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Ad-Hoc Query on 2022.10 Ukrainian minors

Requested by EMN NCP Spain on 4 March 2022

Responses from Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Norway (21 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The humanitarian crisis due to the conflict in Ukraine will lead to a considerable increase in the displacement of minors, both accompanied and unaccompanied minors.

Member States must prepare for this situation and design an effective reception system that can cope with the situation, including all minors, whose parents remain in Ukraine and who, on many occasions, lack documentation.

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In Spain, we have already seen situations in which a family authorizes, in writing and without formalities, acquaintances, relatives, etc. to take care of the minor during their absence, a situation that is complicated if the minor lacks documentation.

For all these reasons, Spain is launching this Ad Hoc Query to find out what situation other countries are facing and to identify good practices that allow us to manage the arrival of minors from Ukraine in an effective way.

This ad-hoc query is launched with a two-week deadline in agreement with the co-chair of the AHQWG but Spain will appreciate if Member States can provide an answer in a shorter deadline. Seeing that there are more than six questions these ad-hoc query will be counted as two ad-hoc queries.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Has your Member State been confronted lately with unaccompanied minors coming from Ukraine? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please explain how you are accommodating them (e.g. are they being placed in State-run accommodation; foster placements; are they being placed with family members) and what type of support (i.e. medical, psychological, etc.) is being provided?

2. Which is the authority in charge of housing and providing support measures?

3. If you answer YES to Q.1 how you are identifying unaccompanied minors who come without identity documents? (Please explain the procedure, what other type of documentation will be accepted and if you are planning to introduce a special procedure in these cases.

4. Has your Member State been confronted with the situation of accompanied minors who are accompanied by family friends but who are not the legal guardian? YES/NO.

Please take into consideration that minors can be traveling with family friends with or without a parental authorisation.

5. If your answer is YES to question 4, how are you identifying these minors if they arrive without identity documents? Please explain the procedure, what other type of documentation will be accepted and if you are planning to introduce a special procedure in these cases.

This question is related exclusively to the identification procedure of minors.

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6. If your answer is YES, to question 4 how is your Member State handling this situation (e.g. does your MS take the children under the custody of children services, does your Member State let the children stay with these family friends)

7. Which is the responsible authority in your Member State that takes the placement decisions on Ukrainian minors (unaccompanied and accompanied minors without a legal guardian)?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **18 March 2022**.

2. RESPONSES

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Except for one, all unaccompanied minors from Ukraine who arrived in Belgium between the 24th February and 13th March were accompanied by family or family friends.</p> <p>The Belgian authorities currently advise Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine and their family members and third country nationals or stateless persons benefiting protection in Ukraine and their family members to stay in Belgium with family or family friends if possible. People who don't have a place to stay in Belgium (with family or family friends) are provided emergency accommodation for 1 or 2 nights after which they are directed to accommodation offered by the municipalities. For unaccompanied minors, this accommodation will be (1) foster placements, (2) accommodation with family or family friends living in Belgium or (3) accommodation provided by the municipalities.</p>

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>2. Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine and their family members and third country nationals or stateless persons benefiting protection in Ukraine and their family members are granted temporary protection in the EU member states. Therefore in Belgium, the Communities and Regions, and not the Federal State, are in charge of housing and providing support measures. The Federal State (resp. Immigration Office and Fedasil) ensures the registration and provides emergency accommodation for one or two nights if necessary.</p> <p>3. If the minor is not in possession of identity documents, at first instance, the minor will be registered on the basis of statements. They will be asked to apply for a 'certificate of nationality' through the Ukrainian Embassy to prove their nationality. Each UAM arriving in Belgium will be reported to the Guardianship Service through a minors' file (short description of identity data, vulnerabilities, data of nuclear family, data of family in Belgium or Europe, travel route). The Guardianship Service will then appoint a guardian who will guide them in the procedure.</p> <p>4. Yes We are often confronted with minors travelling with adult relatives (grandparents, aunts, brothers or sisters, etc.) or friends of the parents. They are registered as UAMs and reported to the Guardianship Service through a minors file (short description of identity data, vulnerabilities, data of nuclear family, data of family in Belgium or Europe, travel route). The Guardianship Service will then appoint a guardian who will guide them in the procedure. Till Sunday 13 March, 70 UAMs had been identified</p> <p>5. If the minor is not in possession of identity documents, at first instance, the minor will be registered on the basis of statements. They will be asked to apply for a 'certificate of nationality' through the Ukrainian Embassy to prove their nationality. Each UAM arriving in Belgium will be reported to the Guardianship Service through a minors' file (short description of identity data, vulnerabilities, data of nuclear family, data of family in Belgium or Europe, travel route). The Guardianship Service will then appoint a guardian who will guide them in the procedure.</p> <p>6. Minors who are accompanied by family friends who are not their legal guardian are allowed to stay with these family friends when arriving in Belgium. In addition a guardian will be appointed within the shortest delay. The guardian's role is to help and support the minor after his/her arrival and to look after his/her general wellbeing.</p> <p>7. The Guardianship Service</p>
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. As of 15 March 2022, the State Agency for Child Protection has received data on 43 Ukrainian minors registered as seeking international protection, 2 of them having been unaccompanied.</p> <p>In cases when Ukrainian unaccompanied minors or unaccompanied third-country minors residing in Ukraine are established at the Bulgarian border checkpoint, the procedure under Article 63k of the Regulation implementing the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be launched. According to this Article, when a police authority establishes a foreign unaccompanied minor, it shall notify the Social Assistance Directorate at the minor's place of detection. It shall send a notification letter and immediately hands the minor over to an employee of the Child Protection Department or the director of the Social Assistance Directorate in order to impose a measure under the conditions of the Law on Child Protection for accommodating the child who is outside a family environment. Only in cases where the child has been established as unaccompanied during the weekends and public holidays, joint actions shall be taken to provide police protection and accommodation in a social service or in an integrated health-and-social service for residential care.</p> <p>2. The Social Assistance Directorate is in charge of housing and providing support measures. Please see the answer of question 1.</p> <p>3. So far, at the border checkpoints there were no cases of identified minors coming from Ukraine without a travel document or a birth certificate, or who have not been registered in the passport of their parent. So far, the practice shows that minors arrive from Ukraine to Bulgaria accompanied by a parent whose passport contains the minor's data (names and date of birth), birth certificates, and there are cases of minors traveling with relatives, presenting a power of attorney from the parents and birth certificates of the minors.</p> <p>4. There are cases of minors accompanied by relatives.</p> <p>5. The border checkpoints are instructed to carry out border checks, according to which when Ukrainian minors and third-country minors residing in Ukraine (accompanied by adults who are not their parents but are responsible for them by law or custom) enter and leave the country, information is taken and conversations are made with the adults accompanying the minor; data (names, contact phone number, address and/or location of the parents) are collected; additional inquiries are made in the databases of the Ministry of Interior; the route of movement of the persons is traced; and operative and search activities can be carried out, if necessary.</p> <p>6. In case of unaccompanied Ukrainian minors, the Social Assistance Directorate takes the following actions:</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ examination of the presence of relatives or a suitable foster family where the minor may be accommodated; ▪ temporary accommodation, including in cases of urgent accommodation outside the family until the issuance of a court decision; ▪ granting of monthly allowances/funds for minors placed for upbringing by relatives or in foster families; ▪ one-time assistance for meeting a certain need which has arisen exceptionally and is not related to the child maintenance. <p>7. All 147 Social Assistance Directorates and Child Protection Departments of the Social Assistance Agency situated on the territory of Bulgaria, that have a direct connection with the State Agency for Child Protection.</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. The responsible authority in charge of housing and providing support measures for unaccompanied minors is the Social Welfare Services.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A. According to the latest updates, Cyprus did not receive any unaccompanied minors from Ukraine.</p> <p>7. Cyprus Asylum Service is the responsible authority for granting the temporary protection and Social Welfare Office is the responsible authority regarding housing and provision of support to unaccompanied minors.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. YES</p>

