

Annex 1

To the second and third periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Serbia prepared in accordance with the Guidelines on the inclusion of statistical data and information in the periodic reports submitted by States signatories in accordance with Article 44, paragraph 1.0 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

December 2014

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Introduction

The Annex consists of data on children collected from several different sources. The ministries have their own systems for collection of data, depending on their competence, also data collected by other institutions within specific areas of work. Of particular importance is the processing of data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, which has conducted a census in the Republic of Serbia in 2011. The data from vital statistics and education statistics collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, health statistics data collected by the Institute of Public Health of Serbia “Dr Milan Jovanović Batut”, which was established at the level of the Republic and is an expert institution for public health that provides advice, support and guidance for the Government and all institutes of public health and conducts independent research on public health problems in Serbia.

Statistical monitoring in the field of social protection is done through an analysis of annual reports on the work of institutions for accommodation care of beneficiaries and centres for social work (CSW), basic social welfare services in the community. Collection and processing of data is done by the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia. An extensive reform of keeping records and documentation in the social security system is in progress, as well as a reform of the manner of collecting data about beneficiaries and the services rendered, i.e., rights exercised and the ways of processing and reporting. In 2011, the Institute conducted an analysis of requirements contained in the guidelines of international treaty bodies from the United Nations system to monitor the implementation of international treaties and the recommendations from that analysis, particularly those relating to monitoring the situation of vulnerable groups of beneficiaries involved in the above activities. Statistics in the field of social protection by 2011 did not monitor beneficiaries by nationality/ethnic origin, disability, and other relevant features. The Institute included those features in a form for collection of data on beneficiaries of social protection, on the structure by age, the place of residence - urban/rural residence, working ability, the measures of applied family legal protection, by type of accommodation care - shelter, foster family, institution, etc... The data on members of the Roma population only apply to those who, in accordance with the Constitution, have declared themselves as Roma, so the number of beneficiary's holders of the rights and/or social care services is likely to be higher than shown here. The data on national and/or ethnic origin of beneficiaries that the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia disposes with correspond only to the composition for which they were collected.

The Annex contains data *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Children and Women in Serbia in 2010* and *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Children and Women in Roma settlements in Serbia 2010* - (MICS 4), which was in 2010 conducted by the Serbian Statistical Office in cooperation with UNICEF. The research was conducted on a sample of 8,600 households, of which 1,800 were Roma. We also submit results from the *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Children and Women in Serbia in 2014* and *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Children and Women in Roma settlements in Serbia 2014* - (MICS 5).¹ The survey was conducted in the period from 1 February to 30 April 2014 on a national - representative sample of 27,351 households and a sample of 1,976 households in Roma settlements, where the response rate for both surveys was over 90%.

¹ Results of MICS 5 survey were published at http://www.unicef.rs/files/MICS5_Srpski_web.pdf

Basic data on the population in the Republic of Serbia

According to the 2011 census in the Republic of Serbia, there are a total of 7186862 people living in the Republic, of whom 51.3% (3687686) are women, and 48.7% (3499176) are men. Compared to 2002, the population number decreased by 4.1% (311,139 persons), which is due to the negative natural population growth as well as emigration. As at 1 January 2013, there were a total of 7,181,505 inhabitants, representing a decrease of 35 thousand compared to 1 January 2012. In the period from 2002 to 2011, the average annual population growth rate was 4.3 (per 1,000 inhabitants), the population number decreased by 300 thousand persons. The average age of the population increased in the same period from 40.2 years of age to 42.2 years of age, the proportion of young people reduced (0-14 years of age), and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over increased. In 2002, the higher number of elderly persons than the number of those younger than 15 years was registered for the first time (16.5% and 15.7%), while in 2011 the difference increased, so the share of persons aged 65 and over was 17.4% and those younger than 15 years of age stood at 14.3%. The main reasons for the negative natural population growth are a low fertility and a relatively high specific mortality rates by age. Delaying giving birth is an important cause of such low fertility rate in the Republic of Serbia. According to the Census, even 30.6% of women aged between 30 and 34 were childless. Two direct measures important for encouraging procreation are being implemented. Parental allowance is paid for the first, second, third and fourth child in the family. Full wage compensation is provided for an employed mother during her maternity leave for a period of one year for the first and the second child and two years for the third and each subsequent child. Compulsory health insurance covers 95.8% of the population (6,866,904 insured citizens as at 31 December 2012), and this share is unchanged when compared to 2010.²

Population of the Republic of Serbia by national affiliation ³ 2011 census		
Nationality	total	%
Serbs	5,988,150	83.32
Albanians *	5,809	0.08
Bosniaks	145,278	2.02
Bulgarians	18,543	0.26
Bunjevacs	16 706	0.23
Vlachs	35 330	0.49
Gorani	7,767	0.11
Yugoslavs	23 303	0.32
Hungarians	253 899	3.53
Macedonians	22 755	0.32
Muslims	22 301	0.31
Germans	4 064	0.06
Roma	147 604	2.05
Romanians	29 332	0.41
Russians	3 247	0.05
Rusyns	14 246	0.20

² The Health Insurance Fund of the Republic of Serbia. Available at: www.rfzo.rs

³ Note: Pursuant to Article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, national affiliation may be expressed freely and no person shall be obliged to declare his or her national affiliation.

The data are given for ethnic communities with more than 2,000 members.

Slovaks	52 750	0.73
Slovenians	4 033	0.06
Ukrainians	4 903	0.07
Croats	57 900	0.81
Montenegrins	38 527	0.54

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

* In the municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac, a reduced coverage of Census units was recorded due to the boycott of the census by the majority of members of t31.12.201231.12.2012e Albanian national minority.

The total population of the Republic of Serbia and the total number of Roma, by regions, 2011 census			
	Number of inhabitants	Roma	
		Total	% of the total population
Republic of Serbia	7,186,862	147 604	2.1
Belgrade Region	165 9440	27 325	1.7
Region of Vojvodina	1 931 809	42 391	2.2
Region of Šumadija and Western Serbia	2 031 697	20 649	1.0
Region of Southern and Eastern Serbia	1 563 916	57 239	3.7

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Although a great progress was made in the reporting period in terms of improving the situation of **the Roma national minority**, especially in the areas of health and education, the Roma remain the most sensitive group of the population. They are exposed to a greater risk of poverty, social problems, a lack of adequate housing, a high unemployment rate and inactivity, low qualifications, a lack of education and greater uncertainty. Particularly difficult are the living conditions in informal (substandard) settlements, where adequate access to water and electricity is not provided.⁴ In the period from 2002 to 2011, the participation of the Roma in the total population increased from 1.4% to 2.1%. The average age is much lower than the average age of the total population of Serbia, and they are also the only ethnic community whose average age is less than 30 years (28.3 years of age). Gender structure of the Roma is characterised by slightly larger share of men (51%) than women (49%). The largest number (60%) lives in urban areas, while 40% live in other settlements. A new procedure of registering the “legally invisible persons” is being conducted. Employment of the Roma is still a very big problem, although certain results have been achieved, especially in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.⁵ The National Action Plan for Employment for 2013 provided a set of measures aimed at encouraging the employment of Roma.⁶

The data from MICS 5 from 2014 indicate that the position of children and women has not changed much compared to 2010, that there are big differences in the position of certain groups of children depending on whether they live in urban or rural surroundings, the level of education and socio-economic status of their parents and the increasing gap between the general population and vulnerable groups of the population.

⁴ At the end of 2013, activities were initiated in connection with **mapping and creating a geographic information system (GIS) of Roma settlements**, developing appropriate models of housing and urban development and production of technical documentation for the improvement of infrastructure and housing conditions in Roma settlements, the implementation of which is carried out by the Office for Human and Minority Rights.

⁵ The Strategy of Prevention from and Protection against Discrimination Official “Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” No.60/13.

⁶ National action plan of employment for 2013, “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 117/12.

Basic economic data

Gross domestic product of the Republic of Serbia (GDP) from 2009 to 2013					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013⁷
GDP - total in EUR million	28,952	27,968	31,472	29,601	31,980
GDP per capita, EUR	3.955	3.836	4,351	4,112	4,453
Average exchange rate of EUR	93,9517	103,0431	101,9502	113,1277	113,1369

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Average exchange rate of the dinar against the euro and the dollar in the period from 2009 to 2013		
Year	Average exchange rate of the dinar against EUR	Average exchange rate of the dinar against USD
2009	93.95	67.47
2010	103.04	77.91
2011	101.95	73.34
2012	113.13	88.12
2013	113.14	85.17

Source: Retrieved from <http://www.nbs.rs/prosecniKursevi/faces/proseciKurseva.xhtml>

Employment and unemployment rates for persons of working age aged 15-64 (by ILO definition)		
Year	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
2009	50.4	41.2
2010	47.2	20.0
2011	45.4	23.6
October 2012	46.4	23.1
2013	39.1	20.1

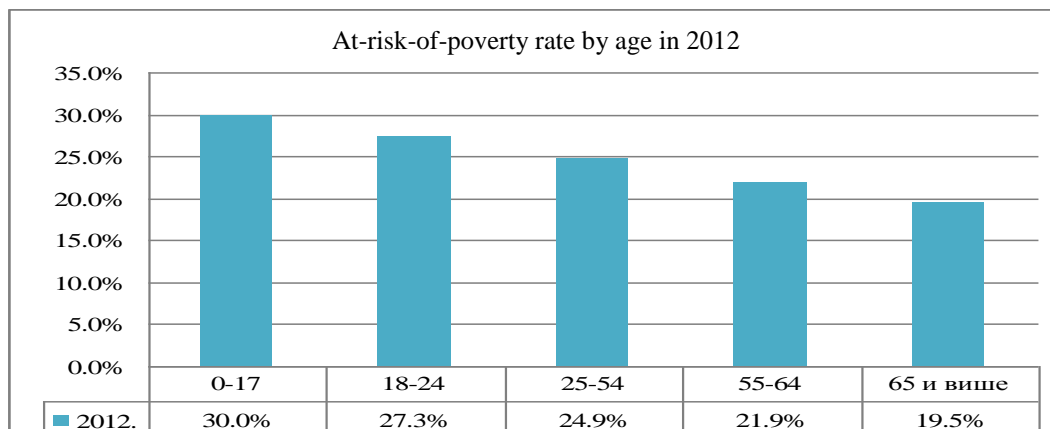
Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

