

Answers to additional questions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

1. Please clarify whether the draft Law on the Rights of the Child, referred to in paragraph 7 of the State party's report (CRC/C/SRB/2-3), provides for a statutory definition of the term 'child' in line with Article 1 of the Convention. Please inform the Committee which body is currently responsible for coordinating activities in the area of children's rights and provide an update on the current status of the National Council for Child Rights.

RS ratified Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the relevant Hague Conventions regulating child rights, whereby these standards became integrated in the domestic law. Child rights are incorporated in special laws regulating the systems of education, healthcare, internal affairs, judiciary, social protection, child protection, etc. Model law on child rights has not yet been officially forwarded to the RS Government for adoption, and the line Ministry is of the opinion that in the current situation it is not necessary to pass a special Law on Child Rights.

The Council for Child Rights (CCR), which was established in 2002, is still in charge of the coordination of activities in the field of child rights, as the expert and advisory body of the RS Government. In addition to regular tasks of the CCR, special attention will be paid in the future period to furthering of inter-departmental and multidisciplinary approach in the promotion, prevention and protection of child rights.

According to the Decision of the CCR from 2015, the existing version of the Draft Law on Ombudsman for Child Rights from 2008 was analysed and amended, and in April 2015, CCR passed a conclusion to officially address an initiative to the RS Government to initiate the legislative procedure for the adoption of the Law on Ombudsman for Child Rights. The Draft Law is in the public consultations' phase, with the aim to additionally improve its text based on the comments obtained. The CCR has paid special attention to the measures taken with the aim of providing protection and support to children involved in the life and work in the street. The term of office of the multisectoral team tasked with drafting of a separate Action Plan for the "street children" has been extended.

2. Please indicate if any follow up measures have been taken to assess the impact and results of the national Plan of Action for Children (NAP) since 2010, in particular in relation to children's health, children's access to services, quality education for children and child protection. Please also describe how the Plan of Action has been used in practice to monitor programmes and services targeted at child development and child protection. Please provide information on any subsequent plans to establish a policy framework since the expiration of the NAP in 2015, including how such a framework will build on the previous plan.

The RS Government has defined its short-term, medium term and long-term policy regarding children and identified the main problem in the realization, protection and promotion of child rights in the country through the National Plan of Action for Children for 2004-2015.

In 2009, the CCR adopted Summary on Realization of NPA for Children in 2004-2009 and drawn up Draft Amendments to NPA for Children for 2010-2015.

A review of NPA for Children was conducted six years after its implementation due to the need to provide an overview of its achievements with recommendations for its alignment with the new social circumstances, and with a view to achieving its improved implementation and more efficient monitoring of its implementation. The review was focused

on: determining and presenting the activities' realization levels and achievement of the specific and strategic NPA goals in 2004-2008; examining coherence of the NPA measures with measures envisaged in the new strategic documents adopted by the RS Government after 2004; assessment of their relevance for further implementation bearing in mind the current situation and the effects achieved so far, recommendations issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and European standards. In the following meeting, the CCR will initiate passing of the new NPA for Children for the period from 2016.

3. Please provide information on the outcome of the action plans (2009-2011 and 2013-2015) established through the Strategy for the Improvement of the Status of Romani Community in the Republic of Serbia referred to in paragraph 41 of State party's report (CRC/C/SRB/2-3). Please inform the Committee about any other measures taken to prohibit and eradicate the continuing discrimination against Roma children, children in alternative care, children with disabilities, migrant children, refugee and asylum-seeking children, children living in remote areas, children in street situations and LGBTI children.

Since 2012, the issue of personal identification documents has been resolved for more than 25,000 persons, whereby the necessary preconditions are achieved for their access to all the rights and services. In the field of education, with the support of pedagogical assistants (in 2015, 2016), more than 1,300 children were enrolled in preschool institutions. Through the implementation of the measures of affirmative action (since 2003) 3,438 students were enrolled in secondary schools, and 1,782 students were enrolled in vocational schools and universities, and the attendance and achievements' monitoring system was established for these students. Scholarships are provided for Roma pupils and students with a view to assisting them in completing their education.

In the field of health care, the female health mediators are regularly assisting the inhabitants of the informal settlements in improving the condition of their health and in their inclusion in the health care system, obtaining health cards, regular medical check-ups, immunization of children, etc. The NES has recorded an increase in the employment levels of Roma man/woman, and project funding is used to support the employment and self-employment promotion programs.

There are 22,930 persons of Roma nationality in the unemployment list of the NES. In the first four months of 2016, 754 Roma persons got employment, which is an increase of 104.7% compared to the same period of the previous year. Roma people are among the six categories of hard-to-employ persons, for the employment of whom the employer may get adequate subsidy. In 2015, 249 private entrepreneurs employing Roma persons were recorded, and 17 Roma enterprises that employ approximately 60 Roma persons were supported with IPA 2021 funds; more of 50% of these enterprises are owned by Roma women.

In the field of housing, records on the number and locations of informal settlements in Serbia has been established for the first time, which has enabled planning and allocation of financial means to address the problems identified in these settlements. According to the local self-governments' data, 583 informal/illegal Roma settlements have been identified. In addition to the social apartments as a model for resolving the housing issues, purchasing of the first rural households has commenced, as a more humane housing model, which is followed by a comprehensive system of inhabitants' integration in the new environment. Towards the end of 2015, database for monitoring of the Roma inclusion process was established. Information from this database will impact the policy-making process of the national and local institutions, adoption of strategic decisions by the donors, and it shall

ensure improved visibility of results, plans and needs of the Roma community on the local level.

On March 3, 2016, the RS Government adopted Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma Men and Women in RS for the period 2016-2025.¹ The new Strategy was based on the principles of inclusiveness, decentralisation, rationalisation, cost efficiency and efficiency, as well as on the affirmative action measures. It has been aligned with Europa 2020 Standards. Members of the Roma community were completely included in drafting of this document. Public consultations were held in the entire territory of Serbia with civil society organizations, Roma networks, local self-governments in Serbia, NCRNM, Ministries in the RS Government, expert members of the general public and with other parties, with a view to achieving unanimous agreement regarding the document text. President of the NCRNM chaired the Working Group for drawing up of the new Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma Men and Women. The Strategy will be accompanied with the Action Plan with clearly defined measures, activities, time limits, responsible persons and with precisely specified financial sources for the realization of activities. The NCRNM is included in all the activities of the RS Government relating to the Roma inclusion issues.

Since June 2013, the RS Government with the European Commission regularly implements seminars on social inclusion of Roma men and women in Serbia. Operational conclusions from the seminars were integrated in the AP for Negotiation Chapter 23. So far, the total of three seminars were organized and two reports were submitted.

Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for period 2013-2018 was adopted. It is the first state document that has comprehensively addressed the issues of anti-discrimination. Measures and activities are focused on nine vulnerable social groups that are at a greater risk from discrimination, which include children, as well. The AP for the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for period 2014-2018 envisages concrete measures, activities, time limits, persons responsible for realization, systematic monitoring of the implementation of measures and precisely allocated means for their realization. With the aim of monitoring the continuity in achieving the AP results, the Government established the Council for AP realization monitoring on August 13, 2015. In each of the Ministries/institutions tasked with the realization of measures, contact persons for the realization of measures were appointed, who are monitoring the realization of activities. Three reports have been drawn up on the AP implementation from Q4 2014 until the end of 2016. All the contact persons were provided with training.

4. Please provide the Committee with the updated information on the measures taken to reach universal birth registration, particularly for the Roma community, through amendments to the Law on Non-Contentious Procedure, and the results thereof.

With the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Non-Contentious Procedure from 2012, the legal framework has been supplemented in respect of the realization of the right to be entered in the register of births, since by prescribing the procedure for determining the time and place of birth the realization of this right has been enabled for the persons who could not provide proof of the time and place of their birth in the manner envisaged by the regulations governing the maintenance of record books. The largest number of requests for subsequent entry of the fact of birth in the record of births was received in 2009 and 2010 - 17,596 requests. In 2011, the number of requests was 774, in 2012 - 1,552, in 2013 - 784 requests, in 2014 - 419 requests and in 2015 - 1,072 requests.

¹ "Official Gazette of the RS", No. 26/2016

Other entries in the record of birth in the above mentioned years were performed within the legally prescribed time limit for recording of such fact. The persons who could not prove the fact of birth in the administrative procedure, realized their right to entry in the record of births in compliance with the provisions of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Non-Contentious Procedure. In 2014, there was the total of 149 proposals addressed and in 2015 the total of 264 proposals for determining the time and place of birth. With the entry into force of the Rulebook on the Domicile Registration Form at the Address of an Institution, i.e. Centre for Social Work, in 2013-2015 the MoI determined the domicile at the address of competent centres for social work for 1,468 persons by means of the relevant decisions, following which the personal identification documents were issued to these persons. The majority of these persons were members of Roma population who were living in informal settlements. According to the “Persons at Risk of Statelessness in Serbia – Progress Assessment for 2010-2015” research published by the UN Refugee Agency, the number of “legally invisible” Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians has been halved over the past four years.

5. please provide updated information on measures taken to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, including through implementation of the General Protocol and Special Protocols on the Protection of Children from Violence, particularly by professionals working within the judicial and health sectors. Please inform the Committee about available access to remedies, as well as means to ensure that child victims of violence can access local support structures. In particular, please specify what measures are being taken to tackle violence against children in schools, as well as against children with disabilities. Please also provide updated information on current awareness-raising activities and campaigns aimed at combating all forms of violence against children.

The General Protocol for the Protection of Children Against Abuse and Neglect has contributed to the development and expansion of the network of multidisciplinary teams offering protection to children in the local community and to the application of the unified model for these teams at the municipal level throughout Serbia.

In accordance with the General Protocol, mandatory 24 hours’ duty was introduced in all the centres for social work for emergency interventions for child protection against abuse and neglect, which are conducted in cooperation with the Police and health service. In accordance with the Special Protocol for Child Protection in institutions for social protection against abuse and neglect, all the institutions of social protection tasked with taking care of the beneficiaries are obliged to notify the inspection of the Ministry without delay, orally, and within 24 hours at the latest in writing as well, on each incident in the institution, and internal procedures for action in the said cases have been prescribed as well. Four Units for the protection of child victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings were established in 4 centres in transformation. So far, the service has been provided in 18 cases, some of which were related to support in conducting forensic interviews, and some of which pertained to preparation of the children for court procedures.