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			<p>Within the first two weeks of the Ukrainian crisis the Czech Republic has been receiving mostly minors accompanied by relatives or close persons. Nevertheless, in few cases there have been also registered unaccompanied minors (hereinafter referred to as UAMs).</p> <p>There has been a well-functioning approach to unaccompanied minors in the Czech Republic in place for years, therefore the Czech Republic continues implementing this system while taking care of UAMs from Ukraine.</p> <p>After identification, UAMs are placed in the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals (a specialized state facility), where they are provided with a full care (accommodation, food, clothing, etc.), as well as with other services (psychological, therapeutic, educational, medical, social and legal).</p> <p>If the client lists any relatives or other close persons, the process regarding the possibility of reunification starts immediately.</p> <p>Foster care is used especially for children of preschool and younger school age. Due to the fact that unaccompanied minors are placed in an institution that is well covered by legislation, they receive exactly the same care as Czech minors placed in institutional care and they also have the same rights.</p> <p>2. The provision of the above-mentioned care in the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports which also provides full financial coverage. The Facility cooperates with several departments within the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>3. Children who do not have their own travel document will have "without Travel Document" listed in the Foreigner Information System and their visa will be affixed to the departure part of the State Border Crossing Report. Nevertheless, every unaccompanied minor in the Czech Republic receives support and care within social and legal protection system regardless the (lack of) information known about them.</p> <p>Identification is based on the information received by the child itself. In case the child is not an asylum seeker, its data are forwarded to embassy of the state of origin to search for the family or other relatives of the child. Also, the Office for International Legal Protection of Children in the Czech Republic is informed about the child in order to co-operate with the competent administrative authorities in partner countries.</p> <p>4. YES</p>
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			<p>5. As regards Ukrainian minors who are accompanied by persons other than their legal guardian, they often come with a power of attorney from their parents, which is accepted by Czech authorities. There are also cases that whole groups consisting of minors from Children's homes come with their educators. In these cases, it is preferred to keep the whole group together and the possibility of accommodation for the entire group is sought, including the provision of additional care.</p> <p>6. The Czech Republic prefers to keep these friendly ties and the children to stay with the people close to them, also the wishes of the biological family and especially the wishes of the UAMs are respected. Therefore, children mostly stay with the people whom they travelled to the Czech Republic, but only if this arrangement is accepted both by child and adults. It is also possible to place a child under legal guardianship by these persons or to place the child in the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals (if there in no one to take care about the child).</p> <p>7. It depends on the type of decision. In the Czech Republic, the responsibility is shared by several departments of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Youth. Issues like special visa or emergency social benefit are decided by local authorities and police department. Issues considering guardianship or placement of a child are decided only by court.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. In Estonia, substitute and family homes, safe houses and foster families rated as suitable by the Estonian National Social Insurance Board can provide homes for unaccompanied children. Temporary places of stay before being referred to substitute care are provided in the form of children's safe houses. The children receive all necessary services inc. medical, psychological, educational and social services.</p> <p>2. Estonian Social Insurance Board (Sotsiaalkindlustusamet).</p> <p>3. The identification will be made on the basis on the verbal statements at the Estonian border. If necessary, further age assessment procedures can be ordered by the police.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p>


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			<p>5. If a person does not have any documents, the citizenship status will be established on the basis on the verbal statements given at the Estonian border. After arriving in Estonia, the Ukrainian citizen has to turn to the Ukrainian Embassy in Estonia, where s/he will be issued a certificate containing the personal data.</p> <p>If a minor is travelling with a person who is not his parent or legal guardian, then it is recommended to give a minor a handwritten note with his or her parent's contact information, in order to simplify the crossing of border(s). If a written agreement cannot be presented, extra care will be taken with the case and, if possible, the parents are contacted to make sure they know where and with whom the child is.</p> <p>6. In Estonia, the child is allowed stay with the relatives who were already residing in Estonia. We do not separate the children from family and friends they have arrived with. If there is doubt if the child should be with the person or not, we do further investigation to make sure the child is with a safe person and his/her legal guardian (parents) are aware of this. The personal details, contacts and address of the person the child is with are recorded aswell.</p> <p>7. Estonian Social Insurance Board (Sotsiaalkindlustusamet).</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. YES. The unaccompanied children that have been registered, are accommodated in children's reception centres, few in adult centres with their relatives and some with their relatives who are living in Finland. The municipalities have their own arrangements for those unaccompanied minors who have not applied for asylum and who are not registered at the reception centres.</p> <p>2. For people applying for asylum or temporary protection, the reception unit of the Finnish Immigration Service is in charge of the big picture and organizing it, but the municipalities are in charge of the housing and support measures.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied minors who register, are identified more easily than those who make use of the 3 months free stay. Most unaccompanied minors who have applied for asylum have identity documents</p> <p>4. YES, there have been minors who have been accompanied by persons who are not their legal guardians (this is not restricted to "family friends" and might include for example uncles, aunts, adult siblings).</p>