The average monthly salary in the Republic of Serbia		
Year	Average salary	Previous year = 100
2009	44. 147	108.80
2010	47. 450	107.50
2011	52. 733	111.10
2012	57. 430	108.9
2013	60. 708	105.7

Budgetary year	Total budget means
2009	649,357,997,000
2010	732,950,217,000
2011	707,345,000,000
2012	750,100,000,000
2013	965 699 500 000

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

⁷ Estimated data



Source: Children in the social security system, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to the results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC - 2013), the risk of poverty rate stood at 24.6% in 2012, after social transfers compared to other age groups the children are most at risk of poverty (30.0%). The people older than 65 years are at the lowest rate of poverty risk (19.5%).⁸. The persons with the highest rate of poverty risk are those living in households consisting of two adults with three or more children up to 18 (44.4%), and single parents with one child or more dependent children (36.2%).

According to results by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),⁹ children in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija are at a significantly higher **risk from poverty** when compared to the general population.¹⁰ 46.2% of the population are poor, while 48.6% of children aged 0-19 live in poverty. Most poverty-stricken are children in households with three or more children; children aged up to 14; children of unemployed parents; children in families receiving social assistance and children in families with low educational status.

The risk of poverty is lower in families where at least one member works while children from wage-families make up 36% of the total number of poor children. Rates of child poverty across regions differ significantly, from 72% in Uroševac to 16% in Gnjilane. There are even greater differences by municipalities, ranging from 4% in Kamenica to 92% in Kačanik, whereas there are no significant differences between the rates in urban and rural areas. The probability for the children to be poor is significantly lower in households where the holder of the household is a woman, than in households whose holder is a man. There is a small number of such families in Kosovo, and only 4% of Kosovo children live in such households.

A. General measures of implementation (Articles 4, 42 and 44, paragraph 6)

According to the **Budget System Law**,¹¹ Article 3, paragraph 1, the budgetary system consists of the budget of the Republic of Serbia, the budget of local self-governments and financial plans of organisations

⁸ The threshold of risk of poverty (relative poverty line) in 2012 amounted to RSD 13,680.00 per month on average for a single-member household. For households with two adults and one child aged up to 14, the threshold of was RSD 24,624.00, and for a four-member household with two children under the age of 14 that amount was RSD 28,728.00.

⁹ [http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/Child_Poverty_ENG\(2\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/Child_Poverty_ENG(2).pdf), *Child Poverty in Kosovo*, Policy Options Paper & Synthesis Report, UNICEF, 2010.

¹⁰ Generally accepted poverty line means consumption of EUR 1.417 per person daily, based on the data from the Household Budget Survey (Personal household consumption) in 2006/2007.

¹¹ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" Nos. 54/2009, 73/2010, 101/2010, 101/2011, 93/2012, 62/2013, 63/2013 - corr. and 108/2013

for mandatory social insurance. The EU supports Serbia through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). IPA projects and sectoral programmes are financed in addition to the funds of EU financial assistance from the budget of the Republic - co-financing, which must also be planned and presented in the budget. The budget funds are allocated for associations on the basis of a public tender for the implementation of the approved programmes of public interest, including programmes in the field of social protection, protection of persons with disabilities, child welfare, protection of internally displaced persons and refugees, encouraging the birth rate, health care, promotion of human and minority rights, education, science and culture.

A3(a): Distribution of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total costs for Family and/or child benefits, systems for conditional cash transfers;

The amount and type of expenditure for child protection from the budget of the Republic of Serbia in 2009.	
Type of expenditure	Amount
Parental allowance	4,599,400,621.00
Child-care allowance	8,756,122,145.28
Allowance for care and assistance of another person	1,816,807,956.30
Increased allowance for care and assistance of another person	4,040,224,390.60
Accommodation care in foster families - budgetary funds	1,612,429,072.13
Accommodation care in institutions - budgetary funds	2,121,644,174.41
Material security (social assistance)	4,447,510,425.10
Total	27,394,138,784.82

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

With the entry into force of the new Law on Social Protection in the middle of 2011, the beneficiary's right to material security of the family turned into the right to cash social assistance, providing mechanisms to expand aid to the poor through higher transfers and increased number of beneficiaries.

The amount and type of expenditure for child protection from the budget of the Republic of Serbia in 2010.	
Type of expenditure	Amount
Parental allowance	4,966,537,024.00
Child-care allowance	9,340,454,630.90
Allowance for care and assistance of another person	1,891,368,189.20
Increased allowance for care and assistance of another person	4,455,870,232.00
Accommodation care in foster families - budgetary funds	1,838,965,154.63
Accommodation care in institutions - budgetary funds	2,195,696,997.17
Material security (social assistance)	5,147,777,180.30
Total	29,836,669,388.20

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The amount and type of expenditure for child protection from the budget of the Republic of Serbia in 2011.	
Type of expenditure	Amount
Parental allowance	5,326,325,246.00
Child-care allowance	10,397,747,840.34
Allowance for care and assistance of another person	2,161,122,072.70
Increased allowance for care and assistance of another person	5,701,944,594.77
Accommodation care in foster families - budgetary funds	2,232,392,317.91
Accommodation care in institutions - budgetary funds	2,393,323,827.88
Material security (social assistance)	3,906,275,659.40
Cash social assistance	4,163,262,786.50
Special cash benefit	2,724,940.80
Total	36,285,119,286.30

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The amount and type of expenditure for child protection from the budget of the Republic of Serbia in 2012.	
Type of expenditure	Amount
Parental allowance	5,738,382,212.00
Child-care allowance	11,144,299,176.86
Allowance for care and assistance of another person	2,162,058,788.69
Increased allowance for care and assistance of another person	6,204,988,119.39
Accommodation care in foster families - budgetary funds	2,626,469,900.94
Accommodation care in institutions - budgetary funds	2,519,779,968.99
Cash social assistance	10,270,483,799.98
Special cash benefit	47,875,216.80
Total	40,714,337,183.65

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The amount and type of expenditure for child protection from the budget of the Republic of Serbia in 2013.	
Type of expenditure	Amount
Cash social assistance	7,236,594,658.72
Child-care allowance	12,336,879,165.26
Allowance for care and assistance of another person	2,339,306,808.50
Parental allowance	6,291,507,583.00
Special cash benefit	61,323,979.70
Leave of absence for reason of childbirth ¹²	25,193,704,170.00
Total cash benefits	53,459,316,365.18
Accommodation care in institutions of social protection	1,019,671,191.35

¹² In accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, item 1) of the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children, leave of absence for reason of childbirth shall mean compensation of salary during maternity leave, leave of absence from work for childcare and leave of absence for special childcare.

Family accommodation care	3,157,864,105.00
Total for accommodation care services	4,177,535,296.35
Total	57,636,851,661.53

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia (Children in the social security system in 2013)

Total expenditure on child protection (total cash benefits and total accommodation care services) from the national budget in 2013 amounted to RSD 57.64 billion, which is a share of 5.35% of total expenditures.

The funds earmarked for support for families with children					
Name of the right	Number of beneficiaries				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Refund for maternity leave	32,989	34,364	35,278	36,965	36,600
Parental allowance	63,612	64,369	63,607	62,760	62,710
Child-care allowance	391,131	393,814	394,271	415,000	401,259
Children delayed in development and children without parental care	250	250	250	304	347
Total in RSD	31,626,668,628.00	34,661,179,446.00	37,667,701,597.00	40,061,313,108.00	43,606,453,882.64

Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy

The funds earmarked for financial support (Cash social assistance):						
	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	December 2011	December 2012	December 2013
Number of families	59,210	65,760	66,830	86,502	94,482	103,521
Number of individuals	151,180	167,113	169,295	214,402	241,778	265,072
Cash social assistance Amount in RSD	362,346,061.00	426,489,660.00	461,646,330.00	855,379,447.00	957,497,759.33	1,100,070,750.00

Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy

According to the data from May 2014, a total of 292,018 individuals used the right to cash social assistance, of whom 102,777 children aged below 18.

An overview of main donor projects in the field of social protection¹³	Programme	Time-frame	Budget
Support to the implementation of the Social Protection Strategy	Norway and Great Britain	September 2006-2009	EUR 4.19 million
Establishment and application of the system of accreditation of programme of support for social services providers in the Republic of Serbia	Norway	2007-2008	EUR 0.52 million
Transformation of residential institutions	CARDS 2006	2008-2010	EUR 1.39 million

¹³ Key donor programmes are focused on support to pluralism of service providers and development of social protection services in the community, with the strengthening of the regulatory framework (licencing, minimum national standards) necessary for providing quality social protection services.

for children and development of sustainable alternatives			
Promoting social inclusion through strengthening of instigations providing social services in the community	IPA 2008	2010-2013	EUR 5.5 million
Establishment and application of licencing system for social protection service providers in Serbia	Norway	2011-2013	EUR 0.6 million
Support to de-institutionalisation and social inclusion of people with mental disabilities and mental illness	IPA 2011	2012-2015	EUR 5.17 million
Support for social inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, including Roma, through diverse social protection services in the community	IPA 2012	Expected to start	EUR 6.5 million
Strengthening social protection system in providing timely support to families at risk in order to prevent inappropriate separation of the child from the family and providing quality care to children who are in the social welfare system, i.e., in foster care or in residential accommodation care	IPA 2013	2014-2016	EUR 2.3 million

The budget of the then Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy for 2013: funds from the budget RSD 132.5 billion, funds from additional revenues RSD 6.52 billion, total funds RSD 139 billion, RSD 35.4 billion are planned to be transferred to local budgets, which makes around 1.1% of Serbia's GDP. The share of expenditure on social protection in the total expenditure of local self-government units (150 municipalities, 23 cities and the City of Belgrade, a total of 174¹⁴) increased from 2.5% in 2005 to 4.5% in 2010. Expenditures for social protection compared to other categories of expenditure made the fastest growth.

