



**Funded by the
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**Ad-Hoc Query on 2023.5 Data on unaccompanied minors outside of international protection
procedures**

Requested by EMN Netherlands on 30 January 2023

Compilation produced on 4 April 2023

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia,
Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands,
Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden (21 in Total)**

Disclaimer:

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Netherlands is facing a sharp increase in the number unaccompanied minors applying for asylum since the second half of 2021. To have a better understanding of this increase, the Dutch government would like to put the increase into a European perspective.

Eurostat provides figures on the number of asylum applications by unaccompanied minors in recent years. However Eurostat only contains figures about unaccompanied minors who submit an asylum application. As the [EMN Statistical Annex 2021\[1\]](#), table 2.1 makes clear, there are also Member States who receive, sometimes significant numbers of, unaccompanied minors in the context of child protection, outside the asylum procedure (BG, CZ, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, PL, PT, SI, SK).

In this questionnaire, you will find a few qualitative and quantitative questions on unaccompanied minors, not applying for asylum and how this relates to the data on unaccompanied minors who apply for asylum. With these questions we would like to gain more insight in the data reported to table 2.1 of the EMN Statistical Annex and possible overlap with Eurostat data on applications for international protection. In addition, we would like to know whether unaccompanied minors in your Member State make use of other immigration procedures than asylum.

The overarching aim of this questionnaire is thus to get an unambiguous picture of the influx of unaccompanied minors per member state.

[1] EMN, Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2021, Statistical Annex, June 2022, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7870049/14760013/KS-01-22-123-EN-N.pdf/283e6304-acb8-cde1-a09c-6f7a55e7241a?t=1655230090489>, last accessed on 26 January 2023.

We would like to ask the following questions:

- 1. Do unaccompanied minors in your Member State apply for residence permits other than those issued for international protection? YES/NO. If yes, please provide data on the number of unaccompanied minors who applied for a residence permit other than those issued for international protection in the period 2017-2021 (and if possible also 2022) per year, if possible disaggregated by nationality.**
- 2. If you answered yes to question 1 but if exact figures are not available, can you make an estimate (in an order of magnitude) or if that is not possible explain why (e.g. because this category is negligible in size or because of limitations in data collection possibilities)?**

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3. Does your Member State collect data on unaccompanied minors recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum procedure (as reported by a number of Member States already in EMN Statistical Annex 2021, table 2.1)? YES/NO. If yes, please provide data on the number of unaccompanied minors recorded in the child protection system outside the asylum procedure in the period 2017-2021 (and if possible also 2022) per year, if possible disaggregated by nationality.

4. If you answered no to question 3 or if exact figures are not available, can you make an estimate (in an order of magnitude) or if that is not possible explain why (e.g. because this category is non-existent/negligible in size or because of limitations in data collection possibilities)?

5. Is it possible that the data referred to in questions 1 and 3 overlaps (a) with each other or (b) with the data from the Eurostat dataset MIGR_ASYUMACTM ('First time applicant of unaccompanied minors') YES/NO. If yes, please specify which part of the data is also counted in the other dataset(s). If exact figures are not possible, can you make an estimate (in an order of magnitude, or as a share of each dataset)?

The overarching aim of this questionnaire is to get an unambiguous picture of the influx of unaccompanied minors per member state. With this last question we try to gain insight into possible overlap or double counting between the various data sets.

We would very much appreciate your responses by **27 February 2023**.



2. RESPONSES

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

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		Wider Dissemination²	
	EMN NCP Austria	No	
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Belgium has implemented a specific residence procedure for unaccompanied minors on the basis of Articles 61/14 to 61/25 of the Law of 15 December 1980 (Immigration Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017: 156 • 2018: 250 • 2019: 266 • 2020: 195 • 2021: 156 • 2022*: 133 <p>*Data for 2022 is provisional.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Yes and no. Anyone who is aware of the presence of a person who declares him or herself an</p>

