ASE) within the Departmental</p>

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			<p>Councils, in line with Article 1 of the Law of 5 March 2007 reforming child welfare.</p> <p>As minors, unaccompanied minors are not required to hold a residence permit. Before their 18th birthday, the unaccompanied minor has therefore to apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>Various provisions provide for the issuance of residence permits to this group depending on their situation with regards to their age, unaccompanied status and personal situation (studies, training, etc.). The law of 7 February 2022 on the protection of children supplements articles L.423-22 and L.423-35 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and the Right of Asylum (CESEDA) in order to extend the provisions facilitating access to a "private and family life" or "employee" or "temporary worker" residence permit to UAMs in the care of the child welfare services (Aide sociale à l'enfance - ASE). It also includes the case of UAMs assigned to the care of a trusted person.</p> <p>UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services or in the care of a trusted person before the age of 16:</p> <p>In the year following their 18th birthday, UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services or in the care of a trusted person no later than on their 16th birthday may be issued a "private and family life" temporary residence permit. This residence permit is valid for one year and may be issued on condition of the real and serious nature of the training, the nature of the individual's relationship with the family in the country of origin, and the opinion of the host structure on their integration into French society (article L.423-22 of the CESEDA). It allows them to study or to exercise a professional activity.</p>
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			<p>UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services or in the care of a trusted person after the age of 16: Exceptionally, in the year following their 18th birthday, a "employee" or "temporary worker" residence permit may be issued to UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services or in the care of a trusted person between the ages of 16 and 18. UAMs have to provide evidence that they have followed a training course for at least six months, designed to provide a vocational qualification. This residence permit may be granted on condition of the real and serious nature of the training, the nature of the individual's relationship with the family in the country of origin, and the opinion of the host structure on their integration into French society (article L.435-3 of the CESEDA). The circular of 28 November 2012 on the conditions for the admission of residence of foreign nationals in an irregular situation specifies that compassionate considerations of the criteria of article L.435-3 of the CESEDA should be taken into account, if the UAMs who have reached the age of majority has met the conditions set out in this article and if the quality of their training path allows a sustainable integration into French society. The circular also specifies that it is possible, in exceptional circumstances under application of the Prefect's discretionary power, to issue a temporary "student" residence permit to young adults who, on condition of meeting the other criteria mentioned in Article L.435-3, seriously and conscientiously follow secondary or university education, which cannot be considered as "vocational training" in the sense of the Education Code. Order of 21 September 2020 on the early examination of applications for residence permits by foreign minors entrusted to the departmental child welfare services aims to generalise the early examination of the right to stay for foreign minors entrusted to the child welfare services (ASE) in order to avoid breaks in</p>
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			<p>rights when they become adults if they are committed to a vocational training path.</p> <p>UAMs victims of networks of trafficking in human beings: A "private and family life" temporary residence permit may be issued to a foreign national who bears witness or presses charges against a person that they accuse of having committed a crime against them relating to trafficking in human beings or procurement. This residence permit is issued for one year and can be renewed for the entire length of the judicial process (article L. 425-1 of the CESEDA). It also opens the right to exercise a professional activity. In the event that the person is convicted, a 10-year residence permit shall be issued to the foreign national who bore witness or pressed charges. This residence permit may also be issued to people over the age of 18 who have been recognised as victims of trafficking in human beings when they were minors.</p> <p>Relating to asylum, UAMs may be granted international protection (refugee or subsidiary protection status), regardless of age. This protection does not end because they reach the age of majority.</p> <p>3. France does not foresee the forced return of unaccompanied minors. Article L. 611-3 of the CESEDA states that foreign minors under the age of 18 may not be the subject of an Obligation to Leave French Territory.</p> <p>4. See document attached. emn_france_statistics_2019-2020_0.docx</p>
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			<p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. Article L.225-5-1 of the Code on Social Action and Families regulates the transition out of the child welfare system, ensuring that the transition between placement with the ASE and entry into adulthood is managed in a permanent way.</p> <p>An interview is organised by the chair of the Departmental Council one year before minors placed within the ASE - including UAMs - turn 18, to review their situation and plan any conditions for supporting them towards independence. An access to independence plan must be drafted at the age of 17 by the department. Agreements must be concluded between the relevant institutions to encourage unaccompanied minors' autonomy and integration, as is the case for any young person leaving the child welfare scheme in terms of training, employment, healthcare and housing.</p> <p>A protocol, which is concluded by the President of the Departmental Council and involved stakeholders, organises the partnership between the actors in order to offer young people between 16 and 21 years old a comprehensive solution to their educational, cultural, social, health, housing, training, employment and resource needs. This protocol aims to prepare and best support access to autonomy for young people cared for or leaving the child welfare scheme and the legal protection of young people (article L. 222-5-2 of the Code on Social Action and Families).</p> <p>Order of 21 September 2020 on the early examination of requests for residence permits by foreign minors entrusted to the departmental child welfare services aims to generalise the early examination of the right to stay for foreign minors entrusted to the child welfare services (ASE) in order to avoid breaks in rights when they become adults if they are committed to a vocational training path.</p>
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			<p>Furthermore, several measures set out in the law of 7 February 2022 on the protection of children increase the support provided to minors placed within the child welfare services (ASE), in particular UAMs, when reaching adulthood. During the interview, the UAM is informed of the support provided by the ASE in its residence permit application procedure when reaching the age of majority or, where appropriate, in its asylum application. If the minors are placed within the child welfare services when they reach the age of 17 and over, as this is particularly the case for UAMs, the interview must take place as soon as possible. The new law also requires the support until they reach the age of 21 of young people who were placed within the ASE.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. No. An UAM reaching adulthood during the asylum procedure could benefit from support, as an adult, in the national reception system managed by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII).</p> <p>9. Several supports and services are provided by the child welfare services (ASE) in order to facilitate the transition to adulthood. Some young people may change facility and be referred to young workers' homes, with a view to working on leaving the system and acquiring their independence. This guidance is determined according to the young person and their degree of independence, and applies to all young people in the ASE, whether or not they are unaccompanied minors.</p>
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			<p>As mentioned in Q6, the law of 7 February 2022 on the protection of children requires the support until they reach the age of 21 of young people who were placed within the ASE, if they do not have sufficient resources of family support. The Departmental Council must now offer a support that will be provided if accepted by the young people. This support is adapted to the situation of the young people. It can also provide financial support and/or accommodation, legal support, educational and/or psychological support.</p> <p>The new law also provides that a right to return to the ASE is possible for young people who leaved the child welfare scheme and who wish a new support between the ages of 18 and 21.</p> <p>10. The support and services offered to UAMs are similar, whether they apply for asylum or not.</p> <p>The following authorities are involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The child welfare services (Aide sociale à l'enfance – ASE) within the Departmental Councils.- The ministry of the Interior regarding the he early examination of the right to stay for foreign minors entrusted to the child welfare services (ASE). <p>11. As part of their ASE care, UAMs receive social, educational and legal support until they reach the age of 18. The majority of young people arriving in France are aged between 16 and 18, which shortens the duration of support and leaves little time for administrative procedures with a view to obtaining a residence permit. (Source: EMN France, Approaches in France to Unaccompanied Minors Following Status Determination, February 2018)</p> <p>One of the major challenges is that some UAMs are unable to provide civil status or citizenship documents whose authenticity is recognized.</p>
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			<p>In order to avoid breaks in rights when UAMs become adults and to anticipate the procedure at the earliest possible stage, the Government sent an instruction to the prefectures to implement the early examination of the right to stay for foreign minors entrusted to the child welfare services (ASE). Thus, if difficulties are identified at this stage, in particular regarding the examination of the documents, the UAM has several months, with the support of the Departmental Council, to contact the competent consular authorities in order to obtain the requested documents allowing the prefecture to assess that the conditions for the admission of residence are met. (Source: General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France, Ministry of the Interior).</p> <p>12.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The support provided to young adults, which has been strengthened within the law of 7 February 2022 on the protection of children (See Q9).- The early examination of the right to stay (See Q6).- The French legislation provides that UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services or in the care of a trusted person before the age of 16 can apply for a residence permit until the day before their 19th birthday (Article L.423-22 of the CESEDA) (See Q2).- UAMs who were placed within the child welfare services (ASE) between the ages of 16 and 18 may be issued a residence permit by the Prefect until the day before their 19th birthday. This provision leaves them additional time, where appropriate, to fulfil the condition related to the six-month vocational qualification (Article L.435-3 of the CESEDA) (See Q2). <p>Sources: General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France, Ministry of the Interior and General Directorate for Social Cohesion, Ministry of Solidarity and Health.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP German y</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Upon reaching the age of 18.</p> <p>2. Legally, unaccompanied minors in Germany until they come of age are subject to the child and youth welfare law of Book Eight of the Social Code (SGB VIII) and are housed, cared for and looked after like other minors in accordance with the regular youth welfare system. This also means that their accommodation, care and support are not primarily made dependent on the decision on their residence status.</p> <p>With the transition to adulthood, the residence status of these young people changes significantly. A residence permit issued on the basis of being a minor and limited until the age of majority expires upon reaching the set date. Upon reaching the age of majority, the young adult himself becomes capable of performing procedural acts under the Residence Act and the Asylum Act, unless he/she is legally incapable in general legal dealings or would have to be looked after in matters of residence and asylum law and be subject to a reservation of consent (section 80 (1) and (3) of the Residence Act, section 12 (1) and (2) of the Asylum Act). The foreigner who has become capable of acting for himself can apply for the granting of a temporary residence permit, which is to be granted to juveniles and adolescents if they are well integrated (section 25a Residence Act). Adolescents are young adults after the age of 18 and before the age of 21 (cf. section 1 (2) of the Juvenile Courts Act). If they entered Germany as minors, adults who have reached the age of majority can also apply for an unlimited settlement permit under more relaxed conditions than adults (section 26, paragraph 4, sentence 4 in conjunction with section 35 of the Residence Act). The foreigner who has reached the age of majority can also - like any adult - independently apply for the determination of national prohibitions of deportation or independently file an asylum application for the granting of</p>
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			<p>international protection. Anyone who has reached the age of 16 is already capable of taking procedural steps under the Nationality Act, such as submitting an application for naturalisation, unless he or she is legally incapacitated in general legal dealings or is to be looked after in matters relating to nationality and is subject to a reservation of consent (section 37(1) of the Nationality Act). With regard to the residence status of unaccompanied minors, a distinction must be made between children or juveniles who apply for asylum and those who do not. Even without an asylum application, minors can try to assert national bans on deportation under Section 60 (5) and (7) of the Residence Act ("AufenthG") and thus be able to stay in Germany – at least temporarily. They usually receive the status of a tolerance permit ("Duldung"), also because there is an obstacle to deportation according to § 58 Abs.1a Residence Act (AufenthG). According to this, the local foreigners authority must "before deporting an unaccompanied underage foreigner [...] ensure that he is in the country of return to a member of his family, a person entitled to care for him or a suitable reception facility." If this is not the case, there is a legal obstacle to deportation and the young person is granted a tolerance permit. When the young person comes of age, this specific protection against deportation no longer applies.</p> <p>However, even persons without a right of residence may (continue to) face obstacles to deportation after they have reached the age of majority, if, for example, a tolerance permit was granted for the purpose of vocational training or a tolerance permit for organizational, family or health reasons. After four years of being tolerated, young people under the age of 21 who are well integrated, for example who have successfully attended school in Germany, can apply for a residence permit.</p>
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			<p>The possibilities of securing residence outside of the asylum procedure include the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• residence permit for well-integrated juveniles and adolescents (§ 25a Residence Act (AufenthG)),• residence permit for sustainable integration (§ 25b Residence Act (AufenthG)),• residence permit in cases of hardship (§ 23a Residence Act (AufenthG)),• tolerance permit (according to Section 60 (2) Residence Act (AufenthG)) or a residence permit because of an obstacle to departure (Section 25 para. 5 Residence Act (AufenthG)) or• tolerance permit for the purpose of vocational training ("Ausbildungsduldung") (according to Section 60a (2) sentence 4ff. Residence Act (AufenthG)) and subsequent residence permit (Section 18a (1a) Residence Act (AufenthG)). <p>3. Due to the ruling of the ECJ of 14 January 2021, Case C-441/19, this case constellation can no longer arise. According to this ruling, a return decision may only be issued against an unaccompanied minor if a suitable reception option in the best interests of the child is available in the country of return. In this case, however, the deportation may not be waived until the unaccompanied minor has reached the age of 18.</p> <p>If, in exceptional cases, a return decision has nevertheless been issued against an unaccompanied minor and its execution has been suspended until the minor reaches the age of 18, because this took place before the ECJ's ruling of 14 January 2021, the legal options for the now young adult are as set out in the answer to question 2.</p>
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			<p>4. There are no statistics on this available. Only the proportion between unaccompanied minors and young adults on certain dates can be quantified: As of February 28, 2019, a total of 38,926 unaccompanied minors and adolescents lived under the responsibility of child and youth welfare, including 14,916 unaccompanied minors and 24,010 young adults. As of December 31, 2020, a total of 21,276 UMA and young adults were responsible for youth welfare. UMA: 8,821 young adults: 12,455.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Supporting the transition into adulthood is the task of the local youth welfare offices. In addition, the federal states have the opportunity to improve the integration of refugee young people through various measures, e.g. in school or vocational training.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. NO.</p> <p>9. In principle, unaccompanied foreign adolescents have the same entitlement to benefits according to Book VIII of the Social Code ("SGB VIII") as domestic young people if they have their habitual residence in Germany lawfully or on the basis of a tolerance permit under the Residence Act. One can also be granted help for young adults after the age of 18 according to § 41 SGB VIII, "if and as long as the help is necessary due to the individual situation of the young person" (§ 41 Para. 1 SGB VIII), e.g. if and as long as their personal</p>
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			<p>development does not guarantee a self-determined, responsible and independent lifestyle.</p> <p>10. The local youth welfare offices are responsible. Welfare associations and other civil society organizations may also provide support.</p> <p>11. The transition phase to adulthood depends on a variety of factors. In addition to the result of a possibly asked asylum application also includes the school or training situation of the young person. If the unaccompanied minor is recognized as entitled to protection, he or she will be granted a residence permit in accordance with Section 25, Paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of the Residence Act ("AufenthG").</p> <p>Specific challenges often arise when looking for a training place for unaccompanied minors, as the limited duration of the tolerance permit or the unclear outcome of the asylum procedure often have a deterrent effect on training companies and make appropriate persuasion necessary. However, the young people can fall back on the support of the youth welfare service, whose tasks include offering young people socio-educational help "that promotes their school and professional training, integration into the world of work and their social integration" (§ 13 Para. 1 Book VIII of the Social Code (SGB VIII)).</p> <p>Such on-site support and successful language acquisition play a central role in the integration of young people. According to the latest "Federal Government report on the law to improve the accommodation, care and supervision of foreign children and young people", significant improvements have been made here in recent years. Source: Federal government report on the law to improve the accommodation, care and supervision of foreign children and young people</p>
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			<p>in accordance with Section 42e SGB VIII - The situation of unaccompanied minors in Germany, July 2021, p. 36.</p> <p>12. Special language support from the federal states as well as special offers for career orientation such as career field explorations, measures in the field of vocational training, projects to convey professional practice and individual advice and support offers within the framework of existing transition structures have proven to be particularly helpful.</p> <p>An example of best-practice is the Munich project "School-analogous lessons for young refugees" (SchlaU). This has set itself the goal of supporting unaccompanied refugees aged 16 to 21 (in exceptional cases up to 25), among other things through intensive one-to-one supervision in addition to normal lessons. In 2016, the school was awarded the "German Engagement Prize", sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, in the category "Creating Opportunities".</p> <p>Link: https://www.schlau-schule.de/</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to article 27 of the Greek Civil Code, a minor is any person under the age of eighteen years (According to L. 4636/2019 on International Protection and other provisions, "unaccompanied minor" is a minor who arrives in Greece without being accompanied by an adult (relative) who, effectively exercises parental care or custody and for as long as the exercise of these duties has not been entrusted to another person in accordance with the Greek law. This definition also includes a minor who ceases to be accompanied after his/her entry into Greece)</p>