Social welfare services are financed at both levels, but the division of funding depends on the type of service. Local self-governments make decisions which services in the community to finance in order to implement a public procurement. In recent years the government has managed to avoid reducing the cost of social benefits. In 2010, expenditure on social protection amounted to 24.6% of GDP (of which 53.7% was earmarked for pensions), while cash benefits for families and children accounted for 5.4% of the total cost of social protection. The total cost for social protection in Serbia is slightly below the EU average of 29.4% of GDP.¹⁵ It is important to emphasise that uniformity in the way of presenting information is not yet ensured in practice, making it difficult to track and analyse.

A3 (b): Health care services, especially basic services related to health care;

¹⁴Law on Territorial Organisation of the Republic of Serbia "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 129/07

¹⁵ A medium-term report on implementation of activities within the programme of cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the period from 2011 to 2015.

Invoiced costs of health care of children by type of invoice¹⁶ (excluding funds for immunisation), 2009	
Name of expenditure type	Invoiced in 2009
Prescriptions	2,196,680,491.42
Aids	234,190,784.30
Travel expenses	74,768,328.00
Vaccines *	416,549,607.68
Primary healthcare	5,374,848,378.20
Dentistry	2,251,383,174.46
Faculty of Dentistry Belgrade	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - Primary	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - secondary and tertiary health care	
Secondary and tertiary health care	11,116,508,448.27
Services of institutions for special rehabilitation	133,085,156.31
Services of the Institute of Public Health	214,196,450.52
Services of the Blood Transfusion Institute and Institute Tarlike	
Belgrade Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Maxillofacial Surgery	
Total	22,012,210,819.15

Source: Ministry of Health * Vaccines are reported for the entire population

Invoiced costs of health care of children by type of invoice (excluding funds for immunisation), 2010	
Name of expenditure type	Invoiced in 2010
Prescriptions	2,442,155,889.78
Aids	287,040,034.95
Travel expenses	84,537,276.73
Vaccines *	357,821,614.80
Primary healthcare	5,540,669,014.39
Dentistry	2,473,688,663.10
Faculty of Dentistry Belgrade	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - Primary	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - secondary and tertiary health care	
Secondary and tertiary health care	7,381,003,298.65
Services of institutions for special rehabilitation	146,404,462.56
Services of the Institute of Public Health	153,559,643.67
Services of the Blood Transfusion Institute and Institute Tarlike	
Belgrade Faculty of Dentistry - Department of	

¹⁶ Invoiced costs of health care of children for which the following sources of data were used: Electronic invoice for medicines prescribed on the LR1 form sent by pharmacies, Electronic invoice for aiding devices issued upon the order, MEOP, Electronic invoice in the primary health care, Electronic invoices in the secondary health care, and finances.

Maxillofacial Surgery	
Total	18,866,879,898.63

Source: Ministry of Health * Vaccines are reported for the entire population

Invoiced costs of health care of children by type of invoice (Excluding funds for immunisation), 2011	
Name of expenditure type	Invoiced in 2011
Prescriptions	2,298,740,228.83
Aids	354,409,613.94
Travel expenses	82,408,557.15
Vaccines *	480,191,196.24
Primary healthcare	5,378,279,993.23
Dentistry	2,796,521,931.53
Faculty of Dentistry Belgrade	15,769,945.34
Health care facilities outside the network plan - Primary	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - secondary and tertiary health care	10,238,995.16
Secondary and tertiary health care	6,745,645,559.27
Services of institutions for special rehabilitation	167,658,246.71
Services of the Institute of Public Health	160,219,099.79
Services of the Blood Transfusion Institute and Institute Tarlike	14,521,311.21
Belgrade Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Maxillofacial Surgery	
Total	18,504,604,678.40

Source: Ministry of Health * Vaccines are reported for the entire population

Invoiced costs of health care of children by type of invoice (excluding funds for immunisation), 2012	
Name of expenditure type	Invoiced in 2012
Prescriptions	1,667,848,805.30
Aids	307,869,734.33
Travel expenses	86,320,783.29
Vaccines *	375,820,673.40
Primary healthcare	5,032,524,586.55
Dentistry	2,630,638,208.69
Faculty of Dentistry Belgrade	17,257,836.06
Health care facilities outside the network plan - Primary	
Health care facilities outside the network plan - secondary and tertiary health care	12,191,375.34
Secondary and tertiary health care	6,535,439,206.68
Services of institutions for special rehabilitation	157,395,398.81
Services of the Institute of Public Health	146,582,126.15
Services of the Blood Transfusion Institute and Institute Tarlike	34,644,899.42
Belgrade Faculty of Dentistry - Department of	

Maxillofacial Surgery	
Total	17,004,533,634.02

Source: Ministry of Health * Vaccines are reported for the entire population

Invoiced costs of health care of children by type of invoice (excluding funds for immunisation), 2013	
Name of expenditure type	Invoiced in 2013
Prescriptions	1,997,399,022.80
Aids	318,033,405.59
Travel expenses	99,112,135.00
Vaccines *	468,623,908.08
Primary healthcare	5,088,481,698.65
Dentistry	2,562,273,609.41
Faculty of Dentistry Belgrade	36,277,749.72
Health care facilities outside the network plan - Primary	10,929,258.96
Health care facilities outside the network plan - secondary and tertiary health care	19,256,834.99
Secondary and tertiary health care	6,943,294,685.52
Services of institutions for special rehabilitation	185,263,737.40
Services of the Institute of Public Health	162,911,338.84
Services of the Blood Transfusion Institute and Institute Tarlike	46,953,350.54
Belgrade Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Maxillofacial Surgery	6,498,597.60
Total	17,945,309,333.11

Source: Ministry of Health * Vaccines are reported for the entire population

Cost indicators for health care protection	2010	2011
Total expenditure on health care in % of GDP	10.4	10.4
Public expenditure on health care in % of GDP	6.4	6.5
Public expenditure on health care (Purchasing Power Standard - PPS) *	4,180,500,886	4,157,531,508
Public expenditure on health care in % of total	61.9	61.5
Public expenditure on health care per capita in US\$	338	387
Public expenditure on health care per capita (in purchasing power standards - PPS) *	552	561
Direct payments to households in % of private expenditure on health care	95.5	95.6
State expenditures for inpatient health care in % of public expenditure on health care	59.4	57.2
Total expenditure on medicines in % of total expenditure on health care	30.9	31.3
Prevention and public health services in % of total expenditure on health care	6.3	6.3

Source: Source: The Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, <http://apps.who.int/NHA/database/standardreport.aspx?ID=Serbia-NationalExpenditureonHealth>.

* Purchasing Power Standard - PPS is calculated using the deflator of EUROSTAT database.
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics>

A3 (c) The development in the period of early childhood (care and education);

Public sector expenditures include expenditures for education at the national, provincial and local level of government for pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education and expenses that are not allocated by levels of education. According to the methodology of the European Union, the estimated public expenditure on education in the Republic of Serbia in 2012 amounted to 5.27% of GDP. Based on the available data on the amount of own revenues of state higher education institutions and evaluation of expenditures for tuition at private institutions of higher education, the level of private expenditures can be estimated at 1% of GDP. Other forms of private spending on education (all education costs for students directly paid by the parents) cannot be calculated due to a lack of reliable data. In the Republic of Serbia, in 2012, public spending in primary education per pupil/student amounted to EUR 2,449 of PPS.¹⁷ EUR 2,224 of PPS in secondary education.

Public spending in primary education in the Republic of Serbia, in % of GDP, 2010-2012	2010	2011	2012
Pre-school	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary education	2.1	2.1	2.1
Secondary education	1.0	0.9	1.0
Post-secondary and higher education	0.8	0.7	0.8
Education not classified by levels and auxiliary services in education	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	5.2	5.1	5.3

Source: Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia

Of the total public expenditures earmarked for education, their major part is executed at the level of the Republic, i.e., 68.4%, expenditures at the local self-government level amount to 31.3% while expenditures at the level of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina amount to only 0.3%. Broken down by level of education, 20.2% of total expenditures for education was allocated for pre-school education, 40.4% for primary education, 18.2% for secondary education and 14.5% for higher education.