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

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			<p>unaccompanied minor can report them to the Guardianship Service of the Justice Federal Public Service. However, the Guardianship Service itself does not collect data on the number of UAMs that are received within the child protection system (regardless of the procedure they are in).</p> <p>The Guardianship Service receives descriptions of all UAMs in Belgium. They know which of them started an asylum procedure, and therefore how many of them did not apply for asylum. They can provide figures on the number of initial descriptions for minors with or without an asylum procedure, but the first descriptions also include young people who are considered to be of age or whom cannot be identified.</p> <p>Both asylum seekers and non-asylum seekers can end up in the child protection system. Authorities responsible for youth care (at community level) can provide figures on the number of UAMs, but cannot provide figures on the number of non-asylum seekers, as they do not make a breakdown according to the status of the young person.</p> <p>Finally, there are also young people who do not end up in youth care or stay in federal reception structures. This mainly concerns minors residing at a private address, transit migrants or street children without an effective address.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. No</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>Yes, unaccompanied minors may apply for prolonged residence on the territory of Bulgaria until the age of majority. However, it is unusual the unaccompanied minors to apply.</p> <p>Please find below data per year:</p>


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 – 0 • 2018 – 0 • 2019 – 1 (Ukrainian) • 2020 – 0 • 2021 – 0 • 2022 – 0 <p>2.</p> <p>3. 2017 – 20 (Syria – 1; Iraq – 3; Afghanistan – 15; Pakistan – 1) 2018 – 24 (Syria – 3; Iraq – 10; Afghanistan – 11) 2019 – 16 (Syria – 2; Iraq – 7; Afghanistan – 7) 2020 – 3 (Afghanistan – 2; Syria – 1) 2021 – 50 (Syria – 8; Iraq – 5; Afghanistan – 36; Türkiye – 1) 2022 – 182 (Syria – 59; Iraq – 5; Afghanistan – 76; Ukraine – 34; Egypt – 6; Moldova – 1; Morocco – 1)</p> <p>Please note that most of these unaccompanied minors were, firstly, recorded outside the asylum procedure but after that they were handed over to the State Agency for Refugees following a lodged application for international protection.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. No</p>
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	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, pursuant to Article 79, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Aliens Act (Official Gazette, number: 133/20, 114/22 and 151/22) temporary residence under humanitarian grounds shall be granted to a third-country national in the following cases: if he or she is a minor who was abandoned, or who was a victim of organized crime, or who, for some other reasons, remained without parental protection, guardianship or who remained unaccompanied. We have no registered requests for temporary residence for humanitarian reasons to a third-country national if he/she is a minor who has been abandoned or is a victim of organized crime or has been left without parental protection, guardianship or unaccompanied due to other reasons. 2. We have no registered requests for temporary residence for humanitarian reasons to a third-country national if he/she is a minor who has been abandoned or is a victim of organized crime or has been left without parental protection, guardianship or unaccompanied due to other reasons. 3. In the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Labor, Pension System, Family and Social Policy keeps data on unaccompanied minors for whom a temporary guardian has been appointed, as well as on unaccompanied minors who have been granted the right to social services of temporary accommodation in crisis situations or services of organized housing. However, this data does not include data on the migration status of unaccompanied minors. For the Republic of Croatia, the total number of unaccompanied minors submitted to EMN for the preparation of the Statistical Annex (in table 2.1.) represents the number of detected unaccompanied minors illegally crossing the border or staying illegally, excluding those who have applied for asylum.
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			<p>By year, that number is as follows:</p> <p>2017. –</p> <p>2018. – 41</p> <p>2019. – 285</p> <p>2020. – 133</p> <p>2021. – 214</p> <p>2022. - /</p> <p>Unfortunately, we do not have data by nationality available.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5.</p> <p>The number of unaccompanied minors from Q1 and Q3 could theoretically overlap, but given that since 2017 there were no UAMs in Croatia that regulated stay for humanitarian reasons based on the Aliens Act, overlapping is not possible.</p> <p>Overlap with the data from the Eurostat dataset MIGR_ASYUMACTM is also not possible, because, as stated in answer number 3, in the Republic of Croatia, the total number of unaccompanied minors submitted to the EMN for the purposes of preparing the Statistical Annex, (in table 2.1.) is calculated in the way to subtract number of those who submitted an application for asylum from total number of unaccompanied minors detected in illegal border crossing or illegal stay.</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2.</p>

