

## EMN STUDY 2014

# Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors in 2014

### Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

*Executive Summary (up to three pages)*

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

### Top-line ‘Factsheet’ (National Contribution)

*National contribution (one page only)*

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

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

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

Estonia remains the MS receiving the least asylum applications and therefore the number of UAM also remains small (9 persons 2009-2014). The main changes in the policy have been the abolition of detaining the UAM at the detention centre – instead they are placed in substitute homes and foster care. Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act includes now a separate article on protection of vulnerable groups – the administrative authority that is carrying out procedural acts is required to take into account the specific needs of minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological or sexual violence.

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

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

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

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

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

The main reasons for UAM entering EE have been economic and aspirational reasons, however it is also important to take into account that very often UAM are not able to explain why they come to EE (either due to their age or reluctance to report their motivations).

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

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

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

No project have been carried out in this area.

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

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

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

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

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

Entry documents required by unaccompanied minors	Please provide more information about the types of documents required and the conditions that apply, with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
<b>Visa permitting entry and stay</b>	Regulation has not changed. Person entering Estonia needs a valid travel document + permission to enter Estonia	Same procedure would apply
<b>Passport</b>	A person cannot legally enter Estonia, if he or she does not have the documentation required in State Borders Act (§ 11 <sup>1</sup> ). Therefore unaccompanied minors are subject to immigration legislation, however in practice such minors may be permitted entry. Thus, if it is accepted by the Border Guard Officer at the border that the person concerned is potentially a minor, then he/she will not be refused, even in the absence of documents.	
<b>Travel documents</b>		
<b>Other (please state)</b>		

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

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

Categories of unaccompanied minors that may be refused entry at the border	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be refused entry at the border: a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
<b>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</b>	Regulation has not changed. General regulation give right to refuse entry to TCN without a valid travel document and permission to enter. However UAM would be admitted.	
<b>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea</b>		

<b>border or airport</b>		
<b>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)</b>		
<b>Other (please state)</b>		

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

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

If there is no doubt for the age of the minor (e.g. so called pre-teens) the child is referred to substitute homes that provide for the age appropriate activities (e.g. leisure, education etc.)

In general person is treated as an UAM, till the age assessment (if in doubt of age) proves otherwise. However if the person refuses age assessment, the person might be treated as an adult. The person will be treated as an adult if the age assessment proves the person is not minor.

**Section 2.4 Training of Border Guards and / or Police Authorities**

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

**Y/N**

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

Yes. Border Guards and Police Authorities have received training to identify the situation of unaccompanied minors (including the reasons of entry, apprehensions, trafficking etc). These trainings have been carried out by IOM Tallinn.

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

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

While the border guard official (Ministry of the Interior) is responsible for controlling the entry procedures at the border and police officials (Ministry of the Interior) is responsible for apprehending UAM within the territory, who refer the persons (child) to the official who is responsible for accepting the applications for international protection. UAMs are referred

to substitute home (contracted service provider, under Social Insurance Board, Ministry of Social Affairs). In addition local governments are involved in the procedure for finding the guardian for the UAM to carry out the relevant legal procedures, finding the school place etc.).

The procedure is the same of the age is doubtful. In general person is treated as an UAM, till the age assessment (if in doubt of age) proves otherwise. However if the person refuses age assessment, the person might be treated as an adult. The person will be treated as an adult of the age assessment proves the person is not minor. (If the age of an alien is unknown and there is good reason to believe that the person is less than 18 years of age, the alien is deemed to be a minor. The Police and Border Guard Board shall decide on treating third country national as a minor or an adult)

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

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

UAMs are appointed legal guardians. According to Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens - An unaccompanied minor may not perform the procedural acts arising from this Act without a legal representative. (§ 6<sup>1</sup>). The provisions of the Family Law Act shall be applied to the representation of an alien who is an unaccompanied minor. An unaccompanied minor may be represented by a natural or legal person, who is reliable and has the knowledge and skills needed for representing an unaccompanied minor.