Public expenditure on education by level of government and the level of education, in RSD billion, 2012.	Total	Pre-school	Primary education	Secondary education	Post-secondary and higher education	Expenditures unclassified by the level of education
Republic of Serbia	120.6	0	58.1	27.1	25.3	10.1
Local self-governments	55.3	35.7	13.1	5.0	0.1	1.5
Autonomous Province	0.6	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.3

¹⁷ Source: Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, (PPS on the basis of convertor for GDP for 2010, 2011, 2012)

of Vojvodina						
Republic of Serbia, total	176.5	35.7	71.2	32.1	25.6	11.9
The structure of different levels of education in %						
Republic of Serbia	68.4	0	81.6	84.4	98.8	84.9
Local self-governments	31.3	100	18.4	15.6	0.4	12.6
Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	0.3	0	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.5
Republic of Serbia - total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
The structure of expenditures of different levels of government in %						
Republic of Serbia	100%	0	48.1	22.4	21.0	8.4
Local self-governments	100%	64.5	23.7	9.0	0.1	2.7
Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	100%	0	11.9	5.4	28.5	54.2
Republic of Serbia - total	100%	20.2	40.4	18.2	14.5	6.8

Source: Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia

In accordance with the Law on Budget System and the adopted budget, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (as a direct beneficiary of the budget) adopts the financial plan, allocates the resources based on programmes and indirect beneficiaries (institutions of pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education and pupil and student standard), according to the proposals of their financial plans and informs them of the amount of funds that have been approved for certain programmes. In addition to the budget of the Republic, the activity of pre-school, primary and secondary education is financed from the funds of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (material costs and investments) and local self-governments. The total available funds of the Ministry are the funds from other sources of revenue, own revenues of indirect beneficiaries, donations from foreign countries, donations from international organisations, donations from other levels of government, donations of civil society organisations and others. **The total budget for 2010 amounted to RSD 106.9 billion for 2014 is RSD 178 billion.** Allocations for funding the education and upbringing of children and students are executed through: a) the budget planned resources; b) local self-governments finance current and investment maintenance of facilities, vocational training of employees, transportation of pupils and students and employees of educational institutions and bear the costs of pre-school education; c) the project Improvement of pre-school education in Serbia (IMPRES) was implemented from pre-accession funds of the European Union, aimed at greater availability of pre-school education especially for children from marginalised, vulnerable groups. The EUR 4 million worth IPA project *Human Resources Development*, the purpose of which is improvement of equipping with teaching aids, is currently underway.

Total funds allocated for the 2013/2014 school year					
Pre-school education		Primary education		Secondary education	
2,284,845,000		70,830,050,000		33,792,791,000	
Primary education					
Supply of free textbooks	Supplementary schools abroad	Competition of primary school	Vocational training of	Improving infrastructure	Support to participation in EU programmes - the

from the 1st to 4th grade		pupils	employees in primary schools	in primary schools	first component of the IPA
731,000,000	148 956,000	12.520.000	168,511.00	1,684,802.00	42,768,000
Secondary education					
Competition for secondary school students	Improvement of infrastructure in secondary schools		Work with talented and gifted students	Vocational training in secondary schools	
18,548,000	691,100,000		15,810,000	63,906,000	

Pre-school education	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
The number of children in pre-school institutions	153 247	155 526	156 890
Of that number, girls	74,414	75,485	76,238

Basic indicators of pre-school education	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Coverage of children aged 0 to 3 years	13.34%	14.39%	15.85%
Coverage of children between the age of 3 and school age	52.18%	54.84%	58.08%
Four-year-olds in pre-school education	40.00%	42.20%	45.60%
Coverage of children by compulsory PPP (preparatory pre-school programme) before starting school	87.54%	93.16%	92.65%

A3 (d) Education (primary, secondary), vocational education and training, special education;

Number of regular primary schools	2010/2011		2011/2012	
Total	3,468		3,467	
Central	1,113		1,113	
Separated departments	2,355		2,354	
The number of students in regular primary schools	Total	Students girls	Total	Students girls
Total	578,978	281 507	572,009	278
Central	505,987	246,048	500,476	243
Separated departments	72,991	35 459	71,623	345
Number of teachers	50,597		51,064	

A3 (e) Measures for the protection of children, including the prevention of violence, child labour, sexual exploitation, rehabilitation programmes;

All social work centres introduced mandatory twenty-four-hour duty for cases of immediate intervention to protect the child from abuse and neglect, which implemented in cooperation with the police and health care service. A significant progress has been made in the organisation of a network for the protection of the rights of children in the local community. According to the 2012 data from the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia, there were 15 different services for children and young people, for which local self-governments made decisions about financing and nine services targeting all groups of beneficiaries (children, adults and the elderly persons) and they were classified as support services to families or support services for victims of human trafficking and victims of domestic violence. In the 37 local self-governments in Serbia, there are no social services financed from their budgets. Community services have until now been financed largely through projects, donor funds, and were usually closed with the end of the project, as local communities did not have sufficient funds for their sustainable financing. The novelty introduced by the Law on Social Protection is the support to the financing of these services

from the national budget through earmarked transfers for all municipalities that by the level of development are below the national average.

The role of associations of citizens in formulating and implementing the policy of assistance and support to families and children. Civil society organisations have dealt with issues of domestic violence, protecting children from abuse and neglect, the development of non-institutional forms of protection of children and young people without parental care (Victimology Society of Serbia, Child Rights Centre, Incest Trauma Centre, Shelter for victims of domestic violence, etc.). Also, important is their role in the development of non-institutional forms of protection at the local level which belong to the system of assistance and support to families and children through the provision of services of day care centres and clubs for disabled children and children delayed in development, persons with disabilities, shelters for “children from the street”, shelters for women and children victims of human trafficking, shelters for women and children victims of violence, housing with the support of children delayed in development, the promotion and organisation of foster care, as well as implementation of various support programmes for specific target groups of children.

A4(a-e): States parties should submit statistical data on training held whose topic was the Convention for professionals working with and for children, including, but not limited to:

A4(a): Employees in the judiciary, including judges and misdemeanour judges;

Judicial Academy¹⁸ conducts training for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police. The Academy, in accordance with the law, organised the training for judges aimed at obtaining knowledge for the judges who do not have a necessary certificate to act when a juvenile is an offender or a victim of a criminal act (Phase I and II of the training cycle), as well as training for judges who have passed the previous two cycles of specialist training and already have a certificate on completed training for juvenile victims of criminal acts (Phase III of the training cycle). Apart from the above mentioned categories, seminars include social workers and special pedagogues from different centres for social work, who deal with children who are in conflict with the law and those employed in institutions working with children in conflict with the law as well as representatives of the institutions dealing with the victims.

Special seminars refer to the obligations which the Republic of Serbia assumed by signing or preparing to sign agreements and conventions as well as to the sensibilisation of the judiciary regarding specific issues, such as vulnerable groups, discrimination and domestic violence. Some of the seminar topics included: UN conventions, standards and practice of the Committee, Non-discrimination - national and international standards, seminars on human rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, practice of the European Court of Human Rights, seminars for lawyers of the Serbian Bar Chamber on juveniles, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the study of the standards of the European Court of Human Rights, trainings for members of the Ministry of the Interior, judges and prosecutors, according to the Law on juveniles, Protection of juvenile victims of human trafficking. It is practice to include special seminars for a particular year in the regular training programme later. The Academy organises only training for lawyers who handle cases involving juvenile offenders and juvenile victims of crime. According to the data of the

¹⁸ http://pars.rs/home/stalna_obuka/maloletnici.html

Ministry of Justice, in the period from 2006 to 2013, 195 seminars and training sessions were held, which were attended by a total of 12,618 participants.

There are specialised holders of public prosecution office at 34 basic public prosecutor's offices dealing with cases where juvenile victims occur, at 67 public prosecution's offices there are currently 637 public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors who are certified in handling such cases by the Judicial Academy. All higher courts have judges acting in cases pertaining to juveniles, namely: 45 judges acting in preparatory proceedings, 48 judges acting in proceedings in connection with juvenile high-tech crime, there are 429 judges at courts acting in trials for juvenile offenders, and the Supreme Magistrate Court has 24 judges acting upon appeals against juveniles. All of them were familiarised through training with the provisions and standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

A4(b): Employees at the Ministry of the Interior;

The Interior Ministry carries out trainings in accordance with the **Programme of vocational training of police officers**. The programme includes a large number of thematic units dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights, including special thematic unit intended for the training of police officers in the field of child rights, juvenile delinquency and the protection of juveniles in criminal proceedings within which topics are analysed relating to: Convention on the Rights of the Child and protocols, Concluding recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, cases of violations of the rights of juveniles on the basis of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, the Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers - Legal Fit for Children, the implementation of the Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles and other legislation, the exercise of police powers towards juveniles (Guidance on the conduct of police officers towards juveniles and the Special Protocol on police officers' actions to protect juveniles from abuse and neglect). The Republic of Serbia currently has 1,862 police officers with certificates guaranteeing that they have completed the training and obtained special skills in the field of child rights, juvenile delinquency and criminal protection of juveniles in accordance with Article 165 of the Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles. From 2005 to 2010, the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Judicial Academy with the support of the Belgrade office of UNICEF and citizens association Child Rights Centre, conducted a training of 1,752 police officers, and in the course of 2013, after the signing of the Agreement on cooperation in the field of training and vocational training of police officers of the Interior Ministry for implementation of the Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles between the Ministry of the Interior and the Judicial Academy aimed at ensuring continuity of training of police officers, 110 new trainees were additionally trained from the funds provided from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

Trainings in accordance with the Programme of vocational training

Reg. no.	Name of training	Organiser	The number of trained police officers per year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Implementation of the Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles and other legal provisions	Ministry of the Interior, Judicial Academy, UNICEF, Child Rights Centre	202	1,1105	-	-	110

2.	Combating human trafficking in the Republic of Serbia	Ministry of the Interior	-	93	-	-	-
3.	Drugs	Ministry of the Interior	-	77	-	-	-
4.	Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by police officers of the	Ministry of the Interior	-	300	246	278	215
5.	Police work with marginalised, minority and socially vulnerable groups	Ministry of the Interior	-	-	-	149	123
6.	Constitutional protection of human and minority rights	Ministry of the Interior	-	-	-	155	-
7.	Domestic violence and institutional protection	Ministry of the Interior	-	193	171	133	285
8.	Police negotiations - negotiations as a way of resolving conflict and crisis situations	Ministry of the Interior	-	-	267	-	-
9.	The main tasks and activities of traffic accidents	Ministry of the Interior	-	-	48	69	114
10.	Legislative provisions governing the issues of human trafficking, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings	Ministry of the Interior	-	93	-	239	-

Source: Ministry of the Interior

An overview of preventive police actions aimed at acquainting children and students with the contents of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and operational actions to be taken in order to prevent criminal acts to the detriment of juveniles

The central action of increased traffic control of selective contents - School

Year	Number of schools	Number of lectures	Number of students	Number of police officers involved
2008	853	1,043	46,095	972
2009	1,302	1,357	79,138	1,006
2010	993	1,668	66,331	1,193
2011	1,045	1,704	64,485	1,182
2012	1,011	1,665	59,180	1,043
2013	1,180	991	25,992	1,182
Total	6,384	8,428	341,221	6,578

Source: Ministry of the Interior

During 2013, two new topics on the safe participation of children in traffic were introduced, namely: *Mapping a safe way from home to school* and *Parental involvement in traffic in the presence of children - Parent as a role model to the child*. In accordance with the above-mentioned topics, 1,399 were held at 485 schools which covered 32,905 students and 8,462 parents.