The Special Protocol on the Conduct of Police Officers in Protection of Minors against Abuse and Neglect is implemented in all the Police Directorates and stations. In accordance with this Protocol, 24-hours’ availability of the trained Police officers has been provided both to the children and to their parents, i.e. caretakers, as well as the equal conduct of Police officers in respect of the protection of the personality of a minor victim and method of conducting an interview with him/her. Training of Police officers for the implementation of the Special Protocol on the conduct of Police officers in the Protection of Minors against Abuse and Neglect is an integral part of the training conducted by the MoI in cooperation

with the JA, in accordance with the Agreement on Cooperation in the field of training and vocational training of the MoI Police personnel for the implementation of the Law on Underage Perpetrators of Criminal Offences and Criminal and Legal Protection of Minors, as well as of the Program of Vocational Training of MoI Police Officers.

In resolving violent peer delicts, police intervention is quick and efficient and it is conducted in compliance with the legal powers and procedures from the Special Protocol on Police Conduct in Protection of Minors against Abuse and Neglect. During the protection process, a Police officer who acquired special skills from the field of child rights and criminal and legal protection of minors is conducting activities pertaining to the injured underage person. On average, Police register approximately 5,000 safety-related incidents in schools and in their immediate surroundings on the annual level in the RS. The majority of these incidents comprise of inappropriate students' behaviour with characteristics of a disciplinary offence and those that require further involvement from the part of the school with the involvement of the parents, as well as the services for social and health protection, while in somewhat over 1,300 of cases, Police determined that the cases involved criminal acts and offences with elements of violence. Observed by the breakdown of the violent delicts perpetrated in schools and school zones, physical fights, insulting, abuse and violent acts perpetrated against another person, quarrels, yelling and threats, violent behaviour, smaller and serious physical injuries, extortion and robberies have been predominantly reported. On the annual level, 311 Police officers are engaged on average on furthering safety of pupils and schools in approximately 560 schools, and this form of protection has been predominantly used in primary schools.

With a view to implementing the Special Protocol on the Activities of Judiciary Authorities in the Protection of Minors against Abuse and Neglect and Proper, Uniform and Quality Implementation of Legal Regulations, the JA conducts training courses for judges and prosecutors of the basic courts, higher courts and courts of appeal and prosecutors' offices, as well as for lawyers and communal police members.

Special Protocol for the Protection of Children and Students against Violence, Abuse and Neglect has been adopted and in 2014 the violence prevention unit was established in the MESTD, with a view to coordinating, planning, developing, implementing and monitoring of activities aimed at strengthening systemic protection against violence and discrimination in educational institutions. Framework Instrument for inclusive education monitoring in Serbia is prepared and implemented as a pilot project, which comprises defined indicators on the national, local and school levels. Provision of quality education is additionally ensured through the adoption of educational standards for students' achievements. Development of indicators for accessibility of school facilities is underway, which will become integral parts of the information system in education and which will be regularly collected for the entire territory of Serbia.

Teams tasked with considering individually recorded cases of abuse and neglect of children have been established in all the health institutions that, according to the assessment conducted, contact other authorities, MoI, centre for social work. In accordance with the Special Protocol, preventive work, education of employed staff and associates in the health protection system are being organized, with a view to understanding the child protection process against abuse and neglect and ensuring adequate conduct in this process in the health protection institutions.

In 2010, the RS ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Since 2013, there is no statute of limitation for criminal prosecution and enforcement of penalties for sexual delicts against children in Serbia, which is provided for by Article 108 of the Criminal Code of the RS. Thus, Serbia has become a country that recognizes that there is no time limit for a sexual

trauma of a child, that it leaves a long-term effect during his/her life and that it requires the legal option of criminal proceedings at the moment when the person who survived a sexual trauma feels capable of participating in the proceedings. By amending the legal regulations, potential for sanctioning of the perpetrator is increased, since he/she can be brought before a court for an offence perpetrated against a child during his/her entire life.

In the new Law on Police², provision “Search for Persons and Objects” has been amended, emergency Police reaction in cases where persons are reported missing has been prescribed (the initiative called “Tijana’s Law”).

The Law on Sports³ prohibits any abuse, ill-treatment, discrimination and violence against children in the field of sports. The Law on Public Health⁴ provides that a representative of the institute for public health is a member of the Healthcare Council in each local self-government, who is to influence strategic planning and contribute to keeping the topics of violence against children and abuse of children visible and continuously considered. The MJ has prepared the Preliminary Draft Law on Domestic Violence Prevention that regulates organization and conduct of state and other authorities and organizations and emergency measures for the prevention of domestic violence, combating criminal offences specified by this Law and provision of protection and support to domestic violence victims and victims of the criminal offences specified by this Law. Within the Ministry in charge of family protection, work has begun on drawing up of the Draft Law on Amendments to the Family Law.

In the AP for Negotiation Chapter 23 within the negotiation process for Serbian accession to the European Union, an analysis of the effects of the existing strategic framework for child protection against violence and drafting of a new strategic framework with a precise AP based on the experiences from the previous strategic cycle have been planned.

We are hereby pointing out to the worrying phenomenon in Kosovo and Metohia – from April till June 2016, a series of attacks on children from the Serbian community has been recorded, with suspected abduction attempts. The attacks were perpetrated by unknown persons, who spoke Albanian, always in the same manner: from an arriving vehicle, children who were at the time of the attack walking on their own along the village road, were attacked. Fortunately, all the children who were attacked succeeded in running away. The perpetrators have not been found, and bearing in mind the present statistics of the sanctioning of criminal offences perpetrated against Serbs and members of other communities so far, the perpetrators will probably never be found or criminally prosecuted.

Numerous programs and campaigns have been organized: “Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labour” (CLEAR); “School without Violence” Program; IPA 2013 Project, “Improvement of Child Rights through Strengthening the Systems of Judiciary and Social Protection in Serbia”; “Click Safely” Project – Safer Internet Centre Serbia; Internet portal “Net Patrol” is operational; Online Campaign “Turn Off the Violence” (#iskljucinasilje); “1 of 5” campaign, etc.

The following publications were produced: “Research of the Gender Based Violence in Schools in Serbia”; “Guidelines for prevention of gender-based violence”; “Digital Violence – Prevention and Reaction” guide; “Psychological Crisis Intervention in Educational Institutions” guide; “Manual for Safe Childhood” and “Manual for the

² “Official Gazette of the RS”, No. 6/16

³ “Official Gazette of the RS”, No. 10/16

⁴ “Official Gazette of the RS”, No. 15/16

Implementation of Protocol for Child Protection against Abuse and Neglect pertaining to children and young with developmental disorders”. Training courses were realized for more than one thousand educational workers in different areas of child protection against violence.

Calls are conducted for co-financing of projects in the field of public information where priority is given to projects dedicated to children. These projects are focused on media literacy development, cultural and educational contents, child rights, child quizzes, fight against addictions, inclusion of children with disabilities, position of children in underdeveloped areas, contents in the mother tongue of children who are members of national minorities. Efforts are made so that the supported projects are equally represented in the entire territory of the country.

In the areas of youth sector, in 2014-2016, 13 projects focused on the implementation of activities aimed at prevention of peer violence, human trafficking and information on other safety-related challenges, risks and threats for the children and young people, including the risks in the digital sphere were supported. In 2013-2015, 23 projects were supported with the aim of eradicating discrimination against children.

6. Following the State party’s response to Universal periodic Review recommendations on corporal punishment in 2013 indicating that corporal punishment would be banned in all settings, please update the Committee on what measures have been taken in this regard. Please further clarify whether the proposed new Civil Code and amendments to the Family Law explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the family.

The MLEVSP has commenced work on drawing up of the Draft Law on Amendments to the Family Law that envisages, among others, amendments pertaining to the introduction of the ban on physical punishment of children and use of physical force as an educational tool and additions pertaining to the protection of children against domestic violence. The Draft Civil Code, which is currently in the phase of public consultations, includes alternative solutions in respect of the physical punishment. One of the solutions envisages the provision that will read as follows: “Every form of abuse of a child shall be forbidden, especially physical punishment”, and another one: “Child abuse shall not be allowed, in particular inappropriate physical punishment”.

7. Please provide information about measures taken to monitor and protect the rights of children placed in care facilities and in foster families. Please also indicate what measures have been taken to prevent the separation of children from their families, in particular for social and economic reasons. Please also inform the Committee about measures that have been taken to expedite the deinstitutionalisation process, and ensure implementation of provisions outlined in the 2011 Social Welfare Law that limit the number of children per residential institution to 50.

Six centres for family placement and adoption have been established in the RS, and it has been planned to establish two additional centres of that kind that will: 1) prepare, conduct assessment and training of future foster parents and adoptive parents; 2) support the foster parents, i.e. families providing the service of family placement and adoptive parents; 3) report to the centre for social work on the work of the foster parents and functioning of families providing the service of family placement and propose measures with a view to removing any omissions; 4) conduct other tasks in compliance with the law and other regulation.

The number of children in foster families is significantly larger compared with the number of children in residential institutions, but it is lower for the children with developmental disorders. It is due to this that the state places special emphasis on the development of specialized foster care, and efforts on the development of the service of periodical foster care have been intensified. In addition to that, implementation of the family associate service is underway on the project level, aimed at providing support to families dealing with various and intensive difficulties with a view to preventing displacements of children from their families.

As a part of the process of deinstitutionalisation and transformation of institutions, the process of displacement of children and young persons with developmental disorders from the large residential institutions and their putting in small residential communities is underway. Numerous activities have been undertaken pertaining to the service development in the community, and placement in an institution is a service that is resorted to only where the support cannot be provided in a less restrictive form.

The line Ministry has produced the Draft Plan for transformation of residential institutions for children and young persons and identified the services that are key for the implementation of deinstitutionalisation of these institutions. The mechanism of special purpose transfers has been established with the adoption of the Regulation on Special Purpose Transfers, which provides for the financial support to the underdeveloped local self-governments with the developmental levels below the republic average for the development of community services, as well as to those local self-governments that are developing innovative services and in the territories of which the institutions in transformation process are located.

8. Please inform the Committee of the existing programmes and policies to support families in disadvantaged situations, including through financial support, in order to prevent separation of children from such families. Please also provide information on the monitoring and assessment mechanisms employed to ensure targeted family support to families with children with disabilities. Please also identify measures taken for their effective inclusion in mainstream schools.

With a view to ensuring the child right to the standard of life, **the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children** regulates the financial support to families with children, which includes improvement of conditions for fulfilling the basic needs of the children; particular incentives for child birth; support to underprivileged families with children, families with children with developmental disorders and to children without parental care.

The rights to financial support to families with children laid down in Article 9 of the Law (compensation of salary during maternity leave, absence from work to provide care for the child and leave to provide special care to the child, maternity benefit, child-care allowance, reimbursement of costs for attendance of a preschool institution for children without parental care and compensation of costs for attendance of a preschool institution for children with developmental disorders) are the rights of general interest that are provided for by the RS.