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			<p>2. Under Greek legislation, unaccompanied minors are not accorded a legal status exclusively linked to their registration and identification as unaccompanied minors. In general, their regularization depends upon the common rules applicable to all migrants. The distinct relevant privilege they enjoy by law is the suspension of the return procedure until they reach adulthood. Due to the special warrantees required for the return of a minor (in terms of best interest assessment, certain prerequisites, and procedural framework)(L. 3907/2011 article 25 par. 1) , in practice the return or removal procedure is rendered inapplicable until they come of age. The Greek legislation also stipulates that the return of a minor third country national is prohibited in case he or she is attending a Greek school of any level of education(L. 3907/2011 article 41 par.1) . The return decision that may have been issued against them upon irregular entry, is suspended or revoked. A "postponement of removal" note/decision of fixed time may be issued by the General Regional Police Director, which may be respectively renewed and establishes a temporary right to remain in Greece until the age of majority or until the return decision shall be enforced (L. 3907/2011, article 24, 41 & 42, in compliance to L. 3385/2005 article 75). Moreover, according to a recent law amendment, the social insurance number (P.A.A.Y.P.A.) shall remain active only for UAMs rejected asylum applicants until they reach the age of majority or until the return decision shall be enforced (L. 4636/2019, article 55 par. 2, as recently amended by article 19 of L. 4825/2021). With regards to special cases of vulnerability, a residence permit on humanitarian grounds may also be granted specifically to third country or stateless minors:</p> <p>1) who need protective measures and are hosted by non- profit institutions or other legal entities of public benefit in case it is assessed that they cannot be returned to a safe environment in terms of repatriation,</p>
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			<p>2) who are accommodated in boarding schools operating under the supervision of the competent Ministries and</p> <p>3) to minors whose custody has been assigned by court decision to families of Greeks or families of third-country nationals legally residing in the country or for whom adoption proceedings are pending before the Greek authorities.</p> <p>For all the above three cases, the initial residence permit shall be valid for two years and may be renewed each time for up to two years, provided that the same conditions are met. The residence permit granted on the above specific humanitarian grounds may be renewed on any ground of the Migration and Social Integration Code (L. 4251/2014), in case the reason for which it was granted cease to exist and the other grounds are met (ie application for renewal of residence permit due to dependent work by submitting the relevant prerequisites such as an employment contract and the relevant social security stamps).(L. 4251/2014, Immigration and Social Integration Code, art. 19 A, par. 2 (a), (b),(d) & par. 6)</p> <p>3. Under Greek legislation, young adults are not offered some regularization or legal migration pathway exclusively due to the fact they used to be unaccompanied minors coming of age. Their possibility to be regularised depends upon the common rules normally applicable to all adult migrants, they don't enjoy any privileged position and they are not given the possibility to legalise their stay on the basis of the previous length of their stay exclusively as unaccompanied minors. As mentioned above, once they reach adulthood and in case, they are not entitled a protection status, a residence permit or a temporary right to stay on any ground of international protection status or Immigration and Social Integration Code, they are considered third country</p>
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			<p>nationals residing irregular in the country. In case they are apprehended by the Greek police a return decision is issued or enters again into force.</p> <p>4. Regarding the above-mentioned query, kindly find attached the statistics provided:</p> <p>a) by the Asylum Service, regarding international protections applicants registered as UAMs during the yeas 2019-2020, who have reached the age of majority as of 31/01/2022</p> <p>Statistics on UAMs as provided by the Greek Asylum Service</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">2019</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2020</th> <th style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asylum Applicants registered as UAM</td> <td style="text-align: right;">33312</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7966</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11297</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asylum Applicants registered as UAM who have reached adulthood by 31/1/2022</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27151</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9114</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36265</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible pathways after the transition to adulthood (Statistics regarding the current status of Asylum Applicants who have been registered as UAMs and have already reached adulthood):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">2019</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2020</th> <th style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asylum zed ref</td> <td style="text-align: right;">455</td> <td style="text-align: right;">377</td> <td style="text-align: right;">832</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asylum Applicants Recognized Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: right;">216</td> <td style="text-align: right;">94</td> <td style="text-align: right;">310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognised Beneficiaries of Subsidiary Protection</td> <td style="text-align: right;">77</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24</td> <td style="text-align: right;">101</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2019	2020	TOTAL	Asylum Applicants registered as UAM	33312	7966	11297	Asylum Applicants registered as UAM who have reached adulthood by 31/1/2022	27151	9114	36265		2019	2020	TOTAL	Asylum zed ref	455	377	832	Asylum Applicants Recognized Refugees	216	94	310	Recognised Beneficiaries of Subsidiary Protection	77	24	101
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			<p>b) Statistics on the population of UAMs provided by the National Strategy for the Protection of UAM updated by 30.09.2021</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2019</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual arrivals of UAMs*</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3558</td> <td style="text-align: right;">533</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estimated total number of UAMs in Greece by the end of the year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">53014</td> <td style="text-align: right;">027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asylum applications**</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3330</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2788</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decisions granting international protection***</td> <td style="text-align: right;">517</td> <td style="text-align: right;">401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UAMs ageing out in total up to 31.12.2020****</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">462</td> </tr> </table> <p>* This figure includes arrivals of UAMs registered only through reception and identification centers (RICs) and does not include arrivals detected by the police, other authorities or civil society actors</p> <p>**Number of asylum applications lodged by UAMs according to national database (Asylum Service statistics) and according to EUROSTAT (data provided by EASO). The number varies, because during process, an individual may have been identified as an adult and this is only depicted in Greek Asylum Service data</p> <p>***Data on 1st & 2nd instance decisions do not necessarily correlate with data on asylum applications lodged the same year, given that due to the Asylum Service's heavy caseload, the complete examination of an asylum application in some instances may take 3-4 years</p> <p>**** The SSPUAM was established in 2020, by virtue of PD 18/2020</p> <p>5. No</p>		2019	2020	Annual arrivals of UAMs*	3558	533	Estimated total number of UAMs in Greece by the end of the year	53014	027	Asylum applications**	3330	2788	Decisions granting international protection***	517	401	UAMs ageing out in total up to 31.12.2020****	-	462
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			<p>6. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum (MoMA) is the competent authority for the monitoring, supervision and coordination of all actors, authorities and agencies related to the protection of third country nationals (non-EU nationals) and stateless unaccompanied minors residing in the Greek territory. In the framework of its responsibilities and competencies, the SSPUAM developed during 2020 the National Strategy for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Greece , of five years duration, accompanied by an annual action plan, which comprises the following strategic pillars of actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensuring that all individuals identified as unaccompanied minors shall enjoy enforced protection and a treatment suitable for their age, needs and best interests,2. Identifying and implementing durable solutions for every unaccompanied minor,3. Ensuring effective protection from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse,4. Improving data collection on unaccompanied minors and facilities for unaccompanied minors. <p>In particular, under Pillar 2, special reference is made to minors coming of age, not only by assisting them in their transition to adulthood, but also by developing a safety net for young adults. The National Strategy provides for the establishment of an aftercare protection system for young adults, 18 to 21 years old leaving care as former UAMs, but still in need of support to prepare themselves for adulthood, through the provision of services such as: housing, connection to people of reference, psychosocial support, legal counselling and assistance, access to services, education, language lessons, vocational training and employability. Accordingly for the young adults returning to their country of</p>
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			<p>origin, the safety net shall provide for assistance to their reintegration procedure, by establishing a preparatory phase, repatriation/ return or readmission procedural safeguards and translational cooperation with regard to the situation of minors back home, in order for young adults to be able to enjoy safety, an adequate standard of living, as well as access to rights in the event of returning back to the country of origin or to a safe third country.</p> <p>(The National Strategy which is being constantly updated in accordance with the objectives that are being met, currently is subjected to public consultation for the time period between 17.01.2022 to 01.02.2022. As soon as the consultation will be concluded, the draft will be further processed according to comments and remarks, and it will be presented to Parliament in a joint meeting of the relevant standing committees for it be voted by the members of the Parliament. At this point it should be mentioned that the National Strategy for the Protection of UAM is already being implemented as of early 2021 in terms of planning and actions, funded by national and European Commission's resources or by other private actors and partner States)</p> <p>7. There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. With regards the delivery of accommodation and support services during the transitional period to adulthood, the services are available only to those young adults former unaccompanied minors, who are navigating their regularization process through a right of temporary stay (as applicants of international protection) or through the acquisition of legal status and permanent resident permit (as beneficiaries of international protection), in terms of reception and social integration conditions</p>
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			<p>9. More specifically upon attaining adulthood the former unaccompanied minors and young adults, are provided the following supportive services in terms of accommodation, psychosocial support, legal counselling and representation, education, employability and vocational training, in case they are enjoying some kind of temporary or permanent residence status, more specifically: With regards the existing long term accommodation scheme, prolonged duration of stay after coming of age in semi-autonomous supported independent living apartments (SIL) for UAMs, is already foreseen for certain period of time and under certain prerequisites. In particular, following a needs assessment and in case of no further available referral pathway to an alternative housing and protection scheme, the students' stay in the apartment may be extended until the end of the current school period in order for their (formal) educational or vocational training not to be interrupted (Ministerial Decision on Semi - autonomous living of UAMs over the age of 16 years old, in Supported Independent Living Apartments, D11/60207/2717/2020 (B' 4924/2020), Annex article 9.10.1). Regarding the referral to the accommodation scheme for adults asylum applicants (ESTIA 2021 II), of minors asylum applicants who, upon reaching adulthood are residing in accommodation centres for UAMs, apart from vulnerability grounds, other criteria shall be taken also into account for their inclusion in the adult housing scheme programme, such as the continuation of studies in the education institutions they are enrolled. The same applies to beneficiaries of international protection who, upon reaching the age of majority, were residing in accommodation for unaccompanied minors. More specifically, young adults beneficiaries of international protection, may exceptionally be referred to "ESTIA II" accommodation programme for a period of three months from the date of their placement, on grounds for vulnerability or if there is a</p>
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			<p>need to continue studies in the education institutions they are enrolled (Common Ministerial Decision on Conditions for the provision of material reception conditions under the "ESTIA II" programme for the housing of applicants for international protection, 13348/2002 (B' 1199/2020)). Apart from accommodation, the ESTIA II program provides psychosocial support and interpretation services, legal counselling and representation and a monthly financial allowance to meet the daily needs. In addition, recognizing the special protection needs of young adults, a new programme for the social integration and the support of recognized beneficiaries of international protection coming of age, between 18 to 21 years old, in collaboration with the UN Agency of IOM and local administrations (Helios Junior Project) is designed and planned to be initiated. The aim of the program is to effectively support their transition to adulthood involving the local communities, monitoring the integration process and providing targeted and personalised support to empower beneficiaries with a view to achieving autonomy. Indicatively, the programme includes the following interventions, provided until they reach the age of 21: - support and counselling in relation to housing, - support and counselling in relation to access to the labour market including, employability, job counselling, vocational training and internship programmes, -language courses, promoting the European lifestyle.</p> <p>10. As mentioned above, obtaining temporary or permanent legal status is one of the prerequisites for access to the services for the transition to adulthood. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum (MoMA) is the competent authority for the monitoring, supervision and coordination of all actors, authorities and agencies related to the protection of third country nationals (non-EU nationals)</p>
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			<p>and stateless unaccompanied minors residing in the Greek territory, including their transition to adulthood. Other competent state authorities in a coordination level are the Directorate of Social Integration and the General Secretariat for the Reception of Asylum Applicants, of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum. Further on, the support is provided and the services are delivered by other actors, stakeholders, implementing partners and duty bearers in an international, European and national level, such as: 1) the International Organization for Migration (IOM) who is going to be the implementing partner for the Helios Junior Project, 2) UNICEF that is going to support integration activities for teenagers unaccompanied minors living in accommodation centers oriented towards successful transition to adulthood, 3) the vast majority of the Greek NGOs and 4) the non-profit legal entities of all the municipalities and local authorities, that specialize in the provision of child protection and integration services, who run the long term accommodation centers, such as shelters, SIL apartments for UAMs, and also are the implementing partners of the ESTIA II and the HELIOS, housing and social integration Programs for adults</p> <p>11. The Implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors and New National Integration Strategy for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, according to goals, objectives and implementing actions in a timely manner according to planning.</p> <p>12. Since July 2021 the SSPUAM has launched a "Mentorship" programme aiming to enhance the minors' reaching majority and hosted in the accommodation scheme for UAMs, socialization and empowerment process, to navigate them with regards integration in the hosting community, studies and vocational training, employability, maintenance skills and disputes' resolution.</p>
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			<p>The "Mentorship" program is implemented by former unaccompanied minors - now adults- who act as role models in terms of building resilience, capacities and integration skills in order to support the successful transition to adulthood of third-country nationals or stateless unaccompanied minors under the overall protection mandate of the SSPUAM. In this direction, a cooperation with UNICEF is about to be launched for designing a comprehensive social integration programme for all teenagers living in all types of accommodation modalities, oriented towards successful transition to adulthood. Further on, recognizing the special protection needs of young adults, the Special Secretariat together with the Council of Europe and other NGOs from various countries are about to commence the implementation of a proposal, accepted by the European Commission in order to contribute to the realization of the EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027, under the title "Building Futures, Sharing Good Practices: Migrant Children's Transition to Adulthood / UAC Futures", which involves the following planned activities: Development of 1) a HELP elearning course for professionals working with migrant teenagers and young adults, 2) Roadmap on transition to adulthood for supporting UAMs, 3) Toolkit of four training modules for professionals on (a) psychological impact and support, (b) legal support and access to basic rights, (c) access to education and the labour market, and (d) access to accommodation.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the same age as Hungarian citizen minors, at the age of 18. 2. If unaccompanied minors in child protection care reach the age of majority, their cared status and guardianship will cease and they will be entitled to the aftercare provided in the framework of child protection care under the same

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			<p>conditions as Hungarian citizens. Reaching adulthood does not result the automatic review of legal status.</p> <p>3. There are no specific procedures for unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood. The return procedure is carried out taking into account the special circumstances of the person concerned.</p> <p>4. Please find the Table attached. q4.docx</p> <p>5. No There is no such national strategy.</p> <p>6. The transition into adulthood and subsequent aftercare of minors placed in special child protection care, including unaccompanied minors is regulated by Act 31 of 1997 on the Protection of Children and the Administration of Guardianship (hereinafter: Child Protection Act) and its implementing decrees.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. The same way as with the Hungarian citizens in the event of an unaccompanied minor placed in child protection care becoming an adult, at his/her request the guardianship authority shall order aftercare services in the framework of which he/she shall be provided with housing and additional care</p>
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			<p>within the institutional system of child protection care. Aftercare for a young adult may be applied for and used- if he/she is unable to support himself on his own, until the age of 21,- if he/she is has a student status or enrolled in adult education, until the age of 24,- if he/she has a student status with a higher education institution, until the age of 25,- if he/she is awaiting admission to a social residential institution, may apply for or use it until the age of 22. The aftercare of a young adult in a secondary school or vocational school with a student or adult education status and a young adult in a student relationship with a higher education institution may be extended by the child protection institution maintainer's individual decision until the end of the studies, but no later than 30 years of age. Aftercare services for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority are typically provided in the unit providing aftercare in the Unaccompanied Minors' Home of the Károlyi István Children's Center and in the aftercare homes connected to the institution.</p> <p>10. In practice, aftercare services for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority are provided in all cases by the state-run Károlyi István Children Center under the supervision of the competent guardianship authority.</p> <p>11. Due to the low number of unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority in child protection care, problems in care cannot be identified.</p> <p>12. The possibility of extending the entitlement to aftercare of pupils in education, adult education and students in higher education until they reach the age of 30 in order to prepare for independent living and become a successful adult has been a significant progress for all aftercare recipients, not specifically for unaccompanied minors. This measure was introduced in 2020 for those with</p>
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			a higher education student legal relationship and in 2021 for those with a student or adult education relationship.
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. 18 years.</p> <p>2. <u>1) Regularisation of status</u> Some unaccompanied minors may age-out of care at 18 years without an immigration status. Aged-out unaccompanied minors do not have a privileged position regarding regularisation. They can apply for residence permits if they meet the conditions. The application is usually facilitated prior to the 18th birthday.</p> <p><i>Residence permits</i> There are no specific residence permits available for Unaccompanied Minors transitioning out of care. Permission to reside under the Immigration Act 2004 is open to anyone who meets the conditions of the particular immigration scheme, in relation to work, study, humanitarian reasons etc. Beneficiaries of international protection, or those granted permission to remain under the International Protection Act 2015, or leave to remain for other reasons are granted permission to reside under the Immigration Act 2004.</p> <p>Third country nationals aged 16 or over are required to register their immigration permission with the Department of Justice or national police within 90 days of arrival in the State. A residence permit is issued on registration. In terms of applying for an immigration permission, a process exists by which the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) may make an application on behalf of a minor in their care to the Children in the Care of the State scheme operated by the Immigration Service. Often such children do not come to the attention of</p>