Action Drugs are zero - life is one!

Year	Number of lectures	Number of primary schools	Number of primary school pupils-students (aged 10 to 14)
2008	94	63	10,178
2009	166	60	9,965
2010	224	84	14,110
2011	103	42	5,446
2012	180	75	9,677
2013	206	94	13,927
Total:	973	418	63,303

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Year	Number of panels	Number of secondary school students (aged 15 to 18)
2009	7	310
2010	4	310
2011	1	200
2012	6	567
2013	14	2,384
total:	32	3,771

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Action Fire-fighter at school

Year	Number of primary schools and pre-school institutions	Number of children and students	Number of lectures fire-fighters - savers
2008	710	37,265	1,604
2009	595	25,285	1,257
2010	679	26,061	1,360
2011	965	30,442	1,611
2012	734	29,519	1,669
2013	939	40,013	1,632
Total:	4,622	188,585	9,133

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Police officers of the Emergency Department from 2009 to 2012 held four training camps (every year one camp lasting for seven days) with the aim of improving the fire protection education of children and the development of awareness and culture about the importance of fire safety. A total of 384 students aged from 14 to 18 participated in these camps. As part of the Programme for planning and emergency response of the US Agency for International Development (USAID), a training titled *Volunteer in fire protection - Kovačica 2009* was organised. The aim of training related to the education of school age children aged from 14 to 18, to protect from fire and response in case of natural and caused disasters. In 2010, also with the support of the USAID, an educational campaign dedicated to children's safety in case of fire was conducted. A poster was made, specially designed for primary school pupils - students that illustrate the proper handling during fires. It was printed in 5,000 copies and was divided to primary schools in Belgrade

- 4200, Zrenjanin - 100, Kragujevac - 170 and Kraljevo - 150. In 2012, in cooperation with the OSCE Mission in Serbia, the Family Guide for Emergency Preparedness and Response was prepared and published, intended for education of all citizens of the Republic of Serbia, with basic information useful for the behaviour in emergency situations.

Action October - Month of fighting against human trafficking

Year	Number of school classes	Number of schools and faculties	Number of school pupils/students and university students	Number of teachers and professors
2010	386	359	25,301	2,005
2011	490	432	27,967	1,049
2012	455	366	22,706	1,098
2013	524	403	24,966	1,168
Total:	1,855	1,560	100,943	5,320

Source: Ministry of the Interior

The programme School without violence - My school, safe school

It is currently being implemented in 251 schools (242 primary and nine secondary schools). In the period from 2009 to 2012, four conferences Network of schools without violence were held at the national level with the aim of analysing the prevention and protection of children from all forms of violence, strengthening the capacity of schools to manage the prevention of violence in the school and classroom, as well as the development of internal and external protective network in cooperation with institutions in the local community. After evaluating the results of the five-year implementation of the programme, which was publicly published in 2010, the following is highlighted: in general, the majority of children (56%, in some schools, up to 85%) feel safer at school thanks to the programme; more severe forms of violence reduced (physical violence was reduced to the greatest extent), and in the junior grades all forms of violence have been significantly reduced; the number of students who frequently suffer violence decreased by 6%, and in some schools even up to 50%; the programme had weaker effects on students of higher grades, high schools in urban areas (especially in Belgrade); the willingness of students to ask for help from teachers in situations of violence significantly increased. Since 2012, the management of the programme was taken over by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development.

Project Safe Childhood - Development of Safety Culture of the Young

In an effort to improve the level of safety of students and schools, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development developed this joint project that aims to provide a sustainable model of informing students about the security culture. The project is defined within the general and specific objective of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National strategy for the prevention and protection of children from violence in the period from 2010 to 2012, and also represents the operationalization of activities from the Framework Action Plan for the prevention of violence in educational institutions, which was passed in January 2009 by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development as well as tasks covered by the programme *School without violence*.

Project Sport - School - Police

The project was implemented in cooperation with sports associations *Open fun school of football* from Belgrade, during the school year 2012/2013. in five cities (Prokuplje, Pirot, Paraćin, Zaječar and Čoka) in 11 primary schools in the Serbian and languages of national minorities. More than 1,000 sixth- and seventh-grade students were involved in various informative-educational and sport activities (of different ethnicities - Hungarians, Slovaks, Bulgarians and Roma), with about 1,000 parents, 25 police officers, 10 school psychologists and 10 sports coaches. Results of the analysis showed that the implementation of the project through collaboration of four sectors: the police, school, sports clubs and local self-governments successfully introduced a new way of preventing security risks in schools during adolescence age of students through a model of entertainment football and numerous workshops for parents and students. A continuation of the project is planned in 2014 in another 10 cities in Serbia.

In accordance with the 2012 **Strategy for Community Policing**, with the support of the OSCE Mission in Serbia, preventive police activities were implemented in which the target group is children and young people. In implementing these activities, the police departments started from local security priorities and problems and established goals, topics and ways of implementation of projects that were adapted to the needs of local communities in cooperation with schools, parents, local self-governments and other local social actors in the course of the school year (2012/2013).

An overview of completed projects: Police Department in Kragujevac - *For a life without violence*; Police Department in Smederevo - *Be a fan, not a hooligan*; Police Department in Prijepolje - *Alcohol is not cool*; Police Department in Kruševac - *Knowledge against e-violence*; Police Department in Bor - *Safe school*; Police Department in Valjevo - *Engage in sports, STOP the violence, a healthy spirit, healthy mind*; Police Department in Prokuplje - *Safe Child - safe schools*; Police Department in Kragujevac - *Kids Olympics in Kragujevac*; Police Department in Zaječar - *Don't say goodbye to life, be wise*; Police Department in Zrenjanin - *NO to violence in the family*; Police Department in Kraljevo - *Together Against Drugs and Violence*; Police Department in Leskovac - *Stop violence in schools*; Police Department in Pirot - *Stop violence in school*; Police Department in Požarevac - *Enjoy life without drugs*; Police Department in Sombor - *Do not throw away ALL, say NO*; Police Department in Užice - *Life is priceless - never use drugs* and Police Department in Čačak - *Stop domestic violence*. In 2014, the process of the development of projects of community policing through the new cycle of problem-oriented prevention continued, which is largely geared toward improving security protection and security culture of children and youth in all current security areas in which there is violence against this population. Actions and programmes whose holder is the Ministry of the Interior were funded from the regular budget.

Programme School Police Officer

The number of school police officers engaged in schools by years				
Year	The number of school officers	The number of schools in which they were engaged	Primary schools	Secondary schools
2008	296	542	266	276
2009	342	605	300	305
2010	344	623	317	306
2011	346	628	320	308

2012	429	704	382	322
2013	365	675	348	327

Source: Ministry of the Interior

A4 (c) Teachers;

A4 (d) Employees in health care;

The Ministry of Health implemented 10 trainings in health centres in partnership with UNICEF, with funds supplied by the PBILD programme for the maintenance of peace and inclusive local development in 13 municipalities in southern Serbia. A total of 750 health care workers were sensitised to reduce discrimination against Roma. The topics discussed were: a) perinatal health care; b) early child development, early detection of risk (0-3) and occurrence of violence; c) presentation of the Law against Discrimination; d) Women's rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; e) Human rights; f) The historical and cultural heritage of the Roma; g) Communication skills; i) The role of health mediators; and j) The health status of Roma - *Roma neighbours, Roma patients*. Within the project of the Ministry of Health *Delivery of Improved Local Services DILS*, education activities took place in 42 health centres where 488 health workers were taught about the needs of vulnerable population groups on the basis of accredited programmes by the Health Council.

A4 (e) Social workers;

Professional workers and associates in the field of social protection, starting from 2008, professional trainees attending standardised and accredited training programmes.¹⁹ The system of accreditation is contained in the Law on Social Protection and is closely linked with the process of obtaining a licence for the operation of the professionals in this field. The Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia gives accreditation of the training programme for employees in the system social protection, through the Committee on Accreditation. The table below lists the names of training programmes in the field of social protection that are designed for the improvement of the position of children.