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			<p>5. All such minors who've applied for asylum, have had identity documents. When the Police or The Finnish Border Guard registers the applicants, they will check the identity documents of the minors and if needed, clarify their identity. No special procedures as such have been decided upon</p> <p>6. If a minor has applied for asylum or temporary protection and is staying with relatives, who, based on a preliminary evaluation, are considered safe for the minor, the reception unit will, as soon as possible, begin an assessment process on private housing for the minor. Based on that, the head of the reception centre will make either a positive or negative decision concerning private housing for the minor. If needed, the reception centre or unit will resort to administrative support from the police or child welfare.</p> <p>7. With regard to accommodation, the reception unit of the Finnish Immigration Service. For those minors who apply for asylum (and from now on also temporary protection) and who arrive unaccompanied, a guardian is always chosen to represent them. If the minor has a legal guardian in Finland, then that person is in charge of the minor's wellbeing. Otherwise the reception centres are in charge of the daily activities whereas the reception unit is in charge of the capacities as well as the guidance, development and monitoring of the activities.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>The general regulations for unaccompanied minors apply. In Germany, foreign children are considered unaccompanied if they do not enter the country accompanied by a guardian or legal guardian (§ 42 a Abs.1 S.2 SGB VIII). In Germany, the child and youth welfare services are primarily responsible for the accommodation and care of unaccompanied foreign minors, ensuring that this group of persons is accommodated and cared for in a manner that is in their best interests. After unaccompanied entry has been established, minors are to be (temporarily) taken into care by the local youth welfare office in accordance with Sections 42a and 42 of Book VIII of the Social Code (SGB VIII). During (temporary) custody, the Youth Welfare Office must temporarily place the minors with a suitable person or in a suitable facility or other form of accommodation and ensure the minors' well-being.</p> <p>Pursuant to section 42a sub-section 2 SGB VIII, the Youth Welfare Office must examine together with the child or juvenile (hereinafter: minor) whether a person close to the minor is staying in Germany or abroad and whether the welfare of the minor requires the said minor to be taken into care together with siblings or other unaccompanied foreign minors. If a person close to the minor is staying in Germany or abroad, the youth welfare office must work towards reuniting the minor with this person if this is in the minor's best interests (section 42a sub-section 5 sentence 2 SGB VIII).</p>

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		<p>The temporary taking into custody (section 42a SGB VIII) is followed by the taking into custody (section 42 SGB VIII). According to § 42b i. In conjunction with section 42c SGB VIII, the Federal Office of Administration (BVA) decides according to a fixed key to which Land (federal state) the minor is to be distributed, provided there are no grounds for exclusion from distribution pursuant to section 42b subsection IV SGB VIII.</p> <p>At the beginning of the taking into custody, accommodation, further care and pedagogical support are provided. For this purpose, the Section 42-Youth Welfare Office (the one the minor has been distributed to) makes use of the youth welfare facilities provided by independent organisations or those owned by the Land (federal state) or the local authorities. Section 42, para. 1, sentence 2 SGB VIII includes the authority of the youth welfare office to temporarily place a child or juvenile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with a suitable person, • in a suitable institution or • in another form of accommodation <p>The youth welfare office decides on a case-by-case basis which placement is suitable and appropriate to the situation. The necessary subsistence and medical assistance must be ensured. The custody ends either when the minor is handed over to the custodian or legal guardian or when a decision is made on the granting of child and youth welfare assistance, e.g. placement in a foster family or home upbringing or other forms of housing or according to § 13 SGB VIII, socio-educational housing within the framework of educational or vocational training measures or during vocational integration</p> <p>2. In Germany, the accommodation and care of unaccompanied foreign minors is primarily the responsibility of the child and youth welfare services, which ensure that this group of persons is accommodated and cared for in a manner that is in their best interests.</p> <p>3. The first German authority that comes into contact with a possibly unaccompanied minor must record the personal details according to his or her information. If the person presents valid identification documents, the age stated therein is decisive. If no identification documents are available, as is often the case with unaccompanied minors, the information given by the minor counts. If the papers show that the minor is a minor or if the minor claims to be a minor, the authorities or the initial reception centre should immediately inform the local youth welfare office. In an initial personal interview with the unaccompanied minor, the youth welfare office responsible for temporary custody clarifies whether the requirements for temporary custody are met.</p>
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			<p>The SGB VIII (§ 42 f) prescribes an official procedure for age assessment which, in addition to checking identity documents, includes a qualified visual examination and, in case of doubt, requires a medical examination.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. As described in Q3, any German authority that comes into contact with a possibly unaccompanied minor must record the personal details according to his or her information. Oftenly, the German Federal Police comes into contact with possibly unaccompanied minors during border checking procedures. The establishment of identity is part of such procedures. This also includes the date of birth in order to guarantee a reliable search. Documents that make it possible to establish identity without passport/passport replacement documents are, for example, birth, family and parentage certificates or official entries in the passports of the parents.</p> <p>6. Regardless of whether minors are travelling accompanied or unaccompanied, they shall be given special attention. The border authority (mainly the Federal Police but also state police forces may be involved in border checks) shall give priority to the best interests of minors in all its actions. They have a right to special protection and assistance, which is to be guaranteed by the border authority.</p> <p>In connection with the entry of unaccompanied minors, the border authority shall immediately inform the Youth Welfare Office so that it can fulfil its obligation to take them into temporary custody (Section 42a (1) SGB VIII).</p> <p>If minors arrive in Germany accompanied by relatives, neighbours, friends or other adults, the Youth Welfare Office must check whether these persons are entitled to care for or bring up the minor in accordance with section 7, paragraph 1, no. 6 SGB VIII.</p> <p>The Youth Welfare Office shall use the means of evidence it deems necessary to investigate the facts of the case in accordance with section 21 sub-section 1 SGB X (in particular: Obtaining information of any kind - also electronically and as an electronic document, hearing the parties involved, consulting documents).</p> <p>If the accompanying person has neither custody nor parental authority, the minors are considered unaccompanied. Minors who are staying with friends or acquaintances in Germany who do not have custody or parental authority are also unaccompanied under German law. They are also to be taken into temporary care. In the interest of the minor's welfare, the Youth Welfare Office checks whether the accompanying person or the person with whom the minor has already been placed is "suitable" in the sense of Article 42a, paragraph 1, sentence 3 in conjunction with Article 42, paragraph 1, sentence 2 SGB VIII and whether the minor can stay there accordingly. If this is the case, temporary custody includes the</p>
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			<p>authority to place the minor with these persons; the minor can then remain with the friends or acquaintances within the framework of temporary custody.</p> <p>With regard to the distribution procedure, it must be clarified whether the relationship to these acquaintances or friends leads to an exclusion of distribution (see Q1 for details to distribution) for reasons of the best interests of the minor, since the stability of the relationship is an essential factor for the best interests of the minor (section 42a, paragraph 2, sentence 1, no. 1 SGB VIII). If this is the case, the minors can also remain with the person in the subsequent procedure of taking them into care and, if necessary, continue to live together with the person within the framework of a foster relationship when a decision is made on further assistance (Section 33 SGB VIII). The relationship of the minors to their carers must be taken into account when selecting the appropriate and necessary help in accordance with § 27 Para. 2 SGB VIII. This is done in particular by means of joint accommodation and a correspondingly adapted design of the assistance. The extent of the caregivers' right of representation or custodial authority depends on the individual case. If necessary, the appointment of guardians must be initiated at the family court in a timely manner.</p> <p>7. These are the local youth welfare offices and, if required, the competent family court.</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. No. According to data recorded up to 22.03.2022 by the National Emergency Response Mechanism (NERM) for the protection of unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied minors from Ukraine have not yet been identified in Greece.</p> <p>2. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum is the competent authority for the coordination of actions related to the protection of third country nationals (non-EU nationals) and stateless unaccompanied minors residing in the Greek territory. Moreover, SSPUAM and more specifically the Accommodation and Relocation Requests Management Unit is the competent authority for the accommodation of the unaccompanied minors. The competent authority that decides on the best interest of the child is the Public Prosecutor for Minors, who, according to Greek law, acts as the temporary guardian. The SSPUAM established the National Emergency Response Mechanism (NERM) for the protection of unaccompanied minors, which created a safety net for children residing in precarious conditions by providing support to children's registration with the authorities, safe accommodation, access to asylum system, access to psycho-social, legal and medical support.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>