The procedure is the same of the age is doubtful. In general person is treated as an UAM, till the age assessment (if in doubt of age) proves otherwise. However if the person refuses age assessment, the person might be treated as an adult. The person will be treated as an adult of the age assessment proves the person is not minor.

Interviews will be carried out with the guardian present.

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

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

The stated age is recorded based on the statements of the applicant and also the observation of the officials. Where necessary, a person with relevant professional expertise shall be involved in the performance of procedural acts involving minors.

Age assessment is carried out if the police official is in doubt. If the assessment proves that the person is not a minor, it will be added to the file.

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

The Police and Border Guard Board may give priority to reviewing the applications of

applicants with special needs or applicants who are unaccompanied minors or well-founded applications. Age assessment might extend the processing the application. There is no set time-limit for processing applications. Applications are assessed on individual basis. However the average processing period is up to 6 months for all asylum applications.

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

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

Police and Border Guard Board in cooperation with local government appoint the guardian. Guardians natural or legal person, who is reliable and has the knowledge and skills needed for representing an unaccompanied minor. The responsibility of the guardian is to represent the UAM in legal procedures and make sure that the interests of the UAM are taken in to account when taking the decisions.

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

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

The stated age is recorded based on the statements of the applicant and also the observation of the officials. Where necessary, a person with relevant professional expertise shall be involved in the performance of procedural acts involving minors.

Age assessment is carried out if the police official is in doubt.

(1) If a reasonable doubt arises at the Police and Border Guard Board or the Security Police about the correctness of the data submitted about the age of the third country national, medical examination may be carried out to determine the age of the alien with the consent of the alien or his or her representative.

(2) If the third country national refuses medical examination to determine the age, the Police and Border Guard Board or the Security Police shall deem the alien to be an adult, except in the case if the person is manifestly minor.

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

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

If the claim for asylum is rejected UAM may be returned. However it must be ensured that this is in the best interest of the minor. Unaccompanied minor alien is sent back to his or her family member or appointed guardian or to the reception centre of the receiving state.

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

UAM can be issued residence permits following the grant of asylum, based on subsidiary protection – they will receive temporary residence permits.

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

Categories of unaccompanied minors	Please describe the residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
<i>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</i>		
<i>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State</i>		
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</i>		
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended or identified in the territory of the (Member) State</i>		
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)</i>		
<i>Other (please state)</i>		

### [Section 3: Reception arrangements, including integration measures for UAMs](#)

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

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

### *Section 3.1: Reception and care arrangements for unaccompanied minors*

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

*Please distinguish between the provisions in place for:*

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

UAMs will be referred to substitute home service or foster care. (§ 6<sup>2</sup> Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens). This is the general state system for children in state care (orphans etc). They stay in the system till they are 18. Or if they carry on studying – eg. at the university, they are entitled to stay at the substitute home.

They might be placed in the open collective accommodation centre for asylum seekers (with adults, if in the best interest of the child). This is decided individually.

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

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

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

UAMs are referred to the foster care/substitute home service by the police/border guard official (Ministry of the Interior). The reception system, including UAM is under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social insurance board (responsible for welfare services).

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

It would be the foster care/substitute home service as for Estonian nationals.

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

UAM applications are given priority, however there is not set time limit for processing. Carrying out age assessment can extend the procedure.

*Section 3.2: Accommodation and other material reception provisions*

*Q17. Please describe in the tables below the reception and care arrangements granted to UAMs in your (Member) State (in accordance with Directive 2003/9/EC<sup>1</sup>) from first arrival until a durable solution is found. Where relevant, please distinguish between UAMs who are seeking asylum or have been granted international protection and UAMs who are not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and/ or are in a trafficked situation.*