All accredited programmes of vocational training mostly include modules on human rights, and all programmes aimed at improving the position of children have as central topics the exercise and the improvement of children's rights, particularly the right to a family life, the best interests of the child, the right to protection from neglect, abuse and exploitation, the right to respect for the child's opinion, as referring to the principles and provisions of the Convention.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH	
1.	Parents in another way - a programme of training of professionals for group workshop work with prospective adopters
2.	Encouragement of pro-social behaviour and prevention of aggressive behaviour among young people
3.	The programme of support for young people leaving the protection for an independence and life in the family
4.	The programmes of preparation and training of future foster carers - Safe steps to

¹⁹ At the end of 2012, the Base of accredited programmes included data related to 116 accredited programmes, 222 authors, 636 implementations, 6,837 participants in the programmes, 1,542 institutions or organisations from which they come or that appear in the role of the ordering party of training and others. Only in the course of 2012, a total of 38 accredited programmes were implemented through 82 implementations. There were a total of 1,404 students who attended accredited programmes in 2012.

	foster care
5.	Pride - a programme for foster parents and adoptive parents
6.	Support to the development of life skills for the social integration of young people
7.	The programme of non-violent communication and conflict mediation
8.	Smile Keepers - psychological workshops for promoting development
9.	Employment Skills - a programme to support young people leaving institutions of social protection for an active job search, recruitment and career development
10.	Programme of support to kinship foster families GROWTH
11.	Protection of children from abuse and neglect: the implementation of the General Protocol
12.	Let's preserve reproductive health of young people
13.	Establishment and management of groups for (self-) support to young people at risk - youth club By GRiG model
14.	Agreement - how good it sounds
15.	<i>I can do it better 1</i> - Prevention of aggressive behaviour among young people
16.	<i>I can do it better 2</i> - Work with parents of young people with aggressive behaviour
17.	Socio-educational training programme of foster parents for specialised foster care <i>So they live with us and not next to us</i>
18.	Socio-educational programme for training of foster parents for respite foster care <i>Yes, I have someone too</i>
19.	Strengthening of professional workers in social welfare centres to work with children and young people in conflict with the law
20.	Initial training for (phone) counsellors
21.	Protection of children from abuse and neglect in institutions of social protection: application of special protocol
22.	Day care - possible answer to the needs of children and adolescents with the disorders in behaviour
23.	Programme of support to professionals working with children and young people with problems in behaviour
24.	Programme of preparation and support to foster families for the care of babies / small children
25.	Preparation and support to foster families for the reception of a child with Down Syndrome
26.	Preparation and support to foster families for the reception of a child with moderate mental disability
27.	Support to children and young people in crisis and traumatic situations - Urgent foster care
28.	OPTIMUS for youth - Optimal programme of treatment and integration of youth in conflict with the community - workshops for young people
29.	The programme of therapeutic foster care - non-institutional support for children exposed to prolonged trauma, neglect and abuse
30.	Assessment of the needs for effective support - training for the implementation of the model and battery of instruments of needs assessment of children with disabilities and their families (ROD)
31.	Foster family as a place of recovery and reintegration of victims of human trafficking
SUPPORT TO MARGINALISED GROUPS	
1.	ABC of Tolerance - education and implementation
2.	Training of employees in centres for social work for the provision of psycho-social support to people living with HIV (PLHIV)
3.	Support to victims of human trafficking in the social security system - detection, needs assessment and planning of support
4.	Identification, assistance and protection of male victims of human trafficking
5.	Centre for Social Work in protecting victims of human trafficking

6.	The power of change - how to establish and run support groups and self-help for women who have survived domestic violence
7.	Training of social service providers working with victims of gender-based violence
8.	Guidelines for working with sexual minorities in the social security system
PROTECTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
1.	Enigmatic sensory world - educational programmes aimed at raising the awareness of the importance of Sensors in the process of perception, learning and emotional development
2.	Programmes of training of personnel for work and opening day care centres for people delayed in development
3.	Guide for practical work with persons with autism
4.	Housing with support - training programme for support service staff
5.	A comprehensive approach and methods to optimise the potential of children with developmental disorders
6.	School of life skills - training programme for professionals to assess and prepare people with disabilities for an independent life in the least restrictive environment
7.	Training for the launch and development of personal assistance services for dealing with persons with mental disabilities
8.	Hypo rehabilitation
9.	Application of Montessori method in dealing with persons with disabilities
10.	Early psychosocial stimulation of children with developmental disorders
11.	The programme of basic training for working with children and persons with disabilities
12.	Work engagement of mentally challenged persons on the open market
13.	The application of information technology (IT) to work with people with intellectual disability
14.	Establishment of sustainable services and work programme of daycare for children and young people With developmental disorders
15.	Basic training package for a personal assistant for persons with physical disability
16.	Basic training package for the SOS line with women with disabilities who have experience of violence
17.	The training of professionals for assessment and planning support for associations for assistance to mentally challenged persons
18.	Training for nurses working with children delayed in development
19.	The provision of supported housing for people with disabilities
20.	Starting a respite for children with disabilities and their families
21.	Starting a help in the house for children with disabilities and their families
22.	The programme of basic training for development of a mapping plan and going to the field with the aim of identification of the most excluded children with disabilities
23.	Service centre for support of persons with disabilities in the local community - Basic training
24.	Model of support for people with autism
25.	The use of assistive technology in social protection
SUPPORT TO FAMILY	
1.	Socio-educational programme for family - schools for parents
2.	Support for families with high psychosocial risk system access
3.	Development of educational competence of parents
4.	Training of social service providers working with victims of gender-based violence
5.	Systemic approach to families with mentally ill members, in the system of social protection

6.	Systemic, emergency programme to stop domestic violence
7.	Domestic violence and intervention system
8.	Safe house - work in the centre to help victims of domestic violence
9.	Mediation in family disputes
10.	OPTIMUS FOR FAMILIES - Optimal treatment programme and integration of youth in conflict with the community - visits to families
11.	OPTIMUS FOR PARENTS - Optimal programme of treatment and integration of youth in conflict with the community - workshops for parents
12.	Domestic violence and institutional protection
13.	Organisation of a case conference for protection from domestic violence
14.	Coordinated action of the local community in the prevention and protection from domestic violence
15.	Work with victims of domestic violence in the centre for social work
16.	Work with bullies in the centre for social work
17.	Starting court proceedings by guardianship
18.	Overcoming professional stress
19.	Preventive programme for improving partnerships
20.	The family focused support - cooperation with families of children delayed in development
21.	Training of professionals for the treatment of perpetrators of violence in partnerships
22.	The development of skills and knowledge in the field of palliative care in the system of social protection
23.	The training programme for initiators of a family conference
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1.	Socio-educational programme for family - schools for parents
2.	Support for families with high psychosocial risk system access
3.	Development of educational competence of parents
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23.	The training programme for initiators of a family conference

The Human Resource Management Service submits to the Government a programme proposal for professional development of civil servants and organises professional development in accordance with the adopted programme. So far, eight annual programmes of professional training were adopted, which in different ways dealt with the area of human rights. Under the programmes for 2008 and 2009, the training *Human and minority rights and freedoms* was planned and implemented; in 2010, *Equal opportunities for all* and an on-line course *Social inclusion and poverty reduction: Approaching the social process of the EU* were planned and implemented; in 2011 and 2012, a special thematic area *Protection of human rights and confidentiality* was included. As part of the 2013 programme, the following trainings were implemented: *Cooperation of independent state bodies and bodies of state administration in the protection of human rights; Protection from discrimination; Gender equality; Protection of personal data; Protection of classified information; Protection of Human Rights and The Ombudsman. Mechanisms for monitoring basic international human rights treaties* (training was planned and implemented in 2014 with a special emphasis on the Convention on the Rights of the Child).

Within IPA 2011 project *Implementation of anti-discrimination policies*, the **Office for Human and Minority Rights**, together with the Human Resources Management Service organised training on *Mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of basic international treaties on human rights* on 4 June 2013 for 26 civil servants from relevant ministries, other government bodies and employees of the Office. The training is included in the regular programme of the Human Resources Management Service. The conference on improving reporting to oversight bodies of the United Nations on the implementation of international treaties on human rights was held on 11-12 June 2013 in Belgrade for 35 civil servants from relevant ministries, other government bodies, ten civil society representatives and employees of the Office. These two courses are linked since the purpose of the first was to raise the level of awareness among officials and the other referred to the importance of the report. In cooperation with the Judicial Academy, training was held on 22-23 June 2013 for 10 judges and prosecutors lecturers at the Judicial Academy in order to acquire knowledge about the application of the introduced institute of hate crimes in practice. Within the training, a guidebook that was developed within the project was presented, and this topic will be included in the regular programme of training of the Judicial Academy for judges and prosecutors from all over Serbia. In cooperation with the Commissioner for Protection of Equality and the Ministry of the Interior, training was conducted on the role of police in the fight against discrimination, which was attended by chiefs and deputy chiefs from 160 police departments from across Serbia, as well as senior police officials. The workshop *Use of indicators for the implementation and assessment of the state of human rights* was held in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The main objective of this workshop is to present the relevant national stakeholders with a framework for the creation and use of indicators for human rights developed by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The guide for the measurement and application of *Indicators of human rights* was translated into the Serbian language and was presented for the first time to the workshop participants. A public competition was conducted for projects of associations aimed at

promoting and protecting human rights in the Republic of Serbia for the programme *Human Rights Calendar 2012*. This is a programme which means that every month of the year is dedicated to, i.e., marked by a series of activities that will contribute to improving the situation of a certain group/minority, promotion of the values and principles of inalienable fundamental human rights. The selection of area/topic monitors international holiday of the United Nations, as well as other holidays that are celebrated at the international level. In order to achieve the set goal, with the support of the UN Office for Human Rights and the OSCE Mission in Serbia, the former Ministry of Human and Minority Rights organised during 2008/2009 for the representatives of relevant state bodies and relevant non-governmental organisations three roundtables on reporting, the basic mechanism of control applied by United Nations bodies relating to compliance with international treaties on human rights in member states, as well as on the position and role of advocates for human rights in the Republic of Serbia. In May 2009, the conference was organised on reporting to the UN treaty bodies whose backbone were the harmonised guidelines on reporting under international human rights treaties.