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			3. YES. However, there have been no unaccompanied minors recorded outside the asylum procedure in the period 2017 – 2021. 4. 5. NO
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. YES. In The Czech Republic, in most cases, unaccompanied minor obtains permanent residence permit. This is stated in the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (§ 66 par. 1 and § 87 par. 7). No special conditions or requirements are specified. Unaccompanied minors who arrive at the territory of the Czech Republic are in most cases placed in a Facility for Children of Foreign nationals. According to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals, a foreigner is entitled to reside in the territory of the Czech Republic until the age of 15 without travel documents in the case he/she stays in the Facility. Upon his/her request, the Ministry of the Interior shall issue a permanent residence permit. Please see the data below. NATIONALITY YEAR Total number of UAMs Number of applicants for international protection Number of applicants for temporary protection Holders of permanent residence placed in institutional care 2017 39 7 0 32 2018 38 12 0 26 2019 48 8 0 40

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			2020	94	4	0	90		
			2021	181	6	0	175		
			2022	134	1	44	89		
			State/year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
			Afghanistan	16	11	27	51	145	31
			Albania	1	2	2			
			Algeria					3	
			Angola		2		1		
			Armenia			2			
			Azerbaijan		1				
			Bangladesh				3		
			Belarus					1	
			Bulgaria				2		
			Czech Republic				1		
			China			1			
			Egypt				1		4
			France		1				
			Gambia			1			
			Guinea			2	1		
			Croatia		1				
			Iraq	2	6		1	2	2
			Yemen		1				1
			Congo		1				
			Lebanon						1
			Latvia			1			
			Lybia				5	1	1



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			<p>institutional care. These data are not centrally collected.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. NO. It does not overlap, however, the data on UAMs who do not ask for asylum might not be complete. Only number of UAM seeking for asylum is collected centrally.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. In principle, unaccompanied minors can apply for a residence permit on other grounds. However, there have been no such cases between 2017-2021. EE had a case back in 2015, when two unaccompanied minor Vietnamese citizens were granted temporary residence permit for participation in criminal proceedings.</p> <p>2. No such cases.</p> <p>3. Yes, however there have been no unaccompanied minors recorded outside the international protection procedure in the period of 2017-2021.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. No.</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. YES. Annually there are a number of unaccompanied minors who apply for a residence permit in Finland instead of seeking asylum. However, there are no statistics available on unaccompanied minors who have applied for residence permits other than those issued</p>

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			<p>for international protection.</p> <p>2. In the years 2017-2022 there have been around 30 - 50 unaccompanied minors per year applying for a residence permit other than those issued for international protection. The residence permit applications have been based mainly on family ties and one or two based on work or other reasons. Because of limitations in data collection possibilities there are no statistics on this group of unaccompanied minors. During the same period there have been only a few unaccompanied minors admitted into the National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking who have not been asylum seekers. There are no statistics as the number of children falling into this category is negligible. In general, the number of UAMs admitted into the assistance system is small and most of them are applicants of international protection.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Figures are not available because of limitations in data collection possibilities and the number of children in this category is negligible.</p> <p>5. Yes to both (a) and (b). a) Unaccompanied minors admitted into the National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking who are not asylum seekers may also be recorded within the child protection system (Child Welfare Services). b) An unaccompanied minor asylum seeker may, with a decision by the child welfare authority, be placed in a child welfare unit during the asylum process.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1.