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			<p>the Immigration Service until they are legally required to register their immigration permission at the age of 16.</p> <p>When Tusla applies to the Immigration Service regarding the immigration permission of a child, who is the subject of a full care order, permission is granted from the date of the care order. This permission is generally granted up to the child's 21st birthday. In relation to applications for international protection from children in care, Tusla may apply to the International Protection Office through their Separated Children Seeking International Protection service.</p> <p><u>2) Asylum</u></p> <p>Applications for international protection are made on behalf of the unaccompanied minor in care, under section 15(4) of the International Protection Act 2015, by Tusla, the Child and Family Agency. Tusla, in consultation with the Refugee Legal Service of the Legal Aid Board, assesses on the basis of information available to it if the application should be made. Application for minors participating in EU relocation projects are also made by Tusla on behalf of the minor upon their arrival into Ireland. Resettlement cases of minors generally have refugee declarations issues which are then activated upon arrival.</p> <p>In certain cases, unaccompanied minors may turn 18 years of age before a decision has been made on their application and their legal status in the State becomes that of an adult asylum seeker/international protection applicant. They will be granted a temporary residence card as a protection applicant.</p> <p>All unaccompanied minors are provided with a temporary residence certificate once the section 15 application process has been completed.</p> <p>Should an unaccompanied minor attain the age of 18 while their application is being examined at first instance, for the purposes of assessing their IP application they continue to be considered as unaccompanied minors.</p>
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			<p>Successful applicants will be granted refugee or subsidiary protection status under the International Protection Act 2015. Unaccompanied minors have the same rights and entitlements as other beneficiaries of international protection under the International Protection Act 2015, including renewable residence permission under the Immigration Act 2004. If protection status is not granted, the Minister for Justice can grant permission to remain in the State on non-protection grounds under section 49 of the International Protection Act 2015. Permission to remain is granted by the Minister on a discretionary basis and is deemed to be a permission given under section 4 of the Immigration Act 2004.</p> <p><u>3) Voluntary return</u></p> <p>Voluntary return is an option for unaccompanied minors and those who have turned 18 years. This is possible up to the point of issuing a deportation order. The Separated Children Seeking International Protection Team may assist unaccompanied minors who have not submitted an application for international protection or other status to voluntarily return to their country of origin. If it is identified in the care leaver's assessment of need and subsequent aftercare plan, and it is the wish of the aged out minor to return home, aftercare supports are put in place to facilitate their voluntary return.</p> <p>3. Ireland does not forcibly remove unaccompanied minors. Deportation orders can be issued but forced return has not taken place in recent years (Groarke and Arnold (2018) Approaches to Unaccompanied Minors following status determination in Ireland - https://emn.ie/publications/approaches-to-unaccompanied-minors-following...).</p> <p>There are no special legislative provisions for unaccompanied minors turning 18 with regard to return.</p>
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			<p>Different legal regimes apply for return of rejected applicants under the International Protection Act 2015 or for other persons who do not meet conditions for stay under the Immigration Act 1999. Voluntary return is possible up to the issuing of a deportation order. Ireland does not have a 'tolerated' stay type status for persons who are subject to deportation orders.</p> <p>4. See attachment. statistics_2019-2020_transition_to_adulthood.docx</p> <p>5. No We follow Tusla's National Aftercare Policy which is applicable to children in care in the general population. There is not a specific strategy for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>6. While there is no specific national strategy for unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood, unaccompanied minors transitioning to adult can benefit from the provisions of the mainstream National Aftercare Policy for Alternative Care. The National Aftercare Policy for Alternative Care states that aftercare services are support services that build on and support the work already undertaken in preparing young people for adulthood and leaving care. The Policy identifies unaccompanied minors seeking international protection as requiring particular support in aftercare planning. Aftercare arrangements for all children leaving care at the age of 18 are also provided for in legislation. Section 45 of the 1991 Act places a statutory duty on Tusla to undertake a needs assessment of eligible children to determine the</p>
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			<p>supports and services required on leaving care. In addition, the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2015 strengthened the legislative basis for the provision of aftercare services. The 2015 Act guarantees that every eligible care leaver, be they a child or an adult, is entitled to an assessment of needs and an aftercare plan.</p> <p>Where any need is identified, Tusla is required to prepare an aftercare plan for the child. Eligible children are those who have been in the care of the State for at least 12 months between the ages of 13 and 18. However, as more than 50% of UAMs arrive at ages 16 - 17, some may not meet eligibility requirements for aftercare, although they are still able to access aftercare supports through the aftercare drop-in service.</p> <p>7. There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. Yes.</p> <p>c. Unaccompanied minors are not accommodated in reception centres prior to turning 18.</p> <p>If an unaccompanied minor has turned 18 years and has a pending application for international protection, they may be transferred to reception centre accommodation which is under the remit of the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS).</p> <p>IPAS are responsible for the provision of accommodation and related services for people in the international protection process. Prior to transferring the accommodation of aged-out minors to international protection reception centres, Tusla prepare a referral document for the unaccompanied minor to assist IPAS in identifying a suitable reception centre, taking into account the</p>
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			<p>needs and circumstances of the unaccompanied minor. Aftercare support continues in conjunction with other State services. In cases where an aged-out minor is deemed by Tusla to be exceptionally vulnerable, the period spend in their care placements (either in residential care or in a foster placement) can extended beyond 18 years of age.</p> <p>9. The following supports can be provided from ages 18 - 23, depending on eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accommodation through foster care, supported lodgings, aftercare units and independent living- Education through further education/training and employment- Financial support through an aftercare allowance paid to the care leaver as well as financial assistance with housing- Therapeutic supports which are external and in some cases may be funded by Tusla on a sessional basis, or may be provided by an NGO. <p><i>Eligibility and Procedure</i></p> <p>The Separated Children Seeking International Protection team has a dedicated aftercare service to meet the unique needs of separated children as they leave care and support them with their transition into adulthood and independence in Ireland. Aftercare services are available between ages 18 - 21 years and up to 23 years if in full-time education. Eligible children are those who have been in the care of the State for at least 12 months between the ages of 13 and 18. These services are available based on the need, age and length of time a young person has been in care. Residency permission impacts on access to certain aftercare supports and other state supports. There are two broad categories - either young people with some form of status/residency or young people whose final determination on their protection application is still pending.</p>
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			<p>If an unaccompanied minor transitioning to adulthood has been granted a Declaration of Refugee Status, Subsidiary Protection or Permission to Remain in Ireland, and if they meet the general eligibility criteria for an Aftercare package of service, they will have access to the same supports as any young person leaving care in Ireland. This means that they will be allocated an aftercare worker and if they are in full time education, they will receive financial support of €300 per week to meet living expenses (Standardised National Aftercare Allowance). Similarly, unaccompanied minors in this situation who are living in foster care or supported lodgings can either move from care to independent living or remain in their care arrangement until 21 years. The care arrangement can be extended to the age of 23 years if education or training continues. The legal status of a transitioning unaccompanied minor who is still in the international protection process at the time they leave care becomes that of an adult asylum seeker/international protection applicant. In such cases, they may be referred to the International Protection Accommodation Service(IPAS) for accommodation - see question 8.</p> <p>Preparation for leaving care begins at 16 years. The young person is introduced to the aftercare worker who is responsible for the needs assessment that is conducted at 17.5 years. At this point, aftercare plans are also prepared for the young person leaving care. As the young person's situation may change during aftercare, parallel planning is undertaken with, in certain cases, three or more courses of action required, particularly in cases where return may be a possibility.</p> <p><i>Supports provided</i></p> <p>The aftercare team has allocated aftercare workers to support the separated young people during their transition to adulthood who conduct assessments of need and aftercare planning, and support, guide and signpost different aspects</p>
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			<p>of the life of the young person (e.g. education, immigration status, health, housing etc.). They also support with family reunification applications for care leavers with a refugee declaration and advocacy for services regarding same. In addition, there is a drop-in clinic which provides young people with advice, guidance and support. All care leavers, regardless of their residency status or eligibility for aftercare can access the drop-in services.</p> <p>The key responsibilities of the aftercare team include supporting the care leaver throughout the international protection process. For example, a member of the aftercare team attends all interviews, any appeal hearings and any court appearances even post-18 years with the care leaver's consent. A member of the team also can represent the young person on their behalf to support their application, if appropriate to do so. Another key responsibility of the team is referring and planning for specialist services when necessary and following up on general welfare, and onward placement planning after leaving care.</p> <p>10. Residency permission impacts on access to certain aftercare supports and other state supports. There are two broad categories - either young people with some form of status/residency or young people whose final determination on their protection application is still pending. It is therefore difficult to distinguish between asylum applicants and non-asylum applicants.</p> <p>The following are the main stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tusla, the Separated Children Seeking International Protection Aftercare Team- International Protection Accommodation Services (IPAS)- Refugee Legal Service of the Legal Aid Board- Housing, Local authorities, CAS- Health Service Executive
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			<p>As already described under question 9, if an unaccompanied minor transitioning to adulthood has been granted a Declaration of Refugee Status, Subsidiary Protection or Permission to Remain in Ireland, and if they meet the general eligibility criteria for an Aftercare package of service, they will have access to the same supports as any young person leaving care in Ireland. This means that they will be allocated an aftercare worker and if they are in full time education, they will receive financial support of €300 per week to meet living expenses (Standardised National Aftercare Allowance). Similarly, unaccompanied minors in this situation who are living in foster care or supported lodgings can either move from care to independent living or remain in their care arrangement until 21 years. The care arrangement can be extended to the age of 23 years if education or training continues.</p> <p>The legal status of a transitioning unaccompanied minor who is still in the international protection process at the time they leave care becomes that of an adult asylum seeker/international protection applicant. In such cases, they may be referred to the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) for accommodation - see question 8.</p> <p>Aged-out minors who do not have status at the age of 18 years and are in full-time education are not eligible for the Standardised National Aftercare Allowance.</p> <p>The Separated Children Seeking International Protection team undertakes parallel planning in respect of eligible unaccompanied minors turning 18 without an immigration status. The aftercare plan can be drawn up to reflect the supports available in more than one scenario, including where: the minor receives status, has been reunited with family, (voluntarily) returns to their country of origin, is still awaiting a decision on their application for international protection, or enters into the international protection process when they have</p>
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			<p>turned 18. Aftercare plans can be reviewed to reflect any changes that occur in relation to the child's immigration status.</p> <p>When return is a possibility, the needs assesment supports in identifying the young person's perspective on return as a possibility or an option (either voluntary or by removal). The aftercare team also aims to create space for the young person to share their safety plans should they decide to go back their country of origin, a third country, or stay in Ireland.</p> <p>11. The key challenges are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accommodation/housing- Parallel planning for protection applicants waiting for a final determination- Fluctuating numbers of UAMs arriving into Ireland and acquisition of resources for same- Accessing appropriate mental health services for care leavers (both as minors and adults)- Lack of structure and services for refugee care leavers (and their families upon arrival) when granted family reunification permissions- Lack of agreed interagency and interdepartmental protocols and procedures in relation to family reunification [Source: Tusla] <p>12. - The National Aftercare Policy for Alternative Care and the legislation relating to Aftercare, specifically the Child Care Amendment Act 2015 which places a statutory obligation on Tusla to provide for an assessment of need for all eligible care leavers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The preparation for leaving care starting at the early age of 16.5 years- The provision of services to 21 years of age or 23 if in full time education
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			- Tusla carefully considers and applies a child centred approach when it comes to UAMs who reach 18 and are in care placements and have still to complete their second level education. [Source: Tusla].
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Pursuant to Article 1 of Law 39/1975, the Italian legal system attributes majority to citizens who have reached the age of 18. Pursuant to Article 1 of Law 39/1975, the Italian legal system attributes majority to citizens who have reached the age of 18.</p> <p>2. As far as reception is concerned, UAMs included in projects of the Reception and Integration System (SAI) who have reached the age of majority are entitled to stay for the following six months or, if they are asylum seekers, until the definition of the application for international protection and for the following six months.</p> <p>As regards the transition to majority and the change of status, the Legislative Decree no. 286/1998 (Consolidated Act on Immigration) provides for specific provisions facilitating the conversion of the residence permit.</p> <p>In particular, art. 32, par. 1-bis, provides that a foreigner who has entered Italy as an unaccompanied foreign minor may be issued a residency permit for study, access to employment, subordinate employment or self-employment.</p> <p>To obtain a residency permit, the issue of a positive opinion by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies is mandatory, although not binding.</p> <p>The request for an opinion is not necessary when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the minor has been present in Italy for at least three years and has been admitted to an integration process lasting at least two years; • the minor is entrusted to a relative up to the fourth degree of kinship;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the minor holds, upon reaching the age of majority, a residence permit for asylum or international protection; • the minor has obtained a measure of continuation of administrative protection. <p>Moreover, regarding long-term integration measures, art. 13, par. 2 of Law no. 47/2017 regulates the institution of the so-called administrative continuation - which was already applied to MSNAs according to a consolidated jurisprudential practice. If, on reaching the age of majority, an UAM needs prolonged support aimed at the successful completion of the social integration process already undertaken, the Juvenile Court may order, also upon request of the social services, by means of a motivated decree, foster care to the social services, until the age of 21.</p> <p>3. Pursuant to article 8 of Law 47/2017, the measure of assisted and voluntary return of an unaccompanied foreign minor is adopted, where the reunification with his/her family members in the country of origin or in a third country corresponds to the best interests of the minor, by the competent Juvenile Court, after hearing the minor and his/her guardian and considering the results of family investigations in the country of origin or in a third country and the report of the competent social services on the minor's situation in Italy.</p> <p>Assisted Voluntary Return projects for adults are promoted by the Ministry of the Interior - Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, financed by European and/or national economic resources and implemented by public bodies and non-governmental organisations active in the immigration sector. All persons benefiting from RVA programmes renounce their status and residence permit at the moment of departure, but are not subject to prohibitions on regular re-entry into Italy. For further information:</p>
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			<p>http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/it/rimpatrio-volontario-assistito-0</p> <p>4. With reference to the statistics of UAMs who came of age in the two-year period 2019-2020, it is highlighted that in 2019 8,019 UAMs came of age and in 2020 4,503 (Data source: SIM - Information System for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors, established by Article 9 of Law 47/2017 at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies - Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies). For more information on the presence of UAMs, please refer to the monthly statistical reports and the six-monthly in-depth reports produced by this Directorate-General and available at the following links: https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-stranieri/Pagine/Dati-minori-stranieri-non-accompagnati.aspx https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-stranieri/Pagine/Rapporti-di-approfondimento-sulla-presenza-dei-MSNA-in-Italia.aspx</p> <p>5. Yes The National Reception System (SAI) provides that local authorities can apply for funding for projects dedicated exclusively to UAMs by developing specific actions and interventions in their benefit.</p> <p>6. In the SAI System, upon reaching the age of majority, boys and girls can remain in the minor project for a further six months in order to complete their inclusion path. At the end of the six months, it is possible to request an extension of the reception up to a maximum of further six months upon authorisation of the Central Directorate through the Central Service in</p>
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			<p>accordance with the provisions of art. 39 of the Guidelines attached to the Ministerial Decree of 18 November 2019. This extension of the reception of the newly arrived immigrant may be requested to allow the conclusion of integration paths, for health reasons, for vulnerable categories (art. 17 of Legislative Decree 142/2015) and for boys and girls who had not yet defined the regularisation path due to responsibilities attributable to the Italian authorities. Moreover, it is always possible to apply to the competent Juvenile Court for the measure of administrative continuation (art. 13 of Law 47/17) which allows to continue to follow the boy/girl until he/she reaches 21 years of age. The boys and girls who are the recipients of the administrative continuation measure, and according to the provisions of the competent JC, can be transferred to an adult project that is more appropriate to the needs of a young adult.</p> <p>In addition, Law 173/2020 established that all young adults, accepted as minors outside the SAI and recipients of an administrative continuation measure, can apply to be accepted in an adult SAI project, given the availability of places. Young adults applying for international protection can remain in the SAI until they complete their course and for a further 6 months after the definition of the form of protection granted to them by the Commission.</p> <p>Among the initiatives promoted by this administration, in the context of strategies aimed at supporting UAMs in the transition to adulthood and encouraging the socio-occupational integration of vulnerable migrants, is the project "Pathways for training, employment and integration of young migrants". The project aims to consolidate measures and services for the socio-occupational integration of unaccompanied foreign minors and young migrants, in order to accompany and support them in the process of achieving their autonomy, after they come of age and leave the reception system provided for</p>
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			<p>by the relevant rules, with a view to their legal stay in the country and to preventing the risk of their involvement in exploitative activities. The primary objective of the project, which began in October 2016, was to implement personalised intervention plans, involving the implementation of an internship and the provision of a series of related and integrated services, for unaccompanied foreign minors in transition to adulthood (from 16 years of age) and young migrants (up to 23 years of age) received in Italy as unaccompanied foreign minors, including holders and applicants for international protection, who are unemployed or unemployable. The tool used is the so-called "individual dowry", which allows the provision of a series of services in three specific areas (reception and taking charge; training; work) and the recognition of a contribution to the proposing party, an attendance allowance to the recipient for participation in the internship, as well as a contribution to the host party of the internship. The project has so far been divided into three phases, financed with resources from the European Social Fund "PON Inclusion" (for a total funding of € 11,680,000), the last of which was completed in 2020. The implementation of a fourth phase of "Pathways", financed by resources from the POC Legality, is currently underway.</p> <p>7. Please see the attachment attachement_2021.76.docx</p> <p>8. All UAMs, regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or not, have access to the reception system. However, upon reaching the age of majority, there is a difference between asylum seekers and non-asylum seekers. Asylum seekers can remain in the Reception and Integration System (SAI, formerly SPRAR) until their application for international protection is defined and for the following six</p>
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			<p>months. The latter, on the other hand, can stay only for six months after reaching the age of majority. However, UAMs who, on reaching the age of majority, have obtained administrative continuation under art. 13 of Law no. 47/2017, regardless of the application for international protection, have the right to stay in the SAI until their 21st birthday.</p> <p>9. N.A</p> <p>10. For those who are about to turn 18, different scenarios arise depending on their legal status. For those with international protection, the moment of the transition to the age of majority has a relatively minor impact, as this legal status provides extensive protection of rights, including in terms of reception. Those with a minor permit, on the other hand, find themselves at a crucial juncture in terms of both residence status and reception. The new adult may apply for a permit to study, work or await employment. The request for the conversion of a residence permit from a minor to one of the above-mentioned permits is conditional on obtaining a positive opinion from the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policies. The opinion, issued by the General Directorate, can be requested by the social services of the local authority in charge of the minor, by the direct interested party who has just turned 18, or by other subjects who have the responsibility for minors according to the law in force (lawyers, guardians, reception facilities) and is aimed at assessing the overall path of social and civil integration carried out by the minor during the period of stay in Italy. This assessment is based, therefore, on the information provided by the applicants in their social reports, on the attestations and certifications concerning the attendance of school and training courses, on the integration of the minors in the social fabric and on their adherence to the</p>
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			<p>individualised educational plan prepared by the local authority. In the analysis of integration paths, carried out on a case-by-case basis, the General Directorate also examines and enhances the path developed by the minor in the transition phase towards adulthood and the one carried out immediately after reaching the age of majority, both in terms of work and of taking root in the territory.</p> <p>11. The systemisation of interventions, with the involvement of the various institutional actors and all the stakeholders who intervene in the management and in the reception and integration network, in order to strengthen and improve governance, in order to support and qualify the actions aimed at the socio-occupational integration of UAMs and the achievement of their full autonomy and integration (see answer to question no. 6). In the context of the transition to adulthood, one of the challenges still to be tackled in an integrated manner remains the housing issue. To date, in fact, the only intervention in this sense, with reference to minors not seeking asylum, is represented by the possibility for the local authorities in charge of the minors to continue to finance the fees of the reception facilities even after they reach the age of majority, if the Juvenile Court has granted the measure of administrative continuation (see answer to question no. 3).</p> <p>12. The measure that can be considered good practice for accompanying UAMs to adulthood is the "Percorsi" ("Pathways") project (see answer to question 6). The results of the project are illustrated in the final booklet of the Percorsi Project "Five years together with young migrants (2016-2020)" available online (https://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/AnteprimaPDF.aspx?id=1704) and in the summary slides accessible at this link:</p>
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			<p>https://www.anpalservizi.it/documents/20181/233896/I+numeri+di+Percorsi/d_e06680f-6dff-4180-bd83-df121ef16bf1</p> <p>Videos dedicated to Percorsi and the testimonies of the project's protagonists are also available online:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIHFO9w9nk8&feature=youtu.be;</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vM5ZLSmRTis&feature=youtu.be;</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVKRzp1Cw_4&t=6s</p>
<p>==</p>	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 18 years 2. In Latvia we do not provide temporary protection or other type of temporary right to stay. In the case if it is not possible to return an unaccompanied minor who has no other grounds to stay in Latvia, the responsible institution may consider to grant a legal status in the territory of Latvia. It is possible in such case to issue a temporary residence permit based on humanitarian reasons till the situation will be solved. 3. Under the Immigration Act, every foreign national staying illegally must be subject to a return decision. This condition also applies to an unaccompanied minor who has been the subject of a decision to refuse to grant refugee or subsidiary status and has no other legal basis for his or her stay in Latvia. Latvia carries out voluntary return and forced return of unaccompanied minors. The initiated return procedure will continue after reaching adulthood. 4. There is no data.

