



#### AD HOC QUERY ON 2019.106 COM, LU & NL AHQ on Missing unaccompanied minors in the EU

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

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### 1. Background information

The phenomenon of migrant children going missing after their arrival to Europe was identified by the European Commission in its Communication on the protection of migrant children of April 2017[1] as requiring urgent and coordinated action among all actors concerned (EU institutions and agencies, Member States authorities, civil society actors). As noted in the Communication,

"[m]issing migrant children have the same right to protection as missing national children. Tackling the phenomenon of missing children requires setting up robust prevention mechanisms and responses. (emphasis added)

In terms of prevention, missing children found anywhere on the territory of the European Union must be promptly identified, registered and referred to the child protection authorities.

Protocols and procedures need to be in place to systematically report and respond to instances of unaccompanied children going missing[2]. Reception centre managers, in particular, as well as others involved in the care of the child, should report all cases of children going missing to the police. The missing children hotlines (116 000

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number, operational in all EU Member States) and national child alert mechanisms must be used where appropriate. All cases of missing unaccompanied children should be recorded by the police, who should enter an alert on the missing child in the Schengen Information System (SIS) and liaise with the national SIRENE bureau. Member States should also request a corresponding Interpol notice on missing persons to be issued[3], involving Europol where relevant. Further efforts to raise awareness on the issue of missing children could also include information campaigns in relevant public places.

The recently proposed reform of SIS includes a proposal to add a classification to the missing child alert in the system, indicating where known the circumstances of the disappearance and the fact that the child is unaccompanied and/or a victim of trafficking[4]. Work is underway on an automated fingerprint identification system in SIS. This will allow searching SIS by fingerprints and to more reliably identify children in need of protection. Lowering the age for taking fingerprints and facial images from 14 to 6 years, as proposed in the revised Eurodac Regulation, could also facilitate the tracing of missing children[5]. Furthermore, the future Entry/Exit System[6] will also help improve the identification and detection of third country national children who go missing in Europe.”

Consequently, the Commission recommended to the Member States to “put in place the necessary procedures and protocols to systematically report and respond to all instances of unaccompanied children going missing” with the support of the Commission and of the EU agencies.

In August 2018, the EMN published a study entitled Approaches to Unaccompanied Minors Following Status Determination[7] and an Inform entitled Approaches to Unaccompanied Minors Following Status Determination in the EU and Norway[8] (see), reporting that, over the period 2014-2017, a total of 219,575 unaccompanied minors came to the EU plus Norway to seek international protection, and more than 30,000 unaccompanied minors have been reported as missing.[9]

The phenomenon of migrant children going missing is receiving renewed attention from the media in several Member States,[10] is frequently debated at the European Parliament, and made the subject of a recent publication by the IOM (Fatal Journeys Volume 4: Missing Migrant Children, [11] adding to the publication in 2018 by Missing Children Europe of the second edition of its Lost in Migration study (“Working together to protect children from disappearances - from European priorities to local realities”).[12]

The European Commission closely monitors progress in the implementation of the recommendations made in the 2017 Communication, inter alia via periodic Questionnaires to the Member States. The Questionnaire on the progress in the implementation of the Communication as a whole will be conducted by the EMN once per year starting with 2020. In the meantime, it is necessary to update the information on progress achieved so far in the Member States in implementing the recommendations made in the 2017 Communication to address the phenomenon of migrant children disappearing (see above).

The European Commission intends to launch two EMN ad hoc queries on this subject.[13] This is the first one, which contains questions of a qualitative nature, enabling us to assess what the Member States are currently doing in order to prevent and address instances of migrant children going missing. The second EMN ad hoc query on this subject (to be launched in January 2020) will address the related data collection/statistical aspects.

The results of both EMN ad hoc queries will feed into an EMN mini-study/Inform on the subject, to be published in March 2020, which will enable the formulation of policy recommendations/follow-up actions.

**This AHQ counts as two AHQs.**

[1] COM(2017) 211 final of 12.4.2017.

[2] See for instance the Swedish comprehensive approach to missing unaccompanied children (national mapping/analysis/follow-up actions). <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Stockholm/Sv/manniska-och-samhalle/manskliga...>

[3] Paying due regard to safeguards to avoid exposing applicants for international protection or their families to the risk of serious harm by actors in third countries.

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[4] COM(2016) 883 final.

[5] COM(2016) 272 final.

[6] COM(2016) 194 final.

[7] <https://emnbelgium.be/publication/approaches-unaccompanied-minors-follow...>

[8] <https://emnbelgium.be/publication/approaches-unaccompanied-minors-follow...>

[9] See p. 9 and 49 of the Synthesis Report accompanying the EMN study quoted above.

[10] See, for example, <https://www.brusselstimes.com/all-news/belgium-all-news/82438/over-400-r...>, <https://www.dutchnews.nl/news/2019/07/do-more-to-find-missing-refugee-ch...>,

[11] <https://publications.iom.int/books/fatal-journeys-volume-4-missing-migra...>

[12] <http://www.lostinmigration.eu/MSE-Lost%20in%20Migration%20II-Report.pdf>.

[13] Please note that data on child victims of trafficking (both EU and non EU nationals) is regularly collected by the European Commission through the appropriate process, in the context of the regular EU wide data collections on trafficking in human beings, and does not form part of this exercise. The gathering and reporting of statistics on trafficking in human beings is required by Articles 19 and 20 of the European Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims. Extensive information is available in the overviews: EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a Glance, and EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019 at a glance provide an overview of the work carried out under the EU legal and policy framework.

## **2. Questions**

**1. When does your Member State consider an unaccompanied minor to be missing? If your Member States uses different categories, please describe.**

**2. Who is in charge of reporting unaccompanied minor migrants who disappear from accommodation facilities and/or guardianship care?**

**3. What is the procedure for reporting unaccompanied minor migrants who disappear from accommodation facilities and/or guardianship care? Please describe the procedure at the national level. Please also indicate which actors/organisations are involved.**

**4. What is the procedure for following up on the disappearance of unaccompanied minor migrants who disappear from accommodation facilities and/or guardianship care?**

**5. Do you have a national focal point of contact for missing migrant children in your Member State which is the main contact point in regard to another MS?**

**6. Do you introduce an alert when an unaccompanied minor disappears from accommodation facilities and/or guardianship care?**

**7. If you answer yes to Q.6, under which circumstances and in which system(s)?**

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**8. If you do not introduce an alert, is there a registration made of the disappearance and if so where do you do this registration?**

**9. Is a disappearance registered in systems that can also be consulted by other Member States?**

*Available choices: Yes, No*

**10. If you answer yes to the previous question, in which system and what kind of personal data is introduced in the system in order to enable identification in another Member State?**

**11. Do you verify if an unaccompanied minor found in your territory has been reported as missing from another Member State?**

*Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable*

**12. If you answer yes to the previous question, how do you implement the follow up?**

**13. Do you withdraw the registration of disappearance and/or the alert once an unaccompanied minor has been detected? Please differentiate between the case in which detection has taken place in your MS or in another Member State.**

**14. In cases where the Dublin Regulation does not apply (i.e. the unaccompanied minor has not been registered as an asylum applicant in another Member State), if your Member State detects a child that went missing in another Member State, how do you follow-up? E.g. do you contact the authorities of the Member State who initiated the original alert; do you withdraw the alert; do you take charge of the child?**

**15. Does your Member State collaborate with civil society in view of ensuring protection of unaccompanied minors who are staying in the Member State irregularly?**

*Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable*

**16. If you answer yes to the previous question, how and which cases?**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **13 March 2020**.

### **3. Responses**

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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		Wider Dissemination <sup>2</sup>	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. A person shall be considered missing if he or she has moved away from his or her usual environment and his or her whereabouts are unknown. This applies to all missing persons, including unaccompanied migrant minors. There are no different categories. From the point of view of basic care, a person is considered missing from the moment the notice is issued in the EKIS/SIS system. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. In the case of missing minors, Department V/9 (Basic Care) of the Federal Ministry of the Interior immediately submits a missing person report to the local police station. The police will then conduct all further investigations. In the case of emancipated minors, a report is immediately made to the responsible care provider of the respective province and the latter takes further action. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. See question 2 --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. See question 2 – After a notice has been issued in the EKIS/SIS system, the immediate active search for missing unemancipated and emancipated minors is the responsibility of the police.</p>

<sup>2</sup> 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>The disappearance of unaccompanied migrant minors is handled by the Austrian police in the same way as any other search for a missing person. All available police evidence is searched immediately and it is checked whether the person has been the victim of an accident. A storage in the national police electronic search system will be initiated immediately. In addition, all Austrian missing persons searches are also stored in the SIS without exception. If identification material is available, it will also be stored nationally and in the SIS for comparison purposes.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. The Federal Criminal Police Office in Vienna, where also the SIRENE Bureau is located, is the main point of contact for all police contacts with the Member States. In these cases, the SIRENE channel is used for police communication between the Member States.</p> <p>All police stations are available as contact points for unaccompanied migrant minors. The emergency number 116 000 is also active in Austria.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. See question 2 - Immediately after the missing of an underage minor is known, the local police initiates the EKIS/SIS notice. In the case of emancipated minors, the local police authority also directly initiates the notice process, after a decision has been made by the responsible custodian.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. A storage in the national police electronic search system (EKIS) is always initiated immediately. In addition, all Austrian missing persons searches are also stored in the SIS system without exception (Europe-wide notice).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8. An alert is always issued in the police electronic search system. All cases are thus recorded in the police records.</p>
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			<p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>Yes - see question 7. All Austrian missing persons searches are without exception also stored in the SIS. The other Member States can conduct searches in the SIS.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>10. The known personal data of missing persons shall, as far as technically possible, be stored in the SIS. If identification material (fingerprints, photos, DNA profile) is available, it will also be stored for comparison purposes. This enables the Member States to carry out comparisons with Eurodac and via the SIS.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>Yes, the EKIS/SIS request is made in a standardized way during the initial admission process.---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>12. Checks in SIS and Eurodac are carried out routinely in such cases.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>13. The cancellation of a notice in the EKIS/SIS system is the responsibility of the police or the authority issuing the alert.</p> <p>The search for the missing person shall be revoked immediately after the whereabouts of the unaccompanied minor have been established. If the missing person sought by the Austrian police is located in another Member State, the search shall also be revoked.</p> <p>In the event of finding within the Austrian territory, clarification shall take place between the custodian representatives appointed by the respective provinces of the last accommodation and the place where the minor has been localized, concerning the responsibility for the provision of basic care.</p>
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			<p>If found in another Member State, clarification between the competent Austrian custody representation and the competent authority of the Member State (place of finding) takes place.          ---          Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>14. In the case of a child found in Austria who is missing in another Member State, the competent foreign authority is contacted. The notice can only be revoked by the State which issued the notice. If the child is found unaccompanied and there are no persons living in Austria who have custody of the child, the child will always be taken into state custody.          In the case of children who have not applied for international protection, the competent authority is the youth welfare service, which would be responsible if the application were submitted. In such cases, the police is required to contact the youth welfare service as the body entitled to custody directly and to bring any missing persons reports in other Member States to the attention of the youth welfare service for further processing.          ---          Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>15. Not Applicable          In order to ensure the protection of unaccompanied minors, they are immediately taken into state custody after their registration in Austria. The children are then placed in care facilities for minors. These care facilities are also run by private operators. Who is ultimately granted custody of unaccompanied minors is decided by the competent civil court.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>16. See question 15          ---          Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. There is <b>no clear definition of disappearance</b> by the different actors in place and there is no uniform definition of disappearance in Belgian legislation.</p>