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	France		<p>In France, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) (as well as all other foreign minors) are exempt from the obligation to have a residence permit to stay in France. Indeed, they are cared for under the common law of child protection.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>If they do not apply for asylum, UAMs may apply for a residence permit once they reach the age of majority (18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of right under the "private and family life" residence permit for those placed under the care of social child and youth care services before the age of 16. - Exceptionally, under the exceptional admission for residence permit for those placed under the care of social child and youth care services between the ages of 16 and 18. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the former minor has a permanent contract: "employee" residence permit. • If the former minor has a fixed-term contract or is in the process of being integrated: "temporary worker" residence permit. <p>Please note: The issuance of a "student" temporary residence permit may concern UAMs who are following secondary or university studies. However, the statistical data may also include young people who are in higher education without being UAMs.</p> <p>The excel table in the appendix gives the number of first residence permits issued and permits renewed by reason for access to residence for UAMs who have reached majority. statistiques_qah_2023.5_v2.xlsx</p> <p>3. YES.</p> <p>Since 2017, the Ministry of Justice's Mission for Unaccompanied Minors (UAM mission) has published data and monitoring tables on UAMs in its activity reports, including the number of placement orders and judgments concerning persons registered as UAMs and placed under the care of social child and youth care services, brought to the attention of</p>
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			<p>the national support unit for the orientation of UAMs. The French UAM mission is not informed of situations which could lead to asylum applications. These data may include some asylum applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2022: 14 782 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM between 1 January and 31 December 2022. - 2021: 11,315 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM (the 5 main countries of origin of UAMs are: Mali, 16.03%; Guinea, 15.86%; Ivory Coast, 14.87%; Algeria, 8.07%; and Tunisia, 7.97%). - 2020: 9,524 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM (the 5 main countries of origin of UAMs: Guinea, 19.05%; Ivory Coast, 13.54%; Mali, 12.86%; Bangladesh, 7.38% and Algeria, 7.18%). - 2019: 16,760 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM (the 5 main countries of origin of UAMs are: Guinea, 24.67%; Mali, 23.29%; Ivory Coast, 13.16%; Bangladesh, 4.83% and Algeria, 4.11%). - 2018: 17,022 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM (the 5 main countries of origin of UAMs are: Guinea, 30.71%; Mali, 20.14%; Ivory Coast, 16.25%; Tunisia, 3.88% and Algeria, 3.64%). - 2017: 14,908 placement orders and judgements of persons declared UAM (the 4 main countries of origin of UAMs are: Guinea, 29%; Ivory Coast, 17%; Mali, 16%; Afghanistan, 5%). <p>More detailed figures (comparisons by age group, or by gender) are available online on the UAM mission's 2021 annual activity report, at the following address: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/Rapport_annuel_activite_MMNA_2021.pdf</p> <p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5.</p>
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			NO. In theory (and except in the exceptional case of an UAM changing from one status to another) the data on the first residence permits issued to UAMs outside of the asylum procedure in France (e.g. in France, UAMs placed under the care of social child and youth care before the age of 16 and who are undergoing professional training) do not overlap with Eurostat dataset MIGR_ASYUMACTM ('First time applicant of unaccompanied minors') as it exclusively concerns UAMs seeking asylum.
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. YES, under certain conditions. The possibility of the competent Decision Authorities to refer cases of minors, following the rejection of their application for international protection, to the competent administrative authorities, in order to grant them residence permits on humanitarian grounds, was abolished by the Law 4825/2021(article 72 par. 5). Currently, if a minor wishes to obtain a residence permit outside the international protection, the existing provisions of Article 19A of Law No. 4251/2014 (A' 80) "Code of Immigration and Social Integration", allow the granting of a residence permit for humanitarian reasons under certain conditions. Specifically, these cases are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minors who are in need of protection measures and are accommodated in public benefit purpose entities provided that their return into a safe environment is impossible. The initial permit is valid for two years and can be renewed for up to two years each time, provided the same preconditions are met. (case a' par. 2 of Article 19A of Law 4251/2014). 2. Minors, whose custody has been assigned by a Greek Court or a foreign one recognized by the Greek authorities, to Greek families or families of third-country nationals who reside legally in the country or the adoption of whom is still pending before the Greek authorities. The permit is valid for two years and can be renewed for up to two years each time, provided the same preconditions are met. (case b' par. 2 of article 19A of Law 4251/2014). 3. Minors accommodated in boarding houses that operate under the competent Ministries. The