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

	<b>Please state (Y/N) whether the accommodation types and other material reception provisions listed are available to UAMs (in cash or in kind) in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the facilities available in each case:</b>		
<b>Accommodation type and access to other care and material reception provisions</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>	<b>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</b>
<b>Accommodation with adults</b>	Y	Same would apply	
<b>Accommodation with a foster family</b>	Y		
<b>Accommodation / reception facilities specifically for minors</b>	Substitute homes (part of general state welfare system)		N, if manifestly not minor
<b>Accommodation / reception facilities with special provisions for minors</b>	Note sure, what the different with the above is – substitute homes and foster care		
<b>Specialised accommodation facilities available for UAM victims of trafficking</b>	N. Do not have such institutions		
<b>Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMS to meet specific identified needs</b>	Note. Substitute homes. If UAM had special needs, he/she would be referred to the respective substitute home.		
<b>Other types of accommodation (please state, e.g. in adult accommodation facilities if over 16 years of age)</b>			

<p><b>Food (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. meal vouchers to buy or prepare own meals, prepared meals, etc.)</b></p>	<p>In the accommodation centre need to prepare their own meals. Financial allowances for applicants residing within the accommodation centre only, where there is equipped kitchen available for applicant to cook on their own (i.e. there is no direct provision of food by the service provider).</p> <p>However UAM will be put up for substitute home service or foster care where food is provided</p> <p>(Section 32 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</p>		
<p><b>Clothing (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. provision of a budget to buy clothes, provision of second-hand clothes, etc.)</b></p>	<p>Financial allowances for applicants residing within the accommodation centre that can be used, in addition to their own finances to buy the clothing if required. Alternatively they can make use of social wardrobe provided by charities and NGOs</p> <p>However UAM will be put up for substitute home service or foster care where clothing is provided</p> <p>(Section 32 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</p>		
<p><b>Allowance / pocket money (please provide details on what possibilities there are to earn pocket money in reception facilities, what amount and how this is paid, etc.)</b></p>	<p>Provision of financial allowances</p> <p>For applicants residing within the accommodation centre for consumer expenses (subsistence limit is established on annual the basis of the minimum consumption expenditure - 90€ per month)</p> <p>(Section 64 (1) of the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens)</p>		
<p><b>Other types of material reception provisions (please state)</b></p>			

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

At the collective open accommodation centre the UAM will have to make their own choices regarding the food and clothes. At the substitute homes this will be done under supervision of the educator.

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

Collective and open Vao Accommodation centre (with adults)

Contracted service provider for substitute home service (by the National Social Insurance Board – e.g. Keila SOS Children’s Village)

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

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

In the substitute home there are “mothers”/“fathers” who are usually educators – they are responsible for the everyday welfare of the child.

The children at the substitute homes have to comply with the compulsory school attendance requirement.

There are also social workers and psychologists available at the substitute home. If possible the child is also referred to leisure and hobby activities (e.g. sports, music).

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

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

There have been no assessments specifically on provision of services to UAM.

There was a general appraisal of the services offered to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection carried out by the Estonian Advice Centre<sup>3</sup>. Currently there is quite wide range of services offered to asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection in Estonia. There are approximately 15 support services offered to asylum seekers and 17 support services offered to beneficiaries of international protection. The main areas that needed the most improvement were identified as Estonian language training, accommodation courses and activities and psychological counselling. In general the division of labour in offering the services is well arranged in Estonia, there are very few duplication of

<sup>2</sup> Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

<sup>3</sup> For more details please see <http://www.abikeskused.ee/epf-uuring>

services that are financed from different sources. Service-providers supported by different sources are in general aware of each other and are in communication and cooperate with one another. The needs for training differ among service-providers. Learning English and cultural diversity awareness training are in common for most of the service providers.

### Section 3.3: Access to legal advice

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

<b>Legal advice</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>	<b>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</b>
<b>Legal advice and other forms of legal support</b>	Entitled to the same service as adult asylum seekers, in addition to the guardianship.	Same would apply	

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

Same organisation as for the adult asylum seekers. Refugee legal aid clinic at the Estonian Human Rights Centre.

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

No such reports on provision of services to UAM have been carried out.