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			<p>And there is no specific legislation on disappearances, but there is a ministerial directive on the tracing of missing persons. It is a guideline to which both the local police and the federal police are bound. The directive contains uniform procedures which must be followed by the various police forces involved in the investigation of a missing person. The ministerial directive provides a framework for the assignments and responsibilities of each party in the investigation and their mutual cooperation. Furthermore, the ministerial directive contains procedures that must be followed from the moment of reporting to a local police service. The guideline also describes how a signaling should take place and lists the factors that may or may not cause a disappearance to be worrying : COL 12/2014: Ministerial Directive concerning the tracing of missing persons (adapted version of 26 April 2014). There is also a circular interdisciplinary taking charge of unaccompanied foreign minors: COL 15/2016: Vademecum with regard to the interdisciplinary taking charge of unaccompanied foreign minors;</p> <p>The Ministerial Directive concerning the tracing of missing persons lists the criteria of what constitutes a 'worrying disappearance'. These criteria are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. the missing person is under the age of 13;</li><li>2. the missing person has a physical or mental disability or lacks the necessary self-reliance;</li><li>3. the missing person is dependent on medication or medical treatment;</li><li>4. the missing person may be in a life-threatening situation;</li><li>5. the missing person may be in the company of third parties who may threaten her/his welfare or s/he is the victim of a crime;</li><li>6. the young person's absence is in complete contrast to her/his normal behavior.</li></ol> <p>However, the staff of the reception centre signals the disappearance of the youngster to the local police and gives its own assessment of the disappearance. In addition to the above mentioned criteria, centres will sometimes use 'subjective' criteria to view a disappearance as worrying, and pass this information on to the police. It is the public prosecutor's office that takes the final decision to classify a disappearance as worrying. The difference between the worrying disappearance registered by Fedasil and Child Focus is partly explained by a different interpretation of the criteria of worrying disappearance.</p> <p>The assessment of the alarming nature of the disappearance should in the first instance be done by the contacted officer on duty of the judicial police, who may, if he deems it necessary, get the support of the Missing Persons Unit of the Federal Police. If, after the initial investigation, uncertainty</p>
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			<p>remains about the alarming nature, immediate contact must be made with the public prosecutor on duty. The public prosecutor must decide in the last instance whether the disappearances should be regarded as worrying or not.</p> <p><b>In practice:</b> An unaccompanied minor is considered missing by the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) if the minor has not been seen in the reception facility for over 24 hours or if s/he did not return to the reception facility within the 24 hours following the expiration of her/his leave permission (permission to be absent overnight from the reception facility). For those unaccompanied minors who are considered particularly vulnerable, 13 years old or younger, girls, minors with medical or psychological issues, suspected victims of human trafficking, etc., the 24 hours delay does not apply. These unaccompanied minors are immediately considered missing when they are not present in the reception facility and the reception facility staff has no knowledge of their whereabouts.</p> <p>2. As a general rule the last authority having seen or been in contact with the unaccompanied minor is in charge of reporting her/his disappearance to the local police at the place of disappearance. With regard to unaccompanied minors disappearing from a reception facility, if the reception facility concerned is part of the Fedasil-network, the staff of this reception facility is in charge of reporting the minor's disappearance, unless it is judged more beneficial by the guardian that s/he does the reporting her/himself. If the unaccompanied minor disappears from another place, such as an administration, for example the Immigration Office, they must report the disappearance. In practice, it is usually the reception facility that reports the disappearance and in second instance, the guardian. All authorities (reception centres, Immigration Office, Guardianship Service, guardians, etc.) report disappearances in the first place to the police who draws up an official report of the disappearance. The official report is sent to the public prosecutor for further follow-up. The public prosecutor is charged with the disappearance file. All useful information regarding the disappearance is passed on to the public prosecutor via the local police and centralised there.</p> <p><b>3. Fedasil:</b></p>
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			<p><b>Collaboration protocol in the first reception phase for unaccompanied minors (the Orientation and Observation Centres)</b></p> <p>In Belgium there is a cooperation between the different services involved in the disappearances of unaccompanied minors. This cooperation is based on a Collaboration Protocol signed in October 2008 and only applicable for unaccompanied minors going missing from the Orientation and Observations Centres for unaccompanied minors (first reception phase for unaccompanied minors) in the towns of Steenokkerzeel and Neder-Over-Heembeek (Brussels Region) since most disappearances take place from these facilities.</p> <p>The signatories to the protocol are the public prosecutor's office [MH1] at the Brussels Court of Appeal; the public prosecutor's office at the Brussels Court of First Instance, the Immigration Office, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil), the Brussels Capital - Ixelles police (police zone 5339) and the police Kampenhout-Steenokkerzeel-Zemst (police zone 5412 KASTZE), the Guardianship Service and Child Focus.</p> <p>The protocol determines the cooperation between the signatories both before and after the disappearance, as well as after minor is localised (see below).</p> <p>It is the intention to elaborate this protocol to the whole Belgian territory, but until now such a protocol is not available.</p> <p><b>Other reception centres (Fedasil reception network) that accommodate for unaccompanied minors</b></p> <p>A similar mechanism is also in place in all reception facilities hosting unaccompanied minors, but no protocol has been signed yet. All reception facilities have their own internal guidelines in case of a disappearance of an unaccompanied minor, so that a quick and uniform notification of the disappearance of the minor can take place. This guidelines includes: the measures to be taken when determining the disappearance, the criteria for classifying the disappearance as worrying or not, the way of reporting with, among other things, a standard file for disappearances. The procedure is communicated when training new employees. Each reception center has an agreement with the local police, this includes regular consultation. These consultation facilitate cooperation between reception centres and police, including cooperation in case of disappearances.</p> <p><b>Reporting procedure:</b></p>
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			<p>Any disappearance of an unaccompanied minor from a Fedasil reception facility is reported by means of an e-mail holding a filled out template detailing the minor's identity, characteristics and vulnerabilities as well as any relevant information regarding his/her disappearance. A photo of the minor is also annexed to this e-mail. The e-mail is sent to the following services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. the local police of the municipality or city where the reception facility is situated;</li><li>2. the Guardianship Service of the Federal Public Service (FPS) of Justice;</li><li>3. the guardian of the unaccompanied minor (if assigned already by the Guardianship Service);</li><li>4. Child Focus if the disappearance is considered 'worrying' (cf. the criteria as cited under question 1)</li><li>5. the Unaccompanied Minors Policy Unit of Fedasil</li></ol> <p><b>The Guardianship Service:</b> If the minor is not accommodated in a reception structure, the guardian reports the disappearance of the minor to the local police of the minor's place of residence. If the minor's place of residence is not known, the guardian reports the disappearance to the local police of her/his own place of residence. The guardian also reports the disappearance to the relevant authorities: the Guardianship Service, the Immigration Office, General Commissioner for Refugees and Stateless Persons, Youth Care Services, the justice of the peace, ... If it concerns a worrying disappearance, the guardian ensures that this has been reported to Child Focus.</p> <p><b>Child Focus:</b> if a disappearance of a child is reported to Child Focus, Child Focus will always contact the police to verify whether the police are informed. If not, Child Focus will have the person or authority that reported the disappearance to contact the police</p> <p><b>Police:</b> All authorities (reception centers, Immigration Office, Guardianship Service, etc.) or guardians first report disappearances to the police who prepare an official report of the disappearance. The official report is then sent to the public prosecutor for further follow-up. The police are always informed of the fact that a young person has disappeared or has left the reception center without giving an address and this is done in a standardised manner. All known information from the reception center or from others is communicated to the police who pass it on to the public prosecutor. In the case of a worrying disappearance, when the criteria of the Ministerial Directive concerning the tracing of missing persons are met, the police must be assisted by the Missing Persons Unit of the Federal Police and the public prosecutor in the investigation of unaccompanied minors. At the end, it is up to the public prosecutor to consider whether it is a worrying disappearance.</p>
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			<p><b>4. Police:</b></p> <p>Based on the information provided by the police, the public prosecutor's office will decide which investigative measures must be taken.</p> <p>The following is a list of possible assignments, this is a non-exhaustive list that is assessed in function of the disappearance dealt with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• drawing up a statement about the disappearance that is as complete as possible (with country of origin, country of destination, asylum procedure (yes / no), if asylum application accepted: registration in population register as recognized political refugee or not; if viewing illegally or possessing a declaration of arrival or not; place of residence of family members; recognized victim of human trafficking (yes / no no); ...)</li><li>• drawing up an official report;</li><li>• in order to have the child urgently signaled nationally, entering an alert the police's General National Database;</li><li>• distribution of the description of the child and (if available) a copy of the minor's photo to other teams and police services;</li><li>• carry out a check at the home where the missing person was staying and look for indications related to the missing person (documents left behind, contact addresses telephone numbers, etc.). Depending on the specific situation, the police will go to the reception facility of which the unaccompanied minor disappeared and collect additional information about, for example, the network of the minor. If the Police sends an information request on behalf of the district attorney, the Immigration Office will inform the police at any time with all information about the unaccompanied minor at its disposal, as described in the protocol of collaboration of 2008.</li><li>• collect elements via foster homes or reception centers, acquaintances, friends, school, country of origin, which must allow the research to be oriented;</li><li>• contact with the asylum instances (photos, fingerprints, state of the asylum procedure if applicable, ...). At the request of the police, the Immigration Office can check the fingerprints of the minor (if they have them) in Eurodac;</li><li>• contact with Child Focus;</li></ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• if there is a suspicion of human trafficking, adding this in the official record;</li><li>• carry out a general check: contact the other police services, verify the stations, hospitals, institutions and reception centers.</li></ul> <p>As soon as the police consider the disappearance of a minor as a <b>worrying disappearance</b>, or if there is any doubt about this, the public prosecutor on duty will be immediately informed by telephone and the registration form will be transmitted to the public prosecutor without delay (by fax or by carrier). The police must also contact the Missing Persons Call Unit of the federal police (by telephone or fax). And the Missing Persons Unit will inform the federal magistrate of the disappearance. Furthermore, in order to have the child urgently signaled internationally, the police must enter an alert in the Schengen Information System and Interpol.</p> <p><b>Child Focus:</b></p> <p>Child Focus acts as a bridge between the person requesting assistance, the assistance services, the police services and the judicial authorities. When a disappearance is reported to Child Focus, the case manager who is appointed regularly informs about the state of affairs in the police investigation, s/he makes sure that no information escapes the attention of the investigators and he ensures that the relatives are assisted in a correct manner. There is not only information exchange with the police / public prosecutor, but in the case of unaccompanied minor often also with the guardian, the reception centre, the Immigration Office, and other possible partners who can inform Child Focus about the case.</p> <p>Other actions of Child Focus include the dissemination of missing persons notices, other than those for which only the courts are competent (see below); the receipt and immediate transmission to the judicial authorities of any information on the disappearance and follow-up of the disappearance information and concertation by the case manager with the bodies responsible for the investigation. Investigations of a judicial or police nature are, with due observance of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of the laws regulating the conduct of the police services, the exclusive competence of the judicial authorities and the police services. Child Focus therefore does not conduct a police analysis of the registered data in the context of the handling of a specific file.</p> <p>5. <b>Child Focus</b> is the national 116000 hotline for missing children. Child Focus receives reports of missing unaccompanied minors (more information available in French and Dutch on</p>
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			<p><a href="https://childfocus.be/fr">https://childfocus.be/fr</a>). Note from Child Focus: However, not all disappearances are reported to the hotline. This depends on the person reporting the disappearance.</p> <p>Child Focus is part of a European network for missing children (missing children Europe/MCE). In practice, cross-border cooperation at case level is limited to non-existent. At a project level there is cooperation within the framework of European funded projects (usually initiated by MCE) around this theme.</p> <p>6. Yes, the procedures <b>Child Focus and the Police</b> uses in the context of missing unaccompanied minors does not differ from the disappearance of Belgian children.</p> <p><b>7. Police:</b></p> <p>In case of a worrying disappearance of a minor the police will enter an alert in the Schengen Information System and Interpol in order to have the child urgently signaled internationally. In accordance with Ministerial Directive C-2005/09521 of 01/07/2005, the distribution of the missing persons notices to the population is a task reserved to the Missing Person's Notice Service of the Federal Judicial Police (Central Directorate of Operations concerning Judicial Police). These missing person's notices are distributed by various means to as many media as possible (audiovisual, press, websites, social media, etc.). The notices are only distributed by the police after a request from the public prosecutor or from the court of instruction in charge of the case. The federal police have concluded a partner agreement with broadcasting companies (television) in Belgium (VRT, RTBF, VTM and RTL-TVI). The missing person's notices are also made available to other media via the Belga press agency. These media are free to copy these notices.</p> <p><b>Child Focus:</b></p> <p>The procedure for a public missing person's notice or a alert is a well-considered choice and in consultation with the police and the public prosecutor. The balance between the importance of an alert for tracing a child and the impact on her/his private life is always made.</p> <p>Child Focus can distribute public missing person's notices via paper posters and via their online communication channels such as their website and social network sites. Child Focus can count on hundreds of volunteers and about thirty poster companies to distribute these notices.</p> <p>Child Focus usually proceed to a public missing person's notice in the case of a very worrying disappearance, because other investigation techniques have been exhausted or because there is a</p>
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			<p>certain track to explore. Child Focus can also proceed to distribute a discreet flyer if the region where the child may be located is more or less known. This is always done in consultation with the police. To the extent possible, the necessary coherence and complementarity must be ensured between the missing person's notices distributed by Child Focus and the notices launched by the competent Federal police authorities via the media, via the official channels for the dissemination of missing person's notices - both at national level as on an international level - or via any other channel. If the missing child is in acute danger to life, a Child Alert can be launched. Child Alert is a method, in the event of the disappearance of a child where there is an immediate danger to life, to alert the residents of Belgium and to call for testimonials that can lead to a denouement. The decision to launch a Child Alert is the competence of the magistrate (prosecutor, investigating judge) charged with the disappearance file. Every citizen or organisation can sign up on the Child Alert website to collaborate. The Child Alert system is managed by Child Focus, in collaboration with the Belgian Federal Police and Federal Public Service Justice. A Child Alert is rarely used, in the last ten years the Child Alert was only activated three times (source: Child Focus).</p> <p><b>8. Fedasil:</b> Yes, Fedasil registers the disappearance in its digital residents database. It concerns the unaccompanied minors who go missing from the Observation and Orientation Centres and other reception facilities that accommodate unaccompanied minors in Fedasil's reception network.</p> <p><b>Child Focus:</b> Yes, Child focus registers the disappearances reported to them in their database. This does not include all the disappearances that were reported to the police, since the police do not report all disappearances to Child Focus. In the cooperation agreements between the two, it was agreed that at least all worrying disappearances of minors should be reported by the police to Child Focus.</p> <p><b>Guardianship Service:</b> Yes, the Guardianship Service registers the disappearances reported to them in their database.</p> <p><b>Immigration Office:</b> A minor who is known by the Immigration Office has an electronic file at the Immigration Office. In the event of a disappearance, requests from the police and the answers of the Immigration Office will be classified in this file. If the Immigration Office is contacted by the police concerning an unaccompanied minor that was not yet known by them, an electronic file will be created and all documents relating to the minor will be classified in it. The Immigration Office has however no separate database on disappearances.</p>
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			<p><b>Police:</b> Yes, the police registers the disappearances in their General National Database, however, without specifying whether it concerns an unaccompanied minor or not.</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. <b>Fedasil:</b> No, the residents database of Fedasil is not accessible to other authorities, be it national or from other Member States. <b>Child Focus:</b> No. <b>Guardianship Service:</b> No <b>Immigration Office:</b> No <b>Police:</b> No, not for the General National Database, but yes for SIS and Interpol.</p> <p>11. No</p> <p>12. /</p> <p>13. <b>Fedasil:</b> Fedasil alerts the services/peoples to whom it reported a unaccompanied minor's disappearance as soon as the unaccompanied minor in question presents himself/herself at the reception facility again. <b>Child Focus:</b> If a child has returned, found or located (in another Member State), the case will be closed at Child Focus. If there was a public missing person's notice for the unaccompanied minor, it will be removed immediately. <b>Guardianship Service:</b> When the guardian is aware of the recovery of the unaccompanied minor, s/he will inform all relevant authorities. <b>Police:</b> Yes. As soon as the missing person has been found, the missing person's notice is removed from the website of the federal police. Except if the magistrate decides otherwise in order to receive other testimonials, for example.</p> <p>14. <b>Immigration Office:</b> Often at the level of the Immigration Office, they don't have any clear information as such in the file of the unaccompanied minor – a close collaboration with the guardian, the police and the district</p>
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			<p>attorney will be necessary in order to take all necessary measures. The child will be taken in charge as any other unaccompanied minor: from the moment the presence of an unaccompanied minor on the Belgian territory is established, the Guardianship Service has to be contacted and a special registration form for unaccompanied minors has to be filled out and sent to the same service. As soon as possible, a guardian should be appointed. When a unaccompanied minor presents itself at the Immigration Office, specialised staff will be present and register the child in a secure and child friendly environment. When an unaccompanied minor is directly referred to a reception facility, again a specialised team will be present at the Observation and Orientation Centers of Fedasil to give the child all the necessary information and protection. The Child Protection Services are not present during the registration process, but if necessary the guardian can appeal for their intervention and/or support.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Some examples: <b>Fedasil:</b> Fedasil finances since 1 April 2019 a project carried out by civil society (Minor Ndako and Caritas International) aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• attain those unaccompanied minors residing in Belgium irregularly (usually on their way to France and the United Kingdom) so to inform them on their rights as an unaccompanied minor and the options at their disposal (claiming or not international protection, the possibility of legally joining in some cases family members under the Dublin III Regulation, the reception of unaccompanied minors in Belgium, etc.)</li><li>• ensuring an on the ground presence in places where this group of unaccompanied minors often gathers/can be found, as well as ensuring the possibility of individual encounters in the project organisations offices or elsewhere so to analyse together with the unaccompanied minor his/her situation and respond to his/her questions;</li><li>• develop tools to help ensure uniform information of this group of unaccompanied minors;</li><li>• inform, sensitize and train as well as ensure a helpdesk function for all actors who enter into contact with this group of unaccompanied minors (citizens housing these unaccompanied minors, guardians, police, reception facility staff, etc.) by developing training tools;</li></ul>
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			<p>For more information on the specifics of this project, do not hesitate to contact <a href="mailto:gregory.terras@fedasil.be">gregory.terras@fedasil.be</a>.</p> <p><b>Immigration Office:</b> The Immigration Office has worked together with Caritas International in the past in order to protect unaccompanied minors and this as for the registration of unaccompanied minors concerns.</p> <p><b>Child Focus and Immigration Office:</b> In 2018, the Migration Office's Unit for unaccompanied minors participated in a project called AMINA - Safeguarding Migrant Children Across Europe - a 3-year programme on the protection of children in migration coordinated by Missing Children Europe. The goal of the programme: to close the protection gaps that lead to disappearance and exploitation of children in migration and to contribute to creating an environment where policy and legislative processes give primary consideration to the best interest of the child. The Immigration Office together with Child Focus participated as a member of the taskforce in workstream 2. This workstream supported actors working with children to be better trained in responding to the protection needs of children in migration and wanted to allow them to better work together across national borders on the basis of trialed and tested procedures, so that children be better protected from disappearance and trafficking. The project started in October 2017 and ended in December 2019. A Handbook was published as the outcome of this workstream 2 of the programme: "Practical Guidance on preventing and responding to trafficking and disappearances of children in migration " This Handbook is an updated version of the Summit handbook of 2015.</p> <p><b>Police:</b> The Police has a punctual cooperation with other organisations in Belgium which are, because of their specific objectives, active in the field of missing persons. The Police also has a punctual cooperation with certain foreign organizations (e.g. National Missing Persons Helpline (UK), National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (US), Our Missing Children (Canada), ...), which are active in the field of missing persons.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The applicable national legislation on search activities in Bulgaria does not provide for a separate category of "missing unaccompanied minor migrants". When a child is accommodated in a facility and leaves it, he/she falls within the category of „a person who abandoned a social facility“. The</p>