The municipality, i.e. the city/town is providing for the right to reimbursement of costs for attendance of a preschool institution for children from disadvantaged families. The Law provides that mother is entitled to parental allowance for the birth of the first, second, third and fourth child providing that she is a national of the Republic of Serbia, with residency in the RS and that she is entitled to health care provided by the Institute for Health Care Insurance of the Republic of Serbia. Both the employed and unemployed mothers are entitled to this right. In addition to that, poorer families with a child with developmental

disorders may exercise the right to child allowance under privileged conditions and in a higher amount.

The right to allowance for assistance and care of another person, the right to a higher allowance for assistance and care of another person and the right to use services in day-care centres and stationary clubs for children with developmental disorders, housing with support, free transport in public transportation, subsidies for payment of utility services are realized irrespective of the financial status of the family, i.e. it is not conditional upon the means test. In addition to that, these families exercise the right of the energy protected consumers in accordance with the regulations.

The Labour Law lays down the term of the right to maternity leave and absence from work to provide care for the child of 365 days for the first and for the second child, i.e. two years for the third and any following child, from the date of commencement of the maternity leave. One of the parents of the child to whom special care must be provided due to a high degree of psychological and/or physical disability, except for the cases stipulated by the regulations on health insurance, is entitled to the leave or alternatively to work one half of the working hours upon the expiry of the maternity leave and absence from work to provide care to the child, until the child turns five at the maximum.

According to the **Law on Social Protection**, citizens are entitled to various types of financial assistance contributing to poverty reduction, such as: the monetary social assistance, allowance for the assistance and care of another person, increased allowance for the assistance and care of another person, assistance for vocational training, one-off financial assistance, assistance in kind. According to the same Law, an individual of working age, i.e. a family member is additionally entitled to the monetary social assistance where he/she is the single caretaker of his/her child with developmental disorders in such a manner that he/she cannot work. In addition to that, one of the parents who is not employed and who is directly providing care for his/her child for a minimum of 15 years where the child is exercising the right to the increased allowance for the assistance and care of another person, shall be entitled to a special monetary compensation in the form of a life-time monthly monetary income in the amount of the lowest pension in the employment insurance, upon having fulfilling the general requirement pertaining to the age for retirement in accordance with regulations on pension and disability insurance, providing that he/she has not realized the right to pension.

In accordance with the **Law on Foundations of the Education System and Strategy of Education Development in Serbia by 2020** the main principles for achieving just education have been defined as well. According to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Law, in the realization of general educational principles, special attention is paid to the potential for the children, students and grownups with developmental disorders and disabilities, irrespective of their own financial standing, have access to all the levels of education in institutions, and the persons in institutions of social protection, ill children, students and grownups exercise their right to education during their stay in the institution and during the treatment in hospital and at home; to the reduction of the early school leaving rate in the educational system, especially for the persons from socially underprivileged categories of population and underdeveloped regions, persons with developmental disorders and disabilities and other persons with specific learning difficulties and support to their re-inclusion in compliance with the principles of inclusive education.

Support is provided for children from vulnerable groups on the occasion of taking the final exam at the end of the primary education as well. The new **Law on Textbooks** provides that pupils and students with disabilities use the textbook with the format adjusted to their needs and defines the teaching aid as a teaching tool used in educational work with children with disabilities.

The Rulebook on Detailed Conditions for Determining Priorities for Enrolment of Children in a Preschool Institution provides for the affirmative action for the children from vulnerable groups in the enrolment in the preschool institutions. Attendance of the preparatory preschool program is free of charge for all the children and is financed from the RS budget. This program is mandatory for all the children during the year that immediately precedes the commencement of their schooling.

Campaign aimed at increasing coverage of children from vulnerable social groups with preparatory preschool program and primary education is conducted from August 2015. The Group for Social Inclusion sent written guidelines to all the actors with the expected/proposed activities for preschool institutions, pedagogical assistants and representatives of the Red Cross branches, and invited the professional associations to support the inclusion of children from vulnerable groups through identification and promotion of best practice examples of the inclusion practices in professional gatherings.

Enrolment in the first grade pertains to all the children that are aged between 6 and a half and 7 and a half years. All children must be enrolled in school, irrespective of whether he/she is enrolled in a timely manner or late.

The MESTD and the UNICEF Office for Serbia supported the Info Line for Parents – Support to Inclusive Education Project. The Project is contributing to improved and quality inclusion of parents in the educational process and to the development of inclusive education. The info line, telephone number 0800100121, is operational on working days, from 12:00 until 7:00 p.m.

9. Please provide information on the measures taken to tackle high rates of infant and under 5 mortality among Roma children, and to improve maternal and infant health services, as well as on the availability of general health services for Roma children, by improving regional access to adequate institutional and professional capacities and strengthening outreach services.

Personal identification documents and health identification documents have been provided for 16,330 citizens; 28,003 citizens chose the medical doctor; 30,018 children were vaccinated (Te-A1), health was controlled for 4,500 pregnant women and puerperae, 12,617 women underwent systematic medical check-ups, 11,177 women chose their gynaecologist, 1,144 mammography check-ups were performed, systematic medical check-ups for enrolment in school were conducted for 7,710 children who were enrolled in schools. The total of 460,125 visits to families and family members requiring assistance and visits were made to conduct health-related education through the planned discussion, lecture and workshops. Death rate was reduced by 50% for Roma children compared with 2006.

In the “Health Mediators” Project 71 female health mediators are currently participating in 57 towns. Since the beginning of the Project, they made 37,502 initial visits to Roma families, and during the initial visits, 140,408 citizens were registered: 46,453 of women, 43,201 of men and 50,754 children. 221,166 visits were made for the family members who needed assistance in acquiring personal identification documents, realization of health insurance, inclusion in the health care system (gynaecological check-ups for women, selection of medical doctor, vaccination of children and selection of paediatrician), with the enrolment of children in school, in the realization of various forms of assistance (financial one-off assistance, the Red Cross assistance, child-care allowance, scholarship, etc.). 170,278 visits to families or family members were made to conduct health-related education through planned discussions and 55,200 pieces of educational materials related to health were given out (fliers, brochures, vaccination calendars and visual tools, handkerchiefs, condoms, tooth pastes and brushes, etc.) Health-related educational work was

conducted in small groups, in the form of lectures and posters for 31,808 grownups and specifically: 6,265 in lectures; 25,313 in workshops, 230 were given posters. The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, in cooperation with the MH and Paediatricians' Association, gave six lectures during the course "Protection of Child Rights in Health Care System with Special Emphasis on Roma Children and Vulnerable Children's Group".

10. Please provide the Committee with a detailed update on measures taken to ensure inclusive education for all children and to eliminate regional disparities in both the quality of education and resources provided. In particular, please indicate what measures have been taken to ensure pre-school attendance by children living in poverty, Roma children and minority children and to increase enrolment and completion rates of primary education by Roma children and to prevent Roma girls from dropping out. Please also inform the Committee about any developments regarding the number of educational assistants in schools.

On the level of each preschool institution, primary and secondary school, an Expert Team for Inclusive Education has been established, which is tasked with the development and promotion of the climate, policy and practice of inclusiveness on the level of the institution. The expert team for inclusive education works on timely identification of children from vulnerable groups, designs parents' participation, takes care of the cooperation between the teachers and the parents in the process of creating support for the children.

The Law on Foundations of Education System introduced mandatory preparatory preschool program that is free for children and financed from the national budget; through the program, all the children, especially Roma children and children from other vulnerable groups acquire experiences and opportunities for playing, learning and participation in joint activities, in order to eliminate differences among children caused by social deprivation. On the local level, inter-departmental commissions tasked with the assessment of the needs for additional educational, health care and social support to the child have been established.

Printed promotional and informative materials were produced for parents with information related to the enrolment procedures, importance of the attendance of preparatory preschool program and primary school and on their mandatory character. Fliers and posters were printed in Serbian and Roma languages. Fliers were handed out during the activities implemented in Roma communities, as well as work with families with children with difficulties and/or disabilities, and these are intended to remind the parents, inform and motivate them to enrol/include their children in the educational system.

In December 2014, in cooperation with the MESTD, in cooperation with UNICEF and Support Network, Peer Support Network was established, which comprises of 30 young people from the entire country, with the task to promote the values of tolerance and inclusive society, reaction to each form of discrimination and inequality. Special attention was paid to education in the languages of national minorities in primary and secondary education, which is presented in the tables below.

No.	National minority	2013/2014				2014/2015				2015/2016			
		LS G U	S	C	P	LS G U	S	C	P	LS G U	S	C	P
1.	Albanian	3	16	351	5.916	3	16	341	5.546	3	15	334	5.485
2.	Bosnian	3	22	174	3.545	4	37	315	6.854	4	28	461	10.393
3.	Bulgarian	1	1	14	90	1	1	3	25	1	1	3	21
4.	Hungarian	27	74	892	15.216	25	74	921	14.308	28	75	884	14.304

5.	Romanian	10	19	118	1.079	9	18	97	921	9	9	97	932
6.	Ruthenian	3	3	33	479	3	3	30	443	3	3	29	412
7.	Slovak	12	18	164	3.034	12	17	166	2.804	12	17	179	3.133
8.	Croatian	1	7	48	315	1	5	33	244	1	5	24	238
Total:		60	160	1,794	29,674	58	171	1,906	31,145	58	153	2,011	34,922

Table1: Education in the languages of national minorities in primary schools/Abbreviations: LSGU - local self-government unit, S – school, C – class and P – pupils.

Starting from spring of 2016, it has been noticed that the authorities of the Interim Local Self-Government Institutions in Pristina in the administrative crossing points (from the Central Serbia to the AP of Kosovo and Metohia) started to confiscate textbooks in Serbian language. Despite the fact that Pristina officially declared that there had been no official decision regarding that issue, since June such practice escalated into regular confiscation of all the books printed in Serbian language, which resulted in cancellation of Vidovdan Book Fair.

174 pedagogical assistants are employed in schools, whose role is to act as intermediaries between the parents and schools, offering additional pedagogical assistance to children, and personal assistants/aides are present in schools to provide support from the field of social protection and these are prescribed by the inter-departmental commission and financed by the local self-governments.

11. please inform the Committee as to what steps have been taken to follow up on recommendations outlined in the Protector of Citizen’s report on Child Begging in the Republic of Serbia. Please also explain the reasons behind a decision taken by the City of Belgrade to discontinue support for the Drop-In Centre for street Children in 2014.

The phenomenon of “street children“ is approached in systematic and organized manner. Centres for social work received an order to establish special teams comprising of an expert for guardianship body, a Police officer and a representative of the regional medical centre, with the aim of realizing a comprehensive and continuous social and family and legal protection for these children. So far, 115 of these teams have been established in 115 centres for social work.