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			<p>permit is valid for two years and can be renewed for up to two years each time, provided the same preconditions are met (case d' par. 2 of article 19A of Law 4251/2014).</p> <p>4. Persons under a legally approved addiction treatment programme as this is proven by a written certification by the programme's Director. The initial residence permit is valid for one year, it grants the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work and can be renewed for up to two years each time provided the same preconditions are met. (case e' par. 1 of article 19A of Law 4251/2014).</p> <p>5. Victims of trafficking of human beings who do not fall under the provisions of Articles 49-53 of Law 4251/2014 since there is a relevant characterisation act by the competent Public Prosecutor of District Court. The initial residence permit is of one year duration, grants the right to paid employment procurement of services or work and can be renewed for two years each time only under the precondition that the relevant criminal proceedings continue. If criminal proceedings are not pending, the residence permit is renewed for one year only. (case a' par. 1 of article 19A of Law 4251/2014).</p> <p>6. Third-country nationals who have been employed under particularly abusive working condition either as minors, in accordance with Article 89 of Law 4052/2012. Such terms are those that are flagrantly disproportionate to the working conditions of the legally employed workers, having grave impact on the health and safety of the workers and insulting human dignity. Discrimination on the grounds of sex is included herein. The initial residence permit is valid for one year. It is renewed in accordance with paragraph 6, Article 89 of Law 4052/2012. (case d' par. 1 of article 19A of Law 4251/2014).</p> <p>A condition for the issue of these residence permits is the possession of a passport, even if it has expired, but the residence permit is also issued in cases where temporary or permanent objective impossibility of providing the person concerned with a passport is established, provided that certain conditions are met.</p> <p>2. -</p> <p>3. -</p>
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			<p>4. -</p> <p>5. -</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. YES, A table with the required data is attached. minori_2017-2022.xlsx</p> <p>2. N.A.</p> <p>3. N.A.</p> <p>4. N.A.</p>


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			5. N.A.
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No. There were no such cases since 2017.</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. Yes. There is very small sample size (around 10 unaccompanied minors since 2017). Due to small numbers, there is no data on nationality: 2022 - 0 2021 less than 5 2020 -1 2019 - 0 2018 - 4 2017 - 3</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. No.</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. No</p>



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			<p>4. Prior to the 2021 influx of irregular migrants from Belarus, the number of unaccompanied minors was in single digits for most years, making the collection of statistical data on unaccompanied minors who were outside the asylum system redundant. Moreover, the procedures for the reception of unaccompanied minors decrease the likelihood that unaccompanied minors would stay outside the asylum procedure.</p> <p>5. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Figures are available on UAM that are applicants for international protection. 2017: 50 2018: 36 2019: 36 2020: 47 2021: 56 2022: 110</p> <p>5. No.</p>



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	EMN NCP Malta	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. Yes. Unaccompanied minors started being protected through the Child Protection System since November 2021. Thus, numbers reflect this time. 20223.5_data.docx</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. No</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes, however these cases are so rare it is not possible to provide details. It is possible that UAMs receive a residence permit as presumed victims of Trafficking in Human Beings without applying for international protection or other residence permits. In 2021 less than 5 residence permits were given to presumed victims of THB under the age of 18.[1] [1] A residence permit as a (presumed) victim of THB is always applied for by Law Enforcement (either Netherlands Police, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (Koninklijke Marechaussee – KMar), or the Netherlands Labour Authority (Nederlandse Arbeidsinspectie - NLA)</p> <p>2. It is not possible to provide an estimate of how many UAMs apply for a residence permit other than those issued for international protection, because this group is negligible in size.</p>


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			<p>3. No.</p> <p>4. The group of registered UAMs not applying for asylum is non-existent.</p> <p>5. There may be overlap or double counting between the data provided in our answer to question 1 (UAMs who received a residence permit as presumed victims of Trafficking in Human Beings) and the data on the number of asylum applications by unaccompanied minors from Eurostat. An unaccompanied minor may submit an application for asylum in the same reporting year where he or she receives a residence permit as presumed victim of Trafficking in Human Beings. It is not possible to estimate this duplication, but the numbers are very small and are negligible in size.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. answer_to_q1.docx</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. As of 1st March, we haven't received a response from the relevant office.</p> <p>4. As of 1st March, we haven't received a response from the relevant office.</p> <p>5. In regard to question 1 the data doesn't overlap.</p>
	EMN NCP	No	