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			<p>How ever there is data on force return of unaccompanied minors: 2019 - 4; 2020 - 1; 2020 -0. There are no cases of international protection status granted to unaccompanied minor in 2019, 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. No. In Latvia there is out-of-family care policy that deals with unaccompanied minors. There is in place the Law on the Protection of the Children`s Rights and regulations that determine types, amounts, procedures for requesting and granting material support to children who have reached adulthood and are left without parental care after the termination of out-of-family care in a child care institution, a foster family or with guardian. The Ministry of welfare has developed Guidelines on Social Guarantees for children without parental care after reaching adulthood and support for foster families and guardians.</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. No, there is no difference between UAM in asylum and in other migration procedures.</p> <p>9. Support measures for the commencement of an independent life for unaccompanied minor third-country nationals who have a legal basis to reside in Latvia shall be provided to the same extent as other children in out-of-family</p>
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			<p>care. The provider of out-of-family care services shall be responsible for initiating appropriate measures prior reaching the adulthood. The UAM shall be informed of the social guarantees available after the termination of out-of-family care prior reaching the age of 18.</p> <p>Six months before reaching the age of 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- he or she shall be informed in writing of the right to receive assistance in dealing with the housing issue, fare reliefs, as well as the support for obtaining education and commencing his or her own life;- the local government (Municipality) is informed about the need to provide the living room for the UAM after reaching adulthood.- If the unaccompanied minor has commenced primary or general secondary education and continues after the age of 18 and has been accommodated in a childcare facility or foster family, the State shall reimburse the municipality for the costs of the accommodation of that person in a childcare facility or foster family until the end of the school year in which the person has reached the age of 18. Out-of-family care shall end when the child's parents' family is provided with favourable conditions for the child's development or when the child has reached the age of 18. A longer period of leave for a child in an institution, guardian or foster family is allowed until the end of the school year, provided that the child continues his or her education.- Six months before leaving the institution, the head of the institution shall provide the child with information in writing on the statutory guarantees, including the right to accommodation.- Upon termination of guardianship, after the end of care for the child in a foster family or in a childcare institution, the municipality shall, in accordance with the Law on assistance in matters relating to housing, provide an orphan or a child left without the care of the parents with accommodation and provide
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			<p>other assistance after the age of 18, in accordance with the social guarantees laid down by the Cabinet. The right to unused social guarantees is maintained until the person reaches the age of 24.</p> <p>- The Orphan's Court, which has taken a decision regarding the out-of-family care of an UAM, from age of 7, as well as the UAM who has reached adulthood, shall issue a certificate for the receipt of social guarantees. The certificate shall be issued to a child who has reached adulthood if he or she continues his or her continuous presence in one of the education levels specified in the Education Law (basic education, secondary education, higher education) and successfully undertakes the educational programme.</p> <p>In order to encourage UAM to prepare for their own life, a child care institution may set up separate apartment-type spaces (youth houses) for children left without the care of their parents who have reached the age of 15. Support measures for the commencement of an independent life for children without parental care are available until the age of 24 after reaching the age of 18.</p> <p>10. a) 1. Accommodation centre; 2. Guardian, foster family or child care institution; 3. Orphans and Custody Court; 4. Ombudsman; 5. NGO. b) 1. Guardian, foster family or child care institution; 2. Orphans and Custody Court; 3. Ombudsman, 4. NGO 5. Municipality Social Service</p> <p>11. Taking into account that there are no so many cases of UAM - total UAM in asylum procedures in 2019: 5; 2020: 1 and in 2021: 16 and no data about transition to adulthood, involved institutions do not identified challenges. The UAM who are asylum seekers and are accommodated in child care institutions frequently disappear/ leave the premises without previous notification with aim to travel to an other EU country.</p>
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			<p>In Latvia each such case is assessed individually, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the humanitarian aspects, if there are any.</p> <p>12. As it was mentioned in Q12, in Latvia there is small number of UAM in asylum procedures and other migration procedures. In Latvia each such case is assessed individually, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the humanitarian aspects, if there are any.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years</p> <p>2. Two types of unaccompanied third-country national minors can be distinguished – those who have been granted international protection and those who have not applied for it or have not been granted it. Both types receive the same treatment as minors; however, their legal status and rights differ once they become adults.</p> <p>In both cases, according to the Civil Code, upon reaching 18 years of age persons acquire full civil agency, which also means that the institutional guardian – the Refugee Reception Center – is no longer responsible for their care. Then those who have been granted international protection have 3 months to move out from the Refugee Reception Center and are eligible for integration support for another 3 months. When moving out, they receive a lump-sum relocation allowance of €1408 (2021). Those who have not applied for asylum or have not been granted international protection do not receive such support. Moreover, in the case of unaccompanied minors who have not been granted international protection but have been issued a temporary residence permit in</p>

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			<p>Lithuania because they could not be returned, their return procedure will be started when they attain the age of majority, unless there are other grounds for obtaining a residence permit (e.g., studying, working, etc.).</p> <p>3. Their return procedure will be started when they attain the age of majority, unless there are other grounds for obtaining a residence permit (e.g., studying, working, etc.).</p> <p>4. No statistics on the transition to adulthood are available. The number of unaccompanied minors has been very low prior to 2021. In 2019, there were 13 unaccompanied minors. In 2020, only 3 unaccompanied minors were under the guardianship of the Refugee Reception Center. This number increased dramatically in May-January 2021, such that 190 unaccompanied minors were staying in the Refugee Reception Center through last year (2021).</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Upon reaching 18 years of age persons become adults and acquire full agency. While there is no national strategy or policy specifically for providing support for the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors, various support measures (financial, integrative etc.) are available to those third-country nationals who have been granted international protection.</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, There is a period of transition</p>
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			<p>8. YES. The availability of support and services available to unaccompanied minors, once they reach adulthood, depends on their legal status. If they have been granted international protection, there is a period of transition. During the period of transition, they are allowed to continue residing at the Refugee Reception Center and are provided with a lump sum for relocation. There is an integration program after moving out from the Center. However, if unaccompanied minors have not applied for asylum or if they have not been granted international protection, reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services.</p> <p>9. During the period of transition to adulthood, migrants who have been granted international protection are allowed to continue residing at the Refugee Reception Center for 3 months and are provided financial assistance for relocation. There is an integration program after moving out from the Center.</p> <p>10. a) the following stakeholders are involved in the delivery of support and services for the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors who have been granted international protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Refugee Reception Center provides a place of residence for 3 months, with access to all its services• the Ministry of Social Security and Labor provides financial support for moving out from the Center• the Employment Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor provides assistance in searching for a job
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• municipalities and non-governmental organizations (Caritas, Red Cross) provide various types of support for integration after moving out from the Refugee Reception Center <p>b) unaccompanied migrants who have not applied for asylum and have reached the age of majority are subject to the return procedure. There are two stakeholders in this procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Migration Department• the State Border Guard Service <p>11. Due to the low number of unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood, no key challenges faced specifically in the provision of support and services for the transition to adulthood have been identified.</p> <p>According to the 2014 EMN study, NGOs working in the area of integration of foreigners who have been granted international protection pointed out that the integration period for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority is not long enough, especially if they want to enter a university (because being cut off from funds forces them to work, which is detrimental to the quality of their studies and their future prospects).</p> <p>Theoretically, the greatest challenges would be in the case of unaccompanied minors who reach the age of majority without having international protection in Lithuania because such third-country nationals would then be transitioning to the status of illegal migrants, subject to return procedures. However, in practice, according to EMN Lithuania study Approaches to Unaccompanied Minors Following Status Determination in Lithuania (2018), only those under international protection reach the age of minority at the Refugee Reception Center, while those who do not apply for asylum tend to leave the center and the country before the transition to adulthood. In this regard, a further potential</p>
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			<p>challenge is that those unaccompanied minors who do not apply for asylum and abscond or disappear from the Refugee Reception Center before or during the transition to adulthood may be at higher risk of trafficking in human beings. However, there is a need for more data and research on this issue.</p> <p>12. Due to the low number of unaccompanied minors transitioning to adulthood, no good practices have been identified.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxemb ourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Luxembourg, an unaccompanied minor (UAM) reaches adulthood at 18 years of age in accordance with article 488 of the Luxembourg Civil Code.</p> <p>2. Firstly, it should be noted that there is no specific status for unaccompanied minors. In principle, UAMs are oriented towards the international protection procedure. This is, because in practice, there are no other authorisation of stay foreseen, neither by the Immigration Law nor by the Asylum Law, with the exceptions of victims of human trafficking[1] or the residence permit for private reasons based on humanitarian grounds of an exceptional gravity.[2] The situation will depend on the status of the UAM when s/he arrives to adulthood, i.e. whether the UAM has already been granted international protection status (refugee or subsidiary protection) or if they remain in the asylum procedure. If the UAM has been granted international protection as a minor (refugee status or subsidiary protection) and there are no new elements to target a review of the international protection, the individual will maintain their status. However, in the second case, they will from that moment on be considered as adult applicants for international protection. In general, if the age was</p>

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			<p>determined and the minor turns 18 years old in an international protection procedure that is not finished, the appointment of the ad-hoc administrator as well as the guardian[3] will be revoked and the procedure will continue as for any other adult.[4] In case the application is rejected, the UAM will be issued a return decision.[5]</p> <p>If an UAM has obtained another legal status than international protection, for example a residence permit for private reasons on humanitarian grounds of an exceptional gravity or as a presumed victim of human trafficking, the law does not foresee any revision of the status per se on the condition that the minor comes of age.</p> <p>It is only when information comes to the attention of the authorities that the applicant has misled the authorities or provided them with false information or documentation that the residence permit can be withdrawn, independently if it is a minor or an adult.</p> <p>In addition, the authorities will evaluate if the conditions under which the authorisation of stay was granted are still being fulfilled by the applicant during the renewal of the residence permit.[6]</p> <p>[1] Article 92 (2) and 95 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 and article 3 of the amended law of 8 May 2009 on assistance, protection and security of victims of human trafficking</p> <p>[2] Article 78 (3) of the amended law of 29 August 2008.</p> <p>[3] Article 488 of the Civil Code, amended by law of 11 August 1982.</p> <p>[4] Article 1 paragraph 3 of the amended law of 10 August 1992 on Youth Protection.</p> <p>[5] Article 111 (1) and (2) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 and 34 (2) of the Asylum Law.</p> <p>[6] Article 101 (1) 1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008.</p>
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			<p>3. In case the application of a residence permit is rejected (international protection, or private reasons or as a victim of human trafficking) the UAM will be issued a return decision. When turning 18 years old, s/he will be treated as an adult. If unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood had been issued a return decision before they became adults and if it has been considered that it is not in the best interests of the child to remain in Luxembourg, the return procedure, if not yet started, will be initiated.</p> <p>In Luxembourg, there are no specific rules for the regularisation of an UAM. Luxembourg does not have any general regulations in place for regularisations. The only possibility for a regularisation for an UAM residing irregularly will be the one foreseen in article 89 (1) 2 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) which states that if the minor has been continuously and successfully educated for at least four years in an educational establishment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and submits her/his application before the age of 21, provided that s/he has sufficient resources to meet their needs.</p> <p>Nevertheless, before issuing a return decision, the best interest of the child is always assessed (for asylum seekers as well for irregulars) whether it is good for the minor to return or not. If not, then a residence permit for private reasons based on humanitarian grounds of an exceptional gravity is issued until 18 years old.</p> <p>4. No data available.</p> <p>5. No</p>
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			<p>6. No.</p> <p>7. In principle all the support measures are stopped when the minor reaches adulthood. Nevertheless, in practical terms, specific supports and services provided to UAMs by ONE (Office national de l'Enfance), FPMO, Red Cross and Caritas are continued after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood. All UAMs, whether they are in a regular stay or not, remain accommodated and monitored. When they reach the age of 18, as long as they have not been returned, they are still looked after. Those in a regular situation (beneficiaries of international protection, residence permit for private reasons) are housed in reserved private accommodation and they continue to be supported through the National Children's Authority (Office national de l'enfance - ONE) system until the end of their apprenticeship/studies which allows them to then find a job and a real autonomy. Through the ONE form "FG8 Empowerment Project", there are 10 services (Red Cross SLEMO, Caritas, Fondation de Maison Porte ouverte) that promote supported housing called SLEMO (care facility in the form of supervised accommodation) . Those in a regular and in a schooling situation are eligible for a school maintenance grant. The school maintenance subsidy is granted for the duration of a school year and is paid into the account of the adult student in three-monthly instalments starting from the month of the application submitted to CePAS. Payment ceases at the latest three months after graduation. The amount depends on the income situation and the rent costs. For those with no authorisation to stay and having no access to SLEMO an extension of care of 6 months renewable can be requested from the ONE.</p> <p>8. A distinction exists between UAMs reaching adulthood in a regular or in an irregular situation.</p>
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			<p>For those in a regular situation:</p> <p>As asylum seekers, UAMs reaching adulthood continue to benefit from the provision of support and services foreseen under the amended law of 18 December 2015 on reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection.</p> <p>As beneficiaries of international protection or holders of a residence permit for private reasons, they may benefit of supported housing called SLEMO, or, in a schooling situation, of a school maintenance grant</p> <p>The measures of assistance and protection of the UAMs victims of human trafficking are guaranteed until they come of age[1] and if needed, these measures will remain in place up to three months after a final decision regarding the criminal and/or the civil case.[2]</p> <p>See also answer to question 7.</p> <p>[1] Article 1 (1) al. 3 of the Grand ducal regulation of 11 September 2014 on: 1. Implementation of article 2, paragraphs (1) point a) and (2) and (4) of the amended law of 8 May 2009 on assistance, protection and security of victims of human trafficking; 2. Amendment of the amended Grand ducal regulation of 19 March 1999 concerning the governmental accreditation granted to managers of girls, women and women with children.</p> <p>[2] Article 1 (1) al. 3 in accordance with al.2 of the same article of the Grand ducal regulation of 11 September 2014.</p> <p>9. Every child or young adult (from 0 to 27 years) residing on Luxembourg territory may benefit from assistance measures of the ONE. In order to obtain such support, children and young adults must:</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• encounter difficulties in their physical, mental, psychological or social development;• find themselves in physical or moral danger ;• or risk social exclusion. <p>The benefit of supervised housing (SLEMO) is open for young people in a regular situation between 16 and 27 years old, who are able to organise their daily life in a partially autonomous structure. The objectives are to provide accommodation to young people for a limited period of time in a structured environment adapted to their needs and to guide the development of these young people during the time of their stay.</p> <p>For being eligible for a school maintenance grant, the following conditions have to be fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be enrolled full-time or in concurrent training in a Luxembourg public secondary or technical secondary school, as well as in private schools under contract applying the official MENJE programme,• be between 18 and 30 years of age on the date of application,• be forced to live alone and be in a situation of psycho-social distress, have a rent to pay, certified by a social report from the SePAS,• be monitored by a SePAS social worker and/or psychologist,• to continue his or her education until he or she obtains a secondary school leaving certificate, a technician's diploma, a vocational aptitude diploma or a certificate of professional competence. <p>See also answers to question 7 and 8.</p> <p>10.</p>
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			<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As beneficiaries of international protection: Caritas, Red Cross, FPMO, Fondation Elisabeth, other non profit entities providing SLEMO, ONE, CEPAS-SEPAS2. As holders of another type of residence permit: Red Cross, FPMO, Fondation Elisabeth, ONE, other non profit entities providing SLEMO, Reception facilities of the agreed assistance services for human trafficking victims SAVTEH and COTEH host UAMs victims of human trafficking, CEPAS-SEPAS. <p>Through the ONE form "FG8 Empowerment Project", there are services that promote supported housing to UAMS reaching adulthood.</p> <p>11. At the moment, there are no transitional measures foreseen in national legislation. However, the social workers of the reception structures and/or the guardian are usually aware of the UAMs' birthday and can provide information on the upcoming changes before and during the transition to the age of majority.</p> <p>Some key challenges identified by public (ONA, ONE) and private actors (Caritas, Red Cross, FPMO) are faced by Luxembourg in providing support and services for the transition to adulthood:</p> <p>A first (and main) challenge in Luxembourg, which is a general challenge that applies to all UAMs reaching adulthood is their empowerment.</p> <p>Major challenges are:</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuity of the follow-up provided to the UAM turning adult: when turning adults they are relocated in a new accommodation centre with new supervising social staff. The change of supervising social staff may bring challenges in providing follow-up. • To provide accommodation to the UAM turning adult. • Among minors coming of age, there are regularly young people who do not really have psycho-social distress that would entitle them to SLEMO accommodation. • The educational support to achieve a professional qualification. • Improving language skills to enter the labour market. • Familiarisation with the functioning of the host society and orientation within it. <p>12. N/A.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Unaccompanied minors in Malta reach adulthood when they turn 18 years old.</p> <p>2. When it comes to applications lodged by unaccompanied minors, if following the examination it is concluded that the minor does not meet the eligibility criteria to be granted international protection he/she would be granted Temporary Humanitarian Protection until he/she reaches the legal adult age (i.e. till the age of eighteen). Once the unaccompanied minor reaches the legal adult age, THP would be immediately withdrawn and the person concerned would be subject to return to his/her country of origin.</p>

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			<p>Regarding the right of appeal, there is no right of appeal from the IPA's decision to end, revoke or not renew THP. However, this is without prejudice to an appeal against the first decision wherein it was concluded that the unaccompanied minor does not meet the criteria to be granted international protection.</p> <p>3. Each case needs to be seen on its own merits. Return proceedings do not normally commence in the case of minors unless the return would be in the best interests of the child. This is established with the assistance of independent assessors from child and social services. Having the child turn into an adult will not affect any of the proceedings. If it is decided that return is not in the best interests of the child, then the child will be given a temporary permit to stay.</p> <p>4. 41 unaccompanied minors turned 18years in 2019 95 unaccompanied minors turned 18 years in 2020</p> <p>5. Not Applicable</p> <p>6. Currently there isn't any national strategy in place that supports the transition to adulthood of UMAS but work is guided on the below policies and strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Children Policy for all children in Malta.• Positive Parenting National Strategic Police 2016- 2024.• The Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's Act <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services</p> <p>8. There is not distinction between unaccompanied minors applying for asylum are those who are not.</p> <p>9. All unaccompanied minors are assigned to a social worker who is following their cases and see to the best interest of each child while assisting them for their transition to adulthood. All minors will have a specific care plan, which is usually discussed during a case conference meeting and such plan is discussed in the presence of the minor. It is considered crucial for minors to be active participants in the decisions being made regarding their life. The case is usually reviewed every six months; therefore the care plan is updated regularly. Recommendations may include psychological, medical and/or education support. All the UMAS have access to the education system under similar conditions as Maltese nationals or to other English/Maltese courses which are being held by other agencies or NGOs. There were unaccompanied minors who have actually started and completed with success some of the courses. Some of the courses are free while others are offered against payment. Unaccompanied minors are given similar access to Health Services as Maltese citizens. Since their care falls under the responsibility of the State, they are further provided with free medication. They have access to the General Practitioner (GP) in the health centres. UMAS at the age of 16 onwards have legal access to the Maltese labour market. Six months before the minor reach</p>
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			<p>adulthood the social worker meets with the minors to discuss the plans of the minor once he/she reaches the age of 18 years. Once the UMAS is approaching the age of majority, those legally working UMAS, who are assessed to be capable of living on their own, are encouraged to rent private accommodation, rather than be transferred to an Open Centre at the age of 18. Other UMAS who cannot afford to rent their own accommodation are given accommodation for a maximum of one year in one of the Adult Open Centres. Further accommodation is given in cases of vulnerability. Minors who turned adults are also supported with financial assistance. Social workers will keep on monitoring those who turned 18 years for a while and supported by the Therapeutic Team.</p> <p>10. In Malta usually all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum. Services are given to both until they reach adulthood. Support and Services and mainly given by the Agency for the Welfare Services and mainstream services.</p> <p>11. The main challenge is responding to needs of UMAS that are often different from those typical of the mainstream and from each other. It is difficult to find the balance that seeks the best interest of the child when the minors need to support their families back home. Respecting the wish of youngsters over 16 is very important and most prefer to visit relatives abroad. This is encouraged, as long as the safeguards against exploitation or human trafficking are assiduously applied.</p> <p>12. The Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers has a dedicated Social work Team who follows and monitors the conditions and Welfare of UMAS. Young minors gain through the care programs they receive in their accommodation. This specialised team and internal psychological support given was seen as a</p>
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			<p>very good practice. The minors from a young age and after they turned 18 years are being supported to deal with psychological and life challenges of past events and future aspirations in a culturally and situationally appropriate manners.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years</p> <p>2. In principle, UAMs do not have a special status linked to their minority. There are two exceptions in which UAMs can obtain legal residency linked to their minority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suspension of the obligation to return for UAMs. UAMs below the age of 18 cannot be returned to the country of origin if they cannot be provided with adequate reception and care in their country of origin. Once UAMs reach legal adulthood, a lack of adequate care ceases to be a reason for non-returnability and their return can be facilitated. [1] However, since 20 December 2021 the obligation to return for UAMs will be suspended (this suspension is a form of legal residence) until it has been examined whether they are provided with adequate reception and care in their country of origin.[2] The policy amendment was in response to the case T.Q. of the Court of Justice of the European Union[3], which demands that this examination must take place before a return decision is issued. This policy amendment is meant to bridge the period until legislation is amended. • The 'no fault' residence permit for UAMs. In exceptional cases, minors below the age of 15 can be granted a special 'no fault' residence permit for UAMs if they are unable to return during a period of at least three