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			<p>legislation makes no distinction between children in terms of their citizenship, i.e. they shall be treated equally regardless of their nationality (foreign citizenship), usual domicile (concerning stateless persons) or existence/lack of Bulgarian residence permits.</p> <p>2. The national legislation on child protection provides for a procedure regulating the actions by the competent authorities in cases of minors who are absent (where they are subject to a protection measure) without the permission by the person responsible for taking care of them, or by their family and relatives; by a foster family; by the head of the residential service/facility hosting minors or by the director of a specialised authority. Any social service provider shall establish a procedure providing for measures for searching of children who are going missing or who are supposed to have disappeared due to flee. These include alerting the Police, the Social Assistance Directorate and other relevant authorities and individuals. This procedure sets out the rules for returning the children after their detection, as well as the follow-up actions.</p> <p>Persons who, administratively or judicially, are entrusted to take care of a child at risk shall be entitled, without the parent's consent, to make decisions and take actions for protecting the life and health of the child who is subject to their guardianship, in compliance with the Law on child protection. When a child is going missing, it is the person who is entrusted to take care of the child, that has a legal obligation to alert the Police to these circumstances.</p> <p>3. In case an unaccompanied minor migrant intentionally leaves (disappears from) the accommodation facility, the relevant official submits a request to the District Police Station (by the child's place of registration) to declare a national-level search of the child.</p> <p>4. Immediately following the introduction of the alert, the unaccompanied minor shall be declared as a searched person at national level, any follow-up data being added to the primary information.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Yes, in the Automated Information Data Base System "Search and tracing activities" - National Schengen Information System (N.SIS).</p>
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			<p>7. Yes, in the Automated Information Data Base System “Search and tracing activities” - National Schengen Information System (N.SIS), in any event where a disappeared minor migrant has been reported to the District Police Station of the Mol Regional Directorate.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. The Automated Information Data Base System “Search and tracing activities” - National Schengen Information System (N.SIS) automatically performs a consultation in SIS for every person found in the Bulgarian territory. The procedure for identifying a person who has been declared as searched by another Member State, is set out in the regulatory framework on the SIS II. The Automated Information Data Base System “Search and tracing activities” - National Schengen Information System (N.SIS) is directly connected to the SIS. When an alert on a minor has been introduced, this System automatically performs a consultation whether the minor has been reported as missing in another Member State. If there is a match in the System, a “HIT” shall be entered, and the national SIRENE Bureau shall contact the country which had reported the minor as missing.</p> <p>13. Yes. If the alert is registered in the national information system, we withdraw it making an observation that the unaccompanied minor has been detected. If the alert is registered by another Member State, please, see answer 12. The unaccompanied minor shall be withdrawn from the national-level search system only at the request of the originator who has initially reported the search.</p> <p>14. The follow-up actions are set out in the Schengen acquis and the regulatory framework on SIS II.</p>
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			<p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. We collaborate with NGOs – the Red Cross, the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee and the UNHCR. NGOs ensure support of unaccompanied minor migrants in terms of basic needs and cooperate in tracing and identifying children’s family members and relatives.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In the Republic of Croatia, an unaccompanied minor is considered to be missing when he or she moved away from his/her environment (place of residence) against his/her will or with his/her will, and when, given his/her usual life habits, behavior, social contacts, professional activities this is not common.</p> <p>2. The unaccompanied minor is, as a rule, provided with accommodation in the social welfare system or under certain conditions at the Reception (organizational unit of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia designated for placement of applicants for international protection). Accordingly, reporting of the missing UAM is the responsibility of the UAM care provider or foster family, although each person may report the disappearance if there is a justified risk that something may have happened to that person or if there is a concern for that person’s life and health.</p> <p>3. Officials of the institution where the UAM is accommodated inform the competent police station about a missing UAM. In addition to the notification to the competent police station the competent center for social welfare as well as the designated special guardian of the UAM are notified. Police receive a report of the disappearance of a UAM and issue an alert for an UAM in the Information System of the Ministry of the Interior. Immediately after issuing the alert, the search is also automatically transferred in the Schengen Information System (for Member States of the European Union and the Schengen area) with the measure "put under protection", which means that the UAM must be handed over to the competent guardian authority. If there is possibility or information that an UAM (whose disappearance has been reported in the Republic of Croatia) is in the territory of a third country, the search is announced in the database “search for missing person” of INTERPOL (YELLOW SEARCH).</p>

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			<p>4. Immediately upon a report of disappearance of the UAM, the necessary steps are taken to find the child. If the UAM is not found within 24 hours a Plan for the intensive search for person is made, and it is being acted upon intensely.</p> <p>5. SIRENE Bureau is designated central body for Member States and SAC to exchange any additional information necessary for issuing alerts or for taking appropriate action in cases when the missing persons entered into the SIS are found.</p> <p>NCB of INTERPOL is designated central authorities for INTERPOL Member States to exchange any additional information necessary for the issuing alerts or for taking appropriate action in cases where the persons and objects entered in the INTERPOL databases are found.</p> <p>6. See answer to question no. 3</p> <p>7. See answer to question no. 3</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. Immediately after issuing the alert, the search is also automatically transferred in the Schengen Information System (for Member States of the European Union and the Schengen area) with the measure "put under protection", which means that the UAM must be handed over to the competent guardian authority. If there is possibility or information that an UAM (whose disappearance has been reported in the Republic of Croatia) is on the territory of a third country, the search is announced in the database "search for missing person" of INTERPOL (YELLOW SEARCH).</p> <p>The following personal information (if available) is entered into the information system: first name, surname, citizens' identification number, personal identification number, gender, birth name, date of birth, place and country of birth, nationality, citizenship, father's name, mother's name,</p>
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			<p>mother's maiden name, photograph, fingerprints. Former names, nicknames, personal descriptions and other useful information may also be entered.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. The unaccompanied child is handed over to the social welfare authority.</p> <p>13. The search is suspended after the measure announced in the search has been realized.</p> <p>14. See answers to questions no 5 and 12.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Treatment of unaccompanied minors is regulated by the Aliens Act (OG 46/18), which is in line with EU regulations and the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors. The Protocol was adopted in August 2018. It defines the holders of obligations, ways and deadlines for the treatment of unaccompanied minors in order to protect their rights and interests in a timely and effective manner. Representatives of international organizations and civil society organizations (UNHCR, UNICEF, Center for Missing and Abused Children) participated in the development of the Protocol, in addition to the competent state bodies.</p> <p>The Protocol regulates the obligations of all stakeholders involved in the treatment of unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>As an example of cooperation, trainings organized by UNHCR were held during 2019. In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry for Demography, Youth, Family and Social Policy and other non-governmental organizations, they organized four trainings for police officers and employees of social welfare centers on the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors - practical application.</p> <p>During 2020, UNHCR Croatia plans to conduct 6 more trainings.</p>
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			<p>The Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy has achieved cooperation with various international organizations, such as UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM, but also with non-governmental organizations such as the Croatian Law Center in the field of care for unaccompanied minors. The Ministry has funded the implementation of several projects, such as the project "Life of unaccompanied minors in Croatia - (not) visible, (not) cared for, (not) safe?" during 2018, conducted by the Center for Missing and Abused Children. The project was aimed at increasing the social inclusion of unaccompanied minors by strengthening the competencies of experts and cooperation between relevant stakeholders in direct work with unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>In 2018, the Croatian Law Center implemented a project called "Together in the protection of unaccompanied minors" also funded by the Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy. At the three social care institutions where unaccompanied minors are accommodated, the lawyers organized group meetings with the employees of the institutions with the aim of solving specific problems in their practice and providing legal assistance to unaccompanied minors. Until April 2018, the IOM implemented a project entitled "Protecting children in the context of the refugee and migrant crisis". The Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy supported the project and contacted the IOM to advise and transfer relevant information to the welfare system.</p> <p>During 2019, projects aimed at protecting unaccompanied minors were also implemented.</p> <p>As an example of cooperation of all stakeholders involved in the treatment of unaccompanied minors, the Interagency Commission for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children was established, which was established on the basis of a Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia. Representatives of the Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Science and Education, the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, UNHCR, UNICEF, the Croatian Red Cross participate in the Commission.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An unaccompanied minor is considered to be missing if he leaves his/her place of habitual residence and he/she does not return within a few hours and there is no contact with the minor.</li> <li>2. The guardian of the minor is responsible for reporting the unaccompanied minor as missing to the Police.</li> <li>3. When an unaccompanied minor is missing a report will be made to the Police and the Police will notify the Missing Children European Hotline (run by two NGOs). Both the Police and the responsible Social Services Officer (guardian) try to contact the minor and collect all the information (from other minors, family members, etc.) that will assist in locating the minor</li> <li>4. The investigation is ongoing and the Police is in close cooperation with the Social Welfare Services and the office of Domestic Violence &amp; Child Abuse &amp; Missing persons.</li> <li>5. Yes. We have a specific office which is responsible for monitoring all cases of missing persons in general not particularly for minors</li> <li>6. Yes.</li> <li>7. Child Alert (Amber alert), through the Missing Children European Help line, in all cases.</li> <li>8. Yes, the Social Welfare Services will keep a record of the disappearance</li> <li>9. Yes</li> <li>10. The personal data and the photo of minors are published in the official website of Cyprus Police, in the section of missing persons.</li> <li>11. Yes</li> <li>12. Through notification via INTERPOL</li> </ol>
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			<p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. If Police has information about the disappearance of a minor abroad through INTERPOL and detect the minor then the concerning country will be informed.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. There are two general categories of minors used in Police search system: children aged 0-15, juvenile aged 15-18. Generally, every minor regardless of the age is dealt by the Police of the Czech Republic as a missing child when reported by the competent person, institution or otherwise such information that his/her whereabouts is unknown is found by the police. In practices, in the Czech Republic, most unaccompanied minors (hereinafter also referred as "UAMs") are placed in specialized Facility for Children-foreigners (hereinafter referred also as "ZDC") which provides constant care, direct support, covering expenses connected with education, extra-curricular activities and further specialist care. The missing minors remain in the evidence of the specialized ZDC until they are tracked down or till the duration of their stay in the ZDC based on the expiry of the court decision.</p> <p>2. The obligation to report missing minors always lies with the institution or the person to whom the child has been placed in custody by a court decision. At the same time, in relation to some specific substitute providers of care, the laws explicitly states the obligation to report the disappearance of the minor to the Police immediately after detection of disappearance (for example it regards the director of the Facility for Children-foreigners).</p>

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			<p>In case an UAM is considered to be a missing person, it is not his/her current age but the environment (form of substitute care) which is decisive when we speak about the reporting obligation. The majority of UAMs are placed by the preliminary injunction to the substitute care, most often to the specialized Facility for Children-foreigners (however admissible are also other types of substitute care, not only institutional forms but also family ones - foster care for a temporary period of time, or possibly care of a natural person). The disappearance of a minor who is older than 15 years is solved in the same way as of younger UAM.</p> <p>As regards detained children, according to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic, the detention of minor who is older than 15 years is possible only in very occasional situations, which are prescribed by the law. Generally, the detention of UAM in the Facilities for the Detention of Foreigners is rare. If we theoretically think about this situation, any Centre within Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior that encounters disappearance of minor before his/her transfer to other institution, would immediately inform the Police. As regards detention centre, which is secured object, it is almost irrelevant. After the age assessment the minors are encountered to the care of other actors.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Disappearance is reported to the Police by organisations/persons, to whom the child has been placed in custody by a court decision, as mentioned above.</p> <p>As regards the Facility for Children-foreigners, it immediately contacts Police after disappearance of the child and it also sends a report regarding the disappearance to Social and Legal Child Protection Authority (hereinafter also referred to as "OSPOD"), court and Ministry of the Interior. Also, the director of this facility is informed. Than, at the meeting of pedagogic staff the disappearance is analysed and closed by the statement of the director.</p> <p>The evaluation of disappearances is also done by public prosecutor at regular checks at this Facility for Children-foreigners. The ZDC has also its own "list" of disappearances and always refers this information also to the superior authority - to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>After any minor (including migrants) is reported missing, a standard measures for missing minor case are performed on the spot by the competent police unit (relevant information are collected, if</p>
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			<p>relevant search in the area is organized). The alert both in national search system as well in SIS (art. 32 alert) is created by the competent unit of criminal police or by the regional command centre (outside office hours). In case of specific information available e.g. possible direction of the movement, possible involved person or vehicle, further measures are taken via SIRENE Bureau.</p> <p>5. No, CZ does not have such specialized contact point. We have national contact point for internationally searched missing minors (as well for all other types of alerts in SIS), which is the SIRENE Czech Republic within the International Police Co-operation Division of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. This shall be the only contact point for any communication on missing minors within the EU, covering also the missing migrant children, for the purpose to find them.</p> <p>6. Yes, please see Q. 4.</p> <p>7. In all cases the minors (including unaccompanied minors) are reported missing, the alert is created in national system and in the SIS, see Q 4.</p> <p>8. Not relevant, we always issue alerts.</p> <p>9. Yes In SIS. This shall be standard procedure for all Member States.</p> <p>10. The alert is automatically created in the SIS according to the Article 32 of the Council Decision 2007/533/JHA. Data in line with the SIS rules are provided (alphanumeric and biometric data based on availability).</p> <p>11. Yes</p>
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			<p>The minor who is detected on the territory is always checked in SIS.</p> <p>12. The SIS alert issuing Member State is contacted via SIRENE Bureau in standard way. The further measures are communicated.</p> <p>13. If the missing unaccompanied minor searched by the Czech authorities is found in the Czech Republic, alerts both in national system and of course in SIS are immediately deleted. In case the minor is found in other Member State the alert is deleted as soon as the minor is repatriated or the case is solved. From the point of Facility for Children-foreigners, the minor is deleted from its internal "search" list not only if the minor is found but also in case the court decision about the placement of this child to ZDC is cancelled or lost its validity.</p> <p>14. Firstly, it has to be recalled, that only the issuing Member State can update or delete the alert in SIS, so no Member State can withdraw foreign alert from SIS. The information that the minor is missing in another Member State can be found only via the query in SIS. In case the query is positive, the finding of the minor – hit – is reported in standard way via SIRENE. There is also immediate communication via SIRENEs on further measures with the minor. In case the issuing Member State is not willing to repatriate the minor, of course the measures to protect the unaccompanied minor will be taken by the Czech Republic competent authorities. As regards the care in the Czech Republic, it is necessary to state, that upon detection of a UAM in the territory of the Czech Republic, who in such cases is typically stopped by the Police of the Czech Republic, the Social and Legal Child Protection Authority (hereinafter also referred as "OSPOD") is notified immediately. Care for the UAM starts immediately after an OSPOD employee takes in the UAM, assuming full responsibility to act in the child's best interests and provide them the help they need. This institution has the obligation to take all necessary measures to protect their life and health and to secure their basic needs to the required extent, including health care, whether or not the UAM is staying in the territory of the Czech Republic legally. The necessary measures mostly take the form</p>
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			<p>of a petition for a preliminary injunction placing the UAM in an appropriate environment. The court must decide within 24 hours. Upon issuance of a preliminary injunction, the UAM gains entitlement to stay in the territory of the Czech Republic. The appropriate environment does not have to be the Facility for Children-foreigners, although the majority of UAMs is usually placed there. Once a preliminary injunction has been issued, all necessary care for the UAM will be provided by the Facility for Children-foreigners with cooperation of OSPOD, whose employee will be designated as guardian for the child. The UAM may also be placed in a facility for children requiring immediate assistance or into foster care for a temporary period of time, or possibly into the care of a natural person (e.g. a relative, if they are already staying in the territory of the Czech Republic). The relevant OSPOD furthermore (according to the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children) has the obligation to inform the country of origin of minors who are not applicants for international protection. Pursuant to this provision and various consular agreements, this authority generally informs the embassy of the relevant country in the Czech Republic and the Office for International Legal Protection of Children (ÚMPOD). These institutions then search for the parents or establish other relevant information about the child. After investigation of the situation, the children are either passed on directly to the parents or passed to the care of institutions providing institutional care in their country of origin. In case that it is found out that it is not possible to pass the child to another country, and it is also valid from the reason that in this state the child could be put in danger, the relevant OSPOD coordinates the steps to place the UAM to some kind of long-term substitute care in the Czech Republic (this is further connected with the possibility to gain permanent residence in the Czech Republic).</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Cooperation with NGOs (for example Organization for Aid to Refugees) in the sense of legal consulting and protection in the area of human trafficking.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the minor does not return to the accommodation facility or guardianship care by 11 pm without a prior notice or agreement with the facility or the guardian the minor will be considered to be missing. We do not categorize unaccompanied minors.</li> <li>2. The personnel of the accommodation facility or guardianship care is the responsible of child and they are in charge to inform about missing minor to the Police and Border Guard Board.</li> <li>3. The personnel of the accommodation facility or guardianship care reports the missing unaccompanied minor to the emergency telephone number (112) or the Child Helpline (116 111). In these cases the Police and Border Guard Board are always involved.</li> <li>4. The Police and Border Guard Board is notified by the accomodation facility/guardianship care.</li> <li>5. No, we do not have specifically missing migrant children focal points, but Emergency telephone number (112) or the Child Helpline (116 111) serve as focal contacts.</li> <li>6. Yes.</li> <li>7. An alert on missing minor is introduced into the SIS.</li> <li>8. The personnel of the accommodation facility or guardianship care inform about missing minor the Police and Border Guard Board.</li> <li>9. No</li> <li>10.</li> <li>11. Yes</li> </ol>
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			<p>12. Yes, in this case, the Police and Border Guard Board will inform/contact another Member State.</p> <p>13. Yes, if unaccompanied minor is found, the alert will be withdrawn.</p> <p>14. The authorities who initiated the original alert would be contacted, the child would receive care and necessary services while further actions are agreed between the Member States. Sofare we haven 't had such cases where an unaccompanied minor applying for international protection disappears in another Member State.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. In Estonia a network of different agencies and NGOs has been set up, but such cases are extremely rare in Estonia. In collaboration with different partners involved, a guide has been prepared how to refer an unaccompanied minors migrants to the substitute home service.</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. An unaccompanied minor asylum seeker is considered to be missing immediately if the reception centre staff notice that the child has packed all his/her personal belongings, clothes, etc. from the room and there is reason to suspect that the child has left. If a child is away from the reception centre and does not return home when agreed: the personnel try to contact the child by telephone/internet/ via friends. If the child has not come back home or been reached at 24.00 (midnight), an official missing person report is filed to police and to the municipal child welfare emergency duty.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minor residence permit holder: According to established practice, the accommodation unit files an official missing person report when 24 hours have passed since the disappearance of a minor.</p>