### Section 3.4: Healthcare

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

	<b>Please state (Y/N) whether the healthcare types listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the healthcare available in each case:</b>		
<b>Healthcare</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>	<b>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been</b>

			<b>undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</b>
<b>Emergency treatment</b>	Y, available to all	Same would apply	
<b>Basic medical care</b>	Y		
<b>Essential / specialised healthcare if required</b>	Y		
<b>Psychological support / counselling</b>	Y (part of the above, not as a separate service)		
<b>Other (please state)</b>			
<b>Do UAMs have equal access to healthcare as child citizens in the (Member) State?</b>	They are not covered by state health insurance scheme for minors.		
<b>Are UAMs assessed to ensure their healthcare needs are met (e.g. through a health assessment)?</b>	Y		
<b>Do UAM have access to health insurance? If yes, under what conditions?</b>	Not automatically, once they have legal permission to stay		
<b>How is reception organised for UAMs with psychiatric problems or addictions?</b>	This is addressed under specialised healthcare. UAM would be referred to the relevant state institution.		

Q26: Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the healthcare of UAMs (if different from above)?

Accommodation centre or the substitute home will coordinate the provision of the healthcare services (organising the health check, doctor's appointments etc.)

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

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

No such reports on provision of services to UAM have been carried out.

Section 3.5: Education

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

<b>Please provide information on the issues raised below on access to education by UAMs:</b>			
<b>Education</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>	<b>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</b>
<b>Is access to education (appropriate to the age and needs of the UAM) provided for in legislation in your (Member) State?</b>	Y	Same would apply	
<b>How quickly can a UAM access education in the (Member) State?</b>	Immediately after placed in the accommodation centre or substitute home		
<b>How does the (Member) State ensure that the education provided to UAMs are adapted to their age, level of education in the country of origin and the degree of the language barrier (e.g. individual assessments etc.)?</b>	UAMs and asylum seeking minors are included in the students with special linguistic needs (the school is entitled to claim head tax 1.2 (regular is 1.0) for providing necessary accommodation services to the students. School decides whether it is language training, counselling, etc.		
<b>What support measures are available to help the UAM with the transition to education in the (Member) State (e.g. language training, mentoring, vocational training, other support mechanisms – please state?)</b>	UAM would be considered as a part of the newly arrived immigrant children entitled to larger head tax for providing necessary accommodation services to the UAM.		
<b>Do UAMs have the same right to education as other children in the (Member) State?</b>	Y		
<b>Do UAMs receive education in specialised educational</b>	N, together with other children.		

<b>establishments? If yes, does the (Member) State have plans to integrate these UAMs in the general education system?</b>			
<b>How does the education provided to UAMs support their social integration in the (Member) State?</b>	The aim is to foster social contacts and skills with local children from the very beginning. This is deemed to assist their social integration.		
<b>How does the (Member) State prepare UAMs for accessing their labour market (e.g. provision of training, vocational guidance, etc.)?</b>	UAM are entitled to the career counselling service		

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

No such separate organisations

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

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

No such reports on provision of services to UAM have been carried out.

### Section 3.6: Access to support to employment

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

	<b>Please state (Y/N) whether the measures to support access to employment listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below:</b>		
<b>Access to support to employment</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>	<b>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</b>
<b>What is the minimum age a UAM can take up employment in the (Member) State?</b>	18 years of age is the usual age of employment. The general regulation provides for	Irregular UAM does not have the right to take up employment.	

	<p>limited employment options for minors (their working day much be shorter with breaks etc.).</p> <p>Right to employment would be granted with the decision to grant international protection. Asylum seekers are not entitled to work in EE (An applicant for international protection may take employment in Estonia if the decision on his or her application for international protection has not entered into force within six months as of the submission of the application for international protection due to reasons beyond the applicant's control.</p>		
<b>Is access to employment for UAMs conditional upon obtaining legal (residence) status, a work permit, etc.?</b>	Y		
<b>Under what circumstances does a UAM receive a permit to work in the (Member) State once the minimum age is reached?</b>	EE does not have work permits. If person is granted permission to stay, the person is entitled to work. UAM is entitled to work when he/she reaches 18. The general regulation provides for limited employment options for minors (their working day much be shorter with breaks etc.).		
<b>Is labour market access limited to a maximum number of days per year?</b>	This would depend on the age of the UAM.		
<b>Can UAMs take up paid employment / household tasks for pocket money from the accommodation facilities where they are residing?</b>	N, there is general financial support that is paid to all.		
<b>What other forms of support are available to UAMs once working age is reached if they are unable to find employment?</b>	If permitted to stay in EE they would have access to unemployment benefit and trainings , counselling offered by the Unemployment		

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

Once adults, Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition they would be entitled support person service and free time activities for asylum-seekers and refugees, by Johannes Mihkelson Centre (NGO)

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

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

No such reports on provision of services to UAM have been carried out.

### Section 3.7: Other integration measures

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

If at the accommodation centre, entitled to cultural orientation provided by IOM Tallinn.

### Section 3.8: Withdrawal of reception and integration support

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

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

Q36. Are there any complaint mechanisms available to UAMs in case of withdrawal of reception and integration support? If yes, please specify below.

The UAM can appeal against the decision to refuse to grant temporary protection and to refuse to issue a residence permit or to refuse to extend a residence permit may be filed with an administrative court within ten days as of the date of notification of the decision. The said decisions shall not be contested by way of challenge procedure.

### Section 3.9 Identified challenges and good practices

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

At the moment the number of the UAM is small and all decisions are made on individual basis.

### Section 4: UAMs that go missing / abscond from reception / care facilities

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

No such reports on UAM have been carried out.

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

UAM are placed in substitute homes, where there are under supervision, which diminishes the possibilities for absconding and going missing.

There is also national hotline for missing children (116 000). Children under 14 are not fingerprinted.

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

Cases for missing children are investigated immediately by local police. Estonia does not have separate legal or procedural regulations on missing unaccompanied migrant children.

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

Missing children are automatically inserted in the SIS – the consent of the police service that circulated information concerning the person in question is not necessary.

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

NA

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

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

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

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

	<b>Please describe the situation in your Member State for former UAMs once they reach the age of 18 years</b>	
<b>Arrangements for former UAMs</b>	<b>UAMs seeking asylum or who have been granted international protection</b>	<b>UAMs not seeking asylum including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</b>
<b>What residence permit provisions are in place for the UAM turning 18 years of age in your (Member) State? What are the consequences for the rights and obligations of the former UAM in accordance with these residence provisions?</b>	If the UAM turns 18 and continues his/her studies (e.g. at the university) they are entitled to stay at the substitute home.	Please delete column if not relevant.
<b>Are there any exceptions to the residence provisions that are in place for UAMs who are turning 18 years of age? If not, what are</b>		

<b>the implications of these provisions for the reception arrangements and integration measures that have supported the UAM up to that stage?</b>		
<b>What measures are in place to support the UAM in advance of the transition (e.g. integration support, return support)?</b>		
<b>What measures are in place to support the former UAM after the transition (e.g. formal follow up or after-care service, open door policy at residential homes, personal adviser, pathway plan, etc.)?</b>	General support service (e.g. follow-ups) will be available as to local youngsters who are in state care, if given legal permission to stay.	
<b>What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to education and/ or training of the former UAM?</b>	All children are required to attend school as of the moment when they are 7 years of age until they complete basic education or turn 17. If legal stay is permitted, former UAM will have access to education.	
<b>What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to employment of the former UAM?</b>	If former UAM has legal permission to stay, then access to employment is granted	

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

## Section 6: Return practices, including reintegration of UAMs

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

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

Categories of unaccompanied minors that may be returned to the country of origin	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be returned <u>voluntarily</u> to the country of origin a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be the subject of a <u>forced return</u> to the country of origin / Dublin country / transit country a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
<i>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</i>	If in the best interest of the child. UAM is sent back to his or her family member or appointed guardian or to the reception centre of the receiving state  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.	Same would apply	
<i>Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State</i>			
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport</i>			
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State</i>			
<i>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service,</i>			

etc.)			
<b>Other (please state)</b>			

Q53a. Can unaccompanied minors be detained whilst awaiting return?

**Y / N**

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

**N.** As of 2013 UAM can no longer be placed in the expulsion centre

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

**Yes.** Like for asylum seekers in general - residing in a determined place of residence, appearing for registration at the Police and Border Guard Board at prescribed intervals etc.