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			<p>years (for example, due to a lack of adequate care in te country of origin) without it being their fault. This permit is valid for a maximum of five years, which means that it continues to be valid when the UAM reaches the age of 18.[4] NB: Although the legal pathways available to UAMs mostly do not differ from those of adults, it should be noted that until the age of 18, minors are entitled to specialized reception, youth- and healthcare, legal guardianship, counseling, and education (regardless of their legal status). [1] This is no longer the case when UAMs reach legal adulthood (see Q5 and Q6 for further information on the transition to adulthood). [1] EMN Netherlands, 'Netherlands national contribution to the EMN study on Children in Migration', 2021, https://emnnetherlands.nl/sites/default/files/2021-10/EMN_NLquestionnaire_CiM_def.pdf, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[1] Dutch Central Government, 'Alleenstaande minderjarig vreemdelingen' (unaccompanied minors), https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/alleenstaande-minderjarige-vreemdelingen-amv, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[2] Parliamentary Papers II, 2021, 29344, no. 149.</p> <p>[3] ECLI:EU:C:2021:9</p> <p>[4] Note that UAMs above the age of 15 may also be eligible for a 'no fault' permit in exceptional cases, however not under the special regulation for UAMs under para. B6/8 of the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines (Vc) 2000. See: Response from the Minister of Migration to Parliamentary questions (Appendix of 22 February 2021, [1827].</p>
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			<p>3. UAMs who have been issued with a return decision before they became adults, which is only possible if they are provided with adequate care and reception in the country of origin, can be returned even as minors. In case they cannot be provided with adequate care and reception, no return decision will be issued and minors will not be returned until the age of 18. Once UAMs have reached legal adulthood, the lack of adequate care in the country of origin is no longer a reason for non-returnability and the return can take effect.^[1]</p> <p>^[1] Dutch Central Government, 'Alleenstaande minderjarig vreemdelingen' (unaccompanied minors), https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/alleenstaande-minderjarige-vreemdelingen-amv, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>4. No statistics available. Only very rough data is available, without the distinction in type of unaccompanied minor reaching adulthood or possible pathways following the transition to adulthood. The number of unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands reaching adulthood in 2019 was 1.643 and in 2020 1.259. [1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by the National Guardianship institution for unaccompanied children (Nidos).</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. National strategy/policy</p>
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			<p>The strategy for supporting the transition to adulthood of UAMs depends on their place of reception/ care and their legal status. Initially, all UAMs arriving to the Netherlands are placed under legal guardianship of the National Guardianship institution for unaccompanied children (Nidos) and have a right to special reception, counselling, healthcare and education (regardless of their legal status). [1]</p> <p>The support for UAMS reaching adulthood differs depending on legal status and needs of the UAM. For minors who have a residence permit and live under the care of the Nidos[2], the support for transitioning to adulthood is different than for minors who have not (yet) received a residence permit and live in special reception facilities managed by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers – COA). [3]</p> <p>Once UAMs reach legal adulthood, they are no longer under legal guardianship and no longer entitled to specialized reception and care. The support that these former UAMs receive again depends on their legal status (i.e. whether or not they are holders of a residence permit). For UAMs with a residence permit, the responsibility of support shifts from Nidos and COA to the municipality in which the UAM is accommodated. However, the duration and intensity of support differs per municipality. UAMs who do not (yet) have a residence permit, have the same rights as other adult asylum seekers without a residence permit. Thus, for UAMs with a residence permit national policy and strategy exists until the age of 18, but as soon as the responsibility of Nidos and COA ends, the support to former UAMs differs and is not specifically set out in national strategy. For UAMs without a residence permit policy for after the age of 18 exists, as it is similar to policy for other adult asylum seekers.</p>
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			<p>Below the support for the different categories of UAMS before and after reaching legal adulthood is explained in further detail. The national strategy is already explained above, thus below details are only meant as extra information. Support for different categories UAMs (UAMs younger than 15 years old, UAMs with a residence permit and UAMs without a residence permit):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Once UAMs with a residence permit who live in small-scale residence facilities of Nidos</u> reach the age of 17.5, Nidos starts preparing their transition to adulthood together with the guidance counselor of the UAM or the reception family in cooperation with the municipality that will become responsible for the housing, guidance and possible income supplements of UAMs when they are 18 years old.[4] These UAMs have a meeting with Nidos and the respective municipality to discuss matters relating to housing, education, health care, financial matters, and other support measures. Nidos supports the transitioning minors in this process to ensure that all necessary arrangements have been made by the time they turn 18. Before their 18th birthday, all documentation and responsibilities will be transferred from Nidos to organisations in the municipality for follow-up counselling.[5] In case the minor is already older than 17,5 when accommodated in a municipality, then six months of support by Nidos is recommended.[6]• <u>UAMs without a residence permit (including those whose asylum application has been rejected) who live in special COA facilities</u> for minors are continuously prepared by COA and Nidos for the transition to adulthood and independence.). This is done mostly through personal conversations and so-called 'future trainings' that are tailored to the specific future prospects of the individual UAM; e.g. return to their country of origin (in case their asylum application is rejected), for the transfer to a municipality (in case they will receive a residence permit), or the transfer to a regular reception centre (in
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			<p>case their procedure is still ongoing when they reach adulthood). UAMs without a residence permit are still entitled to legal guardianship of Nidos (as are all UAMs regardless of their residence status). Nidos is also involved in the personal conversations and 'future trainings'. In case UAMs have been issued with a rejection of their asylum application, the COA cooperates with Nidos and the Repatriation and Departure Service (Dienst Terugkeer en Vertrek - DT&V) in order to develop a viable plan for their (voluntary) return intended to prevent illegal residence in the Netherlands.[7] Furthermore, until the age of 17.5 years UAMs without a residence permit live in small-scale living arrangements managed by COA located outside of the regular reception centres. From the age of 17.5 years onwards, they live in small-scale living arrangements within the regular COA locations to prepare them for a possible transfer to a regular COA reception centre for adults .[8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UAMs who arrive in the Netherlands before turning 15 years old</u> UAMs who are younger than 15 years when arriving in the Netherlands are placed in reception families. Regardless of the issuance of a positive or negative asylum decision, these UAMs usually remain in the reception families until they reach adulthood at 18 years old. They are continuously prepared for the transition to adulthood and for their transfer to a regular reception centre, for return to their country of origin, or for the transfer to a municipality (in case they will receive a residence permit). Support for categories of UAMs reaching legal adulthood (UAMs with a residence permit and UAMs without a residence permit): • <u>UAMs with a residence permit who reach legal adulthood</u> are expected to be independent, and their housing is organized by the individual municipalities (as is the case for other residence permit holders). However, Nidos (and the reception families), the municipalities, and other care providers
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			<p>cooperate in order to organise that (former) UAMs with a resident permit receive housing, education, employment and psychological support during their transition to this independence. In some cases, counselling by youth care organisations temporarily continues because no follow-up counselling or housing is available. In addition, in cooperation with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten -VNG), Nidos drafted an aid which provides guidelines for collaboration agreements between municipalities, Nidos, youth care organisations and other organisations involved, such as housing corporations and healthcare providers.^[9] Additionally 10 million Euros have been made available for 2022 for UAMs with a residence permit who require additional guidance in their transition to legal adulthood. ^[10] If and how this will be made available structurally is yet to be decided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UAMs without a residence permit who reach legal adulthood, and are still in the asylum procedure or are awaiting return, are placed in regular COA reception centres for asylum seekers. As an extra tool of support, COA has developed a special 'handbook' for asylum seekers between the ages of 18 and 23 (for both former UAMs as well as asylum seekers who arrived between the ages of 18 and 23). In case of a negative asylum decision, UAMs who reached adulthood are no longer entitled to reception and care.</u>^[11] <p>^[1] EMN Netherlands, 'Netherlands national contribution to the EMN study on Children in Migration', 2021, https://emnnetherlands.nl/sites/default/files/2021-10/EMN_NLquestionnaire_CiM_def.pdf, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>^[2] UAMs who arrive to the Netherlands when they are below the age of 15 are immediately placed under the reception and care of the National Guardianship institution for unaccompanied and separated (Nidos). These minors are housed in host families until they reach the age of 15, after which</p>
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			<p>they are placed in small residential units; see: Stichting Nidos, 'Wonen in een KWE' (Living in small residential units), https://www.nidos.nl/voor-jongeren/begeleiding/opvangvormen/wonen-in-een-kwe/, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[3] UAMs who arrive to the Netherlands when they are 15 years or older are placed in special reception facilities for minors operated by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers – COA). This is also the case for UAMs below the age of 15 if Nidos does not (yet) have enough reception capacity for these minors. As soon as UAMs receive a residence permit, they are being transferred from the COA reception facilities to the care of Nidos (or directly to the municipality in case they have reached the age of 18). If they do not receive a residence permit, they continue to be housed by COA; see: Dutch Central Government, 'Alleenstaande minderjarig vreemdelingen' (unaccompanied minors), https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/asielbeleid/alleenstaande-minderjarige-vreemdelingen-amv, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[4] EMN Netherlands, 'Netherlands national contribution to the EMN study on Children in Migration', 2021, https://emnnetherlands.nl/sites/default/files/2021-10/EMN_NLquestionnaire_CiM_def.pdf, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[5] EMN Netherlands, 'Netherlands national contribution to the EMN study on Children in Migration', 2021, https://emnnetherlands.nl/sites/default/files/2021-10/EMN_NLquestionnaire_CiM_def.pdf, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[6] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, last accessed 22 December 2021.</p>
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			<p>[7] This information was provided by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers – COA) on date.</p> <p>[8] Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers – COA), 'Alleenstaande jongeren' (Unaccompanied youngsters), https://www.coa.nl/nl/alleenstaande-jongeren, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[9] EMN Netherlands, 'Netherlands national contribution to the EMN study on Children in Migration', 2021, https://emnnetherlands.nl/sites/default/files/2021-10/EMN_NLquestionnaire_CiM_def.pdf, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[10] Dutch government (Rijksoverheid), 'Beantwoording begrotingsbehandeling JenV voor 2022 (Answering budgetary procedure Ministry of Justice & Security for 2022), https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2021/11/25/tk-bijlage-aanbieding-beantwoording-begrotingsbehandeling-jenv-voor-2022, last accessed 18 January 2022.</p> <p>[11] This information was provided by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers – COA) on date.</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. Yes. Minors who applied for asylum For unaccompanied minors who applied for asylum but were not granted a residence permit, reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, apart from necessary medical care and reception in the return</p>
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			<p>procedure (see Q9) Education that started before they were 18 can be finished, though financial facilities (such as travel costs) expire and this education does not prevent return.</p> <p>For unaccompanied minors who applied for asylum but were granted a residence permit, some support and services continue, but others do not. The specifics are explained in Q9.</p> <p>Minors who did not apply for asylum</p> <p>For unaccompanied minors who did not apply for asylum, reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services</p> <p>9.</p> <p>For some types of support, the age of 18 marks a cut-off point for all unaccompanied minors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unaccompanied minors are appointed a guardian until they reach 18;• Unaccompanied minors can stay in special reception facilities until they reach 18, after their 18th birthday, they need to move out of these special facilities. <p>All unaccompanied minors will receive counselling from Nidos up to a month after turning 18. Nidos has the responsibility to enhance the development of the child and identify and overcome threats in their development. The minors are guided throughout the years to be independent at 18 and receive support from Nidos in relation to having contact with family, finding a place to stay, going to school, employment and other types of support that is needed. The daily support is executed by the reception centre or host family.</p> <p>1. For unaccompanied minors who have a residence permit, the following support and services are provided upon attaining adulthood:</p>
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			<p>provision/arrangement of housing, income, practical guidance and tailor-made guidance as of 18. The duration and degree of support is provided according to the insight of the municipality. As this varies between municipalities, it is not possible for EMN Netherlands to map out specific eligibility requirements for certain support services, but it appears that finding housing and general/practical support is provided for by municipalities nevertheless .</p> <p>In the half year before their 18th birthday, the minors will have a meeting with their guardian and the municipality, where they discuss their options after turning 18. This is also explained in Q7. After turning 18, they then need to move out of the reception facilities and now fall under the responsibility of a municipality.</p> <p>The municipality is thus responsible for providing new accommodation once they are 18 and where needed income provision. The housing should be in the same area as their last reception facility to maintain social contacts and care provision. The guardian organisation Nidos will transfer the personal information of the minor to the municipality. It differs per municipality what care they provide to the now adult former unaccompanied minor. In municipalities, follow-up counselling is available, but there are local differences in form and intensity.[1] The nature of the guidance will also become more practical after turning 18. Sometimes, the guidance will also become less active. This means that help is available, but only on request. Before their 18th, the care of unaccompanied minors is more active and continuous.[2]</p> <p>On 25 November 2021, the government announced its plans for financial support to municipalities for prolonged reception in facilities and support for unaccompanied minors with an asylum status who reach legal adulthood. The reception and support will be provided as long as it is needed, and maximum until</p>
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			<p>the age of 21. The prolonged support has been established by the previous government on an incidental basis for 2022. The new government will decide how structural financing will be provided.[3]</p> <p>2. For unaccompanied minors who are still in the asylum procedures, awaiting a decision, reception and counselling is provided upon attaining adulthood. They will move from special asylum centres for minors to one that is meant for adults. The counselling by COA is less intensive after reaching the age of 18.[4] Education that started before they were 18 can be finished, though financial facilities (such as travel costs) expire.</p> <p>3. If the unaccompanied minor does not have a residence permit, the return procedure will take effect. Reception is provided upon attaining adulthood until the return takes place.</p> <p>Once the departure period ended (the period in which migrants need to return, in principle 28 days) and the migrants is still in the Netherlands, the reception also ends. Nevertheless, in case migrants then cooperate to return, they can stay at the Freedom Restricted Location (Vrijheidsbeperkende locatie, VBL). Since these third-country nationals are now 18, they have no education. Nevertheless, education that started before they were 18 can be finished, though it does not prevent return.[5] Necessary medical care continues.[6] If the minor did not apply for asylum, the support of the guardian and the right to reception will end once the minor turns 18.</p> <p>[1] This information was provided by Nidos on 18 January 2022. [2] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, last accessed 22 December 2021</p>
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			<p>[3] Beantwoording begrotingsbehandeling JenV voor 2022, Minister Dekker (Rechtsbescherming), minister Gapperhaus en staatssecretaris Broekers-Knol (beiden JenV) beantwoorden vragen van de Tweede Kamer uit de 1e termijn van de behandeling van de begroting van Justitie en Veiligheid (JenV) voor het jaar 2022, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2021/11/25/tk-bijlage-aanbieding-beantwoording-begrotingsbehandeling-jenv-voor-2022, last accessed on 19 January 2022.</p> <p>[4] EMN Netherlands, 'Questionnaire Children in Migration', February 2021.</p> <p>[5] Parliamentary Papers II, 2021-2022, 27062, nr. 125.</p> <p>[6] Art. 10 Vreemdelingenwet.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>1. Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum and being granted a residence permit</p> <p>Nidos: responsible for e.g. guardianship, support, arranging housing and ensuring independence of the child until the age of 18.</p> <p>All unaccompanied minors are appointed a guardian until their 18th birthday by the court. The core concepts of the mission of Nidos are the guardianship and legal representation, ensuring independence of the child at the age of 18, and supporting the child, whilst offering perspective on integration.[1] When an unaccompanied minor is granted a residence permit, the guardian will see what living accommodation suits the minor best until reaching the age of 18. It can concern host families arranged by Nidos or facilities provided by contract partners of Nidos.[2]</p> <p>Contract partners Nidos: responsible for guidance to become independent during the stay of the UAM at the living facilities (until the age of 18).</p>
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			<p>Various contract partners of Nidos provide the living facilities for minors and offer guidance. This can either be a larger living facility (Kleine woongroep – KWG) with up to 12 other minors or a smaller unit (Kleine wooneenheid – KWE) with up to 4 other minors. In a larger facility, multiple mentors are present 24 hours a day. In the smaller facility, a mentor is present for 28.5 hours a week. These mentors guide the minors to become independent[3], for example they teach the minors how to do groceries, cook, handling money, dealing with others, emotions, sexuality, safety and making a plan for the future.[4]</p> <p>Municipalities: responsible for the provision/arrangement of housing, income, practical guidance and tailor-made guidance as of 18.</p> <p>When unaccompanied minors have a residence permit and turn 18, the municipality will become responsible for them instead of Nidos. The municipality is responsible for finding accommodation in case housing was not yet found during the preparations of Nidos, and if necessary income provision. Also general/practical guidance and other support is included, possibly by contract partners of the municipality. This guidance concerns e.g. support in administration, applications for services and stimulating participation and integration, if needed.[5]</p> <p>In Q7, it was already stated that the municipality also has preparatory conversations with the minor leading up to their 18th birthday about the transition. Nidos and the municipality assess what type of guidance an unaccompanied minor needs after their 18th. Children that get a residence permit and are placed in the municipality at 17.5 years old or older, for instance, have a shorter period until they turn 18, they therefore might need additional help. At least 6 months of guidance to independence is advised.[6]</p>
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			<p>NGO: Dutch Council for Refugees (Vluchtelingenwerk) : responsible for guidance during process of family reunification after the age of 18</p> <p>A situation can arise that an unaccompanied minor is still in the process of family reunification while they turn 18. When guidance during this process is still needed after turning 18, the case will be transferred from Nidos to Vluchtelingenwerk. If this is not possible, arrangements can be made with a social worker from the municipality.[7]</p> <p>1. Unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum and unaccompanied minors applying for asylum and not being granted a residence permit</p> <p>Nidos: responsible for e.g. guardianship, ensuring independence of the child until the age of 18, whilst offering perspective on return.</p> <p>All unaccompanied minors are appointed a guardian until their 18th birthday by the court. The core concepts of the mission of Nidos are the guardianship and legal representation, ensuring independence of the child at the age of 18 and supporting the child, whilst offering perspective on return.[8] Employees at Nidos contribute to a sustainable prospect for the unaccompanied minor with return. The support is always tailor-made and actions are focused on return. For instance, it concerns visits at the International Organisation for Migration, participation in practical education which content and professional perspective relates to the opportunities in the country of origin, getting contact with family members in the country of origin and participation in projects of other organisations focussed on return. Nidos cooperates in this with the host parents, mentors of the Central Agency Reception Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers – COA) and the Repatriation and Departure Service (Dienst Terugkeer en Vertrek, DT&V). Nidos, COA and DT&V have regularly</p>
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			<p>meetings to talk about the perspective of the child and in order to have a clear plan.^[9]</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors that are under the age of 15 when they arrive in the Netherlands are also cared for by Nidos and receive reception in host families arranged by Nidos.^[10]</p> <p>COA: responsible for future oriented support, focused on obtaining skills that are of importance for the minor in order to strengthen self-reliance during their stay (until the age of 18)</p> <p>When minors are not granted a residence permit, they will stay in a COA facility.^[11] This COA facility is called a Small scale living facility (Kleinschalige woonvoorziening – KWV). In this facility, education and access to medical care is provided. There are always mentors present for guidance^[12] It concerns future oriented support, focused on obtaining skills that are of importance for the minor in order to strengthen self-reliance. This is part of the methodical framework for unaccompanied minors and applies to both unaccompanied minors with or without an asylum application.^[13]</p> <p>c. Unaccompanied minors still in the asylum procedure</p> <p>For unaccompanied minors who are still in the asylum procedure the relevant organisations are Nidos and COA, as also mentioned above.</p> <p>^[1] Nidos, 'Mission Nidos', Stichting Nidos Mission Nidos, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>^[2] Nidos, 'Wonen' (Living), Stichting Nidos Wonen, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>^[3] Nidos, 'Kleine wooneenheid' (Small living facility), Stichting Nidos Wonen in een KWE, last accessed 21 December 2021; Nidos, 'Kleine woongroep'</p>
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			<p>(Small living group), Stichting Nidos Wonen in een KWG, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[4] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, p. 17, last accessed 22 December 2021</p> <p>[5] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, p. 8, last accessed 22 December 2021</p> <p>[6] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, p. 18, last accessed 22 December 2021</p> <p>[7] Nidos en VNG, 'Overdracht van amv's die 18 jaar worden' (Transfer of unaccompanied minors who turn 18), June 2017, 20170615-handreiking-overdracht-amvs-die-18-worden-vng-nidos.pdf, p. 18, last accessed 22 December 2021</p> <p>[8] Nidos, 'Mission Nidos', Stichting Nidos Mission Nidos, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[9] This information was provided by Nidos on 18 January 2022.</p> <p>[10] Nidos, 'Vision Nidos on return', Stichting Nidos Vision Nidos on return, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[11] Nidos, 'Procesopvanglocatie amv' (Process reception facility unaccompanied minors), Stichting Nidos POL-AMV, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p>
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			<p>[12] Nidos, 'Kleinschalige woonvoorziening – KWV' (Small scale living facility), Stichting Nidos KWV, last accessed 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[13] This information was provided by the Central Agency reception Asylum Seekers on 10 January 2022.</p> <p>11.</p> <p>The following key challenges were identified in the Netherlands in providing support and services for the transition of adulthood:</p> <p>1. Changes in support when reaching the age of majority</p> <p>When a UAM reaches the age of 18, the UAM is of legal age. The right to reception and support services changes significantly. Several organizations report that this is problematic.</p> <p>For example, the National Ombudsman states that research shows that the time for UAM to prepare for independence is often too short.[1] Pharos mentions that due to this short period, a part of the former UAM are not self-sufficient when they turn 18.[2] Similarly, according to Nidos these young adults can't fall back on the same possibilities like most young Dutch people can, while they may even need it more.[3] There is a risk of homelessness, unemployment and effects on their psychological well-being.</p> <p>The Knowledge Institute for Integration and Society (Kennisplatform Integratie en Samenleving, KIS) reports that according to experts support is needed, preferably by means of extended reception. Currently there is a hard transition from one day to the other. These young adults do not automatically receive further guidance once they turn 18, and it can be an obstacle to ask for help once they are referred to another mentor or organization.[4] However, in 2021, the government announced its plans for prolonged reception and support for UAM with an asylum status who reach legal adulthood. The financial means for</p>
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			<p>municipalities for prolonged reception and support will be available and applies to young migrants as long as it is needed, and maximum until the age of 21. The prolonged support has been established by the previous government on an incidental basis for 2022. The new government will decide how structural financing will be provided.[5]</p> <p>2. No set of national policies governing the transition to adulthood A report of Oxfam and the Greek Council for Refugees stated that it is a problem that there is no specific set of national policies that governs the transition of UAM into adulthood. There is a lack of coordination and clear division of responsibilities of the actors involved, and there are significant differences in the (type of) support offered by municipalities.[6]</p> <p>3. Municipalities lacking finances and available housing Nidos stated that the availability of housing for former UAM in the municipalities is problematic. Also, as mentioned by Nidos and Pharos, local governments experience a lack of financial compensation/means for the support of UAM with a residence permit who reach the age of majority.[7],[8] However as mentioned before, the government announced its plans for financial support to municipalities for prolonged reception and support in 2022. The new government will decide how structural financing will be provided.[9]</p> <p>4. Insufficient welfare benefits for young migrant adults A report of Oxfam and the Greek Council for Refugees stated that the social benefits young adults with a residence permit receive from social welfare barely cover their basic needs. This can lead to debts or eviction and makes it difficult to reach self-sufficiency.[10] A similar conclusion was reached by KIS. Young adults in the Netherlands (including former UAM) between 18 and 20 years of age are entitled to welfare benefits, but these benefits are lower than those for people of 21 years and</p>
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			<p>older. This is the result of the consideration that in the Netherlands parents are financially responsible for young adults between the age of 18 and 20. Though municipalities can offer extra support to former UAM, experts that were interviewed by KIS stated that this was still too low.[11]</p> <p>[1] National Ombudsman, ' Nationale ombudsman en Kinderombudsman onderzoeken overgang naar volwassenheid van alleenstaande minderjarige vreemdelingen ', Nationale ombudsman en Kinderombudsman onderzoeken overgang naar volwassenheid van alleenstaande minderjarige vreemdelingen Nationale ombudsman, last accessed on 22 December 2022.</p> <p>[2] Pharos, ' Alleenstaande Minderjarige Vreemdelingen (amv's) ', Alleenstaande Minderjarige Vreemdelingen (amv's) - Pharos, last accessed on 22 December 2021.</p> <p>[3] Stated by Nidos during the webinar of EMN Netherlands on children in migration on 12 October 2021.</p> <p>[4] KIS, ' Hoe vergroot je de financiële zelfredzaamheid van jonge alleenstaande vluchtelingen in de overgang van 18- naar 18+ ? - ` Desnoods eet ik twee weken brood met pindakaas', 2021.</p> <p>[5] Beantwoording begrotingsbehandeling JenV voor 2022, Minister Dekker (Rechtsbescherming), minister Gapperhaus en staatssecretaris Broekers-Knol (beiden JenV) beantwoorden vragen van de Tweede Kamer uit de 1e termijn van de behandeling van de begroting van Justitie en Veiligheid (JenV) voor het jaar 2022, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2021/11/25/tk-bijlage-aanbieding-beantwoording-begrotingsbehandeling-jenv-voor-2022, last accessed on 19 January 2022.</p> <p>[6] Oxfam and Greek Council for Refugees, ' Teach us for what is coming. The transition into adulthood of unaccompanied minors in Europe: case studies</p>
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			<p>from France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands', 2021, Teach us for what is coming report 2.pdf (oi-files-d8-prod.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com), last accessed on 21 December 2021</p> <p>[7] Stated by Nidos during the webinar of EMN Netherlands on children in migration on 12 October 2021.</p> <p>[8] Pharos, 'Alleenstaande Minderjarige Vreemdelingen (amv's)', Alleenstaande Minderjarige Vreemdelingen (amv's) - Pharos, last accessed on 22 December 2021.</p> <p>[9] Beantwoording begrotingsbehandeling JenV voor 2022, Minister Dekker (Rechtsbescherming), minister Gapperhaus en staatssecretaris Broekers-Knol (beiden JenV) beantwoorden vragen van de Tweede Kamer uit de 1e termijn van de behandeling van de begroting van Justitie en Veiligheid (JenV) voor het jaar 2022, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2021/11/25/tk-bijlage-aanbieding-beantwoording-begrotingsbehandeling-jenv-voor-2022, last accessed on 19 January 2022.</p> <p>[10] Oxfam Novib, 'Teach us for what is coming. The transition into adulthood of unaccompanied minors in Europe: case studies from France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands', 2021, Teach us for what is coming report 2.pdf (oi-files-d8-prod.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com), last accessed on 21 December 2021.</p> <p>[11] KIS, 'Hoe vergroot je de financiële zelfredzaamheid van jonge alleenstaande vluchtelingen in de overgang van 18- naar 18+ ? - 'Desnoods eet ik twee weken brood met pindakaas', 2021.</p> <p>12.</p>
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			<p>In a report of Oxfam and the Greek Council for Refugees about the transition to adulthood, among others the following good practice was identified through interviews:</p> <p>The municipality of Utrecht supports and finances a project from the Dutch Council for Refugees (the ex-ama team). The ex-ama (former UAM) team together with local partners focusses on supporting UAM during the transition into adulthood to foster self-sufficiency. This support is provided regardless the status of the former UAM, and starts after the transfer by Nidos. The support entails guidance by social workers and/or legal professionals in different areas, such as education, financial stability, legal guidance and psychological well-being. Until the former UAM is self-sufficient, the guidance will continue. As stated in the report, according to a representative from the Municipality of Utrecht [1]</p> <p>‘... the approach has proven to be very effective over the years. Many of the UAMs who benefitted from legal assistance obtained a legal status, and 75% of all the documented migrants who end the programme no longer needed social welfare, as they became self-sufficient and got a job or started educational training.’</p> <p>Next to this, an expert from Nidos identifies a good practice in the fact that some municipalities already made it possible for unaccompanied minors that turn 18 and have a residence permit to prolong the reception and support until the age of 21 (max.). Due to this extension, these young adults have more time to develop self-reliance within a stable and trusted surrounding and to integrate.[2]</p>
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			<p>[1] Oxfam and Greek Council for Refugees, 'Teach us for what is coming. The transition into adulthood of unaccompanied minors in Europe: case studies from France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands', 2021, Teach us for what is coming report 2.pdf (oi-files-d8-prod.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com), last accessed on 21 December 2021</p> <p>[2] This information was provided by Nidos on 18 January 2022.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Turning the age of majority (18 years-old) implies (as general rule) reaching the full legal competency which means that TCN is acting on behalf of himself within the frame of legal migration procedures and no custodian representation is any longer necessary. No specific status applies.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) <u>International protection</u>: According to the Polish law, the refugee status or subsidiary protection granted to an unaccompanied minor does not expire upon reaching the age of majority.</p> <p>b) <u>Regularisation</u>: A foreigner who has turned 18 years-old during his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland and applied for a permit for temporary stay due to other circumstances within one year from this date, may not be refused the permit for a temporary residence permit when this is justified by a particularly important interest of the foreigner, and the sole grounds for refusal are his/her illegal stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland. This temporary residence permit gives the opportunity to give the young adults illegally staying, sometimes for many years in Poland, the blank slate, that they have not to pay for omissions or mistakes of their parents or custodians.</p>