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			<p>2. Unaccompanied minor asylum seeker: When a child goes missing the reception centre staff is in charge of reporting to the police, the municipal child welfare, the child's representative and the Finnish Immigration Service. Unaccompanied minor residence permit holder: If a child goes missing, the accommodation unit files an official missing person report to the police.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied minor asylum seeker: According to established practice the reception centre files an official missing person report to police and to the municipal child welfare. (Outside office hours missing person report is made to emergency duty.) The reception centre also informs the child's representative. After the disappearance of child, the reception centre tries to contact the child every day (via telephone, internet, friends) for two weeks' time. If there is no information of the whereabouts of the child for two weeks, the reception centre reports the child missing to Finnish Immigration Service and records it in the electronic case management system.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minor residence permit holder: According to established practice, the accommodation unit files an official missing person report when 24 hours have passed since the disappearance of a minor. In addition, disappearances are always reported to the minor's representative and, when necessary, to the Finnish Immigration Service and the municipal child welfare services.</p> <p>In all cases of missing unaccompanied children, the police enter an alert on the missing child in the national police register (Patja) and in the Schengen Information System. The police may contact Interpol or Europol when relevant, for instance if there is reason to suspect the child's disappearance is connected with criminal activity. If the child is very young or there is reason to believe that the child is in danger, the police will also actively search for the child.</p> <p>4. After the disappearance of a minor asylum seeker, the reception centre will try to contact the child every day (via telephone, internet, friends) for two weeks' time. If there is no information of the whereabouts of the child for two weeks, the reception center reports the child missing to the Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>5. The National Bureau of Investigation (KRP) is the contact point regarding any issues involving international cooperation (national SIRENE-bureau).</p> <p>6. Yes.</p>
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			<p>7. The police enter an alert in the national police register (Patja) and in the Schengen Information System of all persons filed as missing.</p> <p>8. A note informing that the applicant is missing is recorded in the Finnish Immigration Service's electronic case management system. Information is printed in red and stands out in the front page of the applicant's file.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. Name, sex, place and date of birth, nationality and when available, photograph and fingerprints are introduced in the Schengen Information System. Also specific physical characteristics may be recorded in the system.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. If an unaccompanied minor is seeking asylum in Finland, the police (or Border Guard) register the asylum application in the Finnish Immigration Service's electronic case management system UMA, as well as the Police register (Patja). The UMA system makes an automated check to EURODAC and SIS, informing if the minor has an asylum claim or is reported missing in some other MS. If an unaccompanied minor is registered in EURODAC, the Finnish Immigration Service requests for further information from the other Member State. Even when there is no EURODAC-hit, further information can be requested if there are reasons to believe that the minor has been residing in another Member State.</p> <p>13. If the child is detected in Finland or in another Member State, the Finnish police will withdraw the alert</p> <p>14. The Finnish authorities would contact the authorities of the Member State responsible for the alert and assess the situation of each child on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>15. Not Applicable</p>
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			<p>16. There are hardly any unaccompanied TCN minors staying irregularly in Finland. According to the authorities' knowledge, all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum or a residence permit on some other grounds.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Within the Judicial Protection of Juveniles and the framework of the care arrangement for minors in criminal matters, an "Instruction note of May 4 2015, on unauthorised absences of a minor placed in a public sector or approved NGOs by the Judicial Protection of Juveniles", provides a framework for runaways and unauthorized absences.</p> <p>As soon as the director of an accommodation facility notices a proven unauthorised absence, he/she first informs the gendarmerie or the police by phone and confirms the absence by fax or e-mail. The alert is accompanied by a file with the child's identity, description of clothing and the places where the minor is likely to go.</p> <p>2. One specific feature of French law it is that the care of unaccompanied minors is based on the fact that these children have the right to be protected. When third country national have been recognised as minors and unaccompanied, they are covered by common law on child protection, enabling them to be cared for and provided with social, educational and legal protection until they reach the age of 18. The protection of unaccompanied minors falls within the remit of the Child Welfare Services (Aide sociale à l'enfance, ASE) within the Departmental Councils.</p> <p>The State contributes with a flat-rate contribution to the evaluation phase and the sheltering which includes the first assessment of health needs as well as a technical support to facilitate and make reliable the evaluation of these young people by the departments.</p> <p>If the young person runs away during this first evaluation of minority and isolation, there is no specific reporting procedure to the police. The person is free not to move forward with the process and to leave the regional territory until the minority is not confirmed.</p> <p>The Mission for Unaccompanied Minors has a national file listing all persons recognised as unaccompanied minors by the departmental councils and the judicial authority. The Mission for</p>

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			<p>Unaccompanied Minors is not aware of people declaring themselves to be unaccompanied minors, being assessed for their minority and isolation, and who have been assessed as of being of legal age. In the event of disappearance from a care facility, a process of declaring a disappearance is launched with the police and the service where the minor has been placed, the Child Welfare Services or the Judicial Protection of Juveniles. This procedure is the same for any minor cared for by the Child Welfare Services (common law procedure). It is the educator of the accommodation facility who makes the disappearing declaration.</p> <p>3. As soon as an unaccompanied minor is in the care of the Child Welfare Services, a disappearance report is made by the staff of the establishment to the competent departmental information unit. The latter may be required to transmit information relating to disappearance to the national support unit of the Directorate of Judicial Youth Protection within the Ministry of Justice. In this way, it is possible to identify unaccompanied minors who have run away and then circulated from one department to another.</p> <p>If it is a placement based on an order of temporary placement (OPP), the procedure is the same as for all minors. In the first evaluation phase the person is free not to move forward with the process and to leave the regional territory until the minority is not confirmed.</p> <p>4. There is no specific unaccompanied minors' procedure (see point 2 and 3). The procedure is identical to the one implemented for any minor who disappears from a reception structure : a declaration to the police or gendarmerie services. For an unaccompanied minor who is cared by the Judicial Protection of Juveniles structure, an information note is sent to the children's judge or the investigating judge who ordered the placement of the minor, to the public prosecutor, and to the open custody facility if applicable.</p> <p>5. NO</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. The disappearance of the minor is reported to the police or the gendarmerie</p>
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			<p>8. In the case of unaccompanied minors cared for by the Judicial Protection of Juveniles there is an internal registration at the staffing level of the care services. In the case of unaccompanied minors in the care of the Child Welfare Services, there is no information on the organisation of the departments in case of a disappearance of a minor, whether or not UAM, (source: General Directorate for Social Cohesion).</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. n/a</p> <p>11. No</p> <p>12. n/a</p> <p>13. The recording relating to the disappearing declaration is lifted within 24 hours as soon as the minor spontaneously rejoins his/her place of placement or is returned there by the police service which found him/her.</p> <p>14. The Mission for Unaccompanied Minors is not aware of the missing children. However, it is regularly in contact with the French Red Cross Restoring Family Links Unit, which solicits it concerning young people who on their migratory path or for other reasons have been separated from their families. The Mission for Unaccompanied Minors checks in its database if the minor is known and if he/she was entrusted to a child welfare service. If this is the case, it transmits the contact details of the child welfare service to the Red Cross so that the latter can get in touch with them.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Unaccompanied minors have a right of residence until they reach the age of majority. It is not possible for the relevant authorities to declare as irregular the residence of unaccompanied minors who are apprehended or identified on the territory.</p>
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			<p>In some cases, when certain unaccompanied minors refuse any form of protection, the civil society works in collaboration with the authorities in order to help to identify these young people, set up an initial socio-educational work, to provide guidance and to ensure that they are steered towards and covered by the common law on child protection (example of the young Moroccans identified in Paris). The Social Protestant Accommodation Centre (le Centre d'accueil social protestant - CASP), for example, works in close cooperation with the Directorate for the Judicial Protection of Young People (DPJJ) whose trainors / educators can be required to work in these reception and social monitoring centres. These centres apply the rules of unconditional reception, anonymity and freedom to stay. This mechanism adapts itself to the needs of different groups and regions. The CASP works closely with local actors, institutions, city councils, district councils and residents' associations.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. see attached document de_ncp_1_missing_children_ahq_part_i.docx</li> <li>2. see document attached under 1</li> <li>3. see document attached under 1</li> <li>4. see document attached under 1</li> <li>5. No.</li> <li>6. see document attached under 1</li> <li>7. see document attached under 1</li> <li>8. see document attached under 1</li> </ol>

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			<p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. see document attached under 1</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. see document attached under 1</p> <p>13. see document attached under 1</p> <p>14. see document attached under 1</p> <p>15. Not Applicable</p> <p>16. see document attached under 1</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. If the unaccompanied minor (UAM) is taken care for in an accommodation center for unaccompanied children (either a long-term accommodation facility, e.g. supervised apartment or shelter or a short-term e.g. Safe Zones, Hotels for UAM), he/she is considered missing if he/she is being absent and his/her whereabouts are unknown to the staff of the center for a period of time, with a maximum of 24 hours. For UAM placed in foster care, their disappearance/absence is identified by their foster parent(s). For unaccompanied minors residing in the Reception and Identification Centers (RICs) in the entry points, the same principle and timeframe applies, only their "absence" is identified by RIC staff or other civil society actor providing support to the UAM in the RIC, usually during the casual "headcount" of children that takes place on a daily basis. For minors out of a formal care arrangement or other form of organized settlement (e.g. homeless children), there is no formal way of identifying a child gone missing; thus, those cases are treated on an ad hoc basis, e.g. if an Authorized Representative for UAM (AR) is appointed by the Public Prosecutor, then he/she would</p>