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	Slovakia		
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. At the outset, we emphasize that the Foreigners Act in the context of issuing residence permits does not contain a special category of foreigners - unaccompanied minors (UAMs), but considers the latter as foreigners who do not have legal capacity and are therefore represented by a legal representative in the process of issuing a residence permit.</p> <p>In the context of the child protection, the UAM who resides in the Republic of Slovenia illegally and needs to be removed, the Foreigners Act provides that a foreign minor who is not accompanied by his or her parents or other statutory representative may not be removed to his or her country of origin or to a third country that is willing to admit him or her until admission to the respective country is ensured for him or her. Prior to removing a foreign minor, it needs to be ensured that he or she will be returned to a member of his or her family, an appointed guardian or adequate reception facilities in the country of return. In no case may an unaccompanied foreign minor be removed contrary to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, or the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights. A foreign minor shall be permitted to stay in accordance with the provisions of this Act until his or her removal.</p> <p>Pursuant to the issued Permission to stay, the UAM shall be accommodated accordingly and receive access to basic care, emergency health care and the right to basic education. UAM who has been allowed to stay in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 24 months since his or her removal from the country is not permitted in accordance with the principle of non-refoulement and his or her identity has been established beyond doubt, and the</p>


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			<p>UAM who has been allowed to stay in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 24 months and his or her removal from the country is still not possible and there are other reasonable grounds and special circumstances justifying his or her residence in the Republic of Slovenia and his or her identity has been established beyond doubt, may be issued a temporary residence permit by the competent authority with validity of two years.</p> <p>A temporary residence permit issued to the UAM who has been allowed to stay in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 24 months and his or her removal from the country is still not possible and there are other justified grounds and special circumstances justifying his or her residence in the Republic of Slovenia and his or her identity has been established beyond doubt may be extended by the competent authority for periods of two years, provided that his or her removal from the country is still not possible, as confirmed by the police, and if there are other justified grounds and special circumstances justifying his or her residence in the Republic of Slovenia, and if there are no reasons for refusing a permit.</p> <p>However, no such figures are available for UAMs.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Slovenia does not record data on unaccompanied minors outside of the asylum procedure within a child protection system. The data in the EMN Statistical Annex 2021 represents the number of detected unaccompanied minors who crossed the border or stayed within the territory of Slovenia illegally who did not apply for international protection and were accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners. The figures for UAMs accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners in the period 2017-2022 are as follows:</p>
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			<p>2017: 46 2018: 247 2019: 287 2020: 304 2021: 241 2022: 67</p> <p>5. NO. There is no data overlap between datasets in Q1 and Q3 as Slovenia does not have such datasets as envisaged in both Q1 and Q3. The data does not overlap with Eurostat dataset MIGR_ASYUMACTM, as the first time applicant of UAMs category is being collected and uploaded separately.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes Sweden have unaccompanied minors applying for residence permit other than those issued for international protection however they are a small number. Students: The requirement for students is that the guardian give consent if the person is under 18. It is however unusual that persons under 18 apply. Work permit: To be granted a work permit if you are under 18, you have to have a fellow applicant. The requirements is that the applicant turned 16. Residence permit for visiting Sweden: The most common group are children applying to compete in a sport event, scout camp and tennis- or hockey player who are participating in an audition. Usually they apply for VISA. During summertime, there are few minors who apply for residence permit to visit a family member. Family reunification: We have minors who applying for family reunification to be reunited with a parent or a relative.</p>

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			<p>2. The Migration Agency have statistics covering adults applying for residence permits for work, studies, family reunification, asylum and persons from the EU/EES and for unaccompanied minors applying for internal protection. The statistics are updated every month. However, we do not have specific data when it comes to unaccompanied minors applying for residence permit other than those issued for international protection since they usually have a guardian in Sweden or in their home country and therefore do not fall under the section unaccompanied children. In the system where we collect data they therefore fall under the same figures as adults. The estimation is however that there is a small number of minors who apply for residence permit other than those issued for international protection.</p> <p>3. Unaccompanied minors are not allowed to stay in Sweden if they do not apply for a residence permit hence it is the Police Authorities who is responsible for unaccompanied minors who do not apply for a residence permit. If an unaccompanied minor shows up at the border they either are denied entry or apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>4. There are approximately 95 local Police Districts and they do not collect data in their systems that gives you the overview of the numbers in total. Neither has the civil society and NGO's that work with unaccompanied minors outside the asylum procedure a system that provides an overall picture of the figures.</p> <p>5. No</p>
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