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			<p>4. YES. The Mechanism has been already activated to serve the needs of the Ukrainian emergency situation and has already provided support to separated children, (accompanied by family members – not parents), who arrived in Greece from Ukraine. Information is provided through the National Emergency Response Mechanism and the 24/7 tracing line concerning the procedures that need to be followed for unaccompanied and separated minors arriving from Ukraine. More specifically, the cases of separated minors identified through the National Emergency Response Mechanism are referred to legal support for the assessment of the case and assistance concerning the provision of temporary care to the accompanying adult.</p> <p>5. The registration and identification of the unaccompanied and separated minors who arrive in Greece and do not possess identification documents is conducted by the police authorities at the border locations. Unaccompanied minors who do not possess identification documents receive a police note with their personal details. At the same time, the National Emergency Response Mechanism is immediately notified by the police, in order for the children to be transferred to safe accommodation. In cases of separated minors, a police note is provided by the police to the adult person accompanying them (and is not their parent). The adult person is obliged to sign an official declaration concerning the accompaniment of the minor, and he/she is responsible for his/her care, including his/her registration for temporary protection at the asylum service. Currently in coordination with all the competent authorities the SSPUAM is working on the establishment of procedures for the registration and identification of the minors from Ukraine arriving in Greece.</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. The Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum is the competent authority for the coordination of actions related to the protection of third country nationals (non-EU nationals) and stateless unaccompanied minors residing in the Greek territory. Moreover, SSPUAM and more specifically the Accommodation and Relocation Requests Management Unit is the competent authority for the accommodation of the unaccompanied minors. The competent authority that decides on the best interest of the child is the Public Prosecutor for Minors, who, according to Greek law, acts as the temporary guardian.</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. As of 16 March 2022, 2 unaccompanied minors arrived to Hungary in relation to the Ukraine crisis.


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		<p>The placement of all unaccompanied minors is carried out in a child protection care institution (in practice: a children's home) on the basis of a guardianship authority decision. Unaccompanied minors placed in child protection care are entitled to the same content and quality of care as children of Hungarian nationality, including aftercare provided at their request after they reach the age of majority. Within the framework of full-range care, the child must be provided with care that promotes his or her physical, intellectual, emotional and moral development, and in accordance with his or her age, state of health and other needs, including all types of medical, psychological support and interpretation if needed. The authorities also strive for realizing reunification with family members.</p> <p>2. Under the Child Protection Act, the provision of child protection care is primarily a public obligation provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection's own institutions, but institutions providing specialist child protection care operate in both church and civil service under a supply contract with the state.</p> <p>3. According to Hungarian law, a third-country national below the age of eighteen who has entered Hungary not accompanied by an adult responsible for him/her by law or custom, or who remains unaccompanied after entry until he/she is placed under the supervision of such a person, is considered an unaccompanied minor.</p> <p>If the available information for the immigration authority indicates that the persons concerned are unaccompanied minors, the immigration authority shall immediately contact the guardianship authority for the appointment of an ad hoc guardian in order to protect their interests. The immigration authority also contacts the consular services of the minors' county of origin.</p> <p>Pending the appointment of an ad hoc guardian, the unaccompanied minor may be called upon to undergo a medical examination in order to clarify his/her age and state of health in the course of the evidentiary procedure necessary to establish the facts of the case, and to make statements, to the extent appropriate to his/her mental state and maturity, concerning his/her name, place and date of birth, the name of his/her mother, his/her place of residence, the identity of the person having parental authority over him/her and his/her contact details. Unaccompanied minors shall be interviewed in an atmosphere appropriate to their situation and in a manner which is understandable to them. The interview in the absence of the presence of a case-guardian may be aimed at clarifying the name, place and date of birth, the name of the mother, the place of residence, the identity of the person having parental authority over the unaccompanied minor and his or her contact details.</p>
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			<p>The Police is responsible for transporting the unaccompanied minor from the temporary placement to the child protection facility.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. According to a special rule, the Government Office of the Capital City of Budapest is competent in matters of guardianship authorities of unaccompanied minors.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. The reception system of unaccompanied foreign minors, unlike that of adults, is not managed exclusively by the Ministry of the Interior but also by local authorities due to the competence assigned to them by the current legislation. The reception system of unaccompanied foreign minors is regulated by article 19 of Legislative Decree no. 142/2015 "Implementation of Directive 2013/33/EU laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection and Directive 2013/32/EU on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection status."</p> <p>For the needs of rescue and immediate assistance, unaccompanied foreign minors are received in governmental structures of first reception, activated by the Ministry of the Interior, for the time strictly necessary, however not exceeding 30 days, to the identification and possible assessment of age, where there are specialized services aimed at the subsequent transfer to second reception projects of the SAI network specifically intended for this category of subjects.</p> <p>In case of temporary unavailability of the first or second reception centers, the assistance and reception of minors is guaranteed by the Municipality.</p> <p>Finally, in case the reception cannot be ensured by the Municipalities, in the presence of consistent and close arrivals of unaccompanied minors, it is possible for the Prefects to activate temporary accommodation facilities exclusively dedicated to minors over fourteen years old.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Policies through the Minors Information System (SIM) is responsible for the census and monitoring of the presence of unaccompanied foreign minors received in Italy.</p>