The AP for realization of expansion and de-concentration of capacities for realization of intensive treatment programs – the “PIT” Program that has been implemented in the Institute for Upbringing of Children and Youth in Belgrade for 12 years now. So far, this Program was attended by 293 boys and as much as 97% of them have been permanently removed from the streets. The Program lasts for 6 to 9 months. According to that Action Plan, it has been envisaged to commence the implementation of these programs in six towns, i.e. residential institutions for social protection of children without parental care.

In accordance with the Caucus for Child Rights of the National Assembly, on December 26, 2014 the Working Group was established to monitor the situation and improve the position and rights of children involved in the life and work in the street. The task of the Working Group was to monitor the implementation of the laws pertaining to this category of children, to cooperate with the competent Ministries, local self-government authorities and civil society organizations with the aim of improving the legal regulations and taking measures with a view to achieving more efficient prevention and protection of children involved in the life and work in the street.

The Council for Child Rights of Belgrade established the Working Group for Prevention and Protection of Children against Violence and Children involved in the life and work in the street. In addition to that, Agreement on Cooperation was signed among the City

of Belgrade, MoI and Save the Children, the purpose of which is to systematically resolve the issue of comprehensive support and protection of children involved in the life and work in the street, through creation of quality education for all the actors involved, as well as through systemic support in the territory of the City of Belgrade.

Since April 2014, the service of the Shelter (that belongs to the residential shelter service, in accordance with the Law on Social Protection) has not been included in the Decision on Rights and Services of Social Protection of the City of Belgrade, which was financed as per individual projects in the period prior to the above date. By this administrative decision, the service of the shelter was not abolished, since it had not been financed from the means of the City of Belgrade, nor did its functioning depend on whether it had been included or not in the documents of the City of Belgrade. The service has been provided continuously. The association providing the said service is supported through project funding for project with different purposes. In the meantime, the position of children involved in the life and work in the street has been included among the priorities that must be resolved, which is indicated by the fact that the new Law on Public Peace and Order⁵ has been adopted and that drafting of the Protocol for Conduct in the Protection of Children Involved in the Life and/or Work in the Street in the territory of the City of Belgrade has begun.

12. Please provide the Committee with an update on efforts to reform the juvenile justice system as referred to in paragraph 129 of the State party's report (CRC/C/SRB/2-3), including information on the status of the Law on Juvenile Criminal Offenders.

The reform steps in the judicial system concerned with minors are focused on establishing of the judicial system that shall uniformly implement the adopted regulations/policies providing for the respect of the principle of the "best interest of the child". The MJ has prepared **Draft Law on Underage Perpetrators of Criminal Offences and on the Protection of Minors in a Criminal Proceedings**. It has been planned to adopt the Law by the end of the year, with the six months' deferred application from its entry into force. The deferred commencement of the application of the Law shall be necessary in order to create all the necessary conditions for its application, and before all, in order to train the persons in charge of its application.

The Draft Law on Underage Perpetrators of Criminal Offences and Protection of Minors in Criminal Proceedings includes a number of improvements. Namely, the former method in the existing Law comprising of lists shall be abandoned in relation to the criminal offences in respect of which special rules for the protection of minors injured by such rules. Instead of that, a general formulation has been proposed in which focus is on violence, as the core of such criminal offences. As for the underage perpetrators, **priority has been given to the implementation of educational orders**. This shall enable prioritization of restorative and re-integrational approach in treatment of underage perpetrators of criminal offences and offences, which are focused on the reduction of recidivism. The Draft Law includes a larger number of educational orders compared to the solutions that are currently in force, and it also clearly regulates the rules on the selection of relevant educational order, and regulates maintenance of records and statistical data on applied educational orders in a more adequate manner than the existing Law.

⁵ "Official Gazette of the RS", No. 6/16

Through cooperation among the MLEVSP, MJ and RISP, pilot project on the implementation of educational orders in 4 towns was established.

The MJ with the partners and UNICEF implements a project financed from the EU pre-accession assistance funds, the "Furthering of Child Rights through Strengthening Judiciary and Social Protection Systems in Serbia" Project. Within the said Project, with the aim to improving the position of children who are victims/witnesses in criminal procedures, *Guidelines for Hearing of Children to prevent secondary victimisation and traumatisation of the child in criminal proceedings* have been drawn up. In addition to that, within the same Project, in Belgrade, Kragujevac, Nis and Novi Sad, units for support to children in criminal proceedings have been established with the aim of providing support to vulnerable groups of children and their parents in relation to court procedures.

Guidelines for Child Participation in all Civil Proceedings have been developed as well. The Guidelines cover : a) the assessment of the child's capacity to express his/her opinion; b) method of preparation for and introduction of the child in the court proceedings and the broader context of making statement, and c) manner in which the child's opinion is asked for, as well as the instrument for the assessment of the best interest of the child. The Guidelines were printed and distributed to all the courts acting in the civil proceedings, as well as to all the centres for social work.

Concerning the children whose rights to education, health or social protection are jeopardized, efforts will be made to provide for facilitated access to courts through the adoption of the Law on Free Legal Assistance, in which children are defined as *ex lege* beneficiaries of the right to free legal assistances, irrespective of their financial status.

All the judges and prosecutors acting in minors-related cases have been licensed, in accordance with the Law by the JA, to act in the minors-related cases. A number of Police officers and lawyers has been licensed as well, in accordance with the plan.

In respect of the children in civil procedures, the attention is focused on the promotion of the right of a child to express his/her opinion and to take such opinion in account during the procedure, through the development of specific guidelines in compliance with the relevant international and European standards and through capacity building of the relevant experts.

13. Please provide detailed information on the measures taken by the State party to implement the Committee's previous recommendations on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (CRC/C/OPSC/SRB/CO/1), and in particular with regard to ensuring that an explicit definition of the sale of children is incorporated into the penal Code, in accordance with articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol. Furthermore, please provide information on whether the State party has established and exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction over all crimes contained within the optional Protocol.

Provisions of the Law on Conscription, Compulsory Labour and Requisition⁶, regulate the issue of military service in detail.

Thus, according to Article 3, paragraph 1 of the said Law, conscription consists of drafting, military service period, civilian service obligation and reserve service obligation conducted in accordance with this Law and special law, where the Decision of the National Assembly of the RS on the suspension of military service obligation in Serbia⁷ is still in force, which has been applied as of January 1, 2011.

⁶ "Official Gazette of the RS", No.88/09 and 95/10.

⁷ "Official Gazette of the RS", No. 95/10.

A national of the RS becomes a conscript in the calendar year in which he turns 18 years of age, which is the minimum age limit for military service.

The legal regulations governing conscription does not include voluntary recruitment.

Due to the rising inflow of migrants from the warring regions into the RS and due to the fact that there is a large number of children among the migrants, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran Rights and Social Policy in July 2015 produced the Instruction on Activities of the Centres for Social Work and Residential Institutions for Social Protection of their beneficiaries in providing protection and accommodation for underage unaccompanied migrants which regulates the organization of work and obligations of the above mentioned institutions in the procedure for provision of temporary accommodation and care for minors. According to this Instruction, the centre for social work is obliged to immediately upon receiving a written or oral information from the MoI, Police Directorate – Border Police Directorate or KIM on an underage unaccompanied migrant in the territory of its territorial and actual competence, provide the following for such underage person: guardian protection, placement in a residential institution for social protection of its beneficiaries that has a special organizational unit in its organizational structure for temporary accommodation and care of underage unaccompanied migrants, which is to provide safety, health care and basic existential conditions for him/her.

The accommodation is temporary only and may be provided until the moment when the underage immigrant has expressed his/her wish to obtain asylum, in compliance with the Law on Asylum, when the accommodation for him/her is to be provided in an asylum centre.

Underage foreign nationals are accommodated in shelters accompanied by Police officers and workers of the centre for social work on duty, where first of all their identity is to be determined, based on the statements made by the underage persons themselves. The centre for social work provides for the underage foreign nationals within their scope of competence.

The psychosocial support is provided by the employees in the institution with relevant educational background. The treatment is short-term, focused on stabilisation of the child/young person, where his/her needs are being assessed and further form of protection is determined, upon which further activities are planned with the family members. In addition to the employees, the psychological and social support in the shelters is provided by the psychologists from different civil society organizations.

Part 2

2. In this section, the Committee asks the Signatory State to provide brief updated information (up to three pages at the maximum) on data provided in their report in relation to the following:

2. 1. New draft laws or laws, and their implementing regulations:

- Adopted Law on Textbooks
- Adopted Law on Sports
- Adopted Law on Sign Language
- Adopted Law on Police
- Draft Law on Border Control
- Draft Law on Asylum and Interim Protection
- Draft Law on Ombudsman for Child Rights

- Draft Law on Underage Perpetrators of Criminal Acts and Protection of Minors in Criminal Proceedings
- Preliminary Draft Law on Domestic Violence Prevention
- Work on Amendments to the Law on Social Protection is in progress
- Work on Amendments to the Family Law is in progress
- Work on the adoption of the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children is in progress
- Rulebook on detailed criteria used in recognizing different forms of discrimination by an employee, child or a third person in an educational institution
- Rulebook on grading of students in secondary schools
- Rulebook on criteria and procedure for affirmative action in the enrolment of students who are members of Roma national minority in secondary schools with a view to achieving their complete equality, monitoring of achievements of students enrolled in secondary schools on the basis of this affirmative action
- Rulebook on detailed conditions for realization of bilingual education
- Rulebook on enrolment of students in secondary school
- Rulebook on adjustments in textbooks with guidelines for the alignment of textbooks (in the process of adoption)
- Rulebook on technical standards for planning, designing and construction of facilities ensuring unobstructed movement and access to persons with disabilities, children and elderly persons
- Rulebook on method and contents of maintenance of the Consolidated Records on associations of the young, associations for the young and such associations' unions
- Rulebook on financing and co-financing of programs and projects of public interest in the fields of youth sector.
- Adopted Regulation on criteria for determining priorities for accommodation of persons with recognized right to shelter or allocated subsidiary protection and on conditions for using housing space for temporary accommodation
- Draft Regulation on the manner of inclusion in social, cultural and economic life of the persons with recognized right to shelter and subsidiary protection
- Drawn Expert Instruction on the procedure for obtaining approval for organization of educational work for pupils and students on prolonged medical treatment at home and in hospitals
- Drawn program Sign Language Learning

2.2 New institutions (and their mandates) or institutional reforms:

- **Council for monitoring of the realization of AP for the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination** (August 13, 2015) tasked with progress monitoring in the realization of measures, implementation of activities, compliance with the envisaged time limits and with timely notification of challenges faced in the implementation of measures within the AP realization.
- **Council for monitoring of implementation of recommendations by the UN human rights mechanisms** (December 19, 2014).
- Within the MoI, a Department for the Prevention and Combatting Domestic Violence was established (July 14, 2015).
- The AP for Chapter 24 – Freedom, Justice and Security, provides for the activity pertaining to **establishing of a Unit for Harmful and Illicit Online Contents within the Department for Combatting High-Tech Crime of the MoI that will be in**

charge of the prevention and uncovering criminal offences with the elements of sexual abuse of minors for pornographic purposes on the internet.

