

Policy & Legal review for children in alternative care & unaccompanied and separated children from Ukraine arriving in: SPAIN

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1. What are the laws and/or policies covering care arrangements for children temporarily or permanently deprived of family care (with translation into English if available)?

- Organic Act 1/1996 of 15 January on the Legal Protection of Minors, modifying the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure (Ley Orgánica 1/1996, de 15 de enero, de protección jurídica del menor, de modificación del Código Civil y de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil), BOE No. 15, 17 January 1996 - Es: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1996-1069>
- Organic Law 26/2015 which amends the system of protection for children and adolescents (Ley de modificación del sistema de protección a la infancia y a la adolescencia), 29 July 2015 - Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2015/BOE-A-2015-8470-consolidado.pdf>
- Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence (Ley Orgánica 8/2021, de 4 de junio, de protección integral a la infancia y la adolescencia frente a la violencia) - Es: <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/lo/2021/06/04/8>
- Circular Order 9/2015 of 22 December on the intervention of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the new Law on Voluntary Jurisdiction (de 22 de diciembre, sobre la intervención del Ministerio Fiscal en la nueva Ley de la Jurisdicción Voluntaria) - Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?coleccion=fiscalia&id=FIS-C-2015-00009>

2. What are the laws and/or policies or bi-lateral agreements covering care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) from foreign countries (with translation into English if available)?

- Civil Code (Código Civil), BOE No. 206, 25 July 1889 – In particular, “Título IX: De la Tutela y de la Guarda de Menores”; also for Guardianship see: Arts. 172–174, 222–228; Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1889-4763>; En: <https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=5a8ad42e4>
- Organic Act 1/1996 of 15 January on the Legal Protection of Minors, modifying the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure (Ley Orgánica 1/1996, de 15 de enero, de protección



jurídica del menor, de modificación del Código Civil y de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil), BOE No. 15, 17 January 1996; Es: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1996-1069>

- Law 54/2007, of December 28, on International Adoption / Ley 54/2007, de 28 de diciembre, de Adopción Internacional; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2007-22438>
- Law 12/2009, of October 30, Regulating the right of asylum and subsidiary protection / Ley 12/2009, de 30 de octubre, Reguladora del derecho de asilo y de la protección subsidiaria - Article 48; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2009-17242>
- Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration / Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social - Article 35; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2000-544>
- Royal Decree 557/2011, of April 20, which approves the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after its reform by Organic Law 2/2009 / Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009.
 - In particular, Título XI, Chapter III: Artículo 189: Definition; Artículo 190: Age Assessment and Age Determination; Artículo 191-195: Return Procedure; Artículo 196-198: Residence Permits (UASC and UASC reaching majority)
- Resolution of October 13, 2014, of the Undersecretariat, by which the Agreement for the approval of the Framework Protocol on certain actions in relation to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors is published / Resolución de 13 de octubre de 2014, de la Subsecretaría, por la que se publica el Acuerdo para la aprobación del Protocolo Marco sobre determinadas actuaciones en relación con los Menores Extranjeros No Acompañados. ES: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/10/16/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-10515.pdf>
- Organic Law 8/2021, of June 4, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence / Ley Orgánica 8/2021, de 4 de junio, de protección integral a la infancia y la adolescencia frente a la violencia; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2021/BOE-A-2021-9347-consolidado.pdf>
- Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Morocco on cooperation in the field of prevention of illegal emigration of unaccompanied minors, their protection and their concerted return / Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y el Reino de Marruecos sobre la cooperación en el ámbito de la prevención de la emigración ilegal de menores no acompañados, su protección y su retorno concertado; ES: https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-3140
- Ministries of Justice, Home Affairs, Employment, Social Security, Health, Social Services, Equality, Public Prosecutor, and General Council of the Judiciary (Ministerios de Justicia,

Interior, Empleo, Seguridad Social, Salud, Servicios Sociales, Igualdad, Fiscalía General del Estado y Consejo General del Poder Judicial) (2011) Framework Protocol for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking / Protocolo Marco de Protección de las víctimas de trata de seres humanos. See Chapter XIV; ES:

<https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/va/otrasFormas/trata/normativaProtocolo/marco/home.htm>; ES (pdf):

<https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/va/otrasFormas/trata/normativaProtocolo/marco/docs/protocoloTrata.pdf>; En: <https://rm.coe.int/168070ac7e>

- Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine / Real Decreto-ley 6/2022, de 29 de marzo, por el que se adoptan medidas urgentes en el marco del Plan Nacional de respuesta a las consecuencias económicas y sociales de la guerra en Ucrania; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2022-4972>
 - **See Article 49 “Special procedure for the temporary protection of minors who are affected by a humanitarian crisis.”**
- Organic Law 26/2015 which amends the system of protection for children and adolescents (Ley de modificación del sistema de protección a la infancia y a la adolescencia), 29 July 2015; Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2015/BOE-A-2015-8470-consolidado.pdf>
- Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence (Ley Orgánica 8/2021, de 4 de junio, de protección integral a la infancia y la adolescencia frente a la violencia); Es: <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/lo/2021/06/04/8>
- Circular Order 9/2015 of 22 December on the intervention of the Public Prosecutor’s Office in the new Law on Voluntary Jurisdiction (de 22 de diciembre, sobre la intervención del Ministerio Fiscal en la nueva Ley de la Jurisdicción Voluntaria); Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?coleccion=fiscalia&id=FIS-C-2015-00009>

3.

- a. What is the legal status of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) [from Ukraine] in this country?
- b. Does this status guarantee that a child will be able to return to Ukraine once the situation normalises? Or if there is no such “guarantee”/clause please also indicate.
- c. Is there a difference in how the legal system treats the child classified as unaccompanied vs. separated?

d. Does this status allow the adoption of the Ukrainian child who has entered this country without the consent or participation of parents and/or representatives of Ukrainian relevant state parties?

a.

All children and adolescents, accompanied or not, are direct beneficiaries of temporary protection, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 section 4 of Order PCM/169/2022, of March 9, which establishes the procedure for the recognition of temporary protection for people affected by the conflict in Ukraine, which implies the right to reside and work in our country, as well as access to basic services. They are also able to claim asylum.

In the case of minors under 18 years of age who are accompanied by an adult (separated children) the request of temporary protection will be submitted by the person responsible for them.

The legal status of an unaccompanied child is the status of an “unaccompanied child” and as soon as authorities are informed of the fact that he or she is a child under 18 and that he or she arrived alone. This child enters temporarily the “Protection System” and it will be the autonomic govern or a family who will assume temporarily the guardianship.

The legal status of a separated child depends on who he or she travels with, and what the child request. If the child wants to stay with the adult that comes with him o she, he or she can ask for the temporary protection that is recognised straight away to all children coming from Ukraine and stay with this adult, after preventive measures are taken to ensure child safety.

b.

Yes, children can return to Ukraine at any time. The protection measures applicable to unaccompanied children by the competent public authorities will be temporary, to facilitate family reunification and return to Ukraine, consistent with the indications of the Ukrainian Embassy.

Article 49. of Special procedure for the temporary protection of minors who are affected by a humanitarian crisis” of Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine actually states that **the entities and families taking care of Ukraine children must express in writing their knowledge that the fostering of the minor is not intended for adoption and their commitment to favor their return to their country of origin or provenance.**

c.

Unaccompanied children are protected straight away by Children Protection System and autonomic governs assume their guardianship. Separated children can stay under an adult guardianship coming with them from Ukraine and request temporary protection under certain conditions and following preventive measures established by international, national and autonomic protocols. In

any case, recommendations made by Ministry of Social Affairs and 2030 Agenda must be followed by autonomous governments.

Source: Recomendaciones para la ciudadanía sobre desplazamientos y acogida de niños, niñas y adolescentes (trad: recommendations for citizens on travel and reception of children and adolescents) <https://ciudadesamigas.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/circular-ministerio.pdf>

d.

The applicable law is the International Adoption Law, which follows the provisions of the Hague Convention and the United Nations Alternative Care Guidelines. Article 4 establishes that offers for the adoption of minors who are nationals of another country or with habitual residence in another State will not be processed when the country in which the adopting minor has his habitual residence is in armed conflict or immersed in a natural disaster.

Spain follows the guidelines of the Embassy of Ukraine. It has also clarified within the framework of this crisis, that adoption is not possible, and that the UASC fostering measures must always be temporary. These clarifications have been made in the document "Recommendations regarding the protection of children and adolescents displaced by the armed conflict in Ukraine" (General Directorate for the Rights of Children and Adolescents of the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030).

It is also stated within the Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, that "In all cases, if minors are going to stay with families, the Public Protection Entity must verify that they have a favourable psychosocial report, with a criminal record certificate and that they are not registered in the central registry of sex offenders. **Likewise, the entities and families must express in writing their knowledge that the fostering of the minor is not intended for adoption and their commitment to favour their return to their country of origin or provenance.**

The measures will be reviewed every 6 months and may be extended up to 24 months, with the possibility of extending the term depending on the period of validity of the temporary protection or for exceptional reasons that hinder the return to the country of origin or to finish the academic year. Always in the best interest of the minor individually considered."

4.

- a. What is the legal status (especially the length of the status, benefits and restrictions) of the Ukrainian guardian accompanying a Ukrainian separated child arriving in this country (for example a member of staff from the evacuated institutions which has been

appointed by the Ukrainian authorities as a guardian for a group of children during evacuation of an institution)?

- b. What safeguarding measures are in place to check and protect the best interests of the child if the child has a guardian from Ukraine (i.e., verifying who the guardian is, approve the guardian status in relation to the child, provide support and monitoring, etc.)?

a.

The system responsible for guardianship is decentralised. The Guardianship (tutela) is considered an exclusive competence of the Central State as stated by Article 149.1.1 of the Spanish Constitution. The measures taken to implement the guardianship (guarda) is under the social welfare and assistance (asistencia y bienestar social) section of every Autonomous Community as stated by Article 148.1.20 of the Spanish Constitution.

At the state level, this work is carried out by the Directorate-General for Child and Adolescents Rights (Dirección General de Derechos de la Infancia y de la Adolescencia), that belongs to the Secretariat of State for Social Services of the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030 (Secretaría de Estado de Derechos Sociales del Ministerio de Derechos Sociales y Agenda 2030).

Guardians can request temporary protection which lasts one-year, is renewable and implies the right to stay, work and apply for benefits.

b.

Resolution of October 13, 2014, of the Undersecretariat, publishing the Agreement for the approval of the Framework Protocol on certain actions in relation to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors states that "Section eight. Minors accompanied by a de facto guardian. The Public Prosecutor's Office will interest the Public Entity for the protection of minors in assuming the urgent guardianship of the minor, if the concurrent circumstances show that the relative or the adult accompanying the minor does not guarantee the necessary material or moral assistance.

Autonomic Communities' governments have adopted protocols to protect the best interest of children arriving from Ukraine, such as Madrid's protocol which states that in case they arrive with an adult who has not assumed guardianship, authorities will check the documents that state legal authorisation to the child to live with this person and maintain his or her care, on his/her best interest, and the correspondent resolution of Protection measure by the Guardianship Commission.

If there is any indication that he could be the victim of an act constituting a crime of trafficking or another illicit, the pertinent measures will be taken and the situation will be reported to the Public Prosecutor.

Autonomic governs must follow the “Recommendations for citizens on travel and reception of children and adolescents approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs (see: <https://ciudadesamigas.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/circular-ministerio.pdf>), which state:

“Priorities focus on ensuring safe spaces for children and adolescents together with their fathers, mothers or other adults of reference with whom there is a daily link, avoiding the family separations that can arise in the flight to other areas. However, we also know that in Ukraine there are thousands of children and adolescents without adult references and we must also ensure their protection and ensure that their rights are not violated.”

“The solidary social response must be coordinated with the institutions competent to ensure at all times the maximum protection of boys, girls and adolescents, guaranteeing that the requirements and measures necessary to maintain your protection. To that end, we ask all entities, organisations, companies and individuals that comply with the following measures and indications:

- Report any expected arrival of boys, girls, adolescents and adults affected by the armed conflict through email support.ukraine@inclusion.gob.es or through the form on the web <https://www.inclusion.gob.es/es/ukrania/index.htm> that will be enabled in the coming period.
- Also inform the competent authority of each autonomous community of the intentions to transfer minors without their relatives or legal guardians.
- Ensure that every child and adolescent who arrives in our country without a reference adult has legal permission from their guardians or the Ukrainian government.
- Guarantee that all transfers of minors are carried out through the officials and in coordination with the competent authority of their autonomous community. Within the scope of the competences of each department, the reception of Ukrainian nationals is the responsibility of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, of the competent authority in matters of child protection of each community and autonomous city, as well as of government delegations. It is not possible for minors to enter the country without coordination with said administrations.
- The fostering and place where unaccompanied children and adolescents will reside is decided by the competent authority of each autonomous community and city.
- In the event that there are indications or suspicions of risk or abandonment of any minor, it must be reported immediately to the Children Prosecutor's Office and to the Security Forces.
- Children and adolescents must be listened to at all times and information must be provided, in a manner adapted to their age, about the process of transfer, reception, available resources and the processing of the request for temporary protection.

5.

- a. What are the regulations and procedures in case a child arrives without parents and any legal guardian (or any papers authorizing the person to care for the child), e.g., a child which is looked after by an adult (e.g., a family friend, a neighbour, someone who found the child alone on the street and took it along to keep it safe...)?
- b. May the return of these children to Ukraine, after the normalisation of the situation, be questioned/hampered by the legal status they receive?

a.

In relation to the unaccompanied foreign children, Article 35 of the Aliens Law 4/2000 and section XI of the Aliens Regulation refer to unaccompanied children arriving to Spain. It establishes an identification mechanism aimed at ensuring that no child be left out of state protection when an undocumented unaccompanied child is located.

A Framework Protocol on certain actions in relation to Unaccompanied Foreign Children was published on October 2014 (Chapter VII: Safeguarding and guardianship of MENA (Guarda y tutela de MENA)). It aimed at coordinating the intervention of all affected institutions and public administrations starting from the moment the child is located through to the documentation of their identity, age determination, and referral to the Public Child Protection Service, in line with Article 190.2 of the Aliens regulation.

The guardianship functions could be exercised by state or non-state actors. Guardianship (tutela) usually is exercised by state actors and the guardianship (guarda) by both state and non-state actors depending on regions, needs, capacities and regulations. The child protection legislation dated from 2015 establishes the prevalence of family foster care (acogimiento familiar) for any child (Article 20 of the Organic Law 26/2015 which amended the system of protection for children and adolescents), but especially for children under 6 years of age. The legislation also prohibits residential care for children under 3 years of age unless it is impossible to do so or is advised under their best interests (Article 21.3 of the Organic Law 26/2015 which amended the system of protection for children and adolescents). The legislation does not distinguish between different types of residential care centres.

Excerpt from “Article 49. Special procedure for the temporary protection of minors who are affected by a humanitarian crisis” of *Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine* (see <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2022-4972>):

1. Humanitarian crisis shall be understood as an emergency caused by natural or environmental causes (earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, droughts, environmental changes, etc.), for political

reasons (war, civil conflicts, persecution, massive displacements, famines, etc.), health (epidemics), among others.

2. All children and adolescents, accompanied or not, are direct beneficiaries of temporary protection, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 section 4 of Order PCM/169/2022, of March 9, which establishes develops the procedure for the recognition of temporary protection for people affected by the conflict in Ukraine. In the case of minors under 18 years of age who are accompanied by an adult, the request will be submitted by the person responsible for them. Temporary protection implies the right to reside and work in our country, as well as access to basic services.

3. In the event that children and adolescents are not accompanied by their parents or legal guardians, it will be the Public Protection Entity that will provide immediate attention (provided for in article 14 Organic Law 1/1996, article 172.4 Civil Code) , assuming provisional custody by administrative resolution. All measures adopted must be reported to the Public Prosecutor.

4. In the case of brothers and sisters of minors, they will have the same procedure mentioned in the previous section. The permanence of siblings in the same place or family will be guaranteed in all cases.

5. The Public Protection Entity must communicate the protection resolutions (immediate attention or provisional custody) to the Consulates, in compliance with the international agreement on consular relations (Vienna Convention on consular relations, of April 24, 1963).

6. Accreditation may be given, extraordinarily by way of urgency, to entities that are not previously accredited to support or carry out residential or family care that is associated with a commitment to control and successive monitoring of the Public Protection Entity.

7. Given the exceptional situation, control measures will be included by the Public Protection Entities to the accredited entities, through the obligatory presentation of periodic reports in which the monitoring of the family and the state of the family will be reported. of the boy, girl or adolescent.

8. In all cases, if minors are going to stay with families, the Public Protection Entity must verify that they have a favorable psychosocial report, with a criminal record certificate and that they are not registered in the central registry of sex offenders. Likewise, the entities and families must express in writing their knowledge that the fostering of the minor is not intended for adoption and their commitment to favor their return to their country of origin or provenance.

9. The measures will be reviewed every 6 months and may be extended up to 24 months, with the possibility of extending the term depending on the period of validity of the temporary protection or for exceptional reasons that hinder the return to the country of origin or to finish the academic year. Always in the best interest of the minor individually considered.

b.

As stated above, Spain follows the guidelines of the Embassy of Ukraine. It has also clarified within the framework of this crisis, that adoption is not possible, and that **the UASC fostering measures must always be temporary**. The Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, refers that “In all cases, if minors are going to stay with families, the Public Protection Entity must verify that they have a favorable psychosocial report, with a criminal record certificate and that they are not registered in the central registry of sex offenders. **Likewise, the entities and families must express in writing their knowledge that the fostering of the minor is not intended for adoption and their commitment to favor their return to their country of origin or provenance.**

6. Which government ministry/department/authority is responsible for the:

- a. the care of children temporarily or permanently deprived of family care & would it be possible to provide immediate contacts?
- b. the care of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) [from Ukraine] & would it be possible to provide immediate contacts?

a.