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			<p>2. Without prejudice to the competencies of central and peripheral administrations, as well as local authorities involved in the reception and protection of UAMs, it should be noted that the Head of the Department of Civil Protection, by Order no. 876 of March 13, 2022, appointed the Head of the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of Interior, as Commissioner delegate for the coordination of measures and procedures aimed at assistance to unaccompanied minors from Ukraine as a result of the conflict.</p> <p>3. The identification of unaccompanied foreign minors is regulated by Article 19-bis of Legislative Decree No. 142/2015: the identity is ascertained by the public security authorities, assisted by cultural mediators, in the presence of the guardian or temporary guardian if already appointed. In the absence of identity documents, it is carried out, as for all unaccompanied foreign minors, by the public safety authorities on the basis of the statements made and with the collaboration, except in cases where the same is excluded, of the diplomatic-consular authority. In case of reasonable doubt about the minor's age, the Public Prosecutor's Office at the Juvenile Court may order the age assessment through socio-sanitary examinations within a multidisciplinary procedure of progressive and incremental nature, respecting the gender, the age and the psycho-physical integrity of the person; the related measure of age attribution is adopted by the Juvenile Court with a decree.</p> <p>Operational indications for operators present at the border were provided by the competent Department of Public Security.</p> <p>4. YES</p> <p>5. In the presence of minors accompanied by adults who declare their parental authority, if it is impossible to verify with certainty the veracity of the document attesting to parental authority, without prejudice to the need to notify the Juvenile Court, it is necessary to interest the Ukrainian diplomatic representation in Italy for the appropriate checks on the documentation submitted attesting to the family relationship.</p> <p>In the event that minors are accompanied by adults other than those exercising parental authority (relatives, acquaintances, operators or private social organizations), they must be considered as UAMs and it will be necessary to activate the procedures provided for in Article 19 bis of Legislative Decree no. 142/17, referred to in question no. 3, with immediate reporting to the Juvenile Court for the appointment of the guardian.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to the rules on family fostering, as per Law no. 184/1983, in the absence of documents proving the link between the minor and the adult who accompanies him/her but who is not his/her legal guardian, the possible</p>
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			<p>fostering to this adult shall be assessed, case by case, in the best interest of the minor, in agreement with the Juvenile Judicial Authority, with the involvement of the social services of the Municipality.</p> <p>7. Pursuant to Law no. 47/17, MSNs are entitled to rights regarding the protection of minors on an equal footing with minors of Italian or EU citizenship. Following the notification of an unaccompanied foreign minor or a minor accompanied by a person who does not have legal guardianship, the competent Juvenile Court appoints a guardian. Pending the appointment of a voluntary guardian (pursuant to Article 11 of Law No. 47/17), the representatives of the family-type community or of public or private assistance institutions shall exercise tutelary powers over the entrusted minor in all cases in which the exercise of parental responsibility or guardianship is prevented. The Juvenile Court, in case of absence, in the list of available voluntary guardians, appoints an institutional guardian such as, for example, the Mayor of the Municipality of the territory where the child is taken in.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. There are cases of unaccompanied minors coming from Ukraine. Law on Support of Civilians of Ukraine is legal framework which regulates aid, guardianship, support, accommodation, education and other issues. Law was adopted on March 3. The purpose of the law is to provide support to Ukrainian civilians leaving Ukraine or who are unable to return to Ukraine due to the armed conflict caused by the Russian Federation during the armed conflict, as well as to provide general support to Ukrainian society. The support provided by this law is provided during the armed conflict. These services and support are provided for all Ukrainian nationals including unaccompanied minors. Ukrainian civilians have the same rights to social services and social assistance as Latvian citizens. The accommodation of the UAM depends on who is his/her legal guardian. Therefore UAMs could be accommodated at State-run accommodation as a child care institution, at a foster family or legal guardian, or with other family members. The legal guardian has the right to receive social services (provided by municipality) improving the social situation of an unaccompanied child. If it is necessary then emergency medical care is provided. The State shall provide a different kind of support to the Ukrainian civilian if during assessing the individual needs of the person, its need is established.</p> <p>2. Civil Protection Commission. Commission is municipal level body.</p> <p>3. If a person who has been granted temporary protection status receives an identity document for the first time in Latvia, the identity of the relevant person shall be confirmed by an interview questionnaire approved by an official of the State Border Guard or the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.</p>