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			<p>declare the child gone missing to the Police soon after he/she has lost contact with the child and is unaware of his/her whereabouts. Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM (General Comment: The Greek Asylum Service is not mandated by law to locate missing unaccompanied. However, there are standard operating procedures implemented with regard to the handling of asylum applications by UAMs gone missing. These procedures provide for synergies with national authorities responsible for locating missing UAMs.) Regarding asylum procedures, an UAMs is considered as missing when there is an official confirmation by the competent national authorities (ie. Police or the guardian of the UAM) of the status of the UAM as missing.</p> <p>At the stage of the lodging of an application, GAS sends a notification to the responsible authorities for the determination of the accommodation facility.</p> <p>At the stage of the examination of the application for international protection, GAS notifies the of the Public Prosecutor or the Prosecutor of Juveniles in cases of UAMs applicants considered potential victims of trafficking.</p> <p>At the stage of issuing of the TDV, the Asylum Service inquires into the registration of the UAM in question on specific databases. The disappearance of UAMs can be verified through the use of electronic databases SIS II and SIRENE etc by the Police, which alert the Asylum Service. In these cases, the Asylum Service proactively informs the Public Prosecutor or Prosecutor for Juveniles, and/or the guardian responsible for the missing UAM.</p> <p>Last, in the context of the Dublin Regulation procedures, GAS proceeds with assessing the best interest of the child, an assessment including evidence assessment and/or follow up of UAMs whereabouts, situation and location (through EURODAC, Dublinet, Embassies) as long as Greece remains the responsible MS for the UAM until the family reunification of the child or the safe transfer to another MS taking over the responsibility. Source GAS</p>
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			<p>2. If the child is accommodated in a UAM accommodation center (either short or long-term), the local coordinator or social worker is responsible for filing a relevant report (statement) to the Police. In cases of foster care placement, the foster parents are entitled to do so. If the child remains in the RICs, the RIC Commander (or other staff member accordingly authorized) is in charge of this duty. In all other cases, and if there is an AR appointed, then it's his/her responsibility to do so.                  Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM                  N/A for GAS                  Source GAS</p> <p>3. The key officials/ professionals mentioned above (see no.2) submit a relevant written statement to the local, competent Police Station.                  Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM                  See Q1                  Source GAS</p> <p>4. After the submission of the report to the Police (see no.3), police investigations are initiated. In addition, and if this is the case vis-à-vis the area where the child was reported, investigations within the territorial range of the Border Guard or Coast Guard (islands) local branch are carried out. The person who submitted the "missing report" may reach to the respective Unit/ public authority (Police, Coast or Boarder Guard) to inquire more information on the outcomes of the investigation. Following the competent Public Prosecutor's approval, the Police might also initiate an Amber Alert, taking into consideration a number of risk/protection- related factors, such as the gender, age of the child or whether there are serious concerns that he/she might be in real danger (e.g. boy/girl suffering health problems, or serious reasons to believe he/she might be a victim of trafficking or abduction etc.).                  Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM                  GAS may only facilitate in locating the UAM as an applicant of international protection without taking any responsibility.                  Source GAS</p> <p>5. No, there is no focal point of contact for missing migrant children                  Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM</p>
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			<p>See Q1 Source GAS</p> <p>6. An Amber Alert might be initiated by the Police (but not for all cases of migrant children gone missing), following a Public Prosecutor's approval in relation to the publication of the child's personal information (lift of confidentiality/ data protection clause). Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM See Q1 Source GAS</p> <p>7. A number of protection/risk- related criteria and factors (see above, no. 4) are taken into consideration by the Police on an ad hoc basis in order to decide whether an Amber Alert will be introduced. Indicatively, the following characteristics/ factors are mainly taken into account; a) the child's age, b) there are serious reasons to believe that the child's life or health may be at risk, c) there are suspicions that the child may be abducted, d) it is likely that the activation of Amber Alert will actually help in locating the child, e) it is likely that by activating the system, the child's life or integrity will not be put at risk. Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM See Q1 Source GAS</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11. Yes</p>
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			<p>12. See Q1 Source GAS</p> <p>13.</p> <p>14. See Q1 Source GAS</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. According to the relevant Greek legislation the provisions apply to any child regardless of whether they have applied for asylum.State authorities and institutions are closely cooperating with civil society vis-à-vis the protection and support of unaccompanied minors. NGOs supporting migrant children or/and victims of trafficking or other forms of exploitation and abuse are present in key areas, such as in the RICs, in open accommodation sites in the Greek mainland as well as in the urban settings where many unaccompanied minors are identified. Indicatively, the law enforcement authorities (Police, the Coast Guard etc) are in close cooperation with NGOs that support victims of trafficking in human beings or SGBV survivors. The Asylum Service might refer cases of unaccompanied children to NGOs for further support and case management services (in particular, assistance in the form of providing a safe place of shelter, medical, psych-social assistance, interpretation, legal representation and support, food, etc.). Other public institutions (e.g. hospitals) might also revert to NGOs for their intervention and support, where there are cases of unaccompanied children identified Source Ministry of Labour, Unit for UAM In cases that civil societies interfere with accommodation facilities. Source GAS</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Hungarian child protection legislation does not distinguish between children leaving their place of care without permission according to whether they are Hungarian citizens or foreigners who are considered unaccompanied minors. Under 15/1998. (IV.30.) NM Decree on the professional duties and conditions of operation of child welfare and child protection institutions and persons providing personal care (hereinafter: NMr.), in the event of the unauthorized departure of a child, the care provider, in cooperation with the child protection guardian, immediately attempts to find their whereabouts. If an unauthorized child is under 14 years of age or is unable to provide for themselves due to illness or disability, the care provider will immediately contact the competent police department to find the unauthorized child within 24 hours. Thus, as a general rule, an unauthorized child leaving their place of care is considered "missing" from the moment of unauthorized departure.</li> <li>2. Under NMr., the care provider (children's home for unaccompanied minors) seeks the competent police authority to locate a child who has left without authorization.</li> <li>3. Under NMr., if a child who has left without authorization is under 14 years of age or unable to care for themselves due to illness or disability, the competent police department must be immediately contacted to locate and return the child.</li> <li>4. If an unaccompanied minor is missing, the immigration authority issues a warrant. The warrant order shall be reviewed after ninety days, and shall be revoked if it is unlikely to bring any results. The warrant order is carried out by the Police. The investigation following the report falls within the competence of the police. The child may return to their place of care at any time of their own volition or, if returned by the police, they will be accepted in the care, then the information concerning the child shall include the fact of their departure and return, and the child's reasons for leaving.</li> <li>5. Missing migrant children can contact their designated guardian for child protection and also the children's home they left. There is no central contact point in the child protection system.</li> </ol>
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			<p>6. In any case, the police will inform the children's home, and the police will take further action; a warrant is issued as it is described in answer No.3- 4.</p> <p>7. The warrant is registered in the Warrant Registration System. Several national authorities (including the aliens policing authority) have access to the registry. It is only accessible to Hungarian authorities.</p> <p>8. Children leaving without permission are registered by the child protection institution (children's home).</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. The Warrant Registration System is only accessible to Hungarian authorities. The register of the children's home cannot be accessed by another Member State, but information is provided on request to the children's home. In the children's home, all - if any - of the child's personal information and family information is stored.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. If an indication arises regarding stay in another MS, the national immigration authority contacts the competent authority of the MS for information exchange.</p> <p>13. If an unaccompanied minor who has left without authorization voluntarily returns to their place of care home, the children's home will inform the police to withdraw the investigation. If the unaccompanied minor is found at home or abroad, the police will be informed after returning to their place of care.</p> <p>14. The national authority contacts the authorities of the MS who initiated the original alert and during the national procedure, places the minor in a children centre for the duration of the procedure.</p> <p>15. Yes</p>
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			<p>16. At the Károlyi István Children's Center which does the children's home care for unaccompanied minors, several NGOs and donors organize a number of leisure programs, which, using the toolkit of experience therapy, provide children with the opportunity to process the experienced trauma. Such programs are also suitable for integration as well as the development of knowledge about Europe.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Please see attachment for background information on Ireland.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors fall under the care of the Social Work Team for Separated Children Seeking Asylum which is part of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency, the statutory agency for child welfare and protection in Ireland.</p> <p>In 2009, the Health Service Executive and An Garda Síochána (the Irish police force) agreed a Joint Protocol on Missing Children which sets out the roles and responsibilities of both agencies in relation to children missing from State care, including unaccompanied minors. This Protocol applies to all children who go missing from State care.</p> <p>In accordance with the aim of the Joint Protocol each child in care has an Absence Management Plan. This is a risk assessment tool, used by care staff to determine whether the child is missing. Going missing from care can include missing a curfew or an unscheduled absence and does not necessarily mean that a child has disappeared or run away.</p> <p>Under the Joint Protocol, there are two categories of absence 1) Absent without permission and 2) Absent and at risk.</p> <p>Absences under category 1 are defined as "where the carers are generally aware of the activity or whereabouts of the child and these do not give rise to undue concern". These absences may be due to lateness; or attending activities without permission and may be due to the child testing boundaries. Absences risk assessed as such do not warrant referral to An Garda Síochána.</p> <p>Absences under category 2 are defined as "where the absence is without permission and in circumstances where it gives rise to concern for the safety of the child." Such absences are risk assessed in accordance with all the circumstances of the case and risk factors relevant to the</p>

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			<p>individual child. Length of time missing taken alone does not qualify an absence as a missing child, all circumstances must be taken into account.</p> <p>Under the Joint Protocol, a missing child from care is defined as: "any child whose whereabouts are unknown and the circumstances of the disappearance are such that the HSE, or its agents, risk assess the absence as high risk."</p> <p>missing_children_part_1_-_ahq_2019.106_-_background_note.docx</p> <p>2. Under the Joint Protocol, care staff report missing children to An Garda Síochána using the Missing Children Report Form. They also inform the child's social work team, and on call manager within the relevant service by the next working day.</p> <p>3. Procedure: Risk assessment is conducted by care staff in order to determine whether the child is missing from care in accordance with the definition under question 1. Care staff are responsible for determining that the child is actually missing by searching the care location and environs and making other enquiries (telephoning friends etc.), in advance of making a report under the Missing Child from Care Report form to An Garda Síochána. Once this form is received by An Garda Síochána, it is treated as a High Risk Missing Person Incident, and they have primacy in respect of the investigation. Actors/organisations: Care staff; child's social work team, Tusla; Social Work Team for Separated Children Seeking Asylum, Tusla; An Garda Síochána</p> <p>4. As question 3 above.</p> <p>5. All missing children in care, migrant or otherwise, are recorded centrally by the Office of Chief of Operations, Tusla Child and Family Agency.</p> <p>6. An alert is issued to relevant child protection/health services/UK local authorities on a case-by-case basis. A national media alert may also be issued when the child is assessed by the Team for Separated Children Seeking Asylum and the Garda Síochána to be at high risk.</p> <p>7. As above.</p>
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			<p>8. Yes all missing children as above.</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. N/A.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. Not routinely, only if such information comes to light during the asylum seeking process, e.g. by a fingerprint match (for those over fourteen years of age) or if reported missing via the police.</p> <p>13. Yes.</p> <p>14. Contact is made with the authorities of the other Member State for information sharing purposes but the child remains in the care of Tusla.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. According to the Italian law (203/2012), an unaccompanied minor is considered to be missing when he/she leaves the reception facilities or his/her temporary accommodation. The principle under this statement is that UAMS and Italian minors enjoy the same rights and are protected in the same way because they are underage[1].</p> <p>[1] Under Italian law, unaccompanied foreign minors, who cannot expelled, are granted the same rights and protection as those granted to minors of Italian nationality. Like Italian citizens, therefore,</p>

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			<p>unaccompanied foreign minors are considered missing in case of removal from their home or place of temporary residence, as provided by Law 203/2012</p> <p>2. In case of a UAM's disappearance, Reception center managers or the social worker or the guardian, must immediately alert the Policy through a formal report. In addition, according to law 203/2012, anyone who becomes aware of an unaccompanied minor's disappearance can report the fact to the National Police Force or to the local police if he/she believes that the minor could be in danger.</p> <p>3. In case of a UAM's disappearance, Reception center managers, or the social worker, or the guardian, must immediately alert the Policy through a formal report[2]. The complaint may be lodged to the Police also by phone, but it has to be formalized within 72 hours.</p> <p>The disappearance of a UAM has to be reported also to the competent Juvenile Court, to the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy (the competent authority for monitoring and census unaccompanied minors in the national territory) and to the Mission Structure for the UAMS of the Department for civil liberties and immigration. The reporting is made by an electronic transmission to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies by using an ad hoc Module named "exit of UAM from the jurisdiction of the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy".</p> <p>[2] .According to "the Guidelines for the first reception facilities containing operational procedures for the assessment and the determination of the best interest of the minor" (elaborated by the Minister of Interior in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR and Save The Children), in case of disappearance of a UAM, the Reception facilities management, or the social worker, or the guardianship care, shall immediately alert the Police through a formal complaint in order to involve all the actors who are responsible for the protection of the minor.</p> <p>4. The procedure to be followed is that of immediate complaint by the managers of the reception/assistance facilities or their delegate, or by the guardian if he has been appointed by the competent court. the complaint can be filed at any police office.</p>
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			<p>The provisions disseminated to the Police Headquarters following the entry into force of Law n.203/2012 recommend the immediate start of research and concern, in summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· the timely entry in the "Interforce Database - SDI" of the missing person's report / revocation of the disappearance, in order to make the event immediately known to all police forces at national level and, if necessary, internationally, through the Schengen Information System and Interpol channels; even in the absence of a formal complaint, the Police Force which receives the missing person report (for example, at the emergency number 113 or 112 NUE), however, inserts the news in the Interforce Data Bank, with the indication of the essential data of the person to be traced. The report remains active for 72 hours, within which time the report must be formalized, under penalty of automatic cancellation.</li><li>· the acquisition of as many details as possible about the circumstances of the disappearance, the physical description of the person, his life habits and the environmental context of reference, useful for the continuation of the investigation and for the implementation of the "AM Form" of the missing persons report that is compiled by the Scientific Police Services and goes to implement the Ri.Sc. database. (Missing Persons Search) database for possible matching with the data of unidentified corpses;</li><li>· the forwarding of the missing persons report to the Prefect, together with the receipt of the report to activate the research according to "the Provincial Plan for missing people", provided in every Prefecture.</li><li>· Moreover, complaints about a disappeared UAM are also logged in the so called "Informatics System for Minors" created by law 47/2017 (before the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy within the Ministry of Labour and Social Politics) with the task to conduct a census of missing UAMs.</li></ul> <p>5. The law 203/2012 has created "the Government's Special Commissioner for missing persons" which constitutes – thanks to his /her competence of general coordination - the reference point for the missing persons' issues, included UAMs.</p>
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			<p>6. Yes. See Q.4</p> <p>7. Yes. See Q.4</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9. Yes If necessary, data about disappearance are introduced into the Schengen Information System and shared through Interpol channels. As regards the national database called "Informatics System for Minors" other MS are not allowed to direct access. It is foreseen a dissemination, upon request, only through a national contact point established within other public administrations that carry out activities relating UAMs. Currently, institutions entitled to access data of "Informatics System for Minors" are: Regions (competent for authorization/accreditation of UAMs' reception facilities); Municipalities; Prefectures - Territorial office of the Government, Police Authorities. However, the Ministry of Labour and Social Politics - within the limits imposed by the national and European regulation on data protection - may communicate data contained in the "Informatics System for Minors" to other public administrations which carry out activities relating UAMs. These public administrations can represent a contact point for other Member States interested in data retrieval about missing UAMs. In this respect, the Government's Special Commissioner for missing persons signed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Politics a memorandum in order to share information about missing UAMs contained in the Informatics System for Minors.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11. Yes During the identification procedure, the police check if there is an alert into the AFIS system (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) and into the Schengen Information System</p>
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			<p>12. Implementation of police procedures, according to Schengen rules and interactions with other police forces of both Member states and Third states.</p> <p>13. Yes[3], the registration of a disappearance remains in the “Informatics System for Minors” until the UAM is detected and, anyway, until he/she turns 18. Any information about the status of UAMs has to be submitted to the General Directorate in order to grant the data update.</p> <p>[3] Con riferimento alla registrazione della segnalazione di allontanamento di cui alla domanda n. 6, si specifica che tale annotazione permane nel SIM fino al nuovo rintraccio o ritrovamento del minore sul territorio italiano e comunque soltanto fino al compimento della maggiore età.</p> <p>14. According to art. 5 para. 1 of the decree of the President of the Council of Ministers n. 535/1999 and to the “Guidelines on unaccompanied minors (competence of the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy)”(published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies) public officers, public service providers and institutions involved in medical and assistance activities who become aware of the entry or presence of an UAM in the national territory, are obliged to alert the General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policy. The reporting institution has to fill in and submit to the General Directorate a module for the minor’s identification and reception. Moreover, the reporting institution shall activate the family tracing by sending to the General Directorate an ad hoc module. Municipality which is in charge of the UAM has to communicate his/her presence to the General Directorate, always through a specific form.</p> <p>15. Yes UAMS in Italy cannot be considered irregular migrants. And yes, the UAMS reception system, called SIPROIMI, is made up of the network of local authorities, with the support of local NGOs, with a view</p>
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			<p>to developing local networks, with the involvement of all actors and privileged interlocutors for the success of reception, protection, integration measures.</p> <p>16. On 20 July 2019, the Minister of Interior has emanated a decree aimed to allocate resources of the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services to 20 new projects submitted by local authorities responsible for the reception of UAMs. In particular, these funds will facilitate the creation of 728 seats in the national reception system (called SIPROIMI) reserved to UAMs. With the same decree, the Minister of Interior also allocated additional contribution to 13 municipalities, holders of projects dedicated to UAMs. Moreover, it may interesting to remind that, during 2018, Central Direction of Civil Services for Immigration and Asylum has signed with the European Commission the Grant Agreement of the project SAVE (Support Action for Vulnerability Emergence). This project had also the goal to ascertain the age of the UAMs in doubtful cases, directly in the hotspots by a specialized team of experts, promoting targeted paths of protection and integration. The project was closed on 28 February 2019.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. In accordance with Latvian regulatory enactments missing persons are those who have left their permanent or temporary place of residence suddenly and without obvious reason, deviate from their usual lifestyle and it is not possible to reach them, as well as searching for minors and such persons who are to be taken care of because of their age, physical or mental condition or illness, but who have left home, medical treatment institutions or other places of residence. It is considered that unaccompanied minor is missing at the moment when he/she does not appears to the accommodation facilities at the time defined in internal rules of accommodation centre</p> <p>2. Accommodation facility and/or legal representative (guarding care) of a minor or any other authority or institution, who first obtains information on disappearance of unaccompanied minor, is reporting on disappearance of a minor.</p>