- **The procedure for MoI RS joining the EUROPOL Focal Points** is underway as a part of the operations of the group for “Twins” analysis aimed at combatting child sexual exploitation through the internet and prevention of activities by the perpetrators of criminal offences that are leaving to other jurisdictions.

2.3 Recently introduced policies, programs and action plans and on their scopes and financing:

- Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Roma Men and Women in the RS for the period 2016-2025,
- Strategy for the Development of Sports in the RS with the AP for the period 2014-2018, with the emphasis on the development of children’s and youth sports, including school sports,
- National Strategy for the Young for the period 2015-2025 with the AP covering the three years’ period,
- AP for the implementation of Strategy for the Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period 2014-2018,
- AP for the Negotiation Chapter 23: Judiciary and Fundamental Rights,
- AP for the implementation of Strategy for Community Policing for 2015 and 2016,
- Drawing up of the Strategy for the Improvement of the Position of Persons with Disabilities by 2020 with the accompanying AP is underway,
- Drawing up of a new National Strategy for the Prevention and Combatting of Human Trafficking, in particular women and children and for the protection of victims in the RS for the period 2016-2022 is underway, as well as the drawing up of the accompanying NAP for the period 2016-2017.
- Adoption of the AP for Inclusive Education is underway, whereby measures and activities in the field of inclusive education are developed.

2.4 Recently ratified human rights instruments:

- In 2015, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Ratification of the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children;
- In 2013, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Ratification of the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, which entered into force for the RS on April 1, 2014;
- Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption – October 30, 2013;
- Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (CETS No. 2010) – ratified on October 31, 2013;
- Amendment to Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women – May 30, 2014;
- Protocol No. 15 amending the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms – May 11, 2015.

Part 3

3. Information, statistical data and other information, where available.

3.1. Kindly, provide consolidated information on budget for the past three years on budget lines for the child and social sectors, by stating the percentage that each budget line in the national budget, gross domestic product and geographical allocation of funding.

Table 2

CHILD-CARE ALLOWANCE, Jan-Dec 2015											
Month/year	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no.	Total no. Of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
01/2015	164.843	462.238.594,57	139.276	385.194.244,39	53.272	148.083.593,91	16.168	45.183.209,08	199.265	373.559	1.040.699.641,95
02/2015	164.323	455.427.033,58	138.886	379.881.493,82	53.155	146.107.197,16	16.134	44.595.946,30	198.658	372.498	1.026.011.670,86
03/2015	164.270	457.664.476,32	138.756	380.845.990,05	53.188	146.692.901,54	16.139	44.841.046,18	198.499	372.353	1.030.044.414,09
04/2015	162.984	456.316.017,19	137.879	380.501.970,15	52.876	146.471.179,20	15.992	44.414.099,60	196.954	369.731	1.027.703.266,14
05/2015	162.940	459.394.503,19	137.898	382.756.522,48	52.990	147.300.400,60	16.025	44.913.375,57	196.953	369.853	1.034.364.801,84
06/2015	162.177	456.151.425,75	137.448	380.583.330,35	52.888	146.603.046,11	16.046	44.749.603,75	196.213	368.559	1.028.087.405,96
07/2015	161.954	457.018.520,54	137.535	381.849.410,87	53.028	147.661.459,11	16.108	44.957.635,81	196.207	368.625	1.031.487.026,33
08/2015	160.895	450.177.391,81	137.073	378.519.500,12	53.040	146.865.777,04	16.078	44.744.907,76	195.267	367.086	1.020.307.576,73
09/2015	160.160	446.413.471,19	136.835	376.410.664,99	53.122	146.745.253,24	16.136	44.764.227,20	194.948	366.253	1.014.333.616,62
10/2015	158.702	446.798.425,44	136.150	378.457.384,67	53.059	147.968.631,32	16.081	45.173.668,33	194.137	363.992	1.018.398.109,76
11/2015	158.177	447.329.610,29	136.035	379.261.288,98	53.037	148.173.339,25	16.080	45.126.213,14	193.902	363.329	1.019.890.451,66
12/2015	156.675	439.079.430,52	133.653	368.611.941,69	51.856	143.124.630,30	15.657	43.540.689,50	190.602	357.841	994.356.692,01
TOTAL		5.434.008.900,39		4.552.873.742,56		1.761.797.408,78		537.004.622,22	195.967	367.807	12.285.684.673,95

Source: MLEVSP

Table 3

CHILD-CARE ALLOWANCE 2014											
Month/year	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no. of beneficiaries	Total no. Of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
01.2014	169.620	464.791.131,19	143.684	388.476.780,47	54.597	148.152.234,17	16.547	45.221.989,25	204.959	384.448	1.046.642.135,08
02.2014	169.985	461.790.556,75	143.712	385.192.581,45	54.598	147.268.657,14	16.545	44.855.185,42	205.270	384.840	1.039.106.980,76
03.2014	170.489	463.658.996,71	143.834	385.476.948,85	54.755	147.091.802,66	16.593	44.894.641,11	205.795	385.671	1.041.122.389,33
04.2014	169.858	466.224.292,48	143.211	387.555.809,34	54.603	148.107.282,11	16.605	45.439.743,93	204.908	384.277	1.047.327.127,86
05.2014	170.020	468.329.920,71	143.434	389.297.036,26	54.771	149.083.090,84	16.653	45.368.649,00	205.129	384.878	1.052.078.696,81
06.2014	169.491	466.038.854,24	143.111	387.758.090,70	54.756	148.771.124,09	16.671	45.403.629,64	204.654	384.029	1.047.971.698,67
07.2014	169.466	466.582.125,70	143.299	388.716.751,87	54.864	149.176.552,15	16.705	45.595.079,16	204.755	384.334	1.050.070.508,88
08.2014	169.244	465.639.489,37	143.341	388.771.229,93	54.912	149.457.610,60	16.737	45.716.701,52	204.707	384.234	1.049.585.031,42
09.2014	168.643	460.240.272,40	143.110	385.715.118,25	54.995	148.665.432,86	16.807	45.609.570,60	204.523	383.555	1.040.230.394,11
10.2014	167.672	464.325.397,00	142.853	390.546.469,98	54.994	150.852.421,00	16.813	46.298.977,33	204.223	382.332	1.052.023.265,31
11.2014	166.569	462.928.487,67	142.206	389.565.876,68	54.828	150.473.200,03	16.771	46.235.752,65	203.392	380.374	1.049.203.317,03
12.2014	164.753	453.000.597,57	139.336	376.208.816,61	53.294	143.856.816,38	16.212	43.793.828,97	199.649	373.595	1.016.860.059,53
TOTAL		5.563.550.121,79		4.643.281.510,39		1.780.956.224,03		544.433.748,58	204.330	383.047	12.532.221.604,79

Source: MLEVSP

Table 4

CHILD-CARE ALLOWANCE 2013											
Month/year	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no. of beneficiaries	Total no. Of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
01.2013	167.875	439.401.341,02	142.746	368.742.652,41	54.239	140.863.928,06	16.489	43.011.199,39	202.700	381.349	992.019.120,88
02.2013	169.282	439.267.830,15	143.720	368.101.966,95	54.613	140.632.073,77	16.591	42.996.361,15	204.268	384.206	990.998.232,02
03.2013	170.713	443.105.565,15	144.662	370.565.026,37	55.013	141.599.044,69	16.720	43.178.351,85	205.911	387.108	998.447.988,06
04.2013	170.668	458.101.572,11	144.654	382.844.227,65	54.975	146.056.679,72	16.706	44.646.243,39	205.848	387.003	1.031.648.722,87
05.2013	171.620	461.776.797,36	145.339	385.621.288,66	55.276	146.971.520,38	16.798	44.742.276,79	206.968	389.033	1.039.111.883,19
06.2013	171.371	461.687.701,99	145.289	385.772.643,70	55.344	147.186.434,49	16.879	45.171.018,70	206.796	388.883	1.039.817.798,88
07.2013	171.821	462.321.543,54	145.843	386.654.642,13	55.653	147.913.303,08	17.018	45.481.240,27	207.505	390.335	1.042.370.729,02
08.2013	171.792	460.898.987,92	145.995	386.483.516,18	55.766	147.808.051,83	17.040	45.259.749,33	207.675	390.593	1.040.450.305,26
09.2013	171.601	457.164.629,41	146.270	385.533.968,55	55.954	147.763.040,22	17.083	45.347.435,65	208.006	390.908	1.035.809.073,83
10.2013	171.280	462.941.673,97	146.484	391.449.453,57	56.027	150.391.578,22	17.098	45.881.782,44	208.589	390.889	1.050.664.488,20
11.2013	170.866	463.521.042,85	146.330	391.525.842,03	56.119	150.704.268,45	17.154	46.372.757,04	208.531	390.469	1.052.123.910,37
12.2013	169.012	455.290.903,08	143.329	379.768.540,27	54.517	144.433.730,93	16.526	43.923.738,40	204.505	383.384	1.023.416.912,68
TOTAL		5.465.479.588,55		4.583.063.768,47		1.752.323.653,84		536.012.154,40	206.442	387.847	12.336.879.165,26

Source: MLEVSP

Table 5

PARENTAL ALLOWANCE ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF CHILDREN'S BIRTH in 2015											
Month	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no. of beneficiaries	Total no. of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
I	2.576	96.411.489,00	42.571	280.039.660,00	13.028	154.113.780,00	3.313	50.174.097,00	60.009	61.488	580.739.026,00
II	2.432	91.150.736,00	42.610	276.162.047,00	13.079	151.990.178,00	3.336	49.561.420,00	59.988	61.457	568.864.381,00
III	2.685	100.605.060,00	42.911	283.036.676,00	13.149	154.037.046,00	3.341	50.099.305,00	60.565	62.086	587.778.087,00
IV	2.094	78.592.552,00	42.805	276.587.128,00	13.197	153.341.684,00	3.327	50.076.669,00	59.944	61.423	558.598.033,00
V	2.381	89.547.221,00	43.102	285.255.838,00	13.332	157.178.235,00	3.338	50.442.787,00	60.664	62.153	582.424.081,00
VI	2.340	88.056.621,00	43.107	282.940.092,00	13.287	154.610.935,00	3.302	48.462.222,00	60.567	62.036	574.069.870,00
VII	2.583	97.340.922,00	42.740	278.751.488,00	13.263	155.970.068,00	3.281	48.875.014,00	60.405	61.867	580.937.492,00
VIII	2.361	89.064.210,00	42.564	279.876.499,00	13.191	155.334.367,00	3.261	49.414.094,00	59.920	61.377	573.689.170,00
IX	2.455	92.723.000,00	42.253	277.174.846,00	13.169	155.189.861,00	3.237	48.805.440,00	59.699	61.114	573.893.147,00
X	2.673	101.035.635,00	42.212	281.189.106,00	13.217	157.200.271,00	3.226	49.356.739,00	59.927	61.328	588.781.751,00
XI	2.782	105.360.135,00	42.488	283.413.418,00	13.322	158.484.803,00	3.227	48.498.656,00	60.402	61.819	595.757.012,00
XII	2.137	81.114.610,00	42.621	288.952.380,00	13.375	160.098.048,00	3.217	49.508.499,00	59.942	61.350	579.673.537,00
TOTAL	2.458	1.111.002.191,00	42.665	3.373.379.178,00	13.217	1.867.549.276,00	3.284	593.274.942,00	60.169	61.625	6.945.205.587,00