The Child Rights Committee of the National Assembly²⁰, as a legislative power mechanism for advancing the rights of the child was established in March 2009 as the Working Group on Children's Rights of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. The working group was institutionalised in the middle of 2010,²¹ when the new Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly was adopted and became an independent Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2012. In this way, the commitment of the Assembly to child rights issues was reaffirmed institutionally providing that the children find themselves the focus of the reform process in Serbia. This is a multi-party body unique to the region of Southeast Europe, and its importance is recognised by the relevant national and international bodies. Multi-party composition and active engagement of the Committee members demonstrate a strong commitment of the Assembly for issues of children's rights. The Chairperson of the Committee is the National Assembly Speaker. In addition to the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Committee consists of Deputy Speakers of the National Assembly, representatives of the parliamentary groups and the chairman of the Committee for labour, social affairs, social inclusion and poverty reduction. Article 67 of the Rules of Procedure defines that the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as a special standing working body, shall consider Bills from the aspect of the protection of rights of the child; shall monitor the implementation and application of laws and other acts regulating the status of the rights of the child; **shall assess conformity of national legislation with international standards in the area of the rights of the child**; shall co-operate with national and international institutions and bodies, and with local authorities; shall initiate amendments of regulations and propose the adoption of certain acts and taking measures aimed at the protection of the rights of the child; shall promote the rights of the child; shall consider other issues of importance for the rights of the child. The work of the committee is attended by representatives of relevant ministries, independent bodies for the protection of human rights and civil society organisations, as well as experts for the submission of reports and/or proposing specific legislation of importance for children, exchange of information, presentation of good practices or pointing to problems in certain areas as well as representatives of the international community. Inclusion of children in various activities is a special contribution as well as attendance at certain Committee meetings by the children (for example, children are

²⁰ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 20/12

<http://www.parlament.gov.rs/aktivnosti/narodna-skupstina/radna-tela/odbori.-pododbori.-radne-grupe.1672.html>

²¹ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 52/10

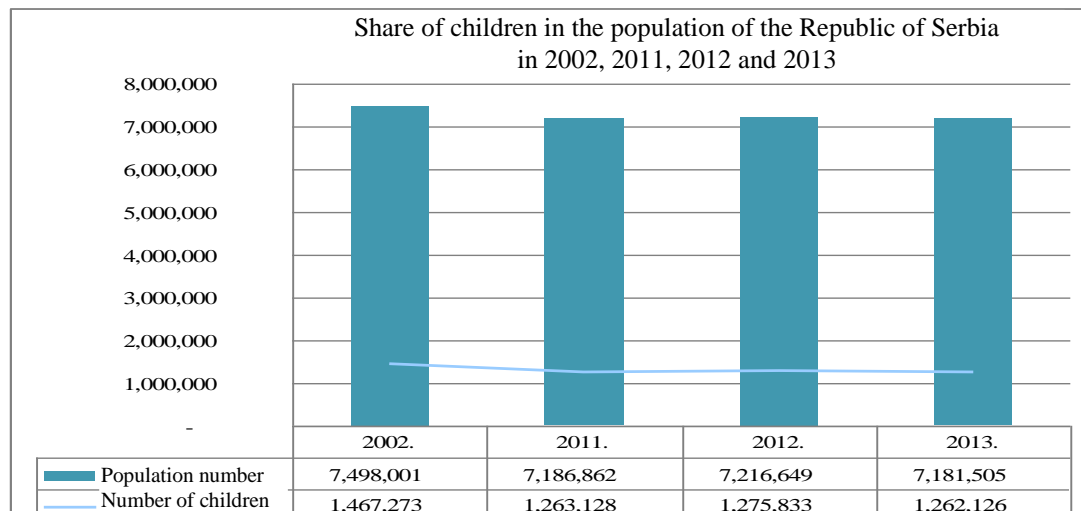
involved in teams of Local Plans of Action for Children in their municipalities and in the "School without Violence" programme). Since 2009 (as the Working Group for Child Rights) until today (as the Committee on the Rights of the Child) this parliamentary body has held numerous public hearings related to the development and promotion of children's rights in the Republic of Serbia, which have the basis set in the provisions of the Convention.

According to the **Report on the exercise of child rights**,²², 52.1% of children and young people have no opinion on human rights, which indicates that the existing training programmes on this topic have not yet given the desired results and that there are not enough such programmes. As a result, half of the children and young people in Serbia do not know what to think about human rights. Therefore children and young people recommend that it is necessary to introduce their peers with the basic concepts of human rights, through educational programmes that would be a compulsory part of the school curriculum and that would address them in a generation-wise similar language. From the perspective of children and young people, 25.7% of children and young people support the idea of an ethnically pure state. Taking into account this fact, children and young people recommend that schools and the media should introduce more intercultural content, in order to increase knowledge of other nationalities living in Serbia, but in an accessible, modern and attractive way. Also, according to data from the report, boys are generally extremely more intolerant than the girls on many issues and attitudes, so almost half of the boys are very hostile towards people of different sexual orientation.

B. Definition of the child (Article 1)

B5. The number and ratio of children under the age of 18 living in the member state and the number of children in the marriage, by age and other relevant criteria (urban/rural, ethnicity and minority groups);

²² The attachment was prepared on the basis of the report on the exercise of child rights in the Republic of Serbia, from the perspective of children and young people, which were developed by three groups of children and young people (Children's information and cultural service DX, a group of children and youth at the Centre for Children's Rights in Belgrade, young activists of the programme of the Association for Development of children and Youth - Open Club from Niš, young members of the youth club at the Užice Centre for children's rights from Užice. The report was prepared on the basis of the results of research conducted in 2012. The survey was conducted in 10 cities of Belgrade, Niš, Užice, Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Vrbas, Loznica, Zaječar, Kraljevo, and Prijepolje. The respondents were children and young people of both sexes, from 12 to 18 years of age. The total number of respondents was 1,358, of whom 660 respondents (48.6%) were male, 693 female (51%), while gender is unknown for 5 respondents. The average age of respondents was 15



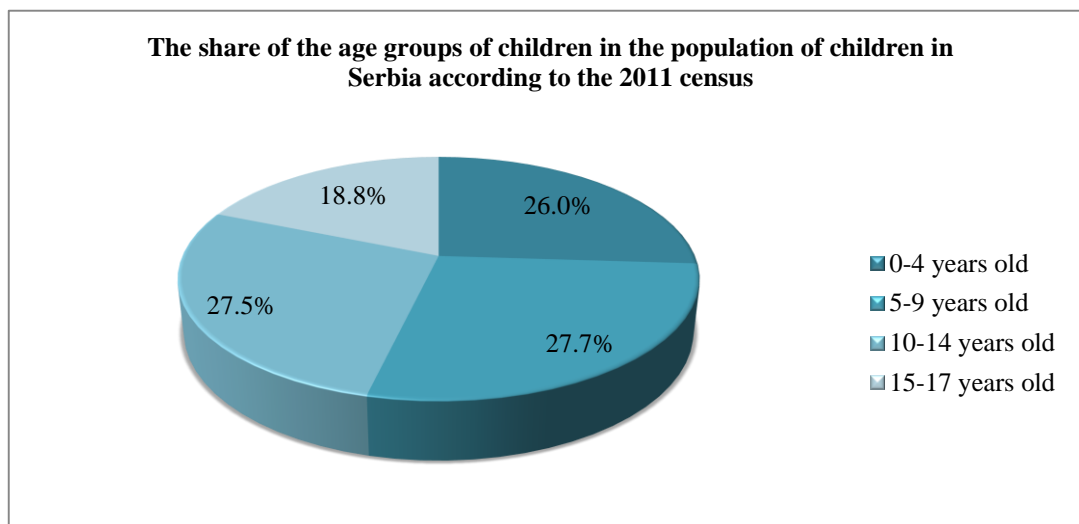
Source: Children in the social security system, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to the results of the 2011 Census, the children, persons aged 0-17 make up 17.6% (263,128) of the total population of the Republic of Serbia (7,186,862). Compared to 2002, the number of children decreased by 13.9%.

Children by age and sex, 2011 census			
	Children		
	Total	Male	Female
Republic of Serbia	1,263,128	650,052	613,076
0	64,400	33,258	31,142
1	65,445	33,556	31,889
2	66,807	34,562	32,245
3	65,661	33,883	31,778
4	65,942	33,909	32,033
5	67,872	34,841	33,031
6	69,769	35,633	34,136
7	70,553	36,296	34,257
8	71,035	36,617	34,418
9	70,925	36,334	34,591
10	71,000	36,510	34,490
11	65,383	33,549	31,834
12	68,213	35,323	32,890
13	69,490	35,649	33,841
14	72,783	37,388	35,395
15	77,694	39,985	37,709
16	79,867	41,363	38,504
17	80,289	41,396	38,893

Source: 2011 census

Sex structure of children is characterised by a somewhat larger share of boys (51.5%) than girls (48.5%).