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			<p>3. Accommodation facility and/or legal representative (guardianship care) of a minor or any other authority or institution, who first obtains information on disappearance of unaccompanied minor, provides detailed information on an unaccompanied minor foreigner and circumstances of disappearance by phone and/or send by e-mail to the State Border Guard and the State Police.</p> <p>4. Law enforcement authorities (the State Border Guard and the State Police) perform search activities in co-operation with support of other involved institutions (e.g. Orphan's court etc.). Information about the disappearance of a minor is introduced into the information systems (national and SIS). Additionally to that the State Border Guard send information to neighbouring countries via National Coordination Centre and contact points at the internal borders of Latvia.</p> <p>5. According to the Cabinet of Ministers June 30, 2015 Regulation No. 367 "National Numbering Plan", a Helpdesk, for the search for missing minors, was established in Latvia as a harmonized European Union electronic communication service with social value, which: accepts calls for missing minors and passes this information to the police; provides advice and support to those responsible for the missing minor; provide support in the investigation. The service is available nonstop (i.e., throughout the country 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). The institution responsible for this service is the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p> <p>7. An alert on missing minor is introduced into the national information system and also SIS. The circumstances for alert to be introduced into information system are the following: minor has arbitrarily left his/her permanent or temporary place of residence, medical treatment institution or other place of accommodation suddenly and without obvious reason and it is not possible to reach him/her.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. Yes</p>
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			<p>10. Information on missing person (name, surname, date of birth, nationality, description of the person, special features, aim of the search) is provided for inclusion into national and Schengen information system. Additionally to that an alert on missing child with detailed information on the minor (his/her name, surname, date of birth, nationality, description of the person, special features) is sent to other EU Member States through National Coordination Centre of the State Border Guard and contact points at internal borders with Lithuania and Estonia are informed.</p> <p>11. Yes Latvia always makes checks of apprehended and detained foreigners through national and international information systems.</p> <p>12. If it is found that an unaccompanied minor is reported as missing from another Member State, the State Border Guard contacts and makes consultations with that Member State with the aim to identify whether the detected minor in Latvia and the minor reported as missing in the other Member State is the same person, as well as to clarify the circumstances of disappearance from the other Member State, legal status of the minor in respective Member State. Further activities with the minor are depending on the information obtained from the other Member State.</p> <p>13. Yes. If unaccompanied minor is detected (found), the alert in the information systems is withdrawn (cancelled) and the Member States are informed by use of National Coordination Centre of the State Border Guard and contact points at internal border with Lithuania and Estonia are informed. The procedure of withdrawal (cancellation) of alerts is the same in both cases when Latvia detected a minor or another Member State. If the minor is found in another Member State the alert is deleted after it is identified that the minor under the search and the detected one is the same person.</p> <p>14. In case when Latvia detect the minor who is under search initiated by the other Member State, the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The competent authorities of the Member State that initiated the alert will be contacted and informed on the details, circumstances of the case, as well as other information on the minor and his situation will be exchanged;</li><li>2. An alert on search of a minor can be withdrawn (cancelled) by the alert issuing Member State;</li></ol>
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			<p>3. A decision on taking charge of the minor by Latvia may be taken upon the consultations carried out with the Member State initiated an alert and taking into account the aim of the search, status of the minor and other circumstances of the certain case.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. There is no clear definition established in the law of “a missing unaccompanied minor”. For example, according to the Art. 84 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, asylum seekers are considered missing, when asylum seeker is not coming back to his/her accommodation place – the Foreigners Registration Centre for more than 72 hours; or if he/she is living at his/her own place, when migration institutions are not able to contact with asylum seeker for more than 72 hours. It should be noted that in Lithuania all unaccompanied minors (despite of their status) are accommodated in one accommodation facility – at the Refugee Reception Center. However, majority of unaccompanied minors abscond immediately after being accommodated at the Centre. According to administrative practice an unaccompanied minors are considered missing, when they do not return to the Center for <b>more than 4 hours</b>.</p> <p>2. According to the Art. 32 of the Description of the Procedure Concerning Non-Asylum Seeking Unaccompanied Minors<sup>[1]</sup>, if unaccompanied minor absconds from the Refugee Reception Centre, the Centre immediately shall report that information to the police, Migration Department, State Border Guard Service, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service and its local unit. The specified form report shall be submitted via means of electronic communication.</p> <p><i>[1] Description of the Procedure for Assessment of the Age of Non-asylum Seeking Unaccompanied Minor Aliens Identified in the Republic of Lithuania, Accommodation and Taking of Other Procedural Actions in Respect Thereof and Provision of Services Thereto approved by Order No A1-229/1V-289/V-491 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, the Minister of</i></p>

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			<p><i>the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 April 2014.</i></p> <p>3. See the answer to question 2.</p> <p>4. There is no official procedure for following up on the disappearance of unaccompanied minor migrants.</p> <p>5. Migration Department is the central institution responsible for migration issues, its competence also includes the provision of information and consultations to the other MS. Also it should be noted that Lithuanian Red Cross Society is a part of Family Links Network managed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is helping people to find their family members, including family members of unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>6. No, the procedure as noted in the answer of question 2 is followed. There is a possibility of using Amber Alert, but there's no such current practice reported.</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. The data about missing unaccompanied minor is entered into the Migration Department's database on unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. No</p> <p>12. However, if such information comes to light during asylum seeking process this would be handled on case-by-case basis.</p>
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			<p>13. N/A</p> <p>14. The child would be taken in charge unless other important information comes to light.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Lithuanian authorities collaborate with NGOs and other organizations: Lithuanian Red Cross Society, Caritas, IOM, UNHCR. Authorities cooperates with mentioned organizations in tracing family members, in the return procedure or ensuring basic needs.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Although there is no written procedure or protocol in place to react to disappearances of minors, there is an established practice: generally, no later than 3 days of absence from the reception facility, the organisations in charge of the minor will file a written declaration for a missing child to the commissioner of the Grand Ducal Police (See also answers to questions 3 and 4).</p> <p><b>If your Member States uses different categories, please describe.</b></p> <p>In most cases, the disappearances take place during the first couple of days after the arrival of the minors at the reception facilities, by what is often referred to as “jeunes en errance” (wandering young people that have often been in other European countries before arriving in Luxembourg). This also applies to cases of minors who are in transit and who want to reach another country because they may have acquaintances or family members there. In some cases, they might even be “false minors” (young adults declaring themselves as minors before the authorities).</p> <p>Caritas and Luxembourgish Red Cross reported that in all these cases, there have often been indications of their willingness to leave prior to their disappearances from the reception facilities. This is also the reason why generally the organisations managing the reception facilities delay their decision of requesting the designation of the guardianship until the minor has lodged his/her application at the Directorate of Immigration. Sometimes if the procedure for the appointment of an ad hoc administrator and for lodging the application as international protection applicant takes too</p>

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			<p>much time, Red Cross lodges a request for a guardianship regardless of the situation of the minor (“jeunes en errance”).</p> <p>Finally, another category that is considered refers to a worrying disappearance of a minor. The disappearance of a minor is considered to be of concern where there are substantial indications that the minor is at risk of damage and/or is in immediate danger, and prompt action is required. The police, on the basis of a decision by the State Prosecutor, may decide to inform the citizens of the disappearance.</p> <p>For the worrying disappearance of minors, part of AMBER Alert is being used to attract citizens' attention. Missing information can be shared at national level or be sent to specific regions or target groups (e.g. railway or transport staff).</p> <p>2. See answer to question 1. Normally, the ad-hoc administrator, the guardian, the NGOs or other organisations in charge of the minor will file a written declaration for a missing child to the relevant local police station.</p> <p>3. See answer to question 1.</p> <p>After 3 days of absence from the reception facility, the NGOs or other organisations in charge of the minor will file a written declaration for a missing child to the relevant local police station. They will join a detailed description of the minor and upon request, transfer any supporting information that can help to trace the minor to the Police, such as the phone number or a photograph of the minor, if available. In addition, they will inform the Directorate of Immigration, the Youth Court, the Luxembourg Reception Agency (ONA - previously known as OLAI), the National Childhood Office (ONE) as well as the ad-hoc administrator of the minor and the guardian if applicable.</p> <p>4. No official procedure exists for following up on the disappearance of unaccompanied minor migrants who disappear from accommodation facilities and/or guardianship care.</p> <p>Concerning Red Cross Luxembourg, first it tries to reach the minor by phone, sms, Whatsapp etc asking the friends ... if there is some information about the stay of the minor. If the person is not reachable Red Cross makes an internal evaluation of the risk of the minor. If the risk is high (e.g. the disappearance is unusual, indications of risk, threats by others, sudden disappearance after school ...</p>
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			<p>Red Cross informs immediately the police for AMBER alert. If not, Red Cross declares the missing minor three days latest after her/his disappearance to the authorities.</p> <p>Caritas Luxembourg also tries to reach the minor who has not returned to the Reception Center. It tries to contact the minor by phone. If s/he doesn't answer, Caritas will contact her/his friends. Without any answer, the police will be contacted, sometimes even the day after her/his staying outside the Reception Center.</p> <p>5. No. In these cases the Grand Ducal Police is in charge of the contact with other countries. An SIS alert will be systematically created based on the declaration to the local police station of the disappearance of the minor. Once the alert is created, the SIRENE office at the International Relations Directorate of the Grand Ducal Police is in charge of exchanging information with the other SIRENE offices on this alert.</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross and National Societies of Red Cross have the Family Links Network which helps people looking for family members of unaccompanied or separated minors and minors (Tracing).</p> <p>6. YES.</p> <p>7. In principle the procedure of a missing unaccompanied minors is treated in the same way as the disappearance of any other minor. If a disappearance of an unaccompanied minor is filed with the local police station, this information will be inserted into the national database as well as in the SIS in accordance with art. 32 of the Council Decision 2007/533/JHA. If need be, a yellow notice may also be sent.</p> <p>For a few years now, Luxembourg has put in place an Amber alert mechanism. However, this is not systematically launched if a minor goes missing. There are conditions, which have to be fulfilled before such an alert can be launched. The Grand Ducal Police shall thus issue an AMBER Alert where the life of an abducted or missing minor is in imminent danger (Amber Alert) or if there are substantial indications that the minor has a significant risk of harm and/or is in danger of immediate danger, and that prompt action is required (i.e. a worrying disappearance of a minor).</p> <p>Amber Alert Luxembourg issues exclusively an Amber Alert and information concerning worrying disappearances of minors.</p>
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			<p>The Grand Ducal Police, following a decision by the State Prosecutor, is responsible for issuing AMBER Alert, for which it has very strict criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the minor is (most likely) abducted by one or more unknown persons, or the minor has disappeared and his or her life is in imminent danger;</li><li>• the victim is a minor (under 18 years);</li><li>• there is sufficient information about the victim in order to increase the chances of finding the minor following an AMBER Alert, such as a photo, information about the abductor or the vehicle used during the abduction;</li></ul> <p>The AMBER Alert is issued as soon as possible after the removal or disappearance of the minor.</p> <p>8. N/A.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. An SIS alert always consists of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A set of data for identifying the person or object, subject of the alert,</li><li>• A statement why the person or object is sought and</li><li>• An instruction on the action to be taken when the person or object has been found.</li></ul> <p>The quality, accuracy and completeness of the data elements enabling identification are the key conditions for the success of SIS. For alerts on persons the minimum data set is the name, the year of birth, a reference to the decision giving rise to the alert and the action to be taken. When available, photographs and fingerprints must be added in order to facilitate identification and to avoid misidentification. The system also offers the possibility to add links between alerts (e.g.: between an alert on a person and a vehicle).</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. In the case of a SIS alert, the national SIRENE Bureau (Grand Ducal Police – International Relations Directorate) will contact the Member State (MS) that issued the alert via supplementary information, in order to inform the issuing Member State that the missing minor has been found and if the relevant action to be taken has been executed.</p>
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			<p>13. If the unaccompanied minor has been detected in Luxembourg, the alert on the missing minor is deleted by the Grand Ducal Police. In the case the minor is detected in another MS through the SIS, Luxembourg will withdraw the alert if the executing Member State has executed the action to be taken.</p> <p>14. The Police informs the Member State and the minor is taken in charge. In case the missing child is detected on the national territory and the action to be taken has been executed, the SIRENE bureau will inform the issuing Member State of the hit. It is up to the issuing Member State to delete the alert, not the executing Member State.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. The Directorate of Immigration directly requests the Youth Court for the nomination of an ad hoc administrator for the unaccompanied minors and keeps contact with the ad hoc administrator, and with people who take care of the minor.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. A UMAS is considered as missing as soon as he/she fails to return to the reception centre after curfew time.</p> <p>2. If a minor does not return to the centre, AWAS management, the coordinator of the centre and the minor's social worker are alerted. It should be noted that AWAS has procedures in place and a checklist regarding such occurrences. The Police are also informed in order for a search to be conducted.</p> <p>3. The police and, specifically, the Vice Squad is also alerted and a photo and description of the child is provided, together with other details such as the minor's mobile phone number (when available). The members of the Children and Young Persons Advisory Board are also informed and updated on developments.</p>

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			<p>4. The social worker will keep on following for any updates with the Police Station.</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. Yes. After a 'missing' report is entered in the Police Incident Report System (PIRS), the information is stored in section of SIS titled Pending CUD Alerts. Once it is checked by SIRENE staff and ensured that all requisites are in order, it is then uploaded in SIS. When a child goes missing an alert is posted on the AMBER Alert Platform.</p> <p>7. Yes. After a 'missing' report is entered in the Police Incident Report System (PIRS), the information is stored in section of SIS titled Pending CUD Alerts. Once it is checked by SIRENE staff and ensured that all requisites are in order, it is then uploaded in SIS. When a child goes missing an alert is posted on the AMBER Alert Platform.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. After a 'missing' report is entered in the Police Incident Report System (PIRS), the information is stored in section of SIS titled Pending CUD Alerts. Once it is checked by SIRENE staff and ensured that all requisites are in order, it is then uploaded in SIS. When a child goes missing an alert is posted on the AMBER Alert Platform.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. The Police or the Office of the Refugee Commission will check about such and will inform the Agency of the Welfare of Asylum Seekers. We keep on following such with the office of the Refugee Commission or the Police.</p> <p>13. If the UMAS is detected the Police/Vice Squad are informed accordingly.</p>
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			<p>14. To date we never encountered cases of unaccompanied minors who applied for protection with us after being marked as missing in another Member State.</p> <p>15. Not Applicable</p> <p>16.</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. <b>A missing person</b> is considered to be any person who, contrary to reasonable expectation, is absent from the environment which is usual or considered safe for that person, the whereabouts of whom are unknown and for whom it can be considered in their own interest to determine their whereabouts. Cases of missing persons can be subdivided into urgent and other cases.</p> <p><b>Missing person (urgent case):</b> When there are substantial indications that the missing person is in danger, we speak of an urgent case. What is understood by substantial indications is that the absence is completely opposed to normal behavior and/or that there are reports that the absence can be associated with a criminal offense. Moreover, it can appear from indications that the missing person poses a danger to the safety of others/society or to the missing person him-/herself.</p> <p><b>Missing person (other):</b> If it not an urgent case, we speak of a missing person that belongs to the Other category.</p> <p><i>The above mentioned definitions are translations from verbatim text of the Process Description for Missing Persons, which is used by the Dutch national police for all missing persons, including unaccompanied minors. This (general) Process Description was revised last year and is currently being made operational. An accompanying Annex with specific additions for missing UAM's (a cooperation between the police, the central reception organization for asylum seekers (COA) and the guardian agency for UAM's (Nidos)) has recently been finalized. To avoid disseminating obsolete information, the answers below are derived from this new Process Description and its Annex</i></p>