Autonomous Communities - General Directorates for Children, in coordination with the General Directorate for Children of the Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda / Comunidades Autónomas - Direcciones Generales de Infancia, en coordinación con la Dirección General de Infancia del Ministerio de Derechos Sociales y Agenda 2030.

<https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/el-ministerio/index.htm>

b.

Autonomous Communities - General Directorates for Children, in coordination with the General Directorate for Children of the Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda / Comunidades Autónomas - Direcciones Generales de Infancia, en coordinación con la Dirección General de Infancia del Ministerio de Derechos Sociales y Agenda 2030.

<https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/el-ministerio/index.htm>

UNICEF Spain maintains contact from its committees in the Autonomous Communities (las CCAA).

7. Has the government adopted specific legislation/policy or bi-lateral agreements on USAC from Ukraine? If not, would the government develop such legislation / regulations or bilateral agreements?

- Royal Decree 1325/2003, of October 24, which approves the regulations on the temporary protection regime in the event of a massive influx of displaced persons / Real Decreto 1325/2003, de 24 de octubre, por el cual se aprueba el reglamento sobre régimen de protección temporal en caso de afluencia masiva de personas desplazadas; Es: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2003-19714>
- Order PCM/169/2022, of March 9, which develops the procedure for the recognition of temporary protection for people affected by the conflict in Ukraine / Orden PCM/169/2022, de 9 de marzo, por la que se desarrolla el procedimiento para el reconocimiento de la protección temporal a personas afectadas por el conflicto en Ucrania; ES: https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2022-3715
- Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29, by which urgent measures are adopted within the framework of the National Plan to respond to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine / Real Decreto-ley 6/2022, de 29 de marzo, por el que se adoptan medidas urgentes en el marco del Plan Nacional de respuesta a las consecuencias económicas y sociales de la guerra en Ucrania; ES: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2022-4972>
- Recommendations regarding the protection of children and adolescents displaced by the armed conflict in Ukraine – General Directorate for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda) / Recomendaciones relativas a la protección de niños, niñas y adolescentes desplazados por el conflicto bélico en Ucrania – Dirección General de Derechos de la Infancia y de la Adolescencia (Ministerio de Derechos Sociales y Agenda 2030) – not available online.

8.

- a. Has the government in this country put in place a system/process to track children from Ukraine, especially UASC?
- b. Who is responsible for identification and registration of these children, as well as accommodation and care?

a.

The Government of Spain has the firm intention of informing the Ukrainian authorities of the boys and girls from Ukraine present in Spain.

The Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, and the General Directorate for Children (Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda) are trying to coordinate to have a registry of all people arriving from Ukraine. The strategy is to ensure that the largest possible number of people formally request temporary protection, because this registry is the most centralized and reliable (managed by the Ministry of the Interior).

In the case of UASCs, there is a specific central Registry managed by the Ministry of the Interior for all UASCs residing in Spain. However, many times the data does not coincide with that of the Autonomous Communities (which are child care authorities in Spain). However, the General Directorate for Children of the Government of Spain is trying to explore with the Ministry of the Interior how to improve this data tool in the current context.

The rules of operation of the UASCs Registry have been modified to also allow data on children "at risk" for being undocumented or for not being able to prove their relationship with the adults who accompany them. This updated legal procedure was established by a set of orders published in March 2022 by the Ministry of Interior and the National Police entitled as Instructions concerning the temporary protection of Ukrainian minors displaced to Spain (Instrucciones relativas a la protección temporal de menores ucranianos desplazados a España) - <https://www.icab.es/export/sites/icab/.galleries/documents-noticies/Instrucciones-relativas-a-la-proteccion-temporal-de-menores-ucranianos-desplazados-a-Espana.pdf>.

- b. Ministry of the Interior / El Ministerio del Interior - <http://www.interior.gob.es/es/web/interior/el-ministerio>

9. Which authorities have responsibility for family tracing and reunification? Contact information provided where available.

Ministry of the Interior – Office of Asylum and Refugee / El Ministerio del Interior – Oficina de Asilo y Refugio (OAR) - <http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/oficina-de-asilo-y-refugio>

Additional relevant information & resources:

- Dedicated website: www.inclusion.gob.es/es/ucrania/index.htm; Helpline: +34900221122
- <https://www.plataformadeinfancia.org/ucrania-acciones-de-nuestras-entidades-para-mejorar-la-situacion-de-la-infancia-victima-del-conflicto/>