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

**Y / N**

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

**N.**

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

**NA**

## [Section 7: Overview of the International and EU Legislative Framework](#)

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

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

## [Section 8: Conclusions](#)

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

## Annex 1

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

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

<b><u>1. Statistics on numbers of asylum applications submitted by third-country nationals unaccompanied minors</u></b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Source / further information</b>
1.1 Total Number of Asylum Applications submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
<b>1.2 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	National authorities/ Eurostat
Afghanistan	1	0	1	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
Somalia	0	0	1	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
Syria	0	0	0	0	1	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
Vietnam	0	0	0	2	2	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
<b>Total (must equal the total in 1.1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	

1.3 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age, where available:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source/ further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	National authorities/ Eurostat
Less than 14 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
From 14 to 15 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
From 16 to 17 years old	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
<b>Total (should equal 1.1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	

1.4 Total <u>Asylum Decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors, disaggregated by sex	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source/ further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	National authorities
1.4.1 Total number of <u>asylum decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors in the reference year (disaggregated by sex)	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
1.4.2 Total number of <u>positive asylum decisions</u> for unaccompanied minors in the reference year (disaggregated by sex)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
1.4.2.1 Of the total positive asylum decisions provided above please provide the <u>status</u> granted to the unaccompanied	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)

minor:												
a) Refugee status	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)
b) Subsidiary protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c) Humanitarian reasons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d) Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (must equal 1.4.2.1)	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>1.5 Total number of residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors receiving positive asylum decisions</b>	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>Source/ further information</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>									
Residence permit (temporary)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	National authorities (Police and Border Guard Board)

<b>1.6 Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (including those then accounted for)</b>	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>Source/ further information</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>									
1.6.1 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (e.g. before first interview/ decision, etc.)</u> , disaggregated by sex	NI	NI	NI	NI	1		NI	NI	NI	NI	(Police and Border Guard Board)
1.6.2 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)</u> ; if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are	NI	NI	(Police and Border Guard Board)								





trafficking, etc.											
2.5.2 Total number of <u>non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)</u> ; if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are found (to capture the cross-border dimension of the phenomenon)											

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

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

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

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





<b>Total</b>	NI										
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4.4 Total Number of unaccompanied minors in alternatives to detention pending return to a Dublin country / transit country in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	National data
Less than 14 years old	NI	NI									
From 14 to 15 years old	NI	NI									
From 16 to 17 years old	NI	NI									
Unknown	NI	NI									
<b>Total</b>	NI	NI									

**Table 5: Statistics on unaccompanied minors returned from (Member) States (2009-2013)**

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

5.1 <u>Forced Return</u> measures	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	National data
5.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors returned	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	1		



Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)											
<b>Total (must equal 5.2)</b>											

<b><i>5.3 Assisted (Voluntary) Return measures</i></b>	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>Source / further information</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	National data								
5.3 Total Number of unaccompanied minors returned as part of <u>assisted voluntary return</u> measure in each reference period (where data exists)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Country of return 1 etc...: (please add in additional rows as required):											
Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)											
<b>Total (must equal 5.3)</b>											

**Table 6: Statistics on outcomes for UAMs on reaching 18 years of age (2009-2013)**

Please provide the cumulative figures per calendar year (i.e. the number of unaccompanied minors recorded against each criteria during each calendar year).

<b><i>6.1 Outcomes for UAMs on reaching 18 years of age</i></b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Source / further information</b>
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<b>during the reference period, disaggregated by sex, where available</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	National data								
6.1.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors reaching 18 years of age during the reference year obtaining a <u>temporary</u> residence permit to remain in the (Member) State	NI										
6.1.2 Total Number of unaccompanied minors reaching 18 years of age during the reference year obtaining a <u>permanent</u> residence permit to remain in the (Member) State											
6.1.3 Total Number of unaccompanied minors who become adults in the host country during the reference year, if and when possible disaggregated by those who are at school / possess a work permit / have reunited with their family											

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