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			<p>2. The mentor at a reception centre (COA) and/or the guardian (Nidos) can report a missing unaccompanied minor to the police. When there are signs that the absence is linked with a criminal offense and a crime has to be reported, the guardian will report the crime, as part of his responsibilities as the legal representative of the UAM.</p> <p>3. When an UAM is missing and there are indications of kidnapping or (direct) danger to the life of the child (e.g. indications of a risk of suicide), the mentor (COA) or guardian (Nidos) will immediately report this via 112 (the telephone number for the emergency services). Otherwise the mentor or guardian reports the missing unaccompanied minor digitally through an internet portal of the national police[1]. The police will decide whether the case has to be categorized as urgent or not. [1] The mentioned portal is not very accurate any more and will be reconstructed in the next months.</p> <p>4. Every new report is directly sent to the (regional) control room/operational centre of the police. An interrogation protocol will be used, to collect as much information as possible. Based on this information the officer in charge will decide (if necessary in cooperation with specialized colleagues) whether the reported missing person has to be considered as an 'urgent' or 'other' missing persons case. The follow up is dependent on the case and thus will be customized. The case of a missing person can be handled by the basic police service or by an investigation team. When an UAM is missing, the Aliens Police, Identification and Human Trafficking Department (AVIM, a specialized branch of the police), will always be consulted. After disappearance of the UAM, both the mentor and the guardian will try to contact him/her directly or via his/her network.</p> <p>5. No, in the Netherlands there is no national focal point especially for missing migrant children. The Dutch National Police is the central organization to register missing people and operate searches and investigations. The Sirene Bureau of the National Police will be the primary contact for other member states where it concerns a Schengen alert.</p> <p>6. Yes, it is possible to introduce an alert when an UAM disappears, but this depends on the circumstances of each individual case. As mentioned above, the way the police will handle to search</p>
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			<p>and investigate the case of a missing UAM is dependent on the available information. Introducing an alert is certainly an option, but will depend on the circumstances of each individual case.</p> <p>7. There might be a number of circumstances to take in account, for instance the age of the child; the psychological and/or physical state of the child; the gender of the child; other people who have been seen near the child under suspicious circumstances and who are unknown to the guardian; etcetera. Alerts on missing UAM will be issued in the same systems as the alerts for all other missing children in the Netherlands. Also the criteria for issuing an alert will be equal. Best known is the Amber Alert, which will be issued when the life of a missing child is considered to be in danger. On average an Amber Alert is issued one or two times a year. A varied mix of nation-wide media exposure is used to spread an Amber alert. For cases in which the life of the missing child is not considered to be in direct danger, but there are serious concerns about the well-being of the missing child, the police can issue a "Vermist Kind Alert" (Missing Child Alert). A Missing Child Alert makes use of a more modest range of media and sometimes is only issued on a regional level. On average a Missing Child Alert is issued about a twenty times a year.</p> <p>8. Every case of a missing UAM (urgent or other) is reported to the police and the police registers every report of a missing person in their systems.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. In general all disappearances of vulnerable people and children (including UAM's) are registered in the Schengen Information System II (SIS).The registration of a missing person in SIS will be according to the agreed standards. The SIRENE bureau will verify whether the requested registration meets the agreed standards</p> <p>11. Yes The police has access to SIS and can verify whether a found UAM is reported as missing in another Member State (as far as the MS is participating in the Schengen treaty). At the start of an asylum procedure a check in SIS is standard procedure. Sometimes the help of the Central Authority</p>
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			<p>International Children's Issues (Ministry of Justice and Security) is requested. If necessary they can contact the authorities of the other Member State. We were unable to check within the timeframe of this ad-hoc query whether this verification is also done standardly when a found UAM does not ask for asylum.</p> <p>12. The state that put the alert in the SIS will be contacted via the Sirene Bureau. Further action will depend on their reaction.</p> <p>13. Yes. When an UAM is <i>found and safe</i> according to the guardian (i.e. the guardian is in contact with the youngster, has been informed about the whereabouts of the youngster or has agreed upon the departure and date of departure of the youngster), the police will be notified and the registration as missing person will be canceled in their portal and the alert will be cancelled.</p> <p>14. A hit in SIS which shows that the child has been reported missing in a Member State can give rise to an investigation to find out the reason for the registration. The guardian will contact the Dutch Immigration Services who will contact their foreign counterpart and try to arrange the return of the UAM with their help.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. Not applicable</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The fact of disappearance or escape of an unaccompanied minor who is placed in a guarded center for foreigners is stated during checking the number of person on morning and evening count and during the day constant supervision.</p> <p>According to the Police Headquarter regulation there are 3 levels of search missing people, defining the scope of Police activities and priorities depending on the degree of danger to the missing person's life, health or freedom. The first search level is implemented in relation to a minor up to 10 years old, a minor missing from age 11 to 13 for the first time. Level II is implemented for a missing minor</p>

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			<p>aged 14 to 18 missing for the first time. In turn, level III applies to, among others minors aged 11 to 13 missing once again.</p> <p>The search for minors from the age of 14 arbitrarily wandered away from a care facility, where they are placed on the basis of a court decision, is conducted in the form of care search. Guardianship searches are conducted in order to determine the whereabouts of a minor and to provide them with care or foster care or placement in a facility indicated by a family court.</p> <p>2. The reporting of the disappearance or escape of a minor is the responsibility of the head of the guarded center or a director of a care facility (educational institution or a regional care and therapeutic institution where a minor was staying).</p> <p>3. The shift supervisor of the guarded center informs the head of the guarded center and the head of the shift service of the Border Guard department, who then transmits information about the disappearance or escape of a minor by means of radio communication or by telephone appropriate to the local Police station.</p> <p>The director of a facility care conducts investigation procedures and in 24 hours calling the police, parents or legal guardians of the minor, court that issued a decision on placing a minor in facility care, a family assistant conducting work with a minor's family/legal guardians, a poviats family support center, as well as a voivodship marshal in the case of a child placed in a regional care and therapy institution. In addition, each time a director of a facility care informs the Department of Social Assistance of the Office for Foreigners (responsible for asylum procedures), which records it in terms of payment for the stay of a minor as well as the Refugee Proceedings Department.</p> <p>4. After discovering the disappearance of an unaccompanied minor migrant, police investigations are initiated. In addition, own search activities within the territorial range of the Border Guard branch are carried out by officers of the guarded center and the Border Guard branch.</p> <p>5. No, there is no focal point of contact for missing migrant children in Poland.</p> <p>6. The Border Guard does not activate a special alert regarding the disappearance or escape of a minor from a guarded center for foreigners. Police regulation does not provide for a special alert</p>
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			<p>regarding specifically minor migrants departing from their accommodation or care facility. Launch of Child Alert can be considered in case of any case of missing / abducted child under very specific and restricted criteria. So far, Child Alert has been used three times since 2015. None of the cases was related to the disappearance of a minor migrant from a care facility.</p> <p>7. N/A.</p> <p>8. Registration of disappearance or escape is carried out in the internal IT system of the Border Guard - Steering Assistance System. The disappearance or escape is registered on general principles in the National Police Information System from where it is automatically replicated to the Schengen Information System (SIS).</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. The Border Guard does not register the fact of disappearance or escape of a migrant minor in any system that other Member States may also use. As it was mentioned above the disappearance or escape is registered on general principles in the National Police Information System from where it is automatically replicated to the Schengen Information System (SIS). There is also an instruction with the action to take in the SIS database. In the case of minors who have been notified of an arbitrary wandered away or has not come back (guardianship search) - the action to take will be visible in the SIS database - protection of the minor. Data that is collected: name, surname, date of birth, place of birth; nationality; sex; a photo of a missing person; characteristic features (tattoo, missing teeth). If it is necessary to search in countries not using SIS, searches in the Interpol database (eASF) shall be registered via the Police Headquarter Office competent to coordinate international searches. The eASF system includes, among others personal data such as: name, surname, date of birth, place of birth; nationality; sex; father's data, mother's data; documents issued to a missing person (passport, ID card, driving license, etc.); it is possible to attach photos of a missing person, DNA profile, fingerprint prints.</p> <p>11. Yes</p>
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			<p>12. Personal data of every unaccompanied minor detained on the territory of the Republic of Poland is verified in the Schengen Information System (SIS) and in the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).</p> <p>Activities are limited to drawing up a note containing information provided by the reporting person, which should then be sent to the Police unit that previously registered that person as missing or to the Police Headquarter competent to coordinate international searches.</p> <p>In the case of caring searches if it is established that a minor who is a citizen of another state is registered in the SIS and in the Interpol database as wanted, s/he waives to accept the notice of arbitrary dismissal. Activities are limited to the preparation of a memo containing information provided by the reporting person and to forwarding the prepared memo to the Police unit, which previously registered in National Police Information System information on the search for a minor or a minor, as well as to the Police Headquarter office competent for coordinating international searches if the person was a foreigner.</p> <p>13. Information on finding an unaccompanied minor is registered immediately in the internal Border Guard IT system - Steering Assistance System regardless of whether the finding of the minor took place in Poland or in another Member State which informed the Polish Party.</p> <p>Whenever a missed person is found, the search registration is withdrawn from the relevant collections.</p> <p>Information confirming the finding of a missing person, passed through the appropriate channel of international police cooperation is a sufficient premise to complete the search. The search also ends when it is established that the foreigner sought has left the territory of the Republic of Poland and the Police Headquarters office competent to coordinate international searches has been informed about this fact.</p> <p>Completion of domestic search is the responsibility of the search entity. Completing national searches in the National Police Information System database automatically ends searches in the SIS database. If a missing person has been registered in the INTERPOL database, the person is deregistered from the INTERPOL database after receiving written information from the unit conducting the search on completion of the search together with the application for deregistration of a missing person from the INTERPOL database.</p>
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			<p>14. In cases where the "Dublin" Regulation does not apply, the standard procedures for hitting the (SIS) and the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) shall apply. In such a situation, the Border Guard, in the event of a hit in (SIS), contacts the national contact point SIRENE. Pursuant to the decision of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 9 August 2004, the tasks of the SIRENE Bureau in Poland are carried out by the Office of International Police Cooperation of the Police Headquarters.</p> <p>However, in the event of a hit in the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), information on this matter shall be immediately transferred to the National Interpol Office in Poland. The tasks of the INTERPOL Office in Poland are carried out by the Office of International Police Cooperation KGP.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. The Border Guard, carrying out tasks in the area of combating and preventing trafficking in human beings (including unaccompanied minors) in the event of disclosure of a child as a victim of trafficking in human beings that can be sexually abused, Border Guard officers follow the developed by the Working Group for supporting victims of trafficking in human beings, operating under the leadership of the Department of Analysis and Migration Policy of the Ministry of Interior and Administration "Algorithm for identifying and dealing with a minor victim of human trafficking for Police and Border Guard officers". In this respect, the Border Guard cooperates with a number of institutions, in particular: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Police, Prosecutor's Office, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and non-governmental organizations that support victims of trafficking in human beings. This cooperation is based on the institutional activation of support (in particular assistance in the form of providing a safe place of shelter, medical, psychological assistance, interpreter assistance, legal services, food, etc.) as part of the activities of the National Emergency and Intervention Center, supervised by the Ministry of Interior and Administration, and implemented, as a task commissioned by the Minister of the Interior and Administration by non-governmental organizations selected in the course of the competition (currently the La Strada Foundation Against Trafficking in Human Beings and Slavery in Warsaw and the Maria Immaculate Assistance Association from Katowice).</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A person is considered missing when a police declares search for him/her.</li> <li>2. After the escape, the Center for Children and Families Medzilaborce (CCF) - a social worker or a tutor on duty - immediately reports this information to the local police force, or contacts the police line directly.</li> <li>3. Upon finding out that the UAM has left the CCF without consent, the CCF shall immediately notify the nearest police force, the court that ordered the urgent measure and the authority responsible for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship (SLPoCSG). The SLPoCSG authority also reports this fact to Bureau of Border and Foreign Police, if the UAM has been granted a tolerated stay and to the Migration Office of the Ministry of the Interior in cases where the UAM was an asylum seeker. The police begins the search process by writing a report of the notification on missing person and then declaring the missing person's search in the PATROS information system, as well as conducting routine verifications as a part of the police search activity. The process of searching for missing UAM migrants is similar to the search for any missing minor. When searching for missing UAM, the Police Office inserts data on missing UAM in the abovementioned PATROS system, which is on-line connected to SIS II. If the information on the missing UAM is obtained by the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police, it enters the data into the MIGRA information system. UAM photos are also stored in the systems. Fingerprints of UAMs are not used.</li> <li>4. Upon receipt of the missing child's notice, the police department immediately declares a national and international search for the child by entering his / her personal data in the relevant information system (see Q3). It further notifies all patrols in the field of the received notification, performs checks at the missing person's family, friends and acquaintances, as well as facilities where the person could occur (bus and railway station, hospital, schooling facilities, catering facilities, etc.). In case the child has a mobile phone with him/her, the operation and location data are obtained from individual mobile operators. If the situation requires it and it is necessary to search a larger terrain, search actions are carried out in the presence of a larger number of cops, service dogs, and special equipment. The search for a child is also published in mass media (Criminal News, Sloval television's Missing Persons</li> </ol>
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			<p>News, Facebook, regional press). In the case of a search for minors, the police cooperate with a non-profit organization - Child Safety Line, which helps in obtaining information on missing minors. The police continuously informs the CCF about the results of the investigation within the Slovak Republic, but also, in cooperation with SIRENE, on detected UAMs abroad. If the UAM is traced abroad, the search process in the territory of the Slovak Republic is terminated and the notifier, i.e. the CCF, is notified of this fact.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. No, because to enter missing child's/UAM's data to the AMBER Alert system, there must be a reasonable suspicion that the minor has been kidnapped as outlined in Section 209 of the Criminal Code and there is a reasonable suspicion that the child is in immediate danger to life and health.</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. Upon receiving the notice on missing, the police department immediately declares national and international searches. The data on the missing person will be entered into the relevant information system of the Police Corps, which is currently the PATROS information system – for the search for persons and the identity of found corpses.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. Schengen Information System, which is linked to the information system of the national search PATROS – for the search for people and the identity of found corpses. Information on the missing person in the SIS shall indicate the name, surname, date of birth, gender, nationality, photograph, reason for the search and the measures to be taken during the search.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. Regardless of the fact that the search for a missing person is conducted by another Member State, the search is always declared in the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p>
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			<p>13. The reason for the termination of the investigation is finding the missing person, regardless of whether s/he is found in the territory of the Slovak Republic or in the territory of another Member State (see Q4).</p> <p>14. In case the child in an international search is found in the Slovak Republic, the child is placed in safety and at the same time the Member State that declared the search of the missing child is notified.</p> <p>15. Not Applicable                  There are no UAMs with long-term unauthorized stay in the care of non-profit organizations. Provision of UAMs' care is resolved immediately after his/her finding in the territory of the Slovak Republic, when the SLPoCSG authority submits to the court a proposal to entrust the UAM to the care of the facility and appoints a guardian. The court decides to entrust the UAM to CCF within 24 hours. The whole process of legalizing residence (from finding an UAM to granting a tolerated stay - in case the UAM does not apply for asylum) takes only a few days. CCF cooperates with UNHCR, the Slovak Catholic Charity (SKCH), the Slovak Humanitarian Council (SHR), ADRA civic association and MARGINAL civic association in the care of UAMs. SKCH - legal counseling and representation in cases of human trafficking - subsequent repatriation of persons UNHCR - family reunification in a third country IOM - family reunification in a third country - assisted return to the country of origin - Legal advice to all UAMs in the CCF - provision of Slovak language teaching for UAMs in CCF - financial contribution to training and retraining courses - securing a cultural mediator for UAMs in the CCF - financing interactive workshops for UAMs and trainings for CCF staff until 31.12.2019 ADRA and MARGINAL - assistance in integration and becoming independent after reaching the adult age - assistance in securing housing, employment, contact with institutions from 1.1.2020 - Slovak Humanitarian Council - integration of UAMs</p> <p>16. N/A</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An unaccompanied minor would be missing in case of leaving the accommodation premises without being noticed and with unknown whereabouts.</li> <li>2. The legal guardian, the staff of the accommodation facility or any other person may report a missing UAM.</li> <li>3. It is reported to the Police. The police use all the means relevant to find the missing persons according to legislation and police powers. The rest is the police tactics.</li> <li>4. It is part of the police tactics.</li> <li>5. no</li> <li>6. yes</li> <li>7. when recognized as missing, in national database and SIS</li> <li>8. n.a.</li> <li>9. Yes</li> <li>10. SIS, according to the SIS Regulation.</li> <li>11. Yes</li> <li>12. It is part of the SIS alert procedure. In other cases, it can also be part of the police international cooperation in any available framework.</li> <li>13. Yes, Yes</li> <li>14. All of the three responses apply.</li> </ol>
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			<p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. With the social service, NGO or whoever would be relevant.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. The definition of missing person of Recommendation CM/Rec (2009)122 of the Council of Europe is used. According to the Protocol of the Ministry of Interior on missing persons, “missing person” is someone about whom his/her relatives, friends or acquaintances have no information concerning place of stay or personal situation, irrespective of the person’s age, sex, nationality or other circumstances, of the reason of disappearance or the persons live environment.</p> <p>2. The director or authorized educator</p> <p>3. Reporting takes place before the competent police forces. A standard “Report on Missing Person” is filled in. From the persons mentioned in the previous answer, faxes or e-mails are also accepted.</p> <p>4. -Filling in the following documents: “Report on Missing Person”, “Risk evaluation”, “check-list guide to classify the disappearance”.          -Checking information.          -Transfer of the case to the competent police force (if different).          -Further communications and collaboration requirements.          -Entering data in national and international databases.          -Make information public: national and international official web sites, web sites of other organizations (Amber Alert Europe, etc) following the established procedures and agreements.          For cases that remain unsolved, the competent judicial police unit is periodically required to repeat certain checks.</p> <p>5. The National Missing Persons Centre, in the State Secretariat of Security.</p>