Source: MLEVSP

Table 6

PARENTAL ALLOWANCE ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF CHILDREN'S BIRTH in 2014											
Month	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no. of beneficiaries	Total no. of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
I	2.451	89.716.580,00	43.031	263.532.375,00	13.015	142.269.553,00	3.310	47.502.585,00	60.352	61.807	543.021.093,00
II	2.611	95.767.318,00	43.220	267.538.476,00	13.079	144.258.019,00	3.322	47.449.442,00	60.772	62.232	555.013.255,00
III	2.579	94.658.929,00	43.320	268.521.228,00	13.115	144.056.287,00	3.341	47.522.094,00	60.883	62.355	554.758.538,00
IV	1.994	73.251.604,00	43.036	262.988.255,00	13.051	142.739.752,00	3.343	47.635.712,00	59.976	61.424	526.615.323,00
V	2.323	85.771.522,00	43.070	270.032.635,00	13.094	147.206.248,00	3.330	47.588.816,00	60.357	61.817	550.599.221,00
VI	2.189	81.035.949,00	43.013	269.262.461,00	13.044	146.459.164,00	3.323	47.664.868,00	60.101	61.569	544.422.442,00
VII	2.421	89.729.605,00	42.827	270.443.052,00	12.987	146.436.650,00	3.280	46.417.462,00	60.028	61.515	553.026.769,00
VIII	2.579	95.643.662,00	42.577	270.938.705,00	12.906	146.557.180,00	3.262	48.300.913,00	59.863	61.324	561.440.460,00
IX	2.530	93.857.342,00	42.348	270.416.287,00	12.891	148.350.086,00	3.260	48.497.535,00	59.581	61.029	561.121.250,00
X	2.804	103.991.296,00	42.409	276.178.929,00	12.920	149.982.150,00	3.288	49.105.583,00	59.947	61.421	579.257.958,00
XI	2.503	93.257.372,00	42.308	272.086.359,00	12.910	148.324.084,00	3.269	47.411.844,00	59.536	60.990	561.079.659,00
XII	2.557	95.384.778,00	42.294	272.786.900,00	12.924	149.119.000,00	3.275	48.633.858,00	59.606	61.050	565.924.536,00
TOTAL	2.468	1.092.065.957,00	42.788	3.234.725.662,00	12.995	1.755.758.173,00	3.300	573.730.712,00	60.084	61.544	6.656.280.504,00

Source: MLEVSP

Table 7

PARENTAL ALLOWANCE ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF CHILDREN'S BIRTH in 2013											
Month	First born		Second born		Third born		Fourth born		Total no. of beneficiari	Total no. of children	Total amount
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount			
I	2.567	89.065.637,00	42.346	240.984.564,00	12.434	127.764.502,00	3.261	42.842.042,00	59.181	60.608	500.656.745,00
II	2.538	88.278.756,00	42.630	249.177.930,00	12.544	130.706.198,00	3.269	43.819.911,00	59.566	60.981	511.982.795,00
III	2.675	93.386.094,00	43.335	261.181.391,00	12.865	138.582.261,00	3.306	44.860.456,00	60.712	62.181	538.010.202,00
IV	2.221	77.892.856,00	43.093	245.959.024,00	12.830	131.396.794,00	3.276	43.095.600,00	59.990	61.420	498.344.274,00
V	2.319	82.500.858,00	43.164	253.604.592,00	12.895	134.986.554,00	3.301	44.062.993,00	60.254	61.679	515.154.997,00
VI	2.232	80.311.288,00	43.031	251.138.222,00	12.860	134.443.258,00	3.317	44.728.354,00	60.015	61.440	510.621.122,00
VII	2.572	92.867.082,00	42.721	249.919.938,00	12.805	135.157.175,00	3.303	44.488.139,00	59.963	61.401	522.432.334,00
VIII	2.645	95.638.329,00	42.671	252.601.296,00	12.785	134.473.059,00	3.265	44.462.417,00	59.937	61.366	527.175.101,00
IX	2.551	92.458.706,00	42.511	253.732.625,00	12.833	137.912.628,00	3.236	44.054.617,00	59.692	61.131	528.158.576,00
X	2.703	98.092.074,00	42.571	255.253.834,00	12.851	138.737.857,00	3.243	45.206.473,00	59.938	61.368	537.290.238,00
XI	2.758	100.685.318,00	42.899	261.241.240,00	12.941	141.135.705,00	3.282	46.098.337,00	60.453	61.880	549.160.600,00
XII	2.752	100.725.298,00	43.083	263.511.661,00	13.005	141.706.210,00	3.291	46.577.430,00	60.659	62.131	552.520.599,00
TOTAL	2.544	1.091.902.296,00	42.838	3.038.306.317,00	12.804	1.627.002.201,00	3.279	534.296.769,00	60.030	61.466	6.291.507.583,00

Source: MLEVSP

Table 8

Information on persons up to 18 year of age reared in centres and foster families						
	2015		2014		2013	
	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount
In institutions	768	248,260,632	839	273,663,192	916	303,354,828
In foster families	5,324	2,532,458,008	5,213	2,482,976,400	5,125	2,384,393,280

Source: MLEVSP

Table 9

CARE AND ASSISTANCE FOR ANOTHER PERSON		
Year	Number of beneficiaries	Amount
2013	6691	1.552.012.870,10
2014	6576	1.593.247.720,80
2015	6720	1,678,716,443.40

Source: MLEVSP

3.2. Kindly, provide updated statistical data, where available, classified per age, gender, ethnic origin, national origin, geographic location and social and economic status over the past three years:

3.2.1 Cases of neglect and abuse, in particular in institutions and on alternative care:

Table 10

Number of reports on domestic and partner violence according to family types and age of the victim (according to data of the internal team of the CSW)									
Family type	Number of victims of violence according to their age								
	2015			2014			2013		
	Children	Young	Total	Children	Young	Total	Children	Young	Total
Biological	6411	1428	7839	4820	1002	5822	3603	763	4366
Adoptive	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3
Foster (relatives and other foster families) and other families	107	60	167	116	51	167	32	3	5
Total:	6519	1488	8007	4938	1053	5991	3637	767	4404

Source: RISP

Table 11

Number of reported cases of domestic violence (according to data collected by the internal CSW team), according to the predominant violence type, age group and gender of the domestic violence victims															
	Age group of the domestic violence victims														
Predominant violence type	2015					2014					2013				
	Children		Young		Total	Children		Young		Total	Children		Young		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F			
Physical	926	846	219	576	2567	729	694	151	80	1654	591	573	73	235	1472
Sexual	20	95	2	26	143	22	73	0	14	109	20	75	0	9	104
Psychological	712	789	134	355	1990	645	701	121	299	1766	471	538	81	230	1320
Neglect	1457	1433	39	71	3000	1038	953	26	26	2043	774	779	40	71	1664
Economic	19	26	26	24	95	17	12	4	8	41	22	15	6	13	56
Other	110	87	7	10	214	31	23	7	17	78	44	40	4	24	112
Total:	3244	3276	427	1062	8009	2482	2456	309	744	5991	1922	2020	204	582	4728

Source: RISP

In 2013, 412 and in 2014, 437 child victims of violence were recorded who were, based on an interim conclusion on child protection, displaced from their families with the aim of protecting them against violence. According to data collected by the institutions for social protection, 13 reports/appeals were submitted and in 2013, 19 reports/appeals were submitted pertaining to the violence against children and young person who are beneficiaries of services.

Table 12

Activities taken by the CSW in cases of child protection against domestic violence			
	2015		
	No. of children		Total
	M	F	
Displacement of the child from the family	150	188	338
Displacement of the child and of the non-violent parent from the family	145	227	372
Initiating procedures before a court	283	314	597
Provision of material, legal or expert advisory support and assistance to the child and the parent in CSW	1469	1761	3230
Referral of the child and the parent to the services of other relevant institutions	356	370	726
Warning of the parents of deficiencies in exercising of their parental right – corrective supervision	181	172	353
Other	130	169	299
Total:	2714	3201	5915

Number of procedures of the Centre for Social Work: in 2014 – 501; in 2013 – 412.

Source: RISP

3.2.2 Roma children in regular schools and classes

Table 13

Students enrolled in secondary schools through the affirmative action in Serbia				
School year	2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	Total:
No. of students	367	331	422	1120

Source: MESTD

Table 14

Mother tongue with elements of national culture in 2015/2016			
Language	No. of students	Female	Male
Roma	1,169	578	591

Source: MESTD, on the basis of data from the open database at <http://opendata.mpn.gov.rs/>⁸

⁸ In the school year of 2015-16, Roma language with elements of national culture was introduced in 18 primary schools, as an optional subject.

