

Report from EMN Sweden 2014:3

**Policies, practices and data on
unaccompanied minors in 2014
– SWEDEN –**



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Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors in 2014 – Sweden

Top-line 'Factsheet'

In 2009, when the EMN produced a major comparative study on "Policies on Reception, Return and Integration arrangements for, and numbers of, Unaccompanied Minors",¹ Sweden was already one of the main receiving countries of unaccompanied minors arriving in the European Union. During 2008, around 1 500 unaccompanied minors (UAM) had applied for asylum in Sweden. Since then, the number of UAM applying for asylum in Sweden has further increased. Almost 4 000 UAMs arrived in Sweden during 2013, and for 2014, the Swedish Migration Board expects 7 400 new UAM asylum applicants. The main countries of origin of UAM coming to Sweden have recently been Afghanistan, Somalia, and Syria. Most of them are boys, and most are 16 or 17 years old.

In accordance with the EMN work programme for 2014, the Network now carries out an update of the UAM study of 2009 in the format of a "focused study". This paper represents the Swedish contribution to this update.

Among the basic facts to note about the different processes and conditions relating to UAMs arriving in Sweden is that the Swedish Migration Board is responsible for the processing of their asylum applications, while the responsibility to provide accommodation and care lies with the Swedish municipalities. Most UAM who come to Sweden apply for asylum. However, some UAM applying for residence permits on other grounds than protection, for example when they enter Sweden to join a family member. These children are often just as vulnerable as UAM seeking asylum. Due to the vulnerability of all unaccompanied minors, there is, according to the preparatory work of the Aliens Act, no need to distinguish between UAM who apply for asylum and those who apply for a residence permit for other reasons.²

When an applicant for asylum or other kinds of residence permits states that he or she is under 18 years of age, and the Swedish Migration Board has reasons to doubt the age, a more in-depth examination will be carried out. For example, questions about the applicant's age at the time of important events in the home country sometimes give valuable information as well as information about family, schooling, work experience and previous accommodation.

If the age is still in doubt, the minor can be offered a pediatric examination as well as x-ray of the teeth and hand bone for an age assessment.

The municipality in which the minor resides is ultimately responsible for the welfare of the minor, and the local chief guardian's office must swiftly appoint a guardian who will look after the minor's rights. The municipality is also responsible for determining which arrangements would be in the best interests of the child, and takes decisions regarding housing and the approval of foster families. The municipality also investigates whether there are relatives in Sweden with whom the minor can live, and whether the minor needs special care and services.

Most municipalities have chosen to operate children's homes for UAM according to regulations for so called 'homes for care or residence', referred to as 'HVB housing'. Special regulations apply to HVB housing with regard to staffing and documentation. HVB housing is under the supervision of the Health and Social Care Inspectorate, meaning that they monitor and inspect the facilities. Supervision is exercised in a variety of ways depending on what is required to form an adequate basis for assessment and decisions. The Health and Social Care Inspectorate examines documents, performs on-site inspections, holds interviews or surveys and

¹ European Migration Network (2010): Policies on Reception, Return and Integration arrangements for, and numbers of, Unaccompanied Minors – an EU comparative study, Brussels.

² Government bill 2004/05:136.

meets with representatives.

UAMs whose claims for asylum are rejected usually stay in the same accommodation until they are returned.

Several studies have been made over the years assessing the functioning of the reception system for unaccompanied minors. On the whole, these studies conclude that the minors should be more involved in planning and monitoring activities that the housing facilities offer. They also call for national guidelines to ensure a uniform care for the minors

A minor, unaccompanied or not, should be offered access to education no later than 30 days after arriving in Sweden. Pupils with another first language than Swedish should receive tuition in their mother tongue if the student so wishes. Regulations state that the municipality that is responsible for an UAM's education should organize the tuition based on each student's needs and prerequisites, abilities, interests and strengths.

As far as access to health care is concerned, UAM are entitled to the same care as any other child in Sweden.

If an UAM is granted international protection, he/she is also entitled to work just like any other person under 18 in Sweden. During the asylum process, UAM are exempt from the obligation to have a work permit, if their identity is not unclear. Thus, they have full access to the labour market. In order to be allowed to work full-time, however, they need to be over 16 years old.

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

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

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

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

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

- *UAMs are reluctant to report their motivations and circumstances for entering the (Member) State (e.g. due to trauma)*
- *Other (please specify)*

The main reasons why minors are driven to leave the country of origin – or, depending on the individual circumstances, their parents to send a child away – are often war, persecution and organized violence. Some UAM flee to avoid being recruited for military service. Other reasons that are often mentioned by minors as reasons for applying for asylum are the opportunity to go to school, to study, and/or better living conditions in the host country in general.³

There are studies that suggest that children themselves can play a crucial role in a family's decision on how and where to migrate, though the most common situation seems to be that the children are not involved. In cases where children are involved in the decision to migrate, their motives are hopes for better training and/or income – or to get an education and be able to work.⁴

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

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

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

Despite the fact that Sweden actively engages in international development cooperation, projects specifically addressing the migration of UAMs are scarce. However, the Swedish Migration Board has launched a project together with The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) with the objective that UAMs migrating from Uganda to Sweden, who are not found to be in need of protection, can be returned to their home country, re-integrated there, and discouraged from irregular migration. Project activities include the provision of psycho-social support and shelter for returned UAMs, family-tracing for 15 unaccompanied minors, the provision of rehabilitation based on a needs assessment, the resettlement of 15 UAMs with their families and the re-integration of UAMs within their communities. This is expected to enable returned minors to stay in Uganda. UAM can also receive legal counseling, and case follow-up through home visits.

³ Korpskog, M. Ensamkommande flyktingbarn som får stanna i Sverige: efter tio år mår alla bra. Socionomen 2010; (1):34–5; Kohli, RKS. Social Work With Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children: Palgrave Macmillan; 2007.

⁴ Korpskog, M. Ensamkommande flyktingbarn som får stanna i Sverige: efter tio år mår alla bra. Socionomen 2010; (1):34–35; Kohli, RKS. Social Work with Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children: Palgrave Macmillan; 2007; de Lima, P, Punch, S, Whitehead, A. Exploring children's experiences of migration: movement and family relationships. Edinburgh: Centre for Research on Families and Relationships; 2012.

Section 2: Entry and assessment procedures including border controls for asylum-seeking and non-asylum seeking UAMs

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

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

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

For legal entry into, and stay in Sweden, third-country nationals need a passport, and in many cases a visa or a residence permit, depending on the length and purpose of their stay. In principle, this applies to all migrants, regardless of their age, and thus also to UAM. However, if an UAM arrives at the border, or is apprehended or makes himself/herself known to the authorities within Sweden, he/she will not be denied entry or be expelled immediately even in the absence of the travel documents mentioned above.

If an UAM does not apply for international protection, the social services will be contacted in the municipality where the minor is found. They will then make arrangements for care, accommodation and family tracing for the minor. If the minor wants to apply for international protection, the Swedish Migration Board will be contacted to handle the application. The social services of the municipality where the minor is found will initially be responsible for care and accommodation for the minor, until the Swedish Migration Board has assigned another municipality for the continued care of the minor. Documentation in the form of visas, passports, travel documents etc. is not a requirement for the minor's stay in Sweden. It is however valuable for the investigation of the identity of the UAM and his/her grounds for asylum, and for family-tracing.

The process of handling the application is the same for cases at the Swedish Migration Board where the minor's age is doubtful and no age assessment has been undertaken. In the decision of the asylum case the age assessment will be made within the identity assessment. Only in cases where it is considered obvious that the applicant is over 18 years of age, the process for adults will be used.

Entry documents required by unaccompanied minors	Please provide more information about the types of documents required and the conditions that apply, with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Visa permitting entry and stay		
Passport		
Travel documents		
Other (please state)		

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

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

No, see reply under Q3.

Categories of unaccompanied minors that may be refused entry at the border	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be refused entry at the border: a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport		
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport		
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)		
Other (please state)		

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

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

When a non-asylum seeking UAM is identified at the border or within the territory, social services are notified and a guardian ad litem appointed. If a guardian ad litem has not been appointed, the Police should assess whether a public counsel should be appointed promptly. A guardian ad litem or a public counsel shall apply for a residence permit for the minor under Chapter 18, Section 4 of the Aliens Act, unless it is clearly unnecessary.

At the time of lodging an application, no detailed investigation of the age is carried out, nor is the stated age called into question, unless it is obvious that the person in question is over 18. This is partly because of the fact that at the time of lodging the application, neither a guardian nor a public counsel has been appointed for the applicant.

Most UAMs coming to Sweden apply for asylum. However, there is a small number of UAMs applying for residence permits for other migration purposes, such as family-reunification. These children are many times just as vulnerable as children seeking asylum. According to the preparatory work of the Aliens Act, there is no need to distinguish on the one hand between separated children seeking asylum and on the other hand, UAMs who apply for a residence permit for other reasons. It is therefore clear that the Swedish provisions and safeguards pertaining to UAM should cover all children who come to Sweden without any accompanying adult responsible for them, irrespective of the reason for which the child applies for a residence permit.⁵

Section 2.4 Training of Border Guards and / or Police Authorities

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

Yes.

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

Swedish Schengen instructors within the Swedish Police conduct training concerning the Schengen Borders Code (Regulation 562/2006) where they stress Article 19 (f) and Annex VII on checks that should be performed concerning minors. The training is conducted by instructors in the police authorities, and the trainers have in turn completed a nationally uniform training.

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

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

An UAM does not have legal capacity to lodge an application for asylum or a residence permit for other reasons on their own, according to national legislation (the Act on guardians for unaccompanied minors with the provisions in Chapter 18 Section 4 of the Aliens Act).

If an UAM wants to apply for asylum or a residence permit, the Swedish Migration Board registers the application but will not investigate it further until the question of legal capacity is resolved, i. e. a guardian ad litem or a public counsel is appointed. If a guardian ad litem has not been appointed, the Migration Board should assess whether a public counsel should be appointed promptly. A guardian ad litem or a public counsel shall apply for a residence permit for the minor under Chapter 18, Section 4 of the Aliens Act, unless it is clearly unnecessary.

At the time of lodging an application, no detailed investigation of the age is carried out, nor is the stated age called into question, unless it is obvious that the person in question is over 18. This is partly because of the fact that at the time of lodging the application, neither a guardian nor a public counsel has been appointed for the applicant.

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

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

Most UAMs seek asylum after having entered Sweden. A guardian ad litem should then rapidly be appointed for the minor, who takes the place of the minor's guardian and custodial parent. Guardians are entitled to make decisions on all matters concerning the minor's affairs, whether personal, financial or legal. This

⁵ Proposition 2004/05:136

guardianship is a temporary solution to the minor's need for a legal representative pending a decision being made about a residence permit. After that, the social services in the municipality where the minor is staying must investigate the issue of whether the minor should be provided with a specially appointed custodian.

An interview is conducted as soon as possible after an application has been lodged but not before a guardian ad litem and a public counsel have been appointed so they can be present at the interview. Since an UAM may need more time in order to have confidence in the case officer and to express all the facts concerning their background, several interviews may need to be conducted.

The Swedish Migration Board has case officers specialized in the examination of asylum cases involving minors. The Board tries to adapt the examination as far as possible to the minor's age, maturity, health and other circumstances when examining the reasons for protection. All children are entitled to express their views and provide an explanation about their life prior to coming to Sweden and regarding their need for protection.

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

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

When an applicant states that he or she is under 18 years of age, the Swedish Migration Board should first assess if the age stated is probable or obviously incorrect. In the latter case, there should not be any doubt that the person is clearly an adult. Doubtful cases require more in-depth examination carried out in connection with the asylum examination in order to identify the person's background and maturity and give the case officer or decision-maker a basis for assessing the probable age. For example, questions about the person's age at the time of important events in home sometimes give valuable information as well as information about the minor's family, schooling, work experience and previous circumstances of living. The Swedish Migration Board has a responsibility to help children completing the asylum examination with, for example, information from social services, guardians and/or other available sources.

If the age is still in doubt and if it has not been made probable, the applicant can be offered a pediatric examination performed by a pediatrician as well as an x-ray examination of the teeth and hand bone for an age assessment. The assessment is performed by an odontologist linked to the National Board of Forensic Medicine based on the tooth development, and by a radiologist on hand bone age. An overall medical assessment is then made by a pediatrician.

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

Average processing time for UAMs in days:

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
115	146	144	98	120

Age assessments are time-consuming and affect the processing time of applications. Since age also needs to be determined in order to assess whether the Dublin Regulation applies, the number of age assessments in such cases have increased.

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

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

Provisions regarding guardians for UAMs can be found in the Act on guardians for unaccompanied minors (2005: 429). This special law gives the guardian extended powers, compared with the powers that the Parental Code attributes to guardians for other children. It thus strengthens the protection of minors who arrive in Sweden unaccompanied or are abandoned after coming to Sweden. The law provides that a guardian should be considered in legal terms as a parent (or custodian), with the same powers to act and decide concerning the minor as a parent (or custodian). The guardian enters thus in the place of both the guardian and custodian of the minor. One exception is that a guardian is not responsible for the day-to-day care of the minor, unless he or she is also a foster parent. The guardian is also not expected to provide for the minor financially or materially. The guardian shall, however, among other things, make decisions about whether a minor should apply for a residence permit. He/she also serves as a representative and a hub in the life of the UAM as long as he/she is under 18.

The guardian is also given an opportunity to exercise a decisive influence on the minor's accommodation. He or she may, in the interest of the minor, prohibit the minor from leaving a particular location, such as a family home. If the minor absconds and then is found with someone else, the guardian may request that the court moves the minor over to the guardian or to another place considered by the guardian to be most suitable for the minor. Moreover, the guardian should have regular contacts with the minor, as well as other individuals, agencies and authorities around the minor. The guardian shall act as a hub and make sure that everything around the minor works. Ultimately the mission as guardian consists in ensuring that the minor has a safe existence in Sweden.

The Government bill behind the Act on Guardians states clearly that all minors who come to Sweden are included under the act regardless of the reason for which they apply for a residence permit. Thus, minors coming to Sweden to visit or to settle with relatives are covered, as well as asylum-seeking UAM. In addition, the Act covers children who come to Sweden with a parent, but who are then abandoned. A guardian should be appointed as soon as is possible. The general rule is that UAM always have a need to have an adult representative who can act on their behalf.

A guardian is appointed by the chief guardian's office in the municipality where the UAM is residing.

A guardian should be a person who is experienced, upright and be otherwise suitable for the task, in particular when it comes to dealing with children in vulnerable situations. He or she should also have good knowledge of Swedish society and immigrant legislation as well as a good command of Swedish. All UAM are entitled to a guardian until they turn 18 years of age. If they are granted international protection as under age, a specially appointed custodian will be appointed by a court and will take custody of the minor until they turn 18.

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

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

See Q9.

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

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

The municipalities are responsible for providing housing and care to unaccompanied minors. This means, among other things, that they determine, on an individual basis, which housing and care arrangements are in the best interests of the child. The municipalities investigate whether there are relatives in Sweden with whom

the minor can live, and whether the minor needs special care and services.

The municipal social services are the authority that assesses the minor's needs and decides on appropriate housing. Accommodation may be provided in a children's home ('home for care or residence', which may be either special housing established specifically for UAM, or comparable facilities that are also used for other children) or a foster family.

This applies to all UAMs, irrespective of whether they have applied for asylum or not, and also for UAMs whose asylum applications have been rejected. The difference between UAM not applying for asylum and UAM who are waiting for a decision on their case or whose claims have been rejected is that the Swedish Migration Board will designate a responsible municipality for the latter, and that the State will compensate this municipality financially for each UAM.

Asylum-seeking UAMs whose claims for asylum have been rejected can stay in their accommodation until they are returned.

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

Depending on the individual circumstances, refugee status, subsidiary protection status or status as a person otherwise in need of protection can be granted. In most cases in which protection is granted, a permanent residence permit will be issued.

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

Unaccompanied minors can be granted in principle the same protection statuses as adults. There is no specific protection status only for unaccompanied minors.

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

identified in the territory of the (Member) State		
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)		
Other (please state)		

Section 3: Reception arrangements, including integration measures for UAMs

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

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

Section 3.1: Reception and care arrangements for unaccompanied minors

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

Please distinguish between the provisions in place for:

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

Regarding durable solutions for reception and care for UAM, primarily the Aliens Act applies, both UAM seeking asylum and for those who do not. The Aliens Act defines who is a minor. It also contains provisions on when a public counsel should be appointed. Provisions on guardians for UAM can be found in the Act on guardians for unaccompanied minors. This act is applicable to all UAM, including those who do not apply for asylum. Reception and care arrangements for all UAM are provided by a local municipality and its social services. Their activities are governed by provisions in the Social Services Act.

For UAMs applying for asylum, the Law on reception of asylum seekers and others applies, regulating the rights and obligations of asylum seekers.

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

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

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

The Swedish Migration Board, which has the main responsibility for the reception of asylum seekers and for examining applications for asylum and residence permits, will assign the minor to a municipality, which in turn will arrange accommodation and care for the minor. This means that when it comes to UAMs seeking asylum, the Swedish Migration Board handles the application for international protection, and the municipality to which the UAM is assigned is responsible for all reception arrangements. The reason for this division of responsibilities is that the skills, experience and support required to take care of children in at-risk situations reside mainly with municipal social services. This applies also to the UAMs who are the object of an age assessment. They will be considered as UAMs until the contrary has been proved or made more probable.

Due to the large increase of the number of UAMs coming to Sweden throughout recent years, the Swedish model of assigning UAMs to local municipalities has been revised. Before 2014, the assignment of UAMs to local municipalities was based on voluntary agreements between those municipalities and the Swedish Migration Board. Since January 2014, the Migration Board can assign a UAM to a municipality even without the municipality's consent.

Financial compensation is paid to the municipalities for their costs in connection with unaccompanied minors according to Regulation (2002:1118) on compensation for asylum seekers and others.

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

Either of these may be considered a durable solution, although the term as such does not exist in legislation:

- The child is granted a residence permit and settles in a municipality;
- There are relatives either in Sweden or another EU country and the child is (re) united with them;
- The child is safely returned to his or her country of origin and it is certain that the child will be safe there.

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

The starting point is when a child becomes known to the authorities. How quickly a durable solution is found depends on many different circumstances.

Section 3.2: Accommodation and other material reception provisions

Q17. Please describe in the tables below the reception and care arrangements granted to UAMs in your (Member) State (in accordance with Directive 2003/9/EC⁶) from first arrival until a durable solution is found. Where relevant, please distinguish between UAMs who are seeking asylum or have been granted international protection and UAMs who are not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and/ or are in a trafficked situation.

The social services shall ensure that those who need care or stay in a home other than their own are received in a foster family or in a so called HVB housing. For children and young people aged under 18 years, there are the following placement options:

- family home (including private placements)
- HVB (including the special youth homes under Section 12 first paragraph Care of Young Persons Act)

For UAMs, the most common form of placement is HVB-housing. Most municipalities have chosen to operate children's homes for UAMs according to regulations for so called 'homes for care or residence', referred to as 'HVB housing'. Special regulations apply to HVB housing with regard to staffing and documentation, among other aspects. HVB housing is under the supervision of the Health and Social Care Inspectorate, meaning that they monitor and inspect the facilities. Supervision is exercised in a variety of ways depending on what is required to form an adequate basis for assessment and decisions. The Health and Social Care Inspectorate examines documents, performs on-site inspections, holds interviews or surveys and meets with representatives.

⁶ Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

A family home is a private home that on behalf of the social services receives a child or youth for permanent care and education, and the home is not doing this as an enterprise. For a child to be received for permanent care and education in an individual home that does not belong to any of the parents or anyone else who has custody of her or him, the social services must have consented to that. A family home can be with a relative or other close person. It can also be a private home without any previously established relationships to the child, and which the social services have secured.

The social services may decide on placement in a foster family rather than HVB housing or the equivalent. In concrete terms, in order to determine whether a family is suitable as a foster family for an UAM, the Social Welfare Board initiates an investigation and searches public records kept by the police, the Debt Enforcement Service and social services. The foster parents are interviewed. Thereafter, an assessment is made and the decision is taken.

For young people in their late teens, apartments can be seen as an alternative placement. They can stay in support, training, or "out-processing" apartments. Unaccompanied minors and young people who have spent only a short time in Sweden may be a group in need of extra support and assistance even after they come of age. Sometimes, such apartment housing can be part of HVB housing and operated by the same organization. The apartments can then be situated near the institution and young people can move into an apartment when they are considered to be ready for it, mentally, intellectually and practically. The child's guardian or a specially appointed custodian representing the youth signs any rental agreements for persons under 18.

Staffing in HVB housing is relatively similar in all municipalities. A staff of eight or nine therapists or counselors and a director are assigned for each 10-15 housing places. The municipalities have generally chosen to have the staff work on a rotated schedule, with one employee who stays overnight at the facility.

After an UAM has arrived, it is very important that the staff create a secure environment for the minor and establish routines, such as school attendance and leisure activities. In some municipalities, UAM are assigned a personal contact person among the HVB staff.

	<i>Please state (Y/N) whether the accommodation types and other material reception provisions listed are available to UAMs (in cash or in kind) in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the facilities available in each case:</i>	
<i>Accommodation type and access to other care and material reception provisions</i>	<i>UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection</i> <i>UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking</i>	<i>Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.</i>
<i>Accommodation with adults</i>	No.	
<i>Accommodation with a foster family</i>	Yes.	If the age is doubtful and the age has not been determined, the stated age of the applicant is considered correct until otherwise has been established. This means that the process is no different for doubtful cases.
<i>Accommodation / reception facilities specifically for minors</i>	Yes.	Provided by the local municipality and not to be confused with accommodation for adult asylum seekers (and families) organised by the Swedish Migration Board. No differences in cases where the

		age of a person is doubtful.
Accommodation / reception facilities with special provisions for minors	Yes.	If the age is doubted and no age has been determined, the stated age of the applicant is considered correct until otherwise has been decided. This means that the process is not different for doubtful cases.
Specialised accommodation facilities available for UAM victims of trafficking	Yes.	This can vary between different municipalities, but an individual assessment of the minor's needs should always be carried out. If not available locally, the municipality can cooperate with other municipalities and private/commercial actors to provide this.
Specialised accommodation facilities available to UAMS to meet specific identified needs	Yes.	If the age is doubted and no age has been determined, stated age of the applicant is considered correct until otherwise has been decided. This means that the process is no different for doubtful cases.
Other types of accommodation (please state, e.g. in adult accommodation facilities if over 16 years of age)	No.	No differences in cases where the age of a person is doubtful.
Food (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. meal vouchers to buy or prepare own meals, prepared meals, etc.)	This depends on the accommodation. If the minor stays in a family home, meals are arranged within the family. If they stay in an institution, HVB housing, they normally receive meals.	No differences in cases where the age of a person is doubtful.
Clothing (please indicate how this is arranged in practice, e.g. provision of a budget to buy clothes, provision of second-hand clothes, etc.)	This is up to the social services in the municipality. The minor receives a daily allowance from the Swedish Migration Board but the social services can also contribute to the minor's needs in order for them to lead a decent life style. The guardian keeps a budget for the minor.	No differences in cases where the age of a person is doubtful.
Allowance / pocket money (please provide details on what possibilities there are to earn pocket money in reception facilities, what amount and how this is paid, etc.)	In a family home, this is decided upon by the family and the guardian. The UAM will receive a daily allowance from the Swedish Migration Board.	No differences in cases where the age of a person is doubtful.
Other types of material	From the age of 16, the UAM may apply	No differences in cases where the age of

reception provisions (please state)	for an extra financial allowance for purchasing for example glasses, winter clothes etc. The granting of such allowances is coordinated between the Swedish Migration Board and municipal social services in order to prevent that both authorities disburse this allowance.	a person is doubtful.
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Q18. Please explain if UAMs have the freedom to make their own choices with regard to the provisions available to them (e.g. do UAMs have the possibility to prepare their own meals, buy their own clothes, etc.) with the ultimate goal of preparing them for the transition to adulthood (please see also section 5).

The degree of freedom is based on an individual assessment by the caregiver and the guardian, and also depends on the maturity of the minor. A minor over 16 years of age can decide how to spend their own earned money according to law.

In many cases UAMs can buy their own clothes, and in some cases prepare their own meals with adult supervision. This may differ from reception facility to reception facility, also depending on the age of the minor.

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

The local municipality where the minor resides.

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

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

Staffing in HVB housing is relatively equivalent in all municipalities. A staff of eight or nine therapists or counselors and a director are assigned for each 10-15 housing places.

According to the instructions published by the National Board of Health and Welfare, a person in charge of HVB housing and similar should have a university degree in an appropriate discipline. He or she should also be experienced in the field and in general be suitable for the task.

There should also be physicians and psychologists available with specific skills that are suited for UAM-specific needs.

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

Do you foresee an evolution of the national legislation and / or the practice in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU)⁷?

Several studies have been made over the years, assessing the functioning of the reception system for unaccompanied minors. These have not focused on or in particular addressed the standard of accommodation and material reception conditions, but rather the organisation, the division of responsibility and guidelines available. There are many forms of accommodation for UAMs and one is called "HVB housing" (homes for care and residence). HVB housing is under the supervision of the Health and Social Care Inspectorate, meaning that they

⁷ Please note that Ireland does not participate in this Directive.

monitor and inspect the facilities. Supervision is exercised in a variety of ways depending on what is required to form an adequate basis for assessment and decisions. The Health and Social Care Inspectorate examines documents, performs on-site inspections, holds interviews or surveys and meets with representatives.

The National Board of Health and Welfare performed a check-up of HVB-housing in 2012 and found that HVB for unaccompanied minors and young persons in general are slightly less well functioning than other accommodations when it comes to planning and monitoring the relief and support activities the minors need. The minors are also less involved in how these actions will be implemented. There have also been major differences in how HVB houses collaborate with local social services, which have the overall responsibility for the children. The office of the Children’s Ombudsman published in 2011⁸ a report based on interviews with children in the care of HVB housing. The report did not focus on UAMs but on all children in HVB housing. The report concluded that there was a need of a legislative review, leading to improved respect for the rights of the child. The report considered that the minors should be more involved and informed when it comes to their rights and the contents and follow-up of individual care plans. It also highlights a need of more continuity in contacts between the children, their case officers, and the social services.

A report⁹ from UNICEF Sweden studied the accommodation of those UAMs who are accommodated in private homes when there is a connection between the child and an adult already in Sweden and the Swedish Migration Board assigns the child to a municipality based on that connection. UNICEF found that staying with the family member, which may be a distant relative or acquaintance to the family, is not always the best solution for the child. Before the child is placed with a relative or other acquaintance, the social services should make an assessment if the accommodation is appropriate according to the minor’s needs. Sometimes the minor has stayed with this relative before making her- or himself known to the authorities. If so, the minor may have adapted to this new home and it is harder for the authorities to move the minor. Inspections and assessments of these accommodations are also done differently depending on responsible municipality. UNICEF finds that there is a lack of national and general guidelines for placing minors in this kind of accommodation.

Other evaluations made are one by the Västerbotten County Administrative Board and another one by the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions. They both found that the division of responsibilities needed to be clarified and that there was a lack of best practice guidelines. The latter also stated that there was a need for more training of the staff at HVB housing regarding minors with specific needs.

The Swedish Migration Board does not anticipate any legislative changes in light of the recast Reception Directive.

Section 3.3: Access to legal advice

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

Legal advice	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Legal advice and other forms of legal support	A public counsel is always appointed for UAMs. This is particularly important if a guardian has not yet been appointed. The public counsel is appointed by the Swedish Migration Board, which also reimburses the	

⁸ Barnombudsmannen, Bakom fasaden, 2011

⁹ UNICEF Sweden, De osynliga barnen, Rapport om ensamkommande barn och deras boende under asylprocessen, 2010

	<p>counsel.</p> <p>It is important that the public counsel that has been appointed has special knowledge and experience of vulnerable children in the asylum process.</p>	
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Q23: Which organisations (governmental and non-governmental) are responsible for the provision of legal support to UAMs (if different from above)?

The Swedish Migration Board appoints a public counsel for each UAM.

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

The Swedish EMN NCP has not been able to find any evaluations regarding the provision of legal support to UAMs. However, the Swedish Agency for Public Management was assigned to produce an evaluation on the handling of matters relating to the appointment of public counsel by the Swedish Migration Board in immigration matters. The Migration Board received some criticism in the report concerning the lack of a uniform suitability assessment, which according to the report may lead to the appointment of unsuited public counsels. The Ordinance on the processing of personal data in the operational activities according to the Acts concerning Aliens and Swedish Citizenship (2001:720) has recently been changed. The amendments allow the Migration Board to keep records containing information on public counsels and their specific qualifications regarding for instance the rights of the child.

Section 3.4: Healthcare

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

	Please state (Y/N) whether the healthcare types listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below, and provide a brief description of the healthcare available in each case:		
Healthcare	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Emergency treatment	Yes.		No.
Basic medical care	Yes.		No.
Essential / specialised healthcare if required	Yes.		No.

Psychological support / counselling	Yes.		No.
Other (please state)			
Do UAMs have equal access to healthcare as child citizens in the (Member) State?	Yes.		No.
Are UAMs assessed to ensure their healthcare needs are met (e.g. through a health assessment)?	Yes.		No.
Do UAM have access to health insurance? If yes, under what conditions?	No. Health insurance is usually not needed in Sweden since any resident is automatically entitled to tax-financed health care. UAMs have access to health care even when they are not considered residents.		
How is reception organised for UAMs with psychiatric problems or addictions?	If they have severe problems they can be treated and stay at a clinic for child and adolescent psychiatry. Some HVB homes are dedicated to certain groups of minors, where appropriate care is provided.		

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

The county council in which the UAM resides is responsible.

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

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

In a study produced the National Board of Health and Welfare from 2013, the access to health care for UAMs can be improved. The study concludes that cooperation between the social services, clinics for child and adolescent psychiatry and the staff at HVB housing could be better.

The study also considers that the knowledge about methods to prevent mental illnesses is insufficient. The psychiatric healthcare as well as the somatic healthcare provided differs depending on where in the country the minor resides.

Legislation prescribes that the access to health care for UAMs should be equal to the one offered to all Swedish

minors but since actors operate in different regions, differences in standard may occur.
No evolution foreseen due to the recast Reception Conditions Directive.

Section 3.5: Education

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

Please provide information on the issues raised below on access to education by UAMs:			
Education	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Is access to education (appropriate to the age and needs of the UAM) provided for in legislation in your (Member) State?	Yes.		No.
How quickly can a UAM access education in the (Member) State?	They should be offered access to education no later than 30 days after arriving in Sweden.		No.
How does the (Member) State ensure that the education provided to UAMs are adapted to their age, level of education in the country of origin and the degree of the language barrier (e.g. individual assessments etc.)?	Primarily it is the responsibility of the principal of the school the child is attending.		No.
What support measures are available to help the UAM with the transition to education in the (Member) State (e.g. language training, mentoring, vocational training, other support mechanisms – please state?)	Pupils with another first language than Swedish should receive tuition in their mother tongue if the student so wishes. However, the municipality's obligation is limited. If there are no teachers available, or if there are fewer than five students wishing training in the language, the municipality is not required to provide such training. Tutoring will be provided for		No.

	<p>students who do not fully follow the teaching in the class because of insufficient knowledge of Swedish.</p> <p>The Swedish National Agency for Education regulations state that the municipality, responsible for a UAM's education should organize the tuition based on each student's needs and prerequisites, abilities, interests and strengths, to make use of the student's knowledge and develop it further and apply an approach that combines language development and learning of the subject content, and have a clear and known division of responsibilities regarding the individual student's tuition.¹⁰</p>		
Do UAMs have the same right to education as other children in the (Member) State?	Yes.		No.
Do UAMs receive education in specialised educational establishments? If yes, does the (Member) State have plans to integrate these UAMs in the general education system?	No. UAMs attend regular schools but sometimes, at least for a period of time, in special introductory classes.		No.
How does the education provided to UAMs support their social integration in the (Member) State?	They learn the language, they are taught on Swedish society, customs and rules and they interact with Swedish children and teachers.		No.
How does the (Member) State prepare UAMs for accessing their labour market (e.g. provision of training, vocational guidance, etc.)?	<p>In the way all other children are prepared for accessing the labour market, with the addition that a UAM must receive any other support needed based on their personal development, language skills and prior education.</p> <p>If a child is at risk of not reaching the goals set up for the tuition, the principal is obliged to decide on measures to further support the child with a view to reaching these goals.</p>		

¹⁰ Skolverkets föreskrifter, SKOLFS 2009:15

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

It is the municipality in which the minor resides that is responsible for his/her education.

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

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

In 2011, the Swedish Education Broadcasting Company together with the NGO Save the Children sent out a survey to teachers having UAMs as pupils. 348 teachers replied. The survey showed that many teachers did not feel adequately equipped to provide unaccompanied students teaching at the right level and that they needed training to better understand the child's background and specific situation. According to the study, one shortcoming in the teaching of UAMs is a lack of time and fora for pupils to make their own voices heard. Knowing the student's educational background, desires and aspirations of education creates good conditions for learning and development. An inadequate use of an interpreter complicates teachers' work considerably. The lack of guidelines and formally adopted procedures for work with unaccompanied refugee children are not an issue. The Swedish Schools Inspectorate describes how the training is often teacher-directed and how teaching is carried out and planned by enthusiasts whose activities are not part of the quality work or the scope of the principal's educational leadership.

Section 3.6: Access to support to employment

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

	Please state (Y/N) whether the measures to support access to employment listed are available to UAMs in each of the categories below:		
Access to support to employment	UAMs seeking asylum or have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum, including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
What is the minimum age a UAM can take up employment in the (Member) State?	16.		No.
Is access to employment for UAMs conditional upon obtaining legal (residence) status, a work permit, etc.?	If the child has been granted international protection, he or she is entitled to work just like any other person under the age of 18 in Sweden. During the asylum process he or she is exempt from		No.

	the obligation to have a work permit but needs to be over 16 years old in order to be allowed to work full-time. Persons whose identity has not been established and who do not cooperate with the authorities to establish their identity cannot be exempt from the obligation to have a work permit during their asylum procedure. This is also the case for persons whose application will not be examined in Sweden, according to the Dublin Regulation, and for persons with manifestly unfounded applications.		
Under what circumstances does a UAM receive a permit to work in the (Member) State once the minimum age is reached?	If all conditions are fulfilled, they will receive an exemption from the requirement to hold a work permit. This means that they are allowed to work.		No.
Is labour market access limited to a maximum number of days per year?	No.		No.
Can UAMs take up paid employment / household tasks for pocket money from the accommodation facilities where they are residing?	Normally not, but performing some tasks at the accommodation may be a way to receive benefits and more pocket money.		No.
What other forms of support are available to UAMs once working age is reached if they are unable to find employment?	Support is always provided by the social services in cooperation with the appointed guardian. The minor also receives a daily allowance from the Swedish Migration Board as long as their cases are pending.		No.

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

The local municipality, in charge of the UAM, can provide support in finding employment, but it is not required to do so.

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

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

The Swedish EMN NCP has not been able to find any evaluation on the standard of employment access support provided to UAMs. They are entitled to work to the same extent as Swedish children of the same age, and the right to access the labour market is not considered an issue in Sweden. However, asylum-seeking unaccompanied minors may find it harder to find employment before they master the Swedish language and since they often do not have the same network of contacts as Swedish children may have.

No, the Swedish Migration Board does not anticipate any changes in this area in light of the recast Reception Conditions Directive.

Section 3.7: Other integration measures

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

Not any others than those described above, but there can be local initiatives or action programs available in the local municipality where a minor resides.

Section 3.8: Withdrawal of reception and integration support

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

UAMs may be discharged from reception facilities if they abscond, but they will have access to it again if they make themselves known. It is also the responsibility of the municipality to report them as absconded to the police so that they can look for them.

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

Since reception and support can only be withdrawn on the UAM's own accord, that is if he or she absconds, there is no complaint mechanism. Support can always be reintroduced when the UAM makes himself/herself known to the authorities again.

Section 3.9 Identified challenges and good practices

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

In 2013, The National Board of Health and Welfare has evaluated the reception and care arrangements for UAMs¹¹. The evaluation shows that health care, education and other programs for UAMs need to be individually adapted to a greater extent. The descriptions of existing treatments, revealed through the study, does not support that it would be better for the minors if there were a differentiation between housing for asylum-seeking minors and housing for minors with a permanent residence permit. What can be shown, however, is that placement in family homes is more stable, and that smaller, more family-like housing such as HVB may be recommended. The evaluation also concludes that support for young people in various forms of supported housing, after leaving HVB housing, need to be provided to a greater extent.

Another conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that the problem of UAMs absconding needs to be further addressed. This can be done by paying more attention to the needs of those minors who are being transferred to another Member State according to the Dublin Regulation and those whose application for a residence permit has been rejected.

¹¹ Socialstyrelsen, Ensamkommande barn och ungdomar, en kartläggning, 2013

Overall, the emotional support for daily life needs to improve, as well as access to psychiatric support and treatment for those suffering from mental illness.

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

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

For the years 2007-2012, the number of absconded UAMs was 1 129. Out of these minors, 329 were still were missing on 10 January 2013. Another 385 of these UAMs were not minors any more but still missing.¹² During 2013, 399 UAM absconded from the reception system. The most common countries of origin of UAMs that absconded were Afghanistan, Algeria and Morocco.¹³ At the end of 2013, 235 of those minors were still missing and underage.

A study focussing on trafficking and smuggling draw the conclusion that almost a third of the children suspected being trafficked were asylum-seeking UAMs. UAMs can be trafficked on their way to Sweden, but also – after arrival – within the country.¹⁴

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

Asylum seeking UAMs can be victims of trafficking. The above-mentioned survey made in 2013 drew the conclusion that it is very hard to know the size of the problem and that it might be higher than shown in the survey.¹⁵

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

The Swedish Migration Board only keeps statistics concerning UAMs who apply for asylum or other residence permits, and it keeps data that are relevant to the processing of their applications. Thus, information about the profiles of those who disappear or abscond is limited. During 2013, 399 UAMs absconded from the reception system. The most common countries of origin of UAMs who disappeared or absconded were Afghanistan, Algeria and Morocco.¹⁶

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

No information available.

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

¹² <http://www.sofikonferens.se/pdf/2013-04%20Manniskohandel.pdf>

¹³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

¹⁴ Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län, Rapport 2012:27, "Barn utsatta för människohandel – en nationell kartläggning", s. 20.

¹⁵ Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län, Rapport 2012:27, "Barn utsatta för människohandel – en nationell kartläggning".

¹⁶ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

No information available.

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

There is an on-going cooperation on many levels between different authorities in order to prevent minors from disappearing or absconding, to find the right actions to use when a minor goes missing, and to learn for the future. One example is an action plan produced in 2008¹⁷ by the Border Police in Stockholm, the Swedish Migration Board, the municipality of Sigtuna (where the major international airport is situated) and the city of Stockholm. The action plan specifies what each authority should do to prevent children and young people from becoming victims of trafficking in human beings in Sweden, and to arrest and prosecute perpetrators.

The Government has adopted an action plan to protect children against sexual exploitation. The action plan was recently updated to include other forms of exploitation of children. Within the scope of the action plan, relevant authorities have been commissioned to coordinate their efforts and reduce the risk of abuse and trafficking of children. The Migration Board was instructed to report on the measures being taken to detect children in the asylum process who are victims of trafficking or at risk of becoming victims of trafficking, and on how the authority cooperates with the other authorities involved.

To speed up the process and improve coordination when a child is missing, an emergency number for missing children was introduced in 2014 at the initiative of the Government. Within the context of this initiative, unaccompanied minors were given particular importance. The emergency number is available around the clock and can be used from any EU country.

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

If an UAM absconds or otherwise disappears, the municipality's responsibility for the child remains as long as there is a pending case at the local social services. Under the Social Services Act, the municipality has a special responsibility for the UAM. Thus, this responsibility applies irrespective of whether the child is in or outside Sweden. The National Board of Health and Welfare therefore urges all municipalities receiving UAMs to establish procedures for actions when a child absconds or otherwise leaves the municipality. Disappearances should also be reported to the police.

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

UAMs who disappear are registered as such by the local municipality in which they had resided, and by the police. Registration is by child and by incident. Asylum-seeking UAMs who go missing are also registered as such by the Swedish Migration Board.

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

¹⁷ The police authority of Stockholm, "Gemensam handlingsplan gällande hanteringen av ensamkommande asylsökande barn och ungdomar som reser in via Arlanda och avviker eller riskerar avvika från kommunala boenden", 2008.

The challenge is primarily to prevent children from going missing. The County Administrative Board of the county of Stockholm produced a mapping of children being victims of trafficking which included a few proposals.¹⁸ These were:

Increased national support for trafficked children

The mapping shows a need for targeted tasks and resources regarding child victims of trafficking. Similar to the government's initiative against prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes via the Government's Action Plan¹⁹ the work against child trafficking for other purposes requires an equivalent investment of resources.

Another part is further investment in research, method development, knowledge gathering and surveys on children vulnerable to trafficking and trafficking-related crimes. A national government funding should be provided for all foreign children trafficked similarly to the government funding that goes to unaccompanied asylum seeking minors.

Clearer guidelines for the social services

The National Board of Health and Welfare in cooperation with the National Coordinating Secretariat against prostitution and human trafficking at the County Administrative Board of Stockholm should be tasked to write a communication sheet which clarifies the municipality's responsibility for all children who are suspected victims of prostitution and trafficking for all purposes. This is particularly true in connection with emergency treatment, investigation and support efforts, including support in return. In this communication sheet the municipal documentation obligation should also be clarified.

Development of skills and improved cooperation

The survey shows the need to improve detection and identification of vulnerable children. The social services need more knowledge in the early detection of the vulnerability of children and the importance of early intervention. Skills need to be improved, including knowledge of risk assessment, to ensure good treatment and care and to reduce the risk of children being lost or falling through the cracks. A further strengthened cooperation between social services, judicial system and other key players in connection with a suspected child trafficking victims being discovered. The ability to develop regional support functions to local government, to use in individual cases should be investigated. These can be tentatively subsumed under some state-funded children's houses, with special expertise in suspected child victims of human trafficking.

Qualified and specialized accommodations

The mapping also reveals the need for accommodations with resources to diagnose and treat these minors, cultural competence and interpreters that are targeted to girls and boys. The County Board has looked at a possible structure, in the form of a national aid program with regional qualified and specialized accommodation for trafficked children. Additional resources are required to implement the scheme in a number of accommodations.

Preventing that children disappear

There is also a need to develop methods to reduce the risk of trafficked children disappearing such as practices regarding collaboration and cooperation between social services, police, guardians and the Swedish Migration Board and others.

Many unaccompanied asylum seeking minors disappear from their homes. One measure may be to do a study focused on housing for unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors, both municipal and private, to map what happens in connection with the disappearance of children.

The mapping also suggests that the child's rights are strengthened in the judicial process, that legislation is reviewed in order to increase the number of reported crimes going to a court procedure and finally a strengthened coordination within the EU to combat the disappearance and exploitation of children.

¹⁸ Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län, Rapport 2012:27, Barn utsatta för människohandel, en nationell kartläggning

¹⁹ Skr 2008/08:167

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

An emergency phone number for missing children, 116000, has been commissioned upon the initiative of the government in 2014. The emergency number is available around the clock and can be dialled from all EU Member States. By calling this number, a child's relatives can make contact with the police and other authorities. The aim is that the concerned authorities should be able to act promptly to track and find the missing child. In addition, families in need can connect with other actors, such as with social services and voluntary organizations, which can assist the family with more specific advice and with the support of various kinds.

The Swedish EMN NCP has not been able to find any evaluations or follow-up on the actions taken by authorities when an unaccompanied minor goes missing.

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

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

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

	Please describe the situation in your Member State for former UAMs once they reach the age of 18 years	
Arrangements for former UAMs	UAMs seeking asylum or who have been granted international protection	UAMs not seeking asylum including those who entered irregularly and / or child victims of trafficking
What residence permit provisions are in place for the UAM turning 18 years of age in your (Member) State? What are the consequences for the rights and obligations of the former UAM in accordance with these residence provisions?	A residence permit received before turning 18 years of age is not changed or withdrawn. However if an UAM turns 18 before decision is taken, their need for protection will be examined as an adult.	
Are there any exceptions to the residence provisions that are in place for UAMs who are turning 18 years of age? If not, what are the implications of these provisions for the reception arrangements and integration measures that have supported the UAM up to that stage?	<p>A young person, turning 18 and for whom there is no longer a decision on a continued health care plan under the Social Services Act, should be offered a place in a reception facility run by the Swedish Migration Board or registered at a private address. A young person turning 18 and for whom a decision on continuing care under the Social Services Act exists should stay registered at a reception unit for UAMs. That is also the case for a young person turning 18 who is obliged to return.</p> <p>For UAMs who have been granted a residence permit, the National Board of Health and Welfare has issued guidelines</p>	

	for municipalities in order for them to facilitate the transition for the young adults. ²⁰	
What measures are in place to support the UAM in advance of the transition (e.g. integration support, return support)?	For UAMs who have been granted a residence permit, the National Board of Health and Welfare has issued guidelines for municipalities in order for them to facilitate the transition for the young adults. The concrete measures will differ between different municipalities since it is their responsibility.	
What measures are in place to support the former UAM after the transition (e.g. formal follow up or after-care service, open door policy at residential homes, personal adviser, pathway plan, etc.)?	This will differ between different municipalities since this is under their responsibility. In some municipalities there are varieties of "half-way houses", and in several municipalities, different forms of open activities in order to facilitate the transition exist.	
What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to education and/ or training of the former UAM?	None.	
What are the implications of the change in residence status for the access to employment of the former UAM?	None.	

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

This is the responsibility of the municipality in which the young person resides and can therefore differ. To support the transition, support is often provided for the young person when he or she just has moved to their own housing. If the person in question is the object of a care program under the Social Services Act, the measures in the program continue and the social services are still responsible for the young person up to the age of 21.

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

The National Board of Health and Welfare has evaluated in 2013 the reception, care and arrangements of UAMs²¹. On the topic of transition, they found that many young people turning 18 years old experienced the transition from a specific housing with 10-20 other young persons to living in an apartment alone quite overwhelming. They were happy to be able to make their own rules but they missed the support of staff and other UAMs in the HVB-

²⁰ Socialstyrelsen, Meddelandebblad, 2009

²¹ Socialstyrelsen, Ensamkommande barn och ungdomar, en kartläggning, 2013

housing. According to the report, research shows a safer and easier transition into adulthood for unaccompanied minors can be provided through support, assistance and follow-up of a mobile team or similar actions and having a social network around the minor.

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

See Q50.

Section 6: Return practices, including reintegration of UAMs

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

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

No, not on the ground that they do not fulfil the entry requirements mentioned in Section 2. But an UAM not applying for protection or one who has but whose application has been rejected can be returned to the country of origin if they can be received there in an organised manner, either by their parents or by an institution. The authorities should always strive for a voluntary return but it can also be done by force.

Categories of unaccompanied minors that may be returned to the country of origin	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be returned <u>voluntarily</u> to the country of origin a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please provide more information about the circumstances under which unaccompanied minors may be the subject of a <u>forced return</u> to the country of origin / Dublin country / transit country a) in <u>national legislation</u> / policy and b) in <u>practice</u> , with a particular focus on developments since 2009.	Please state if the process is different for those cases when the minor's age is doubtful (for instance, when the child has no documents) and the age assessment procedure has not been undertaken yet to determine the age of the minor.
Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport			
Non-asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State			

Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at a land / sea border or airport			
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor apprehended in the territory of the (Member) State			
Asylum seeking unaccompanied minor arriving at an internal authority (e.g. police, child protection service, etc.)			
Other (please state)			

Q53a. Can unaccompanied minors be detained whilst awaiting return?

Yes.

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

A minor may be detained when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- it is probable that the minor will be refused entry with immediate enforcement or the purpose is to enforce a refusal-of-entry order with immediate enforcement,
- there is an obvious risk that the minor will otherwise go into hiding and thereby jeopardise an enforcement that should not be delayed,
- it is not sufficient for the minor to be placed under supervision.

A minor may also be detained to enforce a refusal-of-entry order in other cases than above when the placement of the minor under supervision has proved to be insufficient to enforce the order.

A minor may not be detained for longer than 72 hours or, if there are exceptional grounds, for a further 72 hours. Minors may never be transferred to a correctional institution, remand centre or police arrest facility.

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

In Sweden, there is only one alternative to detention and that is supervision. Supervision means that an alien is obliged to regularly report to the local police authority or to the Swedish Migration Board. It is however rarely used for UAMs since they are often in the care of local authorities, which means that there is no need for them to pro-actively report to a different authority.

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

Yes.

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

In Uganda there is an agreement between the Swedish Migration Board and the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Uganda Chapter on enabling safe return of UAMs to Uganda. The main objective of the project is to support sustainable and dignified reintegration of UAMs currently residing in Sweden and who have to return to Uganda.

Together with the organization Bayti, a reintegration programme is underway for UAMs who have to return to Morocco.

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

Reintegration agreements are followed-up on in order to ensure that they work effectively and according to the purpose of the agreement.

Annex 1

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

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

1. Statistics on numbers of <u>asylum applications submitted by third-country nationals unaccompanied minors</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
1.1 Total Number of Asylum Applications submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period	2 250	2 393	2 657	3 578	3 852	Swedish Migration Board

1.2 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by unaccompanied minors in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Afghanistan:	780	1 153	1 693	1 940	1 247	Swedish Migration Board
Somalia:	913	533	251	452	576	Swedish Migration Board
Eritrea	49	78	64	105	345	Swedish Migration Board
Syria	18	11	18	120	364	Swedish Migration Board
Morocco	7	14	30	145	315	Swedish Migration Board
Others	483	604	601	816	1 005	Swedish Migration Board
Total (must equal the total in 1.1)	2 250	2 393	2 657	3 578	3 852	Swedish Migration Board

1.3 Total number of <u>Asylum Applications</u> submitted by	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source/ further information
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accounted for)											
1.6.1 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that abscond and/ or are reported as missing from the asylum system (e.g. before first interview/ decision, etc.)</u> , disaggregated by sex	99	17	141	22	93	8	166	10	130	19	Swedish Migration Board
1.6.2 Total number of <u>Asylum seeking unaccompanied minors that are found back (after being reported as missing)</u> ; if and when possible, please provide the country in which they are found (to capture the cross-border dimension of the phenomenon)											

Table 2: Statistics on unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

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

UAMs not applying for asylum are so few, 1-2 per year, that we do not have any statistics in this area.

Statistics on numbers of third-country national unaccompanied minors <u>NOT applying for asylum</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information
2.1 Total number of unaccompanied minors NOT applying for asylum in the (Member) State in each reference period						

2.2 Total number of unaccompanied minors <u>NOT applying for asylum</u> in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their country of nationality, where available:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further information

Country 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):						
Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)						
Total (must equal the total in 2.1)						

2.3 Total number of unaccompanied minors <u>NOT applying for asylum</u> in the (Member) State in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F									
Less than 14 years old											
From 14 to 15 years old											
From 16 to 17 years old											
Unknown											
Total (should equal 2.1)											

2.4 Total <u>number of residence permits granted to unaccompanied minors not in the asylum system</u>, disaggregated by sex	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F									
Type of residence permit granted 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):											

2.5 Non-asylum seeking	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source / further
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From 16 to 17 years old											
Unknown											
Total											

Table 4: Statistics on unaccompanied minors in detention pending return in the (Member) State (2009-2013)

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

4.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors <u>in detention</u> pending return in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Less than 14 years old	1			1					1		Swedish Migration Board
From 14 to 15 years old		1	3	1	2		1		2		Swedish Migration Board
From 16 to 17 years old	3		2		8		15	2	15		Swedish Migration Board
Unknown											
Total	4	1	5	2	10	0	16	2	18	0	Swedish Migration Board

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

<u>4.3 Total Number of unaccompanied minors in alternatives to detention pending return in each reference period, disaggregated by their sex and age:</u>	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F									
Less than 14 years old											
From 14 to 15 years old											
From 16 to 17 years old											
Unknown											
Total											

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

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

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

5.1 Forced Return measures	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
5.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors returned as part of <u>forced return</u> measures in each reference period (where data exists)	3	3	7	4	19	1	30	4	19	5	Swedish Migration Board
Country of return (country of origin) 1 etc...: (please add in	Uzbekistan 1	Somalia 1	Somalia 3	Russia 4	Afghanistan 9	No info	Afghanistan	Afghanistan 1	Afghanistan 9	Russia 2 Syria 2	Swedish Migration Board

additional rows as required):	Ghana 1	Turkey 1	Afghanist an 2		Iraq 2		20 Somalia 3				
Country of return (Dublin country) 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	
Country of return (transit country) 1 etc... (please add in additional rows as required):	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	
Other: (please include any numbers of unaccompanied minors not included in any of the categories above)											
Total (must equal 5.1)											

5.2 Voluntary Return measures	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information
	M	F									
5.2 Total Number of unaccompanied minors returned as part of <u>voluntary return</u> measure in each reference period (where data exists)	51	8	68	33	62	41	115	49	108	29	Swedish Migration Board
Country of return: Afghanistan	5	1	11	1	20	1	48	4	30	1	Swedish Migration Board
Country of return: Morocco	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	Swedish Migration Board
Country of return: Algeria	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	8	0	Swedish Migration

Total (must equal 5.3)											
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Table 6: Statistics on outcomes for UAMs on reaching 18 years of age (2009-2013)

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

6.1 Outcomes for UAMs on reaching 18 years of age during the reference period, disaggregated by sex, where available	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Source / further information	
	M	F	National data									
6.1.1 Total Number of unaccompanied minors reaching 18 years of age during the reference year obtaining a <u>temporary</u> residence permit to remain in the (Member) State	No info	No info	No info									
6.1.2 Total Number of unaccompanied minors reaching 18 years of age during the reference year obtaining a <u>permanent</u> residence permit to remain in the (Member) State	No info	No info	No info									
6.1.3 Total Number of unaccompanied minors who become adults in the host country during the reference year, if and when possible disaggregated by those who are at school / possess a work permit / have reunited with their family	No info	No info	No info									