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			<p>For information on alerts: SIRENE Office.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-National databases: BDSN (police alerts database), PDyRH (Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains, which includes DNA profiles).</li><li>-SIS</li><li>-Interpol (DNA on missing persons)</li><li>-Other: Amber Alert System.</li></ul> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. See question 7</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. It depends on the system in which the hit is found. In the case of the SIS, follow up goes through the SIRENE Office according to the procedures established in the Handbook.</p> <p>13. Yes (alerts created by Spain).</p> <p>14. First, the necessary inquiries take place and the judicial authority as well as the Prosecutor are informed. Then, the requiring Member State is contacted through the established procedures.</p> <p>15. Yes</p>
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			16. Centres for unaccompanied minors are run by the regional governments. Civil society participates in different ways (activities, education, etc)
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Most often, the staff at the accommodation discovers that the child does not return to the accommodation after school and informs the police. The Police's recommendations are that when a child has been missing for 24 hours, he or she should be reported as missing to the police. Most often, however, it is done earlier than that.</p> <p>2. If an unaccompanied child disappears, the responsibility to make sure that the Police Authority is notified of the disappearance rests with the guardian and the social services. Depending on the specific circumstances in the individual case, it could be either the guardian or the social services that notify the police. In some situations, the Police will, in practice, be notified of the disappearance by foster home parents, staff at a home for care or residence or by staff at school etc. The guardian and the social services will in such cases, when it is brought to their attention, still be responsible to make sure that the police has been notified. This also applies in the few cases where an unaccompanied minor with a residence permit go missing. If an unaccompanied child disappears from the Migration Agency's premises, the Agency reports the incident to the police and contacts the social services. If the Migration Agency suspects that a child is a victim of THB, they will contact the social services.</p> <p>3. Sweden lacks a national procedure. Following a government assignment in 2018, the County Administrative Boards in all counties in Sweden, in collaboration with the relevant actors, have developed regional routines for the work of unaccompanied children who disappear. The routines apply to both preventive work and work when a child has deviated / disappeared and routines / efforts when a child is found. There are checklists for the various actors as well as important contact details. In February 2020, various authorities will gather to initiate collaboration on national guidelines on unaccompanied children that disappear.</p>

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			<p>The Stockholm County Administrative Board's action plan describes the process as follows: The persons who discover that the child has disappeared inform responsible social service and the guardian. The responsible social service makes an initial estimation of whether the grounds for immediate care according with "The care of young persons" act are fulfilled. If this is the case, a request for support is sent to the Police. The responsible social service reports to the police on suspicion of crime. Otherwise, the guardian will be contacted who will report a missing person to the Police. The Police investigate the disappearance and conduct interrogations with the persons who may have relevant information. The Police sends out a notification of a missing child nationally as well as internationally (SIS). If necessary, the child is also requested in Interpol's corresponding register. The Police are launching a preliminary investigation into whether there is a suspicion of a crime against the child. If at any time the child was found by the Police, the Police hold a conversation with the child and investigate where he or she is going, if the child has been victim of crime and in need of support. The Police then hand the child over to the social services in the residence municipality or takes action if there is a decision taken according to the care of young persons act. Please also see the attachment! tabell_-_missing_children.docx</p> <p>4. In the case of children who disappear, the social service has a continued responsibility. The guidelines of the National Board of Health and Welfare states: -Social services should make an individual assessment in each case as to what measures to take when a child disappears. -How long the social service can wait to end the case when an unaccompanied child has departed may be decided after an individual assessment in each case. The regional cooperation plans drawn up by the county administrative boards usually specify three months as an appropriate time. What measures are taken, the result of these and what different considerations that are made should be documented in the child's personal act.</p>
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			<p>5. The Police use the system SIRENE.</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for the emergency number 116000 in Sweden and, through the Alarming Agreement between SOS Alarm and the Ministry of Justice since 2013, has assigned SOS Alarm the assignment to perform the service. The number is available 24 hours a day, year-round, regardless of your country of residence.</p> <p>At the emergency number 116000 you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- notify if your child disappears</li><li>- report that you have found a child who has been reported missing</li><li>- notify if you find a child who is lost or who has disappeared from their family</li><li>- seek information about your missing child</li></ul> <p>SOS Alarm answers the call number. The SOS operators handle the calls to 116000 like a 112 call, but ask questions according to a special interview support. The SOS operator asks only a few questions before the call is forwarded to the police, who then do a deeper interview.</p> <p>The SOS operators speak Swedish and English. If there is a need for another language, there is 24-hour interpreting service available. However, depending on the language involved, it may take several minutes for an interpreter to be conveyed for the language in question.</p> <p>6. YES</p> <p>7. Missing unaccompanied children are always registered on a warrant list over missing persons when reported as missing. The authorities involved are legally required to exchange information and to aid each other when relevant to a case. The authorities involved in investigating missing children are continuously working to improve their methods. SIRENE is used by the Police.</p> <p>8. NA</p> <p>9. Yes</p>
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			<p>10. Placement of a SIS alert and SIRENE following the disappearance registered by the Police.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. When the Swedish Police find a child who has been registered as missing in another country, the Police inform that the child has been found and the contact details that are available. However, this is only done in cases where it is possible to establish the child's identity. Usually the name or birth time is not correct and the picture of the child is missing.</p> <p>If the child is to be consider within the Dublin Regulation, the Migration Agency will contact the other state where the child has been in order to exchange information. The Police create a case file and talk to the child, investigate where the child has been, whether the child has been a victim of a crime and is in need of support. They also look in the national criminal record.</p> <p>13. If it is possible to establish the child's identity, the search is withdrawn when the child is found.</p> <p>14. When the Swedish Police find a child who has been registered as missing in another country, the Police inform that the child has been found and the contact details that are available. This is only possible in cases where it is possible to establish the child's identity. Usually the name or birth time is not correct and the picture of the child is missing.</p> <p>An unaccompanied minor who comes to the attention of Swedish authorities, either when the minor has come the authorities on his/her own initiative or when the minor under other circumstances comes to the authorities' attention (for example if the Police comes in contact with an unaccompanied minor who, up until then, was unknown to the authorities). The social services in the municipality where the minor comes into contact with the authorities would immediately be notified and would immediately, by law, be given an initial responsibility for the care and wellbeing of the child. If the first contact is not with the Swedish Migration Agency, the arrival municipality will make</p>
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			<p>sure that the minor is transported to a Swedish Migration Agency unit where he or she can lodge an application for asylum.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. Yes, there are various forms of collaboration between authorities and civil society. Primarily, the county administrative board is the initiator in various counties. The collaboration with civil society is more frequent in the larger counties where the presence of unregistered children is more common. There are various collaboration groups concerning unaccompanied children where the target group of children who disappear is included. For example, in Stockholm, the County Administrative Board convenes a forum for children who disappear where voluntary organizations and Border Police participate to collaborate and develop strategies.</p>
	EMN NCP United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. An unaccompanied asylum-seeking child (UASC) is a 'looked after child' by virtue of s20 and s22 of the children Act 1989. This means that the child is "looked after" by the local authority in which they present. As for any looked after child, a UASC is deemed to be missing, if they are not at their (care) placement or at a place they are expected to be (e.g. school) and their whereabouts is not known.</p> <p>2. When a looked after child (so this includes UASC) runs away or goes missing from a placement, the foster carer or the manager on duty in their children's home is responsible for reporting the child missing.</p> <p>3. National statutory guidance clarifies that the carers (2 above) are responsible for ensuring that the following individuals and agencies are informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the local police; and</li> <li>· the local authority responsible for the child's placement if they have not already been notified prior to the police being informed.</li> </ul>

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			<p>Statutory guidance also states that local authorities should agree with local police and other partners a protocol for dealing with children who run away or go missing in their area. Where appropriate, they should also have agreed protocols with neighbouring authorities or administrations.</p> <p>4. Once a looked after child is reported missing to police, the threats to the child's safety and wellbeing are risk assessed in order to generate the right level of response to find the child. The police will use intelligence to prioritise all incidents of children categorised as 'missing' from home or care as medium or high risk.</p> <p>A missing child incident would be prioritised as 'medium risk' where the risk posed is likely to place the child in danger or they are a threat to themselves or others. This category requires an active and measured response by police and other agencies in order to trace the missing child and support the person reporting. This will involve a proactive investigation and search in accordance with the circumstances to locate the missing child as soon as possible. The 'high risk' category requires the immediate deployment of police resources.</p> <p>As reflected in the statutory guidance, DfE expects that after any child is found (whether or not the child was in the care of the local authority when they went missing - or if the child went missing from home), that the child is offered an independent return interview. Independent return interviews provide an opportunity to uncover information that can help protect children from the risk of going missing again, from risks they may have been exposed to while missing or from risk factors in their home.</p> <p>5. Statutory guidance states that the UK Missing Persons Unit should be notified immediately. This is not just for UASC or other looked after children, but for all missing persons.</p> <p>6. Please see responses to Questions 2 and 3. While there is no national alert specifically for missing migrant children, a child alert system (an inter-operable system with European child alerts) for the most high-risk of missing children. Sophisticated publicity mechanisms for missing children are available across the UK.</p> <p>Statutory guidance states that local authorities should agree a local 'Runaway and Missing from Home and Care' (RMFHC) Protocol with police and other local partners and agencies for children who run away or go missing. The Protocol should be bespoke to each child's vulnerabilities. Where</p>
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			<p>applicable, the Protocol should provide details on responses for groups facing specific risk of going missing, including previously trafficked children who may be at risk of returning to exploitation.</p> <p>7. Please see response to Q.6.</p> <p>8. Statutory guidance states that when a looked after child (including a UASC) goes missing, the foster carer or children's home is responsible for ensuring that the local authority responsible for placing the looked after child - and the police, are notified. Therefore, they will hold data on missing UASC as well as other children. Data on outstanding missing children is passed by the police to the UK Missing Persons Unit after three days.</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. All missing children are recorded on SIS, which is available for searching/consultation by other European law enforcement agencies. SIS records are only kept 'live' for outstanding missing children.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. SIS searches would be conducted to see if a child had been reported missing elsewhere. If no SIS record is present, and it was known which MS(s) the child had travelled through, then enquiries may be made of those MSs using the Sirene system. Interpol notice searches are also conducted. SIS and Interpol require notifications to be made of SIS/Interpol alerts which have been triggered by the 'find' or detection of a missing child. The 'finding' police or immigration authority are required to notify the law enforcement authority placing the SIS/Interpol alert of the 'find' to seek guidance about care and safeguarding of the child as well as for the purposes of cancelling the alert. In some circumstances, children may be returned to the originating MS for care.</p> <p>13. Please see response to Q.12.</p> <p>14. Please see response to Q.12. The UK's emergency child protection arrangements are used to care for and safeguard a child found/detected as a result of an alert. The child will be placed in care and</p>
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			<p>become a 'looked after child' (please refer to question 1). Alerts are cancelled by an originating MS law enforcement agency not by the finding or detecting law enforcement agency.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. Several third sector organisations, such as The Refugee Council, ECPAT and the Red Cross (Family Tracing Service) work <b>independently and directly</b> with separated, refugee and migrant children, regardless of their immigration status.</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) is responsible for the care of UAMs age 15-17 applying for asylum in Norway. This represents a large majority of UAM asylum applicants in Norway (i.e. in 2015 approx. 80% of all UAM asylum seekers were in age group 15-17). The remaining UAMs (age 14 and below) are the responsibility of The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs and the Welfare Services. In this survey we are mainly answering on the behalf of the UDI and the UAMs who we are our responsibility. Also note that almost without exception UAMs in Norway apply for asylum.</p> <p>The staff at the reception centres is obliged to immediately file a report if there are reasons to believe a UAM has gone missing. Once a UAM has been reported as unaccounted for, a report must be filed within 24 hours.</p> <p>All UDIs reception centres are open, and all asylum seekers live there on a voluntary basis. They are free to leave the reception centre whenever they wish, during the asylum process. UDI recommends that all asylum seekers register their new address when they leave the reception centres, however not all follow the recommendations.</p> <p>When UDI registers an unaccompanied or accompanied child as missing, this means that the child has left the reception centre without giving information about its new address. This does not in all cases mean that the child is at risk.</p>

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			<p>2. According to UDI guidelines the staff at the reception centres is responsible for reporting a UAM who disappears from the reception centre. The staff shall report to UDI, to the police, the guardian, the lawyer and to the child welfare service immediately after an unaccompanied minor has gone missing.</p> <p>UDI seeks to prevent disappearances in cooperation with other public institutions e.g. police, child welfare, school, health services. As an example, the staff at the reception centres give information to the minors about the consequences of disappearing and the benefits of return programs. UDI has issued specific guidelines in case of a disappearance of an unaccompanied minor from reception centres (UDI RS 2015-009).</p> <p>3. When a UAM is missing, national guidelines instruct the reception center staff to do the following:</p> <p>Fill in a predefined form about the missing UAM which is sent to the police. Fill in a predefined form about the missing UAM which is sent to the local child welfare service. Register the UAM as missing in the logistical computer software which all reception centers share with the UDI.</p> <p>4. When a minor is reported missing the local child welfare service assumes responsibility for the case. The police are responsible for initiating a preliminary investigation in each case to determine whether a missing persons alert should be put out and whether a full investigation should be initiated.</p> <p>The police will keep the reception centre, the guardian and the lawyer informed throughout the process. If there is reason to believe that the minor is in the Oslo area (which is quite often the case), the report that the minor is missing will also be sent to the Oslo Child Welfare Services.</p>
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			<p>5. No, Norway does not have a national focal point which addresses this specific purpose/ issue.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p> <p>7. Missing UAMs will be registered in the UDIs database where all information about asylum seekers are registered. In addition, the forms mentioned under Q#3 will be registered in the computer systems of the police and child welfare authorities. The police will, according to police routines and guidelines assess whether to start a missing child investigation. All investigations of UAMS are registered with a special code in the police register for missing persons (ELYS). Registration with the police in ELYS will lead to an alert through SIS. Norwegian immigration authorities do not register missing UAMs in SIS.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. Yes</p> <p>10. If the missing UAM is registered as missing in the police database ELYS, this will lead to an alert in the Schengen Information System. SIS SIRENE is a department under the National Criminal Investigation Service in Norway and is responsible for SIS-alerts on missing children in Norway, as well as handling SIS-alerts made by other member states. According to SIS II, information necessary to identify a person (photo, fingerprints) can be registered.</p> <p>11. Yes</p> <p>12. Yes, the SIS SIRENE department within the police is responsible for addressing alerts from other member states.</p>
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The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>If a UAM is found on Norwegian territory, we will also consult EURODAC to investigate whether he or she has applied for asylum in any other member state. If the UAM has applied in another member state, the UAM will be returned in accordance with the Dublin regulations. If the UAM has not applied for asylum elsewhere he/she may apply for asylum in Norway and have their case tried here.</p> <p>13. Yes. If a UAM previously reported as missing is encountered, the person will be registered as not missing in national databases and SIS.</p> <p>14. In almost all cases, if a UAM has not applied for asylum in another MS, he/she usually applies for asylum in Norway. In the rare cases where this does not happen, the police/National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) will search to see if an alert has been registered in SIS by another MS. NCIS will in its communication with the respective MS decide whether a return is a possible solution.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. No, the UDI has several contact points and collaboration projects with civil society, but these are not specifically aimed at ensuring the protection of UMAs. UAMs are protected by the UDI, the child welfare authorities, the police etc.</p>
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