3.2.3 Children working in informal sector and street children

Table 15

Number of children (unaccompanied minors) recorded in CSW as per the type of the service provided to them in CSW and as per their gender			
Services and measures	2015		
	Male	Female	Total:
Put in families	5	8	13
Put in residential centres	1	0	1
Put in shelters for unaccompanied minors	83	23	106
Put in shelters (other)	84	5	89
Temporary guardianship	1029	49	1078
One-off financial assistance	34	29	63
Total:	1236	114	1350

Source: RISP

Table 16

Displaced street children	Number of children
Put in foster families	20
Put in shelter, reception centre	28
Displacement is planned	4

Source: MLEVSP

3.2.4 Asylum seekers and child migrants in reception centres:

Table 17

Statistical data for underage asylum seekers		
	2015	2014
Recorded	173,284, of which 10,644 unaccompanied minors	2,785 (of which 1,569 unaccompanied minors)
Registered	103, of which 6 unaccompanied minors	134, of which 81 unaccompanied minors
Application submitted	85, of which 3 unaccompanied minors	32, of which 11 unaccompanied minors
Heard	17, of which 1 unaccompanied minor	

Source: MoI

Table 18

Asylum seekers and child migrants in reception centres according to their gender, age groups and state of origin – from June 2013 until June 2016								
Years of age	0-3		4-7		8-14		15-18	
State of origin	gender		gender		gender		gender	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Afghanistan	125	73	244	164	580	286	1.459	188
Iraq	70	61	116	99	181	147	126	97
Syria	138	127	312	232	481	308	391	169
Other	46	24	93	69	91	67	272	66
Total	379	285	765	564	1.333	808	2.322	520
Total:	664		1.329		2.141		2.842	

Source: CRM

Table 19

Number of child refugees and internally displaced persons according to their gender and age in collective centres in 2013-2016									
Years of age	0-3		4-7		8-14		15-18		Total:
Status	gender		gender		gender		gender		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Refugees						3	2	1	6
Internally displaced persons			2		3	3	2	5	15
Total:			2		3	6	4	6	21

Source: CRM⁹

3.2.5 Children in detention and penal institutions, including correctional institutions of the closed type

Table 20

Persons in detention in all the institutions of the Directorate for the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions							
Year	M (14-18 age group)		F (14-18 age group)		detention	correctional institution	Total
	detention	correctional institution	detention	correctional institution			
2015	125	72	3	3	128	75	203
2014	88	0	8	4	96	74	170
2013	108	77	5	7	113	84	197
Total:	321	219	16	14	337	233	570

Source: Directorate for the Enforcement of Penal Sanctions

⁹ According to CRM data, in June 2016 the number of refugees in the RS amounted to 29,457 persons (20,334 from the Republic of Croatia and 9,080 from Bosnia and Herzegovina), and the number of internally displaced persons in the same period amounted to 203,140 persons.

TABLE – STATISTICAL DATA ON PENAL POLICY. Jan 1. 2015 – Dec 31. 2015

Name of the court:		BASIC COURTS																														
OFFENCE TYPE	Total no. of persons with first instance judgements passed	BREAKDOWN OF CONDEMNING JUDGEMENTS														Absolute acquittal	Refusing judgements	Confiscation of illegally gained assets	SAFETY MEASURES								No. of appealed judgements	No. of judgements confirmed	No. of judgements changed		No. of judgements cancelled	Pending
		NO. OF PRISON SENTENCES																	Compulsorily psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution	Compulsorily psychiatric treatment at liberty	Compulsorily drug addiction treatment	Compulsorily alcohol addiction treatment	Prohibition to practice a profession, economic activity or duty	Prohibition to drive a motor vehicle	Confiscation of objects	Expulsion of a foreigner from the country			No. of judgements aggravated	No. of judgements mitigated		
		Total no. of persons with convicting judgements passed	Total no. of persons acquitted	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Imprisonment at home	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	20 to 40 years	Probation order	Fine	Community service order	No																	
	3983	3665	6	700	226	63	0	4	1	0	0	0	2599	62	4	164	154	0	50	52	36	256	0	0	53	1	1134	690	27	4	178	214
Art. 193 Neglecting and Abusing a Minor	paragraph	36	33	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	2
Art. 194 Domestic Violence	paragraph	2085	1859	1	414	185	58	0	2	1	0	0	1186	8	4	126	100	0	48	50	35	254	0	0	52	1	697	420	20	3	108	140
Art. 195 Failure to Provide Maintenance	paragraph	1860	1771	5	280	40	4	0	2	0	0	0	1386	54	0	36	53	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	432	267	7	1	70	72
Art. 196. Violation of Family Duty	paragraph	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 21, Source: MJ

TABLE – STATISTICAL DATA ON PENAL POLICY. Jan 1. 2014 – Dec 31. 2014

Name of the court:		BASIC COURTS																														
OFFENCE TYPE	Total no. of persons with first instance judgements passed	BREAKDOWN OF CONDEMNING JUDGEMENTS														Absolute acquittal	Refusing judgements	Confiscation of illegally gained assets	SAFETY MEASURES								No. of appealed judgements	No. of judgements confirmed	No. of judgements changed		No. of judgements cancelled	Pending
		NO. OF PRISON SENTENCES																	Compulsorily psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution	Compulsorily psychiatric treatment at liberty	Compulsorily drug addiction treatment	Compulsorily alcohol addiction treatment	Prohibition to practice a profession, economic activity or duty	Prohibition to drive a motor vehicle	Confiscation of objects	Expulsion of a foreigner from the country			No. of judgements aggravated	No. of judgements mitigated		
		Total no. of persons with convicting judgements passed	Total no. of persons acquitted	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Imprisonment at home	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	20 to 40 years	Probation order	Fine	Community service order	No																	
	3264	2958	27	451	121	38	2	1	0	0	0	0	2274	58	1	134	184	0	24	24	22	187	3	2	24	1	882	554	13	3	125	161
Art. 193 Neglecting and Abusing a Minor	paragraph	29	24	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	
Art. 194 Domestic Violence	paragraph	1800	1572	4	293	97	36	0	1	0	0	0	1125	18	1	106	126	0	24	19	19	183	3	2	23	0	522	325	11	2	83	85
Art. 195 Failure to Provide Maintenance	paragraph	1425	1353	23	154	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	1123	40	0	27	53	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	1	1	353	226	2	1	41	74
Art. 196. Violation of Family Duty	paragraph	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	

Table 22, Source: MJ

Table 23

TABLE – STATISTICAL DATA ON PENAL POLICY. Jan 1. 2013 – Dec 31. 2013

Name of the court:		BASIC COURTS																													
OFFENCE TYPE	Total no. of persons with first instance judgements passed	BREAKDOWN OF CONDEMNING JUDGEMENTS												Absolute acquittal	Refusing judgements	Confiscation of illegally gained assets	SAFETY MEASURES								No. of appealed judgements	No. of judgements confirmed	No. of judgements changed		No. of judgements cancelled	Pending	
		NO. OF PRISON SENTENCES										Probation order	Fine				Community service order	Compulsory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution	Compulsory psychiatric treatment at liberty	Compulsory drug addiction treatment	Compulsory alcohol addiction treatment	Prohibition to practice a profession, economic activity or duty	Prohibition to drive a motor vehicle	Confiscation of objects			Expulsion of a foreigner from the country	No. of judgements aggravated			No. of judgements mitigated
		Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Imprisonment at home	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	20 to 40 years	No	No																				
	4424	3896	15	648	171	61	0	5	0	0	0	2914	80	2	254	274	0	28	49	17	248	0	0	71	0	1629	780	28	7	235	451
Art. 193 Neglecting and Abusing a Minor	paragraph	55	45	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	5	0	0	3	4
Art. 194 Domestic Violence	paragraph	2369	1976	5	393	149	53	0	5	0	0	1357	13	1	183	210	0	28	49	15	247	0	0	70	0	951	455	22	6	112	267
Art. 195 Failure to Provide Maintenance	paragraph	1984	1862	10	243	22	6	0	0	0	0	1513	67	1	62	60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	659	318	6	1	120	176
Art. 196. Violation of Family Duty	paragraph	16	13	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	4

Source: MJ

3.2.6 Parents, guardians or employees of the institutions providing care who are charged, indicted and/or convicted for child abuse, including sexual abuse and physical punishment

In the period from 2013 to 2015, three criminal charges were filed against the personnel in the residential centres for children and youth in the system of social protection: 1 for the sexual abuse in 2015, 1 for the sexual abuse in 2014 and 1 for physical abuse in 2014.

Table 24

Number of children displaced from their biological families according to their age groups and gender															
Age group and gender	Number of children														
	0 - 2			3 - 5			6 - 14			15 - 17			Total:		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2015	120	118	238	86	92	178	258	295	553	85	132	217	549	637	1186

Source: RISP

Table 25

Number of children displaced from their biological families according to the reasons for their displacement		
	No. of children	
	2015	2013
Deprived of parental care (parents are dead, parents unknown, parents with unknown residence, parents deprived of their parental right, partially deprived of their parental right, deprived of legal capacity, not acquired legal capacity)	216	256
Parents are prevented from exercising their parental right (serving of prison sentence, hospital treatment, serious illness, mental illnesses ...)	115	125
Inadequate parental care (neglect)	551	415
Inadequate parental care (abuse)	67	133
Inadequate parental care (misuse)	27	19
Inadequate parental care (other)	60	76
Placement according to the court decision	5	1
Problems in child's behaviour	51	36
The parent is not capable of responding to the needs of the child	68	112
Other reasons	26	29
Total:	1186	1202

Source: RISP

Table 26

Children displaced from their biological families according to the environment in which they are put immediately after the displacement (1st accommodation for the child)	
Environment in which the child has been put immediately after the displacement	No. of children
	2015
Child put with a relative	140
Put in families	683
Shelter/reception centre	264
Residential institution	79
Other	20
Total:	1186

Source: RISP

At the end of 2015, there were 33 children of the age group 0-3 in the institutions of social protection (M - 15, F - 18), Source: RISP

3.2.7 Child victims of human trafficking and abductions

Table 27

Breakdown on identified children up to the age of 18 who were victims of human trafficking for 2014, 2015 and the first six months of 2016						
Type of exploitation	2015		2014		2013	
	f	m	f	m	f	m
Sexual exploitation	8		8		14	0
Abuse for pornographic purposes		1				
Labour exploitation	2				1	0
Coercion into marriage	1		4		7	0
Coercion into begging	6	4	2	1	3	5
Illegal adoption		1	2			
Coercion into perpetrating criminal offences	1			2	0	0
Multiple forms of exploitation						
Total:	24		19		30	

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

Table 28

Number of reported criminal offences of abduction perpetrated against minors in the Republic of Serbia (2014 – June 30, 2016)			
Criminal offence	2014	2015	Jan-June 2016
Abduction (Article 134 of the Criminal Code)	3	5	/

Source: Mol

On average, two to three cases of abduction of minors are reported annually in the RS to the Police, but in respect of the manners and motives for this criminal offence, the majority of these cases pertained to committing the criminal offence of abduction, where the freedom of movement was restricted to the injured minors for several hours due to peer quarrels or resolving of problems of emotional character, as well as of the criminal offence of the abduction of a minor, where children were abducted by marital or extramarital partners, due to the non-compliance with the court decisions on the guardianship and methods of maintaining personal relations of a child with their parent.

3.3 Kindly, provide data categorized according to the age group, gender, social and economic status, ethnic origin and geographic location, pertaining to the situation of the children deprived of family environment, for the past three years, as well as on the number of children:

3.3.3 Who are put in institutions

Table 29

Number of children who are beneficiaries of residential institutions as recorded by the CSW (all – transferred and new beneficiaries) according to their age groups and gender in 2015 and 2014										
Type of accommodation	0 - 2		3 - 5		6 - 14		15 - 17		Total:	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Residential institutions for children and youth – former residential institutions for children deprived of parental care	35	39	56	50	272	196	310	223	673	508
Residential institutions for children and youth – former residential institutions for children with developmental disorders	20	14	19	23	204	171	176	100	419	308
Institutions for upbringing of children and young persons					41	5	117	16	158	21
Small residential community	1		2	2	12	4	17	6	32	12
Other residential institutions within the system of social protection	6	2	4	5	17	22	42	29	69	58
Total according to gender	62	55	81	80	546	398	662	384	1351	917
Total:	117		161		944		1046		2268	

Source: RISP

3.3.4 Put in foster families

Table 30

Total number of children who are beneficiaries of family accommodation in the record of the CSW (transferred and new beneficiaries) according to their age groups and gender in 2015										
Type of placement	0 - 2		3 - 5		6 - 14		15 - 17		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
In relatives' foster family	9	19	89	58	646	670	368	437	1112	1184
In another foster family	465	427	676	651	2791	2680	1078	1309	5010	5067
Total according to gender	474	446	765	709	3437	3350	1446	1746	6122	6251
Total:	920		1474		6787		3192		12373	

Source: RISP

3.3.5 Adopted in the country or through intercountry adoption

Table 31

	2013		2014		2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Adoption						
Domestic	71	71	88	86	63	75
Interstate	8	5	10	11	12	6
Total per gender	79	76	98	97	75	81
Total per year	155		195		156	
Total:	506					

Source: RISP

3.4. Kindly, provide data, classified per the age group, gender, type of disability, ethnic origin and geographic location for the past three years, on the number of children with disabilities:

3.4.1 Who are living with their families

Table 32

Number of children who are beneficiaries of the right to allowance for assistance and care of another person in the RS	2013	2014	2015
Who are receiving the regular allowance for the assistance and care of another person	3036	2964	3069
Who are receiving an increased allowance for the assistance and care of another person	3330	3542	3656
Total:	6366	6506	6725

Source: RISP¹⁰

3.4.2 Who are living in institutions

Table 33

Breakdown of children with developmental disorders who are beneficiaries of residential institutions according to their age groups and gender in 2015, 2014 and 2013			
Age group	Male	Female	Total:
	As at December 31	As at December 31	As at December 31
0 - 2	19	19	38
3 - 5	35	26	61
6 - 14	336	219	555
15 - 17	195	112	307

Source: MLEVSP

3.4.3 Attending regular primary schools

In the school year of 2013/14, 2,384 pupils with disabilities attended classes in 276 regular primary schools.

¹⁰ This piece of data pertains to children who are, based on their disabilities, exercising the right on allowance for assistance and care of another person.

Table 34

Pupils in regular primary schools who are educated in accordance with the individual educational plans in the school year of 2015/2016							
	No. of schools	No. of pupils with IEP 1		No. of pupils with IEP 2		Pupils with opinion of the CIW	
		total	female	total	female	total	female
Total number of regular primary schools implementing the IEP method	1403	6054	2252	3668	1414	3871	1432
Parent schools	894	5285	1964	3201	1241	3449	1273
Remote classes	509	769	288	467	173	422	159

Source: Statistical data on education, SORS

Table 35

Pupils in regular primary schools benefiting from the individual education plans in the school year of 2013/2014							
	No. of schools	No. of pupils with IEP 1		No. of pupils with IEP 2		Pupils with the opinion of the CIW	
		total	female	total	female	total	female
Total number of regular primary schools implementing the IOP method	1296	4538	1722	2500	993	2852	1101
Parent schools	814	3912	1477	2082	816	2424	918
Remote classes	482	626	245	418	177	428	183

Source: MESTD

Table 36

Number of specialized primary schools	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
Total no. of specialized schools	13		13		13	
Total no. of regular primary schools with specialized classes	49		50		44	
No. of pupils in specialized primary schools	Total	female	Total	female	Total	female
In specialized primary schools	1292		1205		1258	
In specialized classes in regular primary schools	638		643		570	

Source: SORS

3.4.4 Attending regular secondary schools

Table 37

No. of regular secondary schools	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total no. of schools	121	121	121
No. of students in regular secondary schools	Total	Total	Total
Total:	68506	68657	63576

Source: SORS

Table 38

Number of schools pertains to primary and secondary schools for pupils and students with developmental disorders and classes formed in regular primary and secondary schools for pupils/students with developmental disorders						
Territory	Primary education			Secondary education		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
RS	5348	4919	4768	2105	2109	1940
SERBIA - NORTH	3586	3258	3179	1380	1402	1272
Belgrade region	1508	1375	1396	640	660	627
Vojvodina	2078	1883	1783	740	742	645
SERBIA - SOUTH	1762	1661	1589	725	707	668
Sumadija and Western Serbia	815	739	724	341	340	341
Southern and Eastern Serbia	947	922	865	384	367	327
Kosovo and Metohia						

Source: Statistical data on education, SORS

Table 39

No. of special secondary schools	2014/15	2015/16
Total no. of schools	10	10
No. of students in special secondary schools	Total	Total
Total:	800	732

Source: SORS

3.5. Kindly, provide data classified among other per the age group, gender, social and economic status, geographic location and ethnic origin for the past three years, on:

3.5.1 The level of enrolment and completion of preschool education, primary and secondary schools, in percentages, for the relevant age groups;

Table 40

GRADUATION RATE FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION							
Territory	Gender	Primary			Secondary		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
RS	Total	96.9	95.5	96.5	84.0	83.6	87.8
	Male	95.7	95.2	96.0	80.9	80.5	85.3
	Female	98.1	95.7	96.9	87.3	86.9	90.4
SERBIA - NORTH	Total	95.8	95.1	95.8	84.9	84.9	89.3
	Male	94.8	94.6	95.2	80.8	81.5	86.3
	Female	96.9	95.6	96.5	89.2	88.6	92.6
The region of Belgrade	Total	96.0	95.9	97.0	91.3	92.9	96.9
	Male	95.3	95.0	96.9	86.8	90.1	94.0
	Female	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.1	96.0	99.9
Vojvodina region	Total	95.8	94.3	94.9	79.9	78.7	83.5
	Male	94.4	94.2	93.9	76.2	74.8	80.2
	Female	97.2	94.5	96.0	83.8	82.9	86.9
SERBIA - SOUTH	Total	97.8	95.8	97.0	83.2	82.5	86.4
	Male	96.5	95.8	96.8	80.9	79.6	84.4
	Female	99.1	95.9	97.3	85.6	85.4	88.4
Sumadija and Western Serbia	Total	98.3	96.5	98.2	84.5	83.8	87.6
	Male	97.1	96.6	97.4	81.6	80.0	85.5
	Female	99.6	96.3	99.1	87.5	87.7	89.8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	Total	97.1	95.1	95.5	81.6	80.8	84.8
	Male	95.7	94.8	96.0	80.1	79.1	83.0
	Female	98.6	95.4	95.0	83.3	82.6	86.6
Kosovo and Metohia	Total						
	Male						
	Female						

Source: SORS

3.5.2 Number and percent of discontinuing schooling and repeating grades;

Table 41

SCHOOLING DISCONTINUATION RATE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION							
Territory	Gender	Primary			Secondary		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
RS	Total	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
	Male	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.6
	Female	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
SERBIA - NORTH	Total	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.7
	Male	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.0
	Female	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4
Belgrade region	Total	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.8
	Male	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.7	1.2	2.0
	Female	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.6
Vojvodina region	Total	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.6
	Male	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.0
	Female	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
SERBIA - SOUTH	Total	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Male	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.9	1.2	1.2
	Female	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	Total	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.8
	Male	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
	Female	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.5
Southern and Easter Serbia	Total	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
	Male	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.3
	Female	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Kosovo and Metohia	Total						
	Male						
	Female						

Source: SORS

Table 42

NUMBER OF REPEATERS AND GRADE REPETITION RATE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, IN RS (data for Kosovo and Metohia is not included)												
	Primary education						Secondary education					
	2013		2014		2015		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of repeaters	%	No. of repeaters	%	No. of repeaters	%	No. of repeaters	%	No. of repeaters	%	No. of repeaters	%
Total	3646	0.6	4282	0.7	5219	0.9	2739	0.9	2688	1.0	2553	1.0
1 st grade	255	0.4	431	0.6	442	0.7	1380	1.8	132	1.9	1223	1.8
2 nd grade	311	0.4	439	0.6	500	0.7	837	1.1	816	1.1	782	1.2
3 rd grade	277	0.4	355	0.5	421	0.6	430	0.6	442	0.6	411	0.6
4 th grade	434	0.6	530	0.7	690	1.0	97	0.2	107	0.2	137	0.2
5 th grade	1240	1.7	1201	1.7	1587	2.1						
6 th grade	613	0.9	717	1.0	808	1.2						
7 th grade	445	0.7	531	0.7	638	0.9						
8 th grade	71	0.1	78	0.1	133	0.2						

Source: SORS

Table 43

Primary and secondary education in mother language (no. of children)						
Language	Primary education			Secondary education		
	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Serbian	130547	131646	131952	56.965	58.665	61.228
Hungarian	13680	14308	14830	5.828	6.202	6.504
Slovak	2728	2804	2875	411	415	398
Romanian	874	921	1015	195	204	189
Ruthenian	412	443	477	60	57	60
Croatian	242	244	274	117	114	127

Source: SORS

3.5.3 Teacher to pupil/student ratio

Table 44

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER TEACHER IN PRESCHOOL UPBRINGING AND EDUCATION AND NUMBER OF PUPILS/STUDENTS PER TEACHER IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION									
Territory	Preschool			Primary			Secondary		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
RS	11.3	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.9	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.7
Serbia - North	11.3	11.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	11.7	8.8	8.6	8.5
The region of Belgrade	10.4	10.9	11.8	13.8	14.0	13.7	9.2	9.0	9
Vojvodina region	12.5	12.7	12.9	10.6	10.5	10.4	8.5	8.2	8.1
Serbia - South	11.2	11.5	11.7	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.9	8.8
Region of Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.2	11.4	11.6	10.7	10.7	10.5	9.4	9.2	9.1
Region of Southern and Eastern Serbia	11.3	11.6	11.9	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.4
Kosovo and Metohia region									

Source: Statistical data on education, SORS

Table 45

Pupils/students-teacher ratio in primary and secondary education in the Republic of Serbia						
Territory	Primary schools			Secondary schools		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Republic of Serbia	10.6	10.9	11.1	8.7	8.7	9
Serbia - north	11.7	11.8	12.0	8.5	8.6	8.8
Serbia – south	10.0	10.2	10.3	8.8	8.9	9.2

Source: Statistical data on education, SORS

Abbreviations

AP	Action Plan
CRM	Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations
MLEVSP	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran Rights and Social Policy
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MESTD	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MH	Ministry of Health
NAP	National Action Plan
NCRNM	National Council of the Roma National Minority
NES	National Employment Service
JA	Judicial Academy
RS	RS
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
RISP	Republic Institute for Social Protection
CCR	Council for Child Rights