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			<p>The mandatory requirement concerning the lawful stay while submitting the application has no effect to some group of foreigners (derogation from a refusal to grant a relevant residence permit), including inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the recognized spouses of the Polish citizens• the family members of the beneficiaries of international protection (refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) in Poland under condition that family ties were established already in a country of origin and a family member was already present in Poland in a day of a filling the application for international protection.• the person recognized as a victim of a trafficking in human beings actively cooperating with the law enforcement bodies and courts• those whose exceptional personal situation (i.e. stay at the hospital, serious health problems, funerals of a close relative) or interest of State requires a short-term stay in Poland – up to 6 months. <p>Application for temporary residence permit due to other circumstances has to be submitted in person with all necessary attachments (4 biometric photographs, stamp duty payment) within 1 year from reaching adulthood (before 19th birthday) to the regional governor competent for a place of residence of a foreigner (TCN) in Poland. While lodging the application, the foreigner shall present a valid travel document (in a particularly justified case, when the person has no valid travel document and it is impossible to obtain it, he/she may present other identity confirming document). Fingerprints has to be given. A foreigner has turned 18 years-old during his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland and his/her stay in Poland is illegal, according to the law. Granting a temporary residence permit is justified by a particularly important interest of the foreigner.</p>
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			<p>All other requirement for a chosen type of temporary residence permit due to other circumstances than legal stay are met (i.e. having circumstances justifying the foreigner's stay in Poland for the period longer than 3 months, other of those listed in Division V of the Act on Foreigners, health insurance, stable and regular income to cover living expenses, place of residence provided).</p> <p>c) <u>Non-returnable</u>: Choice of the adequate path that applies depends on the whole situation factors of the USM reaching adulthood – a residence permit for humanitarian reasons or a permit for tolerated stay may be granted. Both statuses are undefined in time (nor temporary nor permanent), but may be perceived as quasi permanent.</p> <p>A residence permit for humanitarian reasons or a permit for tolerated stay can be granted exclusively as a result of the proceedings concerning the obligation of the foreigner to return or as a result of separate ex officio proceedings of disputable nature, when the premises are disclosed after issuing the decision. The foreigner shall be granted a permit to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland for humanitarian reasons, if in the case of obliging them to return:</p> <p>1) may result only in going to a country where, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, drawn up in Rome on 4 November 1950:</p> <p>a) their right to life, freedom and personal safety would be endangered or b) they could to be subjected to tortures, unhuman or humiliating treatment or punishing, or c) they could be forced to work, or d) they could be deprived of the right to a reliable trial or punished without the legal basis, or</p>
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			<p>2) would breach their right to family or private life, as defined by the regulations of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, drawn up in Rome on 4 November 1950, or</p> <p>3) would breach the child's rights, defined in the Convention on the Rights of a Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989, and thus substantially pose a threat to their psychophysical development. If the person is no longer minor then the abovementioned residence permit for humanitarian reasons is withdrawn i.e. if the circumstances for which the consent was granted have ceased to exist or changed in such a way that consent is no longer required. Therefore person who received residence permit for humanitarian reasons for the reason that there is a possibility of violating the rights of the child as defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1989 becomes adult, the residence permit may be withdrawn.</p> <p>The permit for tolerated stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland shall be granted to the foreigner, if obliging them to return:</p> <p>1) may result only in going to a country where, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, drawn up in Rome on 4 November 1950:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) their right to life, freedom and personal safety would be endangered orb) they could be subjected to tortures, unhuman or humiliating treatment or punishing, orc) they could be forced to work, ord) they could be deprived of the right to a reliable trial or punished without the legal basis <p>– in the case when there are circumstances to refuse granting the permit for stay for humanitarian reasons,</p>
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			<p>2) is impossible for reasons lying beyond the control of the authority competent to execute the decision on obliging the foreigner to return, and beyond the control of the foreigner, or</p> <p>3) may result only in going to a country, which claims it to be unacceptable under the court's rulings or owing to a settlement of the Minister of Justice concerning the refusal of the foreigner's release.</p> <p>d) <u>Temporary status:</u> A foreigner illegally staying in Poland may be granted a temporary residence permit if his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is necessary due to the necessity to respect the right for family life within the meaning of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, done at Rome on 4 November 1950 (art. 187 item 6 of the Act on Foreigners) or his/her exit from the territory of the Republic of Poland would violate the rights of the child set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989 (JoL from 1991, No. 120, item 526; 2000, No. 2, item 11; 2013, item 677), to a degree that would significantly endanger the child's physical and mental development. The permit may be granted upon the circumstances provided, however for a period not longer than 3 years. Application for temporary residence permit due to other circumstances has to be submitted in person with all necessary attachments (4 biometric photographs, stamp duty payment) to the regional governor competent for a place of residence of a foreigner (TCN) in Poland. While lodging the application, the foreigner shall present a valid travel document (in a particularly justified case, when the person has no valid travel document and it is impossible to obtain it, he/she may present other identity confirming document). Fingerprints has to be given.</p> <p>A foreigner's stay in Poland is illegal, according to the law.</p>
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			<p>Granting a temporary residence permit is justified by a necessity to respect the right for family life within the meaning of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, done at Rome on 4 November 1950 (art. 187 item 6 of the Act on Foreigners) or/and his/her exit from the territory of the Republic of Poland would violate the rights of the child set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989 (JoL from 1991, No. 120, item 526; 2000, No. 2, item 11; 2013, item 677), to a degree that would significantly endanger the child's physical and mental development.</p> <p>3. If person received the decision for return when the person was minor and the decision has not been executed yet and the person has become adult the decision may be executed now. As the person is no longer minor the decision may be executed then in the way how it is done for adult foreigner i.e. the person do not have to be transferred under the care of statutory representative or to the statutory representative.</p> <p>4.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Type of unaccompanied minor reaching adulthood</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">2019</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">2020</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Asylum-seeking unaccompanied minor</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">105</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">16-17 years old: 15</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">113</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">16-17 years old: 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor (please state the category, e.g.</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">0</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Type of unaccompanied minor reaching adulthood	2019	2020					Asylum-seeking unaccompanied minor	105	16-17 years old: 15	113	16-17 years old: 16	Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor (please state the category, e.g.	0	0			
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			<p>unaccompanied minors who were engaged with the care system)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Possible pathways following the transition to adulthood</td> <td>Regularisation / legal migration</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Return</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tolerated stay</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please state)</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table> <p>5. Not Applicable</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. q7_-_clarification.docx</p> <p>8. Yes in regard to social assistance. If an unaccompanied minor, after reaching the age of majority, continues to apply for international protection on the territory of the Republic of Poland, he has the right to social assistance and medical care in accordance with the Act on granting protection to foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1108), as all adult foreigners applying for international protection. If the procedure for granting international protection has been completed with a final decision before the minor reaches the age of majority, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy is responsible for the organization of further assistance.</p>	Possible pathways following the transition to adulthood	Regularisation / legal migration	-	-	Return		-	-	Tolerated stay		-	-	Other (please state)		-	-
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			<p>9.</p> <p>As it was stated above, unaccompanied minors are placed in foster care: facilities dedicated to unaccompanied minors, which provide round-the-clock care and upbringing of a child completely or partially deprived of parental care. In general, the assistance for asylum seekers consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- accommodation in the centers, <p>Asylum seekers to whom the reception conditions have been granted are lodged in rooms for two, four or more persons, according to the family situation. In the centers there are kitchens, classrooms, laundry rooms and TV rooms. Asylum seekers are obliged to keep tidiness in their rooms and utility rooms of common use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- alimentation – full board in the canteen,- refund of costs of tickets for public transportation: for the purposes related to refugee status determination proceedings, medical visits, vaccinations and in other particularly justified cases,- Polish language classes, <p>In all the centers children and adults have an opportunity to attend Polish language classes. Children who have been classified by the teacher can attend primary or secondary schools. Moreover, in most of the centers there are kindergartens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- access to public schools,- medical care,- assistance in voluntary repatriation to home country. <p>Financial allowances for asylum seekers are provided in different forms. Inhabitants of the reception centres are granted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- permanent monthly financial assistance for purchase of toilet articles and “pocket money” (70 PLN = circa 17,5 EUR)
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			<p>- an equivalent in money in return for food for children up to 6 years of age, children attending schools and other justified cases, for example: ill persons who cannot be provided by the center with an appropriate diet (9 PLN per day = circa 2,25 EUR).</p> <p>- one-time financial assistance for purchase of clothing and footwear (140 PLN = circa 35 EUR).</p> <p>Asylum seekers for whom living in the centre is inadvisable due to their state of health, personal safety or other justified cases may receive a financial benefit to cover on one's own the costs of stay on the territory of Poland. The monthly allowance to cover living expenses outside the centres amounts to 180 EUR for the first person in a family, with the rate decreasing for each additional family member.</p> <p>The above mentioned assistance is granted during the refugee determination procedure and up to 2 months after receiving the final decision or 14 days if the procedure will be discontinued.</p> <p>10. -</p> <p>11. -</p> <p>12. -</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years</p> <p>2. Once they reach the age of majority, the beneficiaries of international protection in Portugal are included in promotion and protection measures to</p>