Source: Children in the social security system, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The age structure is dominated by children aged 5 to 9, and the lowest number of children of secondary school age, i.e., children aged 15 to 17. The share of children of primary school age in the population of children is the largest and amounts to 55.2%, while the smallest share of children is among children aged 15 to 17 with 18.8%

Total number and share of children in the Republic of Serbia by areas, 2011 census		
	Total	% of the total population
Republic of Serbia	1,263,128	17.6
Raška area	71,083	23
Pčinja area	31,239	19.6
Danube River (Podunavlje) area	36,800	18.5
South Bačka area	113,511	18.4
Toplica area	16,770	18.3
Jablanica area	39,416	18.2
Zlatibor area	51,340	17.9
Mačva area	53,452	17.9
South Bačka area	52,379	17.8
North Bačka area	32,889	17.6
Central Banat area	32,853	17.5
North Banat area	25,652	17.4
Srem area	54,143	17.3
Braničevo area	31,444	17.1
Šumadija area	50,145	17.1
Belgrade area	282,657	17.0
Morava River (Pomoravlje) area	36,226	16.9
Rasina area	40,790	16.9
Nišava area	63,378	16.8
Moravica area	35,677	16.8

Kolubara area	29,194	16.7
West Bačka area	31,021	16.5
Bor area	19,779	15.8
Pirot area	14,046	15.2
Zaječar area	17,244	14.4

Source: 2011 census

By regions, the largest share of children are in the regions of Šumadija and Western Serbia (18.1%), followed by the region of Vojvodina (17.7%), Southern and Eastern Serbia (17.3%), and the Belgrade region (17%). The areas with the largest proportion of children of 23% is the Raška region (the municipalities of Novi Pazar and Tutin, in the period from 2002 to 2011, the average rate of natural increase is above 10%), and the lowest share of children is in the area of Zaječar (14.4%).

Population aged 15-17 according to legal marital status, age and gender in the Republic of Serbia, 2011 census	
Republic of Serbia	
Total	237,850
Male - total	122,744
Unmarried	122,500
Married	138
Widower	6
Divorced	12
Unknown	88
Female - total	115,106
Unmarried	114,368
Married	599
Widow	4
Divorced	19
Unknown	116

Source: 2011 census, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Early marriage, MISC 2014				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Republic of Serbia	Republic of Serbia - Roma settlements
8.4	Marriage before the age of 15	The percentage of women aged 15-49 who entered into a marriage or common-law marriage for the first time before the age of 15	0.8	16.9
8.5	Marriage before the age of 18	The percentage of women aged 20-49 who entered into a marriage or common-law marriage for the first time before the age of 18	6.8	57.0

8.6	Women aged 15-19 currently married or in common-law marriage	Percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married or in common-law marriage	3.5	42.7
8.8a	Difference in age between spouses	Percentage of women currently married or in a common-law marriage whose husband is 10 or more years older: a) for women aged from 15 to 19	(9.1)*	6.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

* Data based on small number of cases (25-49 unweighted cases)

According to MICS 5 there is still a high rate of girls from Roma settlements who enter into a marriage early, which limits their living resources. Even 17% of these girls are married before the age of 15, and 57% got married before the age of 18. Among them, 38% of female adolescents gave birth to at least one child before adulthood, which poses additional challenges to their health and education.

Children by national affiliation ²³ 2011 census		
Nationality	Children	
	Total	% within the ethnic community
Serbs	1,015,382	17.0
Albanians *	1,162	20.0
Bosniaks	41,943	28.9
Bulgarians	1,875	10.1
Bunjevacs	1,919	11.5
Vlachs	3,990	11.3
Gorani	1,835	23.6
Yugoslavs	1228	5.3
Hungarians	37,442	14.7
Macedonians	1,455	6.4
Muslims	4,824	21.6
Germans	368	9.1
Roma	55,834	37.8
Romanians	4,489	15.3
Russians	307	9.5
Rusyns	2100	14.7
Slovaks	8,143	15.4
Slovenians	219	5.4
Ukrainians	633	12.9
Croats	5,318	9.2
Montenegrins	4,872	12.6

Source: 2011 census

* In the municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac, a reduced coverage of census units was recorded due to the boycott of the census by the majority of members of the Albanian national minority.

²³ The data are given for ethnic communities with more than 2,000 members.

Population by disability status, aged up to 19 and by sex, 2011 census									
	Total			Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	female	Total	male	Female
Republic of Serbia	7,186,862	3,499,176	3,687,686	571,780	238,940	332,840	6,495,600	3,197,703	3,297,897
Below 15	1,025,278	527,308	497,970	6,924	4,040	2,884	999,448	513,564	485,884
15-19	401,994	206,968	195,026	3,928	2,305	1,623	392,967	201,885	191,082

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Persons with disabilities by type of problem, aged up to 19 and by sex, 2011 census						
	Problems with					
	eyesight	hearing	walking climbing the stairs	memory concentration	independence	communication
Republic of Serbia	239,454	144,648	340,029	96,032	88,188	58,202
Below 15	2,496	1,102	2,255	2,127	2,342	2,835
15-19	1,353	595	1,224	1,233	1,177	1,425

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

C. General principles (Articles 2, 3, 6 and 12)

C 1. Right to life, survival and development (Article 6)

C1 (6): Death of persons younger than 18 year of age;

Deceased (below 18 years of age) by sex, 2008-2013							
Deceased	Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Total	729	777	728	653	622
	Male	422	451	421	362	354	370
	Female	307	326	307	291	268	253
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	52.7	56.8	53.9	48.9	49.0	49.7
	Male	59.4	64.2	60.6	52.7	54.3	57.4
	Female	45.6	49.0	46.7	44.9	43.4	41.6

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

According to results by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 2010, the health indicators show the highest **mortality rate** among infants and children aged up to 5 years of years in the territory of the **Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija** as well as a significant degree of stunted growth, undernourishment and malnutrition of young children.

C1 (6)a: Death of persons younger than 18 year of age as a result of extrajudicial, martial and arbitrary executions;

C 1(6)b: As a result of death penalty;

According to Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, human life is inviolable and there shall be no death penalty in the Republic of Serbia.

C1(6)c: As a result of diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis and respiratory infections;

The number of deceased children due to certain types of diseases in 2009-2013						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hepatitis (B15-B19)	-	-	-	1	-	-
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Malaria (B50-B54)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children cerebral palsy (G80)	5	6	13	11	9	8
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	29	36	26	26	17	20

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

C1(6)d: As a result of traffic and other accidents;

Children who died due to traffic accidents by sex in the period 2008-2013							
Deceased	Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total		36	49	33	43	34
Male		22	34	25	24	26	13
Female		14	15	8	19	8	9
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.7	1.8
	Male	3.1	4.8	3.6	3.5	4.0	2.0
	Female	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.3	1.5

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

The Law on Road Traffic Safety includes special protection measures for children, envisaging stricter punishment of the offender in certain situations if at the time of the offence there was a child under the age of 12 in the vehicle of the offender, a child under the age of 12 must not be transported in a motor vehicle in the front seat, a child under three years of age must be transported in a safety seat or a basket, except for vehicles for public transport of passengers; a special zone - school zone is determined, part of a road or street that is in the vicinity of schools marked by appropriate traffic signalisation. The speed of vehicles in the area of the school in a settlement is limited. According to the above law, a driving licence shall be issued to a juvenile 15 years old for the category "M" (for operating a motor cultivator), a juvenile 16 years old for the category "F" (for operating a tractor or a working machine), for categories "AM" (for operating mopeds, light tricycles, and light quadricycles) and "A1" (for operating motorcycles whose engine volume is no greater than 125cm³ and whose engine power is no greater than 15kW), a juvenile 17 years old may get a probationary driving licence for the category "B" (passenger vehicles), with the validity period of one year that may be used only in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. In accordance with the Law on Road Traffic Safety, a proposal of the Rulebook on school traffic patrols and traffic patrols of citizens has been prepared. The main activities of the traffic police in protecting the safety of children in traffic include regular traffic control, control and regulation of traffic in school zones and informative-educational activities for children and their parents or guardians. The law prescribes compulsory curriculum in pre-school institutions, primary and secondary schools, which refer to traffic safety of children and pupils. Pupils and students are enabled to acquire knowledge on safe participation in traffic within the courses World around us (1st grade), Nature and Society (from the 2nd to 4th grade) and the Technical and Information Education (from the 5th to 8th grade). The Ministry of the Interior together with the Ministry of Education is implementing lecture themed: "Secure participation of children

in traffic" within the programme *Safe Childhood - Development of security culture of the young* and *Central actions of increased traffic control of selective contents - School*, which include pupils and students from the first to fifth grade in all primary schools in Serbia, and at the beginning of each school year, special attention is paid to security protection of pupils who attend the first grade of primary school in terms of taking enhanced traffic control in the zones of primary schools. Local actions such as *Mapping a safe way from home to school* and *Parental involvement in traffic in the presence of children - Parent as a role model to the child* and *Student excursions*.

C1(6)e: As a result of criminal acts and other acts of violence;

Children who have died a violent death, according to the origin of violent death and sex in the period from 2008 to 2013.							
Origin of violent death	Sex	Number of the deceased					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	Total	99	105	91	102	83	71
	M	71	76	64	67	65	43
	F	28	29	27	35	18	28
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	7.2	7.7	6.7	7.6	6.5	5.7
	M	10.0	10.8	9.2	9.8	10.0	6.7
	F	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.4	2.9	4.6
Accident	Total	78	84	72	79	66	53
	M	56	63	54	52	52	34
	F	22	21	18	27	14	19
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.2	4.2
	M	7.9	9.0	7.8	7.6	8.0	5.3
	F	3.3	3.2	2.7	4.2	2.3	3.1
Suicide	Total	9	6	6	6	5	3
	M	4	4	4	3	4	3
	F	5	2	2	3	1	-
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
	M	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
	F	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	-
Murder	Total	7	7	6	6	3	11
	M	6	4	3	5	2	4
	F	1	3	3	1	1	7
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9
	M	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
	F	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2
Other	Total	5	8	7	11	9	4
	M	5	5	3	7	7	2
	F	-	3	4	4	2	2
Deceased per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
	M	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.3
	F	-	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Violent death as a result of an accident (all kinds of traffic accidents, falls, drowning, accidents with fire, weapons, etc.), suicides and other (violent deaths of undetermined origin, legal interventions and war operations, complications of medical and surgical treatment).

The Criminal Code prescribