



REPUBLIC OF SERBIA  
PROTECTOR OF CITIZENS

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БЕОГРАДСКИ ЦЕНТАР  
ЗА ЛЈУДСКА ПРАВА

## **NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM**

**MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NPM RECOMMENDATIONS  
ON IMPROVING THE TREATMENT OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS/ASYLUM  
SEEKERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

# **Report on the Visit to the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre, Social Welfare Centre and the Loznica Police Station**

Belgrade, August 2015

## **MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM**

Under the Act Ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Degrading or Humiliating Treatment or Punishment<sup>1</sup>, the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (NPM) shall visit institutions where persons are or may be deprived of their liberty with a view to deterring any form of torture or other form of ill-treatment by state authorities or public officials and to providing guidance to state authorities on putting in place accommodation and other living conditions in institutions where persons are deprived of liberty in accordance with the valid regulations and standards.

The NPM is entitled to unimpeded and unannounced access to all institutions where persons are or may be deprived of liberty at all times; to hold private interviews with such persons, with public officials, who are under the obligation to cooperate with it, and with any other persons who may have information of relevance to the treatment of persons deprived of liberty; to access all documentation regarding those persons; to issue recommendations to the competent authorities with a view to improving the treatment of persons deprived of liberty and the conditions in which they are held or detained.

Under Article 2a of the Act, the Protector of Citizens shall perform NPM duties and, in performing these duties, cooperate with the Ombudspersons of the autonomous provinces and with associations, the Statutes of which include the goal of improving human rights and freedoms in accordance with the law.

The Protector of Citizens and the AP of Vojvodina Provincial Ombudsperson have signed a Memorandum on Cooperation in Performing NPM Duties<sup>2</sup>, under which the Provincial Ombudsperson shall actively partake in the visits by NPM Monitoring Team to institutions in the territory of the AP of Vojvodina where persons are deprived of liberty.

Pursuant to the procedure implemented after the publication of the Public Call<sup>3</sup>, the Protector of Citizens selected the associations with which it would cooperate in performing NPM duties, notably: the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), the Victimology Society of Serbia, Dialogue, the Mental Disability Rights Initiative - Serbia (MDRI-S), the Committee of Human Rights Lawyers (YUCOM), the International Aid Network (IAN), the Human Rights Committee - Valjevo, the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia and the Human Rights Centre - Niš.

After its visits, the NPM prepares reports which it forwards to the visited institutions. Thereinafter, the NPM maintains continuous dialogue with the visited institutions and the authorities within which they operate, with a view to eliminating the identified deficiencies that may lead to torture or inhuman or humiliating treatment.

Whilst performing its NPM duties, the Protector of Citizens on 10 February 2014 issued Recommendations No. 75-6/14 to the competent authorities. Namely, during its review of whether the institutions were properly and lawfully treating asylum seekers and/or illegal migrants in the territory of Serbia and applying the valid standards to them, the NPM noted that the public authorities had not established a systemic approach facilitating efficient treatment in accordance with the valid regulations and international asylum and migration standards.

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1 Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro - International Treaties Nos 16/2005 and 2/2006 and Official Gazette of RS - International Treaties No. 7/2011.

2 Signed on 12 December 2011.

3 Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia on 29 December 2011.

## MAIN INFORMATION ON THE VISIT

VISITED INSTITUTIONS	Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre (Banja Koviljača AC), Loznica Social Welfare Centre (Loznica SWC) and Loznica Police Station (Loznica PS)
PURPOSE OF THE VISIT	Monitoring of the Implementation of NPM Recommendations on Improving the Treatment of Migrants/Asylum Seekers in the Republic of Serbia (Recommendation No. 75-6/14)
VISIT CONDUCTED BY	Protector of Citizens in cooperation with the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
DATE OF VISIT	24 and 25 August 2015
VISIT ANNOUNCED	The visit to the Banja Koviljača AC and the Loznica SWC was announced in advance, while the visit to the Loznica PS was not announced.
VISIT TEAM	<p><b>Team Leader:</b> Gordana Stevanović, <i>Deputy Protector of Citizens for the Rights of the Child and Gender Equality</i></p> <p><b>Team members:</b> Jelena Unijat, <i>Protector of Citizens Professional Service</i> Snežana Nešić <i>Protector of Citizens Professional Service</i> Dragan Božović, <i>Belgrade Centre for Human Rights</i></p>

## COOPERATION OF OFFICIALS WITH THE NPM TEAM

All officials of the visited institutions fully cooperated with the NPM Team, providing it with all the information it required and free access to the documentation on request.

## COURSE OF THE VISIT

During the first day of the visit (24 August 2015), the NPM Team visited the Banja Koviljača AC, where it interviewed the AC staff and the Asylum Office police officers working in the AC, perused the relevant documentation and had direct contacts with the asylum seekers residing in the AC. On the second day of the visit (25 August 2015), the NPM Team visited the Loznica Social Welfare Centre and Police Station, where it also interviewed the staff and perused the relevant documentation.

## 1. BANJA KOVILJAČA ASYLUM CENTRE

### Admission and Accommodation of Asylum Seekers

According to the officials, the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre has the capacity to accommodate 110 asylum seekers at most. A total of 790 aliens have stayed in it since the beginning of 2015. Of them, 461 were men, 131 women, 79 unaccompanied minors (57 boys and 22 girls) and 119 accompanied minors (73 boys and 46 girls). Despite the large number of issued certificates of intent to apply for asylum due to the huge inflow of aliens from war-torn areas, the AC staff said that the number of aliens seeking accommodation in the Centre has dropped significantly since May and has remained consistently low since.

The aliens seeking accommodation in the Centre in the recent weeks are mostly those who were issued certificates of intent to apply for asylum in Preševo. On admission to the AC, the asylum seekers are under the obligation to hand over their certificates to the authorised AC staff and they are issued copies of the certificates if necessary.

There were 21 people residing in the AC at the time of the visit: a Somali family with three children, two Syrian nationals and one national of Macedonia, one national of Croatia, one national of Bangladesh, and nationals of Uzbekistan, Iraq, Afghanistan and Algeria. When assigning beds to the aliens, the AC staff endeavour to place those coming from the same countries and speaking the same language together, in separate units on different floors. Families with children and unaccompanied minors are accommodated on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

The dormitories are in decent condition and the hygiene in them is satisfactory. Each floor has common bathroom and toilet facilities. The meals are not prepared in the AC, but delivered from a restaurant and served in the cafeteria, which is clean and tidy. The AC has computers with Internet access and TV sets. There is a separate room for the children, equipped with toys, computers and child sized tables and chairs. There is also a sewing room, where training is conducted.

The AC staff mostly communicate with the asylum seekers residents in English. Arabic and Somali interpreters are also residing in the AC and are engaged when necessary. They had sought asylum and have been granted subsidiary protection in the Republic of Serbia. If necessary, the AC engages a Persian interpreter stationed in Belgrade. However, the Arabic interpreter was not in the AC during the NPM Team's visit. The staff said that he had already been absent for several days, because he was engaged by the Kanjiža Reception Centre, and that he was occasionally engaged by the Centre in Preševo as well. When he is absent, staff communication with aliens speaking no English, but only Arabic, is extremely difficult, almost impossible.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

**The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre need to ensure the continuous presence or availability of interpreters in the Centre, to allow unhindered communication between the staff and the asylum seekers residing in it.**

All AC staff, apart from the engaged private security guards, work from 07:30 to 15:30 every workday. Therefore, only security guards are present in the AC after hours and on weekends. The question arises whether the security guards would be able to adequately assist the residents in case any problems arise or they are in urgent need of aid after hours.

**RECOMMENDATION**

**The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre need to reschedule the working hours of the AC staff and introduce either shifts or on duty rostering after hours, to ensure round the clock presence of the staff in the AC and their ability to respond to the needs of the AC residents.**

**Health Care**

According to the AC staff, asylum seekers are examined on admission by the general practitioner who visits the AC on Tuesdays and conducts general check-ups. If necessary, the doctor refers the aliens to specialists. Aliens are taken to the local Out-Patient Health Clinic for blood and stool analyses and X-rays for tuberculosis screening on Thursdays. The children are taken to the paediatrician on Tuesdays and Thursdays and are inoculated if they are born while their mothers are living in the Centre or if the parents specify that their children have not been inoculated (this occurs extremely rarely, as almost all parents claim that their children have been inoculated). The AC residents also have the opportunity to be examined by a general practitioner. Furthermore, women living in the Centre, particularly pregnant women, are provided with the opportunity to be examined by a gynaecologist. Asylum seekers in need of hospital treatment are hospitalised. There were, however, instances of hospitalised aliens diagnosed with tuberculosis checking themselves out before their treatment was completed.

The medical examinations on admission and purchase of medications covered by mandatory health insurance are funded by the Republican Health Insurance Fund, while the purchase of medications not covered by mandatory health insurance is funded by the Danish Refugee Council.

There was one asylum seeker with health problems living in the AC at the time of the visit. The staff explained that he had been injured in a car accident at Leskovac and hospitalised in Niš. He has been walking with an aid since his release from hospital. Since his admission to the Banja Koviljača AC, he has constantly been complaining of stomach aches and has been taken to see the doctor again. The doctors, however, are of the view that his state of health does not necessitate hospitalisation, but a specific kind of rehabilitation in a specialised institution. This resident lives alone in one room. He is obviously in need of assistance and specialised care, for which the AC staff lack both the skills and the capacity. The AC staff said they have not been trained adequately in how to treat or care for this person and that it would be better for him, and easier for them, if he were provided with adequate accommodation elsewhere.

**RECOMMENDATION**

**In cooperation with the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, the Banja Koviljača AC should take the relevant measures to provide the AC resident with health problems with appropriate accommodation elsewhere and with the adequate rehabilitation.**

**Absence from the Asylum Centre**

Most asylum seekers leave the Asylum Centre without notifying the AC staff. The staff check and conduct roll-calls of the aliens every morning. Aliens found to have left the Centre of their own accord, without notifying the AC staff, are struck off the list of residents after 24 hours and the AC staff notify the Asylum Office of their absence. Asylum seekers (who had left the Centre of their own accord) who return to the Centre and provide a plausible explanation for their absence are readmitted and their names are included in the list again.

## Underage Asylum Seekers Residing in the Centre

According to the officials, one unaccompanied minor and three minors accompanied by their parents were residing in the AC at the time of the visit. On admission, the unaccompanied minors are appointed temporary guardians by the Social Welfare Centre with territorial jurisdiction over the social institution in which they are initially placed. However, many of the ones that came to this AC did not have guardians on admission. They are appointed new guardians from among the Loznica Social Welfare Centre staff on admission, whether or not they have been appointed a temporary guardian. However, most minors leave the Centre of their own accord, before their guardian is appointed. Even when their guardians are appointed, in most cases, they do not establish any contact with the minors, who usually leave the Centre very soon. The AC staff alert the Asylum Office and the Loznica SWC, but not the relevant police directorate or station, that an unaccompanied minor has left the AC.

Serbian and English Language lessons are held three times a week in the AC. The classes are held by a Biology teacher, who also conducts training in the sewing workshop. According to the staff, the children who had lived in the AC earlier had been enrolled in the mainstream schools in Banja Koviljača, with their parents' or guardians' consent. In the view of the staff, despite the strong language barriers, their school attendance positively affected their socialisation with their peers. However, the children have not been enrolled recently in the schools, given that the schools were closed for the summer and that the children admitted in the past few months have in the AC very short periods of time.

AC staff reported suspicions about the sexual abuse of a child by an adult male in the group to the police station, the Loznica SWC and the Centre for Protection from Human Trafficking. The child at issue was a Syrian girl, who had arrived in the Centre on 13 March 2015 in the company of her father and brother (or so they said) and a group of other Syrian nationals, including a man suspected of being in a "relationship" with her. The girl was born in January 2001 and the suspected abuser in 1984. The Loznica SWC notified the competent public prosecutor's office of the report, but the prosecutor found no grounds for prosecuting the crime *ex officio* and notified the SWC staff thereof.

The unaccompanied minor living the Centre at the time of the visit had been appointed a temporary guardian by the Loznica SWC. The minor is a Syrian, born in 2001. He has been living in the AC since 12 August, but had not had any contacts with his guardian as of the day of the visit. The NPM Team was told that his father was in Germany and that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was working on reuniting the family. The minor was brought to the AC by the representatives of a non-government organisation, who found him in Belgrade. He had a certificate of intent to apply for asylum referring him to the Sjenica Asylum Centre, which he had been issued in Preševo. The certificate did not specify whether he had been appointed a temporary guardian by the Social Welfare Centre with jurisdiction over Preševo, where he was issued the certificate.

## 2. ASYLUM OFFICE STAFF IN THE BANJA KOVILJAČA ASYLUM CENTRE

Representatives of the Asylum Office, the erstwhile Asylum Unit, have been operating within this Centre since 2008. Separate offices in the Centre have been designated for the Asylum Office police officers. These officers said they worked from 07:30 to 15:30 every workday. They register aliens who report to the Asylum Centres with their certificates of intent to apply for asylum. After registering the aliens, the Asylum Office police officers issue them IDs for asylum-seekers. Furthermore, they issue certificates of intent to apply for asylum to aliens who arrive at the AC without them and perform other tasks related to exchange of information. The

asylum applications are received and the applicants interviewed by the Belgrade Asylum Office officials, who come to the AC to perform those duties.

## Registration

According to the officials, the Asylum Office officers registered 198 of the 790 aliens admitted to the Asylum Centre.<sup>4</sup> A total of 462 aliens have been registered in the Banja Koviljača AC since 2008. The large gap between the number of registered and admitted aliens reflects the fact that, until May 2015, the aliens were registered several days after their arrival and that many left the AC in the meantime, before they were registered. Since May, the aliens must be registered without delay, on admission. Furthermore, there have been instances of aliens arriving on a Friday and leaving the AC by Monday; they have not been registered either.

The aliens are photographed and fingerprinted during registration. Minors are fingerprinted if they are over 14 years of age, while those younger than 14 are only photographed. Minors are photographed and fingerprinted only in the presence of their parents or guardians. The Asylum Office police officers have all been certified for work with minors. They have access to the so-called Quick Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), enabling them to establish immediately whether an alien has already been fingerprinted elsewhere. There have been instances of aliens who had already been fingerprinted<sup>5</sup> or even registered under a different name. In such situations, the aliens are again registered under a new name, regardless of the fact that they had earlier been fingerprinted or registered under a different name. The data on prior fingerprinting or registration under a different name are forwarded to the Asylum Office in Belgrade, which reviews the asylum applications.

Aliens are frisked for security reasons and in order to find any documents establishing their identity. Children are frisked in the presence of their parents. Women and children are frisked by the Asylum Centre female staff, given that all the Asylum Office staff working in the Centre are male.

### *FINDING*

Female asylum seekers accommodated in the Banja Koviljača AC are frisked by the AC female staff during their registration by the Asylum Office officers, because all the Asylum Office staff working in the Centre are male.

### *FOUNDATIONS*

*Authorised officers may stop and search persons, the items they are carrying and their vehicles if necessary to find items that can be used in an assault or for self-injury.<sup>6</sup>*

*Authorised officers shall only search persons of the same sex, except when an immediate search is required to confiscate a weapon or an item that can be used in an assault or for self-injury.<sup>7</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> A total of 561 aliens have been registered in the territory of the RS since the beginning of 2015.

<sup>5</sup> The aliens are fingerprinted before registration by the police directorates issuing certificates of intent to seek asylum.

<sup>6</sup> Article 64, paragraph 1, Police Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 101/2005, 63/2009 – Constitutional Court Decision, 92/2011 and 64/2015).