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			<p>support autonomous living, in coordination between the CPR (Portuguese Council for Refugees) that hosts the minors at Shelter for Child Refugees and the CPCJR (Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People at Risk), or are signaled to the Cooperation Protocol Operational Group, coordinated by the ISS (Social Security Institute), to be supported by Social Security or the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, namely in the transition to autonomy, to acquire their own accommodation, support to continue their studies, among others.</p> <p>They can choose to apply for the refugee status and thus they are forwarded and accompanied by CPR/SEF Immigration and Borders Service or if they do not want to apply for asylum they will be accompanied by ISS other entities. In both cases they are covered by the Law for the Protection of Minors at Risk (Law 147/99 of 1 September)</p> <p>If the person does not apply for asylum must then apply for a residence permit. The procedure is the following: When admitted for the instruction of the asylum application, unaccompanied minors are granted a provisional residence permit (valid for 6 months, renewable for equal periods) issued by SEF (and similar to that obtained by other applicants). At the end of the SEF investigation phase, a proposal is issued (the unaccompanied minor benefits from refugee status or subsidiary protection) or of refusal of international protection in Portugal, which guides them to the general framework for foreigners, and they may also be granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>In PT children under 18 years are not subject to return procedures.</p>
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			<p>4. Not Available.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. There is no specific strategy to support transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors. The strategy used is the one which results from the application of the national legislation framing the System for the Promotion and Protection of Children and Young People in Danger (Law 147/99 of 1 September)</p> <p>7. Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. Both categories receive support consisting of accessing housing, training, education and entering the labour market as well as financial assistance and psychological support. The main difference is the housing system since they stay at CPR housing facilities as they wait for the refugee status. The financial support also varies according to the situation. Those who request refugee status are referred and accompanied by CPR/SEF and follow the monitoring procedures for asylum seekers. If they do not request asylum they are accompanied by Instituto da Segurança Social (Social Security)</p>
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			<p>and Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa or other entities. In both cases they are covered by the Law for the protection of minors at risk.</p> <p>9. The transition to another protection measure for children and young people at risk happens regularly when the young people turn 18, although it can be extended for a longer period of time when justified (ex if they are finishing studies) and necessary (until 25 years old). This transition implies either leaving the residential care home where the young people were, to live in a house/room autonomously and with the accompaniment of another institution, or ceasing the protection measure and living without any institutional support. The main difference is the housing system since they stay at CPR housing facilities as they wait for the refugee status. The financial support also varies according to the situation. Those who request refugee status are referred and accompanied by CPR/SEF and follow the monitoring procedures for asylum seekers. If they do not request asylum they are accompanied by Instituto da Segurança Social (Social Security) and Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa or other entities. In both cases they are covered by the Law for the protection of minors at risk and have the same services.</p> <p>10. Those who apply for asylum are referred and accompanied by CPR/SEF and follow the monitoring procedures for asylum seekers. Those who do not apply for asylum they are accompanied by Instituto da Segurança Social (Social</p>
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			<p>Security) and Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa or other entities. In both cases they are covered by the Law for the protection of minors at risk which allows the transition to adulthood.</p> <p>In Portugal the main institutions involved in the procedures concerning unaccompanied minors are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) the SEF (Immigration and Borders Service) to handle the admission procedures in national territory and the reception, admission and instruction of the application for international protection;(2) the CPR (Portuguese Council for Refugees) as a non-governmental organization with legal representation of the child's interests and performing the reception of the child in own house - Casa de Acolhimento para Crianças Refugiados (CACR);(3) the family and children's courts that promote the protection rights of children and young people at risk, which includes unaccompanied minors, as they are in a situation of accompanied because they are unprotected, abandoned or left to their own devices, giving legal representation to the host entity, in this case, the CPR;(4) and the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People in Danger (CPCJ) constituted by multidisciplinary teams that, on a municipal basis, promote the rights of children and young people and prevent situations that may affect their safety, health, training and education or integral development;and (5) the ISS (Social Security Institute and Santa Casa da Misericórdia (a Portuguese secular Catholic non-profit organization providing social care) in the transition phase to autonomy. <p>11.</p>
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			<p>The lack of systematization of intervention procedures with minors, the lack of legal and institutional mechanisms that would allow the analysis of protection requests from unaccompanied minors in a quicker way and the lack of a specific national strategy for unaccompanied minors, can be considered challenges and are recommendations made in the study on reception and autonomy of minors. De menor a maior: acolhimento e autonomia de vida em menores não acompanhados</p> <p>Sandra Roberto, e Carla Moleiro – 1ª ed. – (Estudos OM; 69) ISBN 978-989-685-116-3</p> <p>12. Networking with the various entities involved, co-constructed intervention with the young person, promotion of autonomy and integration of cultural specificities.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Based on the Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Civil Code (No. 40/1964 Coll.) the adulthood is reached by reaching 18 years of age. Before reaching 18 years of age the majority can be reached only by concluding marriage. Majority reached in such a way is not lost even when the marriage is dissolved or proclaimed as invalid.</p> <p>In the context of this AHQ we will also use the term young adult. Based on the Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on social legal protection of children and social guardianship as amended an adult physical person until the age of 25 years and with usual residence in the Slovak Republic (includes also UAMs) is considered as young adult.</p>

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			<p>2. <u>Regularization</u></p> <p>a) Based on the Act on the Residence of Foreigners Article 45a par. 1, letter c) the Ministry of the Interior of the SR may grant permanent residence for 5 years even without fulfilling the conditions specified in the Act to a minor who has been granted a tolerated stay as an unaccompanied minor found in the territory of the SR or provided subsidiary protection as an unaccompanied minor for at least three years , during which he/she studied at a school in the Slovak Republic. That is, the condition of study or vocational training/preparation for employment must be met. In the event that an unaccompanied minor who has reached the age of majority does not meet the condition of study/vocational training/preparation for employment, he/she like any other foreigner may apply for a temporary residence for any purpose for which he or she fulfills the conditions. In such a case, however, there are no special provisions available in the Slovak Republic for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority.</p> <p>b) An unaccompanied minor who has reached the age of majority may apply for a long-term residence in the Slovak Republic, but the condition of at least 5 years of residence in the Slovak Republic prior to the application must be met (tolerated stay is also counted, but he/she cannot be an asylum seeker). However, this option is available to any eligible foreigner, it is not a specific procedure for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority.</p> <p>c) apply for asylum as an adult - there are no specific conditions applicable only to unaccompanied minors coming of age</p> <p><u>Asylum / subsidiary protection (if granted)</u></p>
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			<p>a) After 5 years of subsidiary protection, it is possible to apply for a long-term residence (see above)</p> <p>b) After 3 years of subsidiary protection, it is possible to apply for permanent residence for 5 years according to Article 45a par. 1, letter c) of the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, if the person studied in the territory of the Slovak Republic (see above)</p> <p><u>Naturalization</u></p> <p>Pursuant to the Citizenship Act (No. 40/1993 Coll.) Article 7 par. 2 an applicant who has a residence permit in the territory of the Slovak Republic may be granted Slovak citizenship without meeting the condition of the length of continuous residence in the Slovak Republic also if:</p> <p>a) he/she is a person with granted asylum at least four years immediately preceding the submission of an application for citizenship of the Slovak Republic (this is a case which is not specific only for unaccompanied minors, but they may fall into this category)</p> <p>b) he/she is a minor child whose legal representative or guardian is a citizen of the Slovak Republic or a legal person designated by a court of the Slovak Republic and has a continuous residence in the Slovak Republic for at least two years immediately preceding the submission of application for citizenship of the Slovak Republic (in this case as well it is not a legal measure intended only for unaccompanied minors, but is intended for all minors meeting the above conditions). In the case of this possibility, however, it is necessary to state that, based on the Act, the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic decides on the</p>
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			<p>application for citizenship within 2 years and the submission of the application does not establish a legal right to reside in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>3. The procedure would be individual depending on the case. The Slovak Republic has no experience with this in recent years. In general, the police cannot administratively expel a child under the age of 18, this is not the case if expulsion is in the best interests of the child. Minors found on the territory of the Slovak Republic are granted tolerated residence according to Article 58 of the Act on the Residence of Foreigners. Subsequently, if they reach the age of majority, the situation can be resolved as described in question 2.</p> <p>4.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2019</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type of unaccompanied minor reaching adulthood*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Asylum-seeking unaccompanied minor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor (please state the category, e.g. unaccompanied minors who were engaged with the care system)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">52</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possible pathways following the transition to adulthood</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Regularisation / legal migration**</td> <td style="text-align: center;">- -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Return**</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tolerated stay***</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please state)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>		2019	2020	Type of unaccompanied minor reaching adulthood*	Asylum-seeking unaccompanied minor	29 9	Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor (please state the category, e.g. unaccompanied minors who were engaged with the care system)	52	80	Possible pathways following the transition to adulthood	Regularisation / legal migration**	- -	Return**	-	-	Tolerated stay***	-	-	Other (please state)	2	1
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			<p>Young adults in the Centre for Children and Families (CCF)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR</p> <p>* The data shows the number of all UAMs in the SR in a given year, as the responsible authorities do not keep statistics on the number of those who have transitioned to adulthood in a given year. Obtaining such statistics would require opening and going through each file individually.</p> <p>**Data cannot be obtained from the systems of the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium. Obtaining such statistics would require opening and going through each file individually.</p> <p>***Tolerated stay in the SR is granted to UAMs found on the territory of the Slovak Republic. Once they reach adulthood, they need to resolve their situation as provided in question 2.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. The Slovak Republic does not have a national strategy aimed at the transition of unaccompanied minors into adulthood. The issues of transition to adulthood in general (not only unaccompanied minors) are set out in Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on the social legal protection of children and on social guardianship as amended and in the Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic no. 103/2018 implementing certain provisions of Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on the social legal protection of children and on social guardianship as amended.</p>
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			<p>Based on the above Act and the Decree, the Center for Children and Families (CCF) provides UAMs with a safe environment and care that is based on an individual and integrative approach, so that the rights and views of the child are respected with a view to their integration (unless there is no lasting solution in family reunification or return). Education is based on reinforcement and activating the child's strengths and fulfilling his/her needs depending on the current life situation and his/her physical and mental condition as well as his/her opinion. By systematic and consistent planning in the child's individual development plan, which also includes an educational plan, the child's future is directed towards his/her independence, self-development, identity and his active participation in the co-decision process and in matters concerning his/her life. The basic starting point for planning is the diagnosis of the current physical, mental, intellectual and health condition of the child.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12 par. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children placed in the CCF (all children, including UAMs) are involved in the decision-making process and express their views, especially in the area of co-decision about themselves, activities, running and plans of the CCF, and are involved in the preparation and evaluation of their development plans. They are involved into the activities of CCF (e.g. shopping and financial management, assistance in preparing meals, assistance in participating in the school environment, etc.), in everything related to their life and future (choosing a school or other vocational training, preparation for independent life).</p> <p>Each UAM has a prepared social work plan, which also includes a plan for preparation for independence. This is being prepared at least one year before the child reaches the age of majority. Independence means, in particular, securing housing and the ability to live independently.</p>
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			<p>A young adult may be provided with care until he or she becomes independent, up to a maximum of 25 years of age (if he or she is constantly preparing for a career, the length of stay of a young adult may be extended by 24 months, i.e. up to 27 years of age). The Center and the young adult shall agree in writing on the conditions for the young adult to remain in the Center. The written agreement also includes a plan for preparation for the independence of the young adult. The Center maintains contact with the young adult with his/her consent even after he/she leaves the Center and provides him/her with the necessary counseling. Specifications on the possibility of providing support and services that are intended for unaccompanied minors at the time they reach the age of majority are given in the answer to the questions 7 and 8.</p> <p>7. There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood Depending on the migration status. See question 8.</p> <p>8. <u>Not seeking asylum</u> b) <u>There is a period of transition</u> (yes, if UAM is not studying/preparing for a profession or employment and is granted some kind of residence and thus does not stay in the Centre, there is a lump sum and provision of counselling on one's own request provided, see question 9) c) <u>Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</u> (yes, if UAM continues to study / prepare for a profession or employment and has been granted residence - see question 2, he/she can stay in the Center for Children and Families, where he/she is provided with related services and support up to 25 years of age (see question 6 and question 9).</p>
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			<p><u>Seeking asylum</u></p> <p><u>c) Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</u> (yes, if UAM is in the asylum procedure, he/she can stay in the Center for children and families up to 25 years of age and all services and support are still provided to him/her. He/She stays in the Center of his/her own free will, he/she can also arrange his/her own accommodation, in which case services related to staying in the Center are not provided (this does not change the process of asylum application).</p> <p>In case of granting international protection - as an adult he/she can enter the integration project. See also the answer to question 9.</p> <p>9. Support to UAMs who reached the age of majority is provided until 25 years of age if they are accommodated in the Center for Children and Families (the conditions under which they may remain in the Center are described in question 6). Pursuant to the Act on the social legal protection of children and social guardianship (No. 305/2005 Coll.) Article 46 par. 5 the Center performs measures in the form of providing residence, while the implementation of measures in the form of residence provision is to the extent set by this Act (applies to all children, not only UAMs)</p> <p>a) the provision of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. housing,2. catering, provision of catering or creation of conditions for preparation of food,3. service activities,4. personal equipment for children, <p>b) safekeeping of valuables,</p>
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			<p>c) securing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. health care,2. compulsory school attendance and vocational training/preparation for career or employment. <p>Pursuant to Article 66 par. 1 of the same Act, for the purpose of guiding the social development of a child and a young adult, a pocket money is provided in the prescribed amount to that child or young adult preparing for a profession/career in the amount of up to a maximum of 50% of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child.</p> <p>In this context, it should also be noted that under the same Act, Article 68, a young adult is provided with a one-off allowance to facilitate the process of independence of the young adult and its purpose is to secure housing, housing-related matters and preparation for employment of a young adult. The allowance to facilitate the independence of the young adult is provided upon leaving the Center and is provided only once.</p> <p>The Center provides a contribution to facilitate the independence of a young adult</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) in cash,b) in kind orc) in a combined form. <p>The allowance to facilitate the independence of a young adult is provided in a fixed amount, up to a maximum of 15 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child and will be paid to the young adult no later than on the day of his/her departure from the Center.</p>
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			<p>However, this is a contribution intended for all young adults in the Slovak Republic leaving the Center, not only for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 55 of the same Act, the Center maintains contact with a young adult on the basis of his/her consent even after his/her departure from the Center and provides him/her with the necessary counseling. However, it is also an activity for all young adults in the Slovak Republic leaving the Center, not only for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>In case of granted international protection - as an adult the UAM can enter into an integration project (see question 8). By means of the integration project, these adults are provided with the same services, whether or not they have just reached the age of majority (and were previously UAMs). The clients of the integration project are provided with the following services: financial contribution, free Slovak language course, social, employment, legal and psychological counseling, as well as assistance in finding accommodation. The Slovak Republic provides a one-time financial contribution of 1.5 times the subsistence level to persons granted asylum. During the first 6 months, a person granted asylum with regard to health insurance is considered to be a state insured person. At the end of this period, the state will continue to pay insurance for these persons if they meet the conditions for payment of insurance by the state, as it is in the case of other persons with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic (e.g. registration at the employment office, receiving a benefit in material need). A person with subsidiary protection is provided with a so-called entitlement card issued by a health insurance</p>
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			<p>company with the largest number of insured persons. It is valid for the duration of subsidiary protection.</p> <p>10. <u>a) unaccompanied minors seeking asylum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Center for Children and Families (state facilities) - see questions 6,7,8 and 9- Social protection bodies for children and social guardianship (state body)- Legal Aid Center (state organization) - provision of legal aid to persons in material need, including e.g. irregular migrants. Provision of legal aid in asylum matters, legal representation in second instance procedure for granting asylum, in proceedings on administrative expulsion and in detention in civil law matters, commercial law matters, labor law matters, family law matters, in administrative justice and in these matters also in proceedings before the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic (in these matters legal aid is provided in court proceedings to all natural persons located in the territory of the Slovak Republic).- International Organization for Migration (IOM) - legal advice, cultural mediation, Slovak language courses, contribution to retraining and training courses- Slovak Humanitarian Council (non-governmental organization) - legal representation in asylum proceedings, providing comprehensive care for asylum seekers throughout the Slovak Republic through the provision of additional services beyond the standard services provided by the state with a specific focus on vulnerable groups, including UAMs, psychological counselling, etc.). <p><u>b) unaccompanied minors not seeking asylum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Center for Children and Families (state facilities) - see questions 6,7 and 9- Social protection bodies for children and social guardianship (state body)
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal Aid Center - providing legal aid to persons in material need, including e.g. irregular migrants. Provision of legal aid in administrative deportation and detention proceedings (in these cases also in court proceedings in the administrative judiciary) as well as access to legal aid in proceedings before the Slovak court, if they are located in the territory of the Slovak Republic, in civil matters, in commercial law matters, labor law matters, family law matters, in administrative justice and in these matters also in proceedings before the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic (in these matters legal aid is provided in court proceedings to all natural persons located in the territory of the Slovak Republic).- International Organization for Migration (IOM) - legal advice, cultural mediation, Slovak language courses, contribution to retraining and training courses- Slovak Humanitarian Council - integration of young adults with international protection after leaving the CCF, including social, administrative, cultural, work and psychological counselling <p>11. Based on the information provided by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, in this area it is necessary to: Streamline mutual cooperation and coordination of measures of all participating entities in creating and implementing the independence plan of UAMs: Profiling the CCF programme aimed at supporting the employment of juveniles and young adults applying for asylum, the intensification of language training, the completion of education, housing and social assistance in integration into society</p>
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			<p>12. - Possibility to extend the stay of children at the Center for Children and Families up to 25 years of age if they are studying / preparing for a profession/employment (see questions 6 and 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possibility to apply for permanent residence for 5 years if they studied in the Slovak Republic for at least 3 years prior to the application for residence - in the case of granting international protection, the integration officer of the Migration Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic meets with such a client as required (based on the request from the CCF) before entering the integration. <p>The answers are based on the practice of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, IOM and non-governmental organizations working with UAMs.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sloveni a</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Slovenia, UAMs reach adulthood when they turn 18 years old. 2. Legal status of unaccompanied minors is not linked to their minority. 3. According to the Foreigners Act, if there are certain circumstances preventing a foreigner from voluntarily returning by the set deadline, the police may, at the foreigner's request, which must be lodged prior to the expiry of the period for voluntary return, extend the deadline for voluntary return by a decision, taking into account the specific circumstances of the case. For example, one of such circumstances includes finishing a school year in case of a minor.

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			<p>In practice, we have only had few cases of unaccompanied minors with return decisions, and no cases when they turned 18 after they had received such a decision.</p> <p>4. Detailed statistics are not available, but such cases are rare to say the least. In the asylum procedure, according to case law, a minor is considered as such until the final decision is made, even if they turn 18 in between. In reception, however, after they turn 18, unaccompanied minors can stay in special accommodation until the end of school year, after that they are treated/accommodated as adults.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Transition to adulthood is not regulated by law, although the International protection act provides for continuation of certain rights. The systemic arrangement of accommodation for unaccompanied minors is underway. Currently, a project solution is being implemented, within which unaccompanied minors are accommodated in the hall of residence of the Secondary School in Postojna. Upon accommodation in the hall of residence, an individual care plan is developed for each UAM (personal folder is kept), with the UAM, student dormitory employees, a social work centre, a legal representative or a guardian, and other relevant stakeholders taking part. Individual plans (for international protection applicants) or personal integration plans (for UAMs with recognized international protection) are adapted to age, gender, needs, other circumstances and experiences, as well as wishes and interests of UAMs. Individual plan or personal integration plan covers all relevant information regarding planning care, health care, education and career path, as well as</p>
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			<p>hobbies and interests. The individual plan for older UAMs also considers transition to adulthood. By monitoring a minor and through psychosocial care or treatment, depending on his strengths and weaknesses, the minor is appropriately guided, including regarding leisure time activities. When an UAM reaches 18, they can continue living in the special accommodation until the end of school year.</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services, There is a period of transition, Specific supports and services are continued / provided after the unaccompanied minor reaches adulthood</p> <p>8. Situation of unaccompanied minors of different statuses is regulated by different acts. International protection act regulates rights of asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection. Foreigners Act regulates residence of foreigners in the country.</p> <p>9. According to the International protection act, minor applicants and unaccompanied minor applicants are entitled to healthcare to the same extent as children with compulsory health insurance taken out as family members. To the same extent, school-age children after turning 18 years of age are also eligible for healthcare, namely until they complete their studies, but up to a maximum of 26 years of age.</p> <p>A person with recognized international protection who is accommodated at a private address and who does not have their own means of subsistence or who is not guaranteed accommodation in some other way and has no person with a maintenance obligation in the Republic of Slovenia shall have their eligibility period for financial compensation for accommodation at a private address</p>
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			<p>extended for the period of school education, but only until their 26th birthday at a maximum, if the status of secondary school student, student or adult learner has been obtained before the expiry of one year from the signing of the integration activities contract.</p> <p>A person with recognized international protection who, as an unaccompanied minor, has stayed at a special accommodation facility suitable for minors and has meanwhile become an adult shall be entitled to an allowance for accommodation at a private address for two years after the expiry of their residence permit at the respective accommodation. A person who does not have their own means of subsistence or whose subsistence or residence is not provided in any other way is entitled to an allowance for accommodation. Children with recognized international protection shall be entitled to healthcare services to the same extent and under the same conditions as children with compulsory insurance taken out as family members. To the same extent, school-age children after turning 18 years of age are also eligible for healthcare, namely until they complete their studies, but up to a maximum of 26 years of age.</p> <p>According to the Foreigners Act, a foreign minor who has been permitted to stay in the Republic of Slovenia shall be entitled to health care equivalent to that enjoyed by children under mandatory health insurance as family members. School children aged 18 years or older shall be entitled to health care to the same degree until they leave school, but not after they reach the age of 26.</p> <p>10. a) Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum: a hall of residence of Secondary School for Forestry and Wood Technology in Postojna, and Slovenska filantropija (Slovene Philanthropy – an NGO) ; and b) unaccompanied minors not applying for asylum: N/A.</p>
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			<p>11. Not applicable</p> <p>12. Not applicable.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 18 years old</p> <p>2. The residence of unaccompanied minors in Spain shall be considered regular for all purposes once they are under guardianship by a Public Administration or by virtue of a judicial decision by any other entity. This is established in article 35 of the Organic Law 4/2000.</p> <p>This means that they do not need to have a specific documentation while they are under age because their legal right to reside is granted by law. However, it is highly recommended that they get a residence permit. The procedure to do so is regulated in article 196 of Royal Decree 557/2011. The entity exercising the guardianship shall present an application at the Immigration Office with a copy of the minor's passport and the adequate documentation proving the guardianship.</p> <p>Once the minor reaches adulthood they shall act differently depending on whether they had obtained a residence permit during their minority or no. If they have a residence permit obtained under article 196 of Royal Decree 557/2011, they can renew it if they fulfil the requirements of article 197 of Royal Decree 557/2011.</p> <p>If they were never documented during their minority then they shall apply for a residence permit under article 198 of Royal Decree 557/2011.</p>

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			<p>They requirements in both cases are different and shall be explained below:</p> <p>1° Article 197. Access to the age of majority for unaccompanied foreign minors who hold a residence permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They shall apply for the renewal at the Immigration Office the 60 days prior to the date of the expiration date of their previous permit.• The applicant needs to prove that they have enough financial means for their own support. The sufficiency of these means will be understood to be fulfilled when monthly income is more than 469 euros. <p>For these purposes, income from employment, from any social system, as well as other amounts that may be received, will be computable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If there are any criminal records their gravity will be evaluated by the Immigration Office. No criminal records from their minority of age shall be considered.• Reports that may be submitted by the competent public entities for the protection of minors as well as those issued by other private entities or institutions regarding the satisfactory fulfilment of the educational or social and labour inclusion objectives of programs they might be taking. <p>The authorization will allow them to reside and to work and its duration will be 2 years.</p> <p>2° Article 198. Access to the age of majority for unaccompanied foreign minors who do not have a residence permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They shall apply at the Immigration Office the 60 days prior or 90 days after reaching the age of majority.• The applicant needs to prove that they have enough financial means for their own support. The sufficiency of these means will be understood to be fulfilled when monthly income is more than 469 euros.
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			<p>For these purposes, income from employment, from any social system, as well as other amounts that may be received, will be computable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He or she can not have any criminal records.• The applicant shall be integrated in the Spanish society which will be proven by reports submitted by the competent public entities for the protection of minors as well as those issued by other private entities or institutions regarding the satisfactory fulfilment of the educational or social and labour inclusion objectives of programs they might be taking. <p>The authorization will allow them to reside and to work and its duration will be 2 years.</p> <p>3. Article 35 of the Organic Law 4/2000 states that the first thing that the Administration should do is see if the family of the minor can be found in which case he or she shall return to their country of origin. Once the repatriation has been proved no to be possible or, at any case, ninety days after being placed at the disposal of the competent services for the protection of minors, they will be under the guardianship of a Public Administration or by virtue of a judicial decision any other entity and legally residing in Spain.</p> <p>The granting of a residence permit shall not preclude subsequent repatriation when it is in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>The repatriation procedure that had been underway would be suspended and an expulsion procedure would have to be initiated.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. Yes</p>
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			<p>6. The current regulation contained in Royal Decree 557/2011 is the result of a recent reform whose main objective is precisely to facilitate that these young migrants access the labor market in order to favor their inclusion in society. That is why they can start working once they reach the legal working age (16 years old) and as mentioned in question 1 they can also work once they become adults. By facilitating the requirements this reform aims to achieve a continuation of their status once they reach the age of majority.</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services</p> <p>8. Minors seeking international protection who have been victims of any form of abuse, neglect, exploitation, torture, cruel, inhuman treatment, or degrading, or who have been victims of armed conflicts will receive health care and adequate psychological and the qualified assistance they require. Unaccompanied minors seeking international protection will be referred to the services competent in the field of child protection and the fact shall be brought to the attention of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Immediate steps shall be taken to ensure that the representative of the minor person, act on behalf of the unaccompanied minor and assist him or her with with regard to the examination of the application for international protection. As already mentioned, the regulation for minors who do not apply for asylum is in article 35 of the Organic Law 4/2000 and Royal Decree 577/2011.</p> <p>9. A separate regime is created for unaccompanied minors who reach the age of majority in Royal Decree 923/2021. For those who reach the age of 18 being documented a regime of their own is established without references to non-</p>
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			<p>profit residence, which favors the continuity of the authorization they had as a minor. In addition, the accreditation of sufficient means is reduced to a more appropriate amount.</p> <p>For those ex-tutelage young people who are now between 18 and 23 years old and are undocumented, a procedure is launched so that they can access the authorization provided for minors who arrive undocumented at the age of majority. In this way, it is avoided that they remain in irregularity and situations of social exclusion are generated.</p> <p>On the other hand, they will be able to have access to the same type of social services as any other foreigner in a regular situation, such as the minimum living income.</p> <p>10. The Autonomous Communities are the competent authorities for the care of unaccompanied minors</p> <p>11. See answer to question 12.</p> <p>12. Royal Decree 923/2021 has been approved, modifying the legal regime of minors and ex-fosters to favor their integration. The final objective of the reform is to promote inclusion and reduce the vulnerability of these people by preventing undocumented unaccompanied foreign minors reaching the age of majority, consolidating that they can access the labor market from the age of 16 (and after reaching the age of 18). Thus, the duration of residence authorizations is extended allowing young ex-fosters who are now between 18 and 23 years old and who have been forced to the irregularity to access a work authorization.</p>
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			<p>The period for proving the impossibility of return is reduced from 9 to 3 months. When these three months have passed, the aliens offices will document these persons ex officio without this procedure interfering with a possible repatriation. However, if repatriation were to proceed, the authorisation granted would be terminated. The validity of the initial authorisation is increased from one to two years and of the renewal authorisation to three years.</p> <p>A separate regime is created for unaccompanied minors who reach the age of majority. For those who reach the age of 18 being documented a regime of their own is established without references to non-profit residence, which favors the continuity of the authorization they had as a minor. In addition, the accreditation of sufficient means is reduced to a more appropriate amount. In the case of minors who reach the age of 18 without documentation, a new system is established to document them. They would have access to an authorization to reside and work with the same requirements mentioned above. The reform approved is expected to benefit approximately 15,000 people. In 2020, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration made several improvements in the regulations of this group, such as instruction 1/2020, which enabled minors to work from the age of 16, analogous to the rest of minors and RD 19/2020, which granted work and residence authorization for two years for ex-tutelage young people who worked in the agriculture during the pandemic. Most of the young people who were given this authorization are still affiliated to Social Security today and work in very different sectors.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. At 18 years of age</p>

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			<p>2. If a minor, only due to circumstances related to the person being an unaccompanied minor, has been granted a residence permit in Sweden as a person in need of subsidiary protection, the issue of revocation of the protection status arises when the person turns 18 years of age. The issue is usually only raised when the person applies for an extended residence permit. In order to revoke the status, it is necessary that significant and lasting changes have occurred. No longer being a minor is considered such a significant and lasting change. However, the status can be lost if there are "weighty reasons for cessation", but what these reasons may be are not defined.</p> <p>If the person's status as in need of subsidiary protection is revoked, and there is no other reason for granting an extended residence permit, the person shall be expelled.</p> <p>In addition, the asylum case is handled in accordance with the regulations that apply to adult asylum seekers when the applicant turns 18. The guardianship ends and the need of a public council might be reassessed.</p> <p>When the applicant turns 18 he or she can be returned without being received by a family member, a nominated guardian or an appropriate reception facility in the country of return.</p> <p>3. The return process will continue, and they will be returned, like adults, to the country in question. If the person's status as in need of subsidiary protection is revoked, and there is no other reason for granting an extended residence permit, the person shall be expelled.</p>
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			<p>When the applicant turns 18 he or she can be returned without being received by a family member, a nominated guardian or an appropriate reception facility in the country of return.</p> <p>4. No statistics available</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. The reception of unaccompanied minors is the responsibility of the municipalities and their social services. Therefore the support and organisation can differ between municipalities. (Please see answer to Q 10 for further information).</p> <p>7. Reaching adulthood marks a cut-off point for support and services</p> <p>8. In Sweden almost all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum (there are few cases of family reunification) because if not they do not have access to any services.</p> <p>9. Please see question 10</p> <p>10. An unaccompanied minor that reaches majority age, i.e. 18 years of age, will be considered as an adult in the migration and return process and the assignment of the legal guardian is automatically terminated. With regard to unaccompanied minors still in the asylum process (i.e. those who have not received a final decision), the Swedish Migration Agency's reception units have the responsibility to monitor weekly "18 year old lists" [18-års listor]. Based on this information, the Migration Agency will request information from</p>
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			<p>municipalities concerning any plans for extended care of the applicant, which will be based on an individualised assessment.</p> <p>The Migration Agency requests information from municipal social services at least three months prior to the applicant reaching majority age whether he/she is expected to remain in care facilities (if needed, care can be provided until the age of 21 years). Municipalities are normally required to reply with a statement within a month.</p> <p>In case the municipality notifies the Migration Agency that care is to be ended, the applicant and his/her legal guardian are invited to an "18 year old appointment" [18-årssamtal], which should take place four to six weeks before the applicant reaches 18 years of age. By consent from the applicant and his/her legal guardian, an officer from the municipality can attend this meeting. While at the meeting, the applicant and his/her legal guardian receive information on the implications of reaching majority age, they receive written information and are as well invited to ask questions. The applicant is offered accommodation for adults arranged by the Migration Agency, if possible in the same municipality in order for a smooth transition. Within five weeks, the now young adult has an appointment with a Migration Agency counsellor to follow up on his/her accommodation situation, schooling and social/health situation. The legal guardian has the main responsibility to manage contacts with the applicant's new school in case he/she has to move to another municipality, where accommodation is available. Applicants who remain in municipal care facilities after reaching majority age are as well called to an "18 year old appointment".</p>
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			<p>Similarly, municipal social services assess the need for care/accommodation for those unaccompanied minors who have a residence permit at the point of reaching majority age. Supported accommodation [stödboende] tends to be the most common form om transition care/accommodation.</p> <p>Each municipality decide what kind of support and information they will give to a legally residing unaccompanied minor turning 18 and becoming a young adult. The young adult have the same rights as a Swedish citizen. If they for example started school before they turned 18 years old they are entitled by law to be able to continue their studies.</p> <p>11. No information available</p> <p>12. No information available</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Norway UAMs, and all other children, reach adulthood when they turn 18 years old.</p> <p>2. UAMs that are granted resident permit for protection (asylum) as a minor, according to the Norwegian Immigration act section 28, continue to have protection status as they turn 18. UAMs who don't qualify for resident permit for protection and have access to proper care may receive a return decision. If so, they can apply for support/assistance to return home. Meanwhile, UAMs who don't have access to proper care may receive resident permit on humanitarian grounds, according to the Norwegian Immigration Act section 38. However, UAMs between 16 and 18 may receive a time limited</p>

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			<p>permit and must return when turning 18, according to the Norwegian Immigration regulation section 8-8.</p> <p>3. UAMs who do not have access to proper care in their home country may receive resident permit on humanitarian grounds, according to the Norwegian Immigration Act section 38. However, UAMs between 16 and 18 may receive a time limited permit and must return when turning 18, according to the Norwegian Immigration regulation section 8-8.</p> <p>4. The request for statistics is very unclear, and we are not able to provide input at this point.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. In Norway there are no wider national strategies or policies support for the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors. The report from the Norwegian research institute NTNU "Cannot travel - is not allowed to stay: Reception life for previously unaccompanied minors at adult reception centres", pinpoints some challenges for UAMs who reach adulthood in Norway. However, there has not been a lot of attention drawn to this group at policy level.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8. In Norway UAMs are treated as adults when they reach adulthood. However, UAMs who have not yet received a decision when they turn 18 years old, have access to the school-health services until they age of 20, or until they</p>
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			<p>receive a rejection on their application for protection. This is a free service for all pupils and offers help and support from public health nurses and sometimes also school doctors, physiotherapists and psychologists.</p> <p>In general, UAMs who reach adulthood are treated as an adult in the asylum procedure. If an UAM is rejected asylum and have received a return decision, he or she will be returned as an adult. In the reception centres UAMs who reach adulthood will be moved to a reception for adults. There is no amendment in the Norwegian Immigration Act nor in the Immigration regulations to assess aftercare for UAMs.</p> <p>All applicants, both UAM and adults, are offered to stay at a reception center, also after a final rejection on their application for protection. When turning 18 UAMs no longer have access to a representative nor a legal guardian. UAMs have access to education, and to complete upper secondary school, as long as they haven't received a return decision. UAMs who receive a return decision, don't have access to education when turning 18, according to the Norwegian Education Act section 3-1.</p> <p>Only in cases were an UAM have received measures pursuant to the Norwegian Child Welfare Act aftercare is considered until the age of 25, according to the Norwegian Child Welfare act section 1-3. Aftercare will primarily be relevant in cases were the UAM is settled in a municipality.</p> <p>9. Answered above</p> <p>10.</p>
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			<p>a) NGOs and other organisations can apply UDI for funds in order to organize activities at the reception centre. For example, cultural or physical activities, or training in practical skills.</p> <p>b) N/A</p> <p>11. The key challenge in Norway considering UAMs transition to adulthood is the general lack of attention at all levels.</p> <p>12. N/A</p>
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