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		<p>The presence of an emergency guardian is mandatory. In the case if unaccompanied minor is too young to provide any information about himself, the Orphan's court in this case determines the temporary identity. In the case if parents show up, the DNA test will be the reason to hand over the child to the parents.</p> <p>4. Yes. In order to ensure the protection and support of the rights of Ukrainian national unaccompanied minor entering Latvia, the Chairman of the Orphan's Court, the Deputy Chairman of the Orphan's Court or a member of the Orphan's Court shall decide on the appointment of an extraordinary guardian for an unaccompanied child. As an extraordinary guardian may become a person to whom the UAM arrives, as well as a person who has been granted the status of a guardian or adopter in Latvia, the status of a foster family or guest family, or a person with whom an unaccompanied child has arrived in Latvia.</p> <p>5. If a person who has been granted temporary protection status receives an identity document for the first time in Latvia, the identity of the relevant person shall be confirmed by an interview questionnaire approved by an official of the State Border Guard or the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.</p> <p>6. The place of accommodation depends on who is the legal guardian. If the children has arrived with some friends or relatives, they are allowed to stay together. While the Orphan court decides on guardianship, it shall take into account following aspects: 1) the opinion of an unaccompanied child regarding the establishment of emergency guardianship, if the child is able to formulate it, taking into account his or her age and degree of maturity; 2) the motivation of the person who has submitted an application regarding the appointment of an extraordinary guardian; 3) evaluate the living conditions of a person; 4) request information from the Criminal Register; 5) request information from the National Health Service regarding whether a card for a narcological patient or a card for a patient with mental and behavioral disorders is included in the unified electronic information system of the health sector.</p> <p>7. The Orphan's court of the municipality where person is living.</p>
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	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes. All Ukrainian nationals arriving in Lithuania are encouraged to register with the Migration Department. If during the registration it is determined that a person is an unaccompanied minor, representatives of the Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor are immediately invited, who henceforth take care of accommodating and providing all the required services to the child. Children receive health services (basic emergency and healthcare services, vaccines, preventive checkups etc.), emotional and psychological support (in the Russian language), as well as the right to study. The Migration Department has launched a website to provide up-to-date information on the services provided to Ukrainian nationals - https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/naudinga-informacija/ukraina-ukrayina-ukraina-ukraine/informacija-ukrainos-pilieciams-1. The Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Fund prepared a leaflet containing information on the health services on their website: https://ligoniukasa.lrv.lt/en/news/assistance-to-ukrainian-war-refugees-experts-published-a-memo-on-health-care-services-available-in-lithuania.</p> <p>2. The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor.</p> <p>3. Any documents in possession of an unaccompanied minor are reviewed (e.g. passports, national ID cards, birth certificates). Currently, there is no information about instances of minors who did not have any documents.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. Any documents in possession of an unaccompanied minor are acceptable (e.g. passports, national ID cards, birth certificates). Currently, there is no information about instances of minors who did not have any documents.</p> <p>6. The Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service appoints a guardian/custodian for each unaccompanied minor. In case an unaccompanied minor arrives with an adult who is not a biological parent (a family friend, a distant relative etc.) and wishes to stay with him/her, the adult has to become a temporary custodian of the child by providing the following documents: 1) an application stating name, surname, date of birth, place of residence (if there is one) and consent to the use of personal data that was provided; 2) personal confirmation that the adult does not have extremely serious diseases such as severe mental illness, tuberculosis etc. Once the Service verifies that there are no legal obstacles that would prevent the adult from being appointed a custodian, the adult becomes a legitimate representative of the child. Once the child has been placed in temporary custody, the adult gains access to personalized services and professional support</p>
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			<p>intended for custodians as well as the services and support of the care center in the adult's place of residence in Lithuania.</p> <p>7. The Migration Department is responsible for determining their legal status, while the Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service is responsible for other issues related to ensuring child rights.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No, up to 18 March, no unaccompanied minors from Ukraine have been registered.</p> <p>2. The authorities in charge of housing and providing support measures are the National Reception Office (ONA), an administration under the authority of the Minister having Asylum in his remit and the National Children's Authority (Office national de l'enfance – ONE, department of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth). In general, ONA is in charge of the material reception conditions of beneficiaries of temporary protection, including accommodation, food and clothing, as well as a monthly allowance and access to medical care. ONE subsidises the non-profit entities FPMO (Fondation de la Maison Porte ouverte), Fondation Elisabeth and Caritas that are managing specific reception centres for unaccompanied minors. The different entities ensure that supervising staff is always present in the UAM accommodation centre they manage. 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> <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>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. Until now these accompanied minors coming from Ukraine have had identity documents. In accordance with article 70 paragraph 1 of the amended law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection (Asylum Law), the Grand-Ducal police performs any verification necessary to establish the identity for applicants of temporary protection.</p>


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			<p>Within the examination procedure of a temporary protection claim, the Directorate of Immigration accepts Passports (official travel documents) or national ID in order to establish the identity and/or nationality of the applicant. All other kind of documents, such as birth certificates, qualification certificates, journal extracts (articles or photos claiming the identity of the applicant ...) ... may help to prove the veracity of the applicant's statements.</p> <p>6. The Directorate of Immigration will handle the situation by taking into consideration the best interest of the child.</p> <p>7. The authorities involved in this procedure are the Directorate of Immigration and the Youth Court.</p>
	EMN NCP Malta	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Support measures to Unaccompanied minors in general are provided by the Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers. In such cases referrals to other entities are also conducted.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. NO</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. International Protection Agency</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The Netherlands has not yet been confronted with significant numbers of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) coming from Ukraine. It is not yet clear whether the regular framework for accommodating UAMs will apply to them, or if a separate procedure will be developed.^[1] Please consult https://ind.nl/en/ukraine/Pages/Ukraine.aspx for up-to-date information on entry and stay of persons from Ukraine in the Netherlands.</p> <p>^[1] Information provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service on 10 March 2022.</p>

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			<p>2. The authority in charge of housing and providing support measures to unaccompanied minors is either the Central Organisation for reception of Asylum seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers – COA), or the municipality where the minor resides. Nidos is the organisation responsible for guardianship of unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>3. It is not yet clear which procedure will apply for identifying UAMs from Ukraine.</p> <p>4. No information available.</p> <p>5. No information available.</p> <p>6. No information available.</p> <p>7. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst - IND) is responsible for taking decisions in immigration and asylum procedures. Nidos is responsible for guardianship of unaccompanied minors.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Information is not available within the deadline.</p> <p>2. When minor who - while being on the territory of Ukraine - stayed in specialized educational institution with a social rehabilitation profile or orphanage, or is an unaccompanied minor who travels to Poland, reports to border check, the information regarding the minor is provided to the Children Evacuation Staff (Sztab Ewakuacji Dzieci) in Stalowa Wola, which was established for this purpose. It is responsible for placing abovementioned minor in care facilities provided by the Ministry of Family and Social Policy.</p> <p>3. If the minor does not have an identity card or passport, a birth certificate is useful.</p> <p>4. The information is not available within the deadline.</p> <p>5. Please see answer to question 3.</p> <p>6. The information is not available within the deadline.</p>