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 6, *Ibid.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

**The Asylum Office should ensure that female aliens accommodated in the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre are frisked by female police officers, i.e. should ensure that at least one female police officer is assigned to the Office in the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre.**

The police officers seize and keep any travel and other documents establishing the identity of the alien they find during the search. There have been instances of the aliens leaving the AC of their own accord and leaving their documents behind, with the Asylum Office officers.

**Issuance of IDs for Asylum Seekers**

The Asylum Office police officers said they had issued 70 IDs to asylum seekers since the beginning of 2015 (eight in January, 14 in February, 17 in March, 12 in April, 10 in May, six in June and three in July). They said that IDs were on average issued to the aliens within two days from the day of their registration. However, as indicated by statistical data (198 aliens were registered and 70 issued IDs since the beginning of the year), most aliens, who have registered, leave the AC very soon, before they are issued their IDs.

**Issuance of Certificates of Intent to Apply for Asylum and Other Duties**

According to the officials, the Asylum Office officers rarely issue certificates of intent to apply for asylum to aliens who come to the AC and have not already been issued such certificates. Such persons have very rarely come to the AC recently, as, according to the officers, most of them have certificates, predominantly issued in Preševo. Furthermore, they notify the Asylum Office in Belgrade whenever an alien leaves the AC of his/her own accord and fails to return within the following 24 hours, wherefore the Asylum Office terminates the review of his/her asylum application. Asylum Office staff do not notify the relevant police directorate of unaccompanied minors who leave the AC of their own accord.

The Asylum Office staff immediately notify the UNHCR of any information they obtain about separated families. They advise the Asylum Centre staff on how to act and notify the competent authorities in case anyone is violating public law and order in the Centre or of suspicions of human trafficking and other related acts of crime in the Centre.

**3. LOZNICA SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRE**

The NPM Team visited the Loznica Social Welfare Centre to establish how the SWC staff treated unaccompanied minors residing in the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre. SWC staff have attended training on human trafficking, but not on treatment of unaccompanied minor aliens. SWC staff say that they encounter numerous problems in appointing guardians to unaccompanied minors in this AC and in exercising the duties of their guardians. Namely, under the regulations and Instructions issued by the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Issues<sup>8</sup>, an unaccompanied minor alien shall be appointed a temporary guardian by the SWC with jurisdiction over the place where s/he is apprehended; the guardian shall escort him/her to a social welfare institution in which s/he shall be accommodated. The minor is then appointed a new guardian by the SWC with jurisdiction over the territory in which the social institution that admitted the minor is located. Minors, who wish to seek asylum in Serbia, are then escorted by

<sup>8</sup> Instruction No. 110 -00 -00469/2015-14 of 10 July 2015.

their guardians to an Asylum Centre, where they are accommodated and appointed a new guardian by the SWC with territorial jurisdiction over that Asylum Centre.

The Banja Koviljača AC notifies the Loznica SWC of unaccompanied minor aliens admitted to the AC. The Loznica SWC cannot appoint an unaccompanied minor alien a guardian until the SWC, which had earlier appointed him/her a guardian, declares it no longer has jurisdiction over him/her. The SWCs that declare they no longer have jurisdiction over the minors sometimes forward documents to that effect to the Loznica SWC; at other times, the Loznica SWC has to send requests to them to declare themselves out of jurisdiction. This procedure and the appointment of a new guardian lasts between 5 and 10 days. There have been instances of unaccompanied minor aliens leaving the AC of their own accord, without having been appointed a guardian. Only three of the 79 unaccompanied minor aliens accommodated in the Banja Koviljača AC since the beginning of the year have been appointed guardians by the Loznica SWC (15 of 61 minors in 2014; three of 115 minors in 2013; four of 185 minors in 2012). There have been instances of the AC admitting unaccompanied minors not appointed any guardians in Serbia. The cooperation among the SWCs in Serbia is obviously inefficient and too much time passes before the SWC with territorial jurisdiction appoints a guardian for an unaccompanied minor alien accommodated in an Asylum Centre. These minors may be afraid and vulnerable during that period and leave the Asylum Centres of their own accord, without anyone ascertaining whether they needed any help.