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			<p>7. Article 25 of the Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to Ukrainian citizens in connection with an armed conflict in the territory of that state provides the procedure to be followed in the case of minor citizens of Ukraine in connection with the necessity to provide them with an appropriate form of protection and to guarantee the possibility of appointing a person to represent and establishing custody over the person and his/her property. Regardless of the level of relationship, this person must be appointed by the guardianship court.</p> <p>Below please find procedure of appointing temporary guardian to the unaccompanied minor.</p> <p>Art. 25. 1. A minor citizen of Ukraine referred to in Art. 1 clause 1 who stays on the territory of the Republic of Poland without the care of adults responsible for him in accordance with the law in force in the Republic of Poland, is represented and taken care of and his/her property by a temporary guardian.</p> <p>2. The temporary guardian, unless the scope of his rights and obligations is otherwise specified, is authorized to represent the minor and to take care of him/her and his/her property. The temporary guardian should obtain the permission of the guardianship court in all more important cases concerning the minor's person or property.</p> <p>3. Supervision over the implementation of the rights and obligations of a temporary guardian is exercised by a social welfare center or a social service center - in the case of transformation of a social welfare center into a social service center pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 19 July 2019 on the provision of social services by a social service or another organizational unit indicated by the commune head, mayor, city president competent for the minor's place of stay.</p> <p>4. The temporary guardian is established by the guardianship court which has a jurisdiction over the minor's place of residence.</p> <p>5. When appointing a temporary guardian, the court shall respect the best interests of a child. A temporary guardian should be appointed primarily from among relatives, in-laws or other persons who guarantee the proper performance of the guardian's duties.</p> <p>6. In the absence of persons specified in p. 5, the candidate for a temporary guardian is indicated, at the request of the court, by the organizational unit referred to in p.3, within 48 hours. Together with the indication of a candidate for a temporary guardian, the organizational unit referred to in p. 3, sends his written consent to the appointment of a temporary guardian.</p> <p>7. One temporary guardian may be appointed for several minors, provided there is no conflict between their interests. If possible, the same person should be appointed as temporary guardian for siblings.</p> <p>8. Proceedings for the appointment of a temporary guardian may be initiated upon request or ex officio.</p> <p>9. The application to initiate the procedure includes:</p> <p>1) designation of the court to which it is addressed;</p>
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			<p>2) name and surname or name of the applicant, his address of residence or stay or seat, telephone number or e-mail address;</p> <p>3) name and surname of the minor, his address of residence or stay;</p> <p>4) names and surnames of the parents and the maiden name of the minor's mother or information that they are unknown;</p> <p>5) gender of a minor;</p> <p>6) date and place of birth of a minor;</p> <p>7) the type, series and number of the document constituting the basis for the minor crossing the border, if any;</p> <p>8) name and surname of the candidate for a temporary guardian, his/her date of birth, address of residence or stay as well as the series and number of the identity document or information about the candidate's absence;</p> <p>9) name and surname as well as the address of residence or stay of the person exercising actual custody of the minor, if the minor is not under the custody of a candidate for a temporary guardian;</p> <p>10) the basis of the application.</p> <p>10. If the application indicates a candidate for a temporary guardian, one should also provide the degree of relationship or affinity of the candidate for a temporary guardian with the minor, or information about the lack of relationship or affinity, and in the case of the person who actually takes care of the minor - the date from which custody is exercised.</p> <p>11. The institutions entitled to submit the application are:</p> <p>1) Border Guard;</p> <p>2) commune head (wójt), mayor (burmistrz), city president, staroste (starosta), voivodship marshal (marszałek województwa);</p> <p>3) public prosecutor;</p> <p>4) Police;</p> <p>5) heads of organizational units of social assistance referred to in art. 6 point 5 of the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance (Journal of Laws of 2021, items 2268 and 2270 and of 2022, items 1 and 66);</p> <p>6) representatives of international or non-governmental organizations providing assistance to foreigners;</p> <p>7) the person exercising actual custody of the minor;</p> <p>8) the person who took the actual custody of the minor after the minor enters the territory of the Republic of Poland and exercises it on the day of submitting the application;</p> <p>9) other persons or entities as part of their tasks.</p> <p>12. In a case for the appointment of a temporary guardian, the court adjudicates in non-contentious proceedings following the hearing. The court hears the candidate for a temporary guardian and the person who actually takes care of the minor,</p>
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			<p>and hears the minor, if his mental development, state of health and degree of maturity allow it, taking into account his reasonable wishes if possible.</p> <p>13. In particularly justified cases, if the candidate for a temporary guardian exercises actual custody over the minor, and the circumstances of the case do not raise doubts as to the proper performance of this custody and the minor's best interest does not oppose it, the court may limit the evidentiary proceedings only to documentary evidence and examine the matter in closed session.</p> <p>14. The court may deliver notifications and summons in the manner it deems most expedient, taking into account the efficiency of the proceedings. A summons or notification made in this way shall produce the effects of service if there are no doubts that the addressee has received it.</p> <p>15. The court examines the case immediately, not later than within 3 days from the date of receiving of the application by the court or obtaining information about the need to appoint a temporary guardian.</p> <p>16. The court delivers a copy of the decision to the participants in the proceedings, the competent social welfare unit and the Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard.</p> <p>17. The decision on the appointment of a temporary guardian is effective and enforceable upon its announcement, and if there was no such announcement, upon its release.</p> <p>18. In the proceedings for the appointment of a temporary guardian, no fees are collected and the expenses are borne by the State Treasury.</p> <p>19. The provisions of the Act of 17 November 1964 - Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1805, as amended⁴) shall apply accordingly to the proceedings for the appointment of a temporary guardian in the scope not regulated in the Act. , with the exception of Art. 130.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>All the measures that the Slovak Republic implements in the current situation are aimed not only to provide assistance to unaccompanied minors but also to ensure their safety. The Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, after obtaining information usually from the Foreign Police, provides placement in the Center for Children and Families (CCF) and follow-up care. Children are placed in the care of the CCF by court order. In this case, the Slovak Republic follows standard procedures and considers that, for the purposes of protecting children from trafficking, this procedure complies with European standards. The care includes housing, meals, service activities, personal equipment and provision of health care, compulsory school attendance, vocational training and safekeeping of valuables. The CCF has a professional team consisting of a social worker, a psychologist and a special pedagogue, and professional staff who provide professional assistance.</p>


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			<p>2. See response to question 1.</p> <p>3. The Border and Foreign Police Office of the Police Force Presidium (BBFP PFP) contacts the Social Protection of Children and Social Guardianship Authority (SPCSG) only if it finds out that the minor is not accompanied by a legal representative or other close person and is therefore in situation endangering life and health and the consequent need for immediate intervention of the SPCSG authority is needed (placement in the CCF and appointment of a guardian). In this context, the BBFP PFP closely cooperates with the Embassy of Ukraine in the Slovak Republic, which verifies (confirms) the identity of minors, relatives and kinship. The Embassy of Ukraine has online access to registration databases of persons in Ukraine and thus can promptly confirm the identity of minors, undocumented adults, family relationships, etc.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. The BBFP PFP contacts the SPCSG only if it finds out that the minor is not accompanied by a legal representative or other close person and is therefore in situation endangering life and health and the consequent need for immediate intervention of the SPCSG authority is needed (placement in the CCF and appointment of a guardian). If the minor comes with a legal representative, but they do not have any documents proving a family relationship, the Embassy of Ukraine in Bratislava will be contacted to check the family relationship. In this context, the BBFP PFP closely cooperates with the Embassy of Ukraine in the Slovak Republic, which verifies (confirms) the identity of minors, relatives and kinship. The Embassy of Ukraine has online access to registration databases of persons in Ukraine and thus can promptly confirm the identity of minors, undocumented adults, family relationships, etc.. In case of doubts about the existence of family ties, the SPCSG and the national unit for the fight against illegal migration are contacted.</p> <p>6. The BBFP PFP or HOT SPOTs are instructed that in cases if a) the parent (another legal guardian) gives his/her child to a relative in the territory of the Slovak Republic after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic (which, among other things, he/she declares by stating this person and his/her residence as the child's place of residence in the Slovak Republic in the application for temporary protection), and at the same time, after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic at a designated place within the border crossing of the Slovak Republic, applies for a temporary protection for a minor child, or</p>
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			<p>b) the parent gives the child before entering the territory of the Slovak Republic in the territory of Ukraine to his/her relatives and they want to apply for temporary protection for the child in the territory of the Slovak Republic, but they are not the child's guardian</p> <p>they should instruct these people (e.g. in a situation where they do not know how to apply for temporary protection for the child because they cannot prove that they are his/her legal guardians) to appear immediately at the relevant Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family according to the residence of the person who took care of the child or in the place where the person is staying (if it is a camp or other premises where such persons are accommodated in large numbers, of course, an employee of the SPCSG will come to them). The office will provide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - counseling on the possibility of representing the child, including assistance in writing a petition to the court for the appointment as a guardian, or provision of information on other options for child's custody based on the court's decision (e.g. entrusting the child to custody); - information on professional help (e.g. psychological assistance for the child). <p>Every child without a legal representative or close person is placed in a CCF by a court decision and the relevant Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family closest to this CCF is appointed as a guardian by court decision.</p> <p>7. See responses to previous questions.</p> <p>The Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family submits an application to the court for the issuance of urgent measures, ensures placement in the CCF and performs urgent activities in the best interests of the child until a guardian is appointed to the unaccompanied minor or the appointed guardian takes up his or her duties. The guardian is appointed to the extent of the authority to exercise parental rights on behalf of the parents. In connection with the situation in Ukraine, the Office of Labor, Social Affairs and the Family submits a petition for the appointment of a guardian to represent the child in actions related to health care, school or preschool, property management, if any, and all matters in contact with the public and state administrations until they are taken over by a legal representative or guardian.</p> <p>The Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family is also entitled to apply for a tolerated stay (it is an authorized person).</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Unaccompanied minors who came to the Republic of Slovenia were mostly accompanied by an adult who had valid powers of parents or relatives. However, we always involve the competent institutions in the procedure with unaccompanied minors, which determine the best interests of the child, and any further treatment depends on these findings. Unaccompanied minors who are accompanied by adults are accommodated in accommodation centers, and unaccompanied minors are accommodated in a student dormitory, where they are provided with 24-hour professional care. They are all also provided with medical and other care appropriate to their age and development, as well as leisure</p>


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			<p>activities. They will also be enrolled in educational programs. If an individual minor is found to need a special type of accommodation due to personal circumstances, it will be provided to him/her within the existing system. If needed, he/she will also be provided with additional psychological help.</p> <p>2. Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants.</p> <p>3. During the registration and accommodation, connections with minors and accompanying adults are also established.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. As explained in previous answers, despite the documents, every minor is also interviewed by the competent institutions, where the actual circumstances and the child's best interests are determined.</p> <p>6. The Center for Social Work is involved in interviews and fact-finding. If they do not find out the specifics, the minors are accommodated in the accommodation center with the persons with whom they arrived.</p> <p>7. Decisions regarding International Protection are made by the Ministry of the Interior and reception of applicants is covered by the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants in line with the International Protection Act. For children in the Republic of Slovenia in general, the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Affairs is responsible. On 10 March 2022 the Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons Act became applicable. Administrative units are responsible for decisions on temporary protection, while the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants is responsible for accommodation and other rights stemming from such protection (with involvement of other authorities).</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. There is no record of the arrival so far of unaccompanied Ukrainian minors.</p> <p>2. The Autonomous Communities</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. YES</p>


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			<p>5. So far they have been arriving with identification documents; among others, birth certificates, notarial acts of authorization of the transfer of custody signed by the parents, etc. have been accepted. In cases of doubt, it is transferred to the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>6. Minors are being allowed to stay with the person of reference with which they have traveled to Spain</p> <p>7. The Autonomous Communities and the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The UAMs are placed in care decided by the social welfare board of the municipality in which the UAMs are placed by the Migration Agency after arrival. What kind of accommodation that is provided is decided considering the best interest of the child.</p> <p>2. The Social Welfare Boards of each municipality</p> <p>3. The Swedish Migration Agency gathers information from the UAM and, if applicable, from their travel companion(s). Depending on the specific circumstances, other types of documents than identity documents can be considered.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. The Swedish Migration Agency gathers information from the UAM and, if applicable, from their travel companion(s). Depending on the specific circumstances, other types of documents than identity documents can be considered.</p> <p>6. Every child entering the country without his/her legal guardian is treated as an UAM and will be under the care of the social authorities in the municipalities. Then it is up to them to decide which accommodation and with whom that is in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>7. The Social Welfare Boards of each municipality</p>

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	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. YES. They are accommodated in reception centres or child-care centres depending on their age. If we receive very young children, they could be accommodated in foster care by the Child Welfare authorities. We seldom separate children from family members, except in cases where it is considered to be in the child's best interest.</p> <p>2. In Norway we have divided the responsibility for housing and providing support between the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, who provides housing to unaccompanied minors above 15 years old in the asylum procedure, and the Norwegian Child Welfare authorities who provide housing to those below the age of 15. After receiving a residence permit, the minors are being settled in a municipality, who thereafter is responsible for housing and providing support. The intention is that refugees from Ukraine will receive a permit under a temporary collective protection provision and will be settled in a municipality very rapidly.</p> <p>3. Until now, unaccompanied minors have been registered in ordinary asylum procedure for UAMs with or without identity documents. The National Immigration Police Service (NPIS) is responsible for the registration procedure. Norway will continue to prioritize a manual registration of UAMs, while adult Ukrainians with identity documents will go through a digital registration. Identity documentation that will be accepted from UAMs are national identity card, birth certificate and also school documents. This kind of documents becomes a part of an overall assessment when identity is to be determined. The National Police Immigration Service carries out a short interview with all UAMs, and depending on the age of the minor NPIS register information about family relations, place of birth, residence, physically and mental health. Further, the NPIS also map why the minor had to flee and the flee route. NPIS takes biometrics such as photo, fingerprints from children above 12 years and EURODAC above 14 years old.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. NPIS will always ask the County Governor to appoint a legal guardian, even though the UAM is accompanied by extended family, relatives or friends. The procedure will be the same as mentioned above in answer 3.</p> <p>6. Children who are accompanied by family members or others without parental authorisation, are registered as unaccompanied minors and receive the same procedural safety measures as unaccompanied minors in the asylum procedure. They are appointed a legal guardian who has the legal responsibility for the child. If it is in the best interest of the child, the child could stay with their family members. As long as the family stay in reception centres the immigration</p>
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			<p>authorities have the responsibility to ensure that the child receive proper care. If the family settles in a municipality this responsibility is given to the local Child Welfare authorities.</p> <p>7. Upon arrival in Norway, it is the immigration authorities in cooperation with the child welfare authorities who decides were the children are accommodated. The decision is based on the best interest of the child, depending on relationship with those he/she came together with, their age, their opinion, etcetera.</p>
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