#### *FINDING*

The procedure of appointing an unaccompanied minor asylum seekers a guardian by the SWC with territorial jurisdiction at the time of his/her admission in an Asylum Centre takes a long time and many of these minors leave the Asylum Centres of their own accord during that period.

#### *FOUNDATIONS*

*(1) The territorial jurisdiction of the guardianship authority with respect to the guardianship placement procedure shall be determined according to the place of temporary or permanent residence of the ward.*

*(2) The territorial jurisdiction over a ward, whose permanent or temporary place of residence cannot be established, shall be determined according to the place where the ward was found.<sup>9</sup>*

*(1) The guardianship placement procedure shall be urgent.*

*(4) The guardianship authority shall issue a ruling on placement under guardianship immediately, within a maximum of 30 days from the day it is notified of the existence of the need to place a minor under guardianship or from the day it is served a final court decision depriving a person of age of his/her legal capacity.<sup>10</sup>*

#### *RECOMMENDATION*

**The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Issues should take measures to ensure an efficient procedure for placing unaccompanied minor asylum seekers under guardianship on their admission to an Asylum Centre.**

The NPM Team interviewed a guardian of an unaccompanied minor alien living in the Banja Koviljača AC at the time of the visit. Since the minor had not been appointed a guardian prior to his arrival in the Asylum Centre, the Loznica SWC appointed his guardian under the above

<sup>9</sup> Article 330, Family Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia Nos. 18/2005, 72/2011 – Other Law and 6/2015).

<sup>10</sup> Article 332, paragraph 4, *Ibid.*

described procedure. Although this minor had been admitted in the AC back on 12 August 2015, his guardian still had not interviewed him as of the day of the visit. The guardian had only attended his registration, when he was photographed and fingerprinted. According to the guardian, he does not have time to regularly visit his alien ward, given his other duties and wards. Language is also a problem, because they can communicate only with the assistance of an interpreter. At the time he attended the fingerprinting and photographing of the minor, the Centre interpreters were otherwise engaged in the AC or away on business. Such treatment of all unaccompanied minor aliens residing in the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre by the Loznica SWC guardians is common – their guardianship is merely formal (“on paper”) rather than meaningful.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

**The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Issues needs to engage a person who will work in the Loznica SWC and whose sole duty will be to act as the guardian of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers residing in the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre.**

Banja Koviljača AC staff notify only the Loznica SWC, but not the police, when unaccompanied minor aliens leave the Asylum Centre of their own accord.

#### **4. LOZNICA POLICE STATION**

The NPM Team also visited the Loznica PS to gain comprehensive insight in the treatment of aliens, particularly unaccompanied minor aliens, by the relevant authorities in the territory of the City of Loznica.

The Loznica PS officials said that this station had issued only five certificates of intent to apply for asylum, all of them to adult males, since the beginning of the year. The drop in the number of issued certificates is due to the opening of other Asylum Centres, in addition to the one in Banja Koviljača, and the change in the migrants’ route. Most aliens placed in the Banja Koviljača AC have been issued certificates of intent to apply for asylum by other police directorates (predominantly the one in Preševo). No motions to initiate misdemeanour proceedings against aliens for illegally entering or staying in Serbia were filed in 2015. Furthermore, the PS has not received any reports of the crime of human trafficking implicating aliens.

The police officers’ duties do not differ from those of other police directorates or stations in Serbia. All apprehended aliens are now fingerprinted and photographed, which was not the case the last time the NPM Team visited this area.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, the PS has access to the so-called Quick AFIS. The PS uses the services of the Banja Koviljača AC Arabic and Somali interpreters in the event the aliens they apprehend do not know English. When necessary, it engages a Persian interpreter based in Belgrade. The PS staff said that the interpretation fees were covered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The police contact the Loznica SWC whenever they find an unaccompanied minor alien in order that the latter appoint him/her a guardian. The police officers said they were not aware of instances of unaccompanied minor aliens (admitted to the Banja Koviljača Asylum Centre) leaving the Asylum Centre of their own accord.

<sup>11</sup> The visit took place on 18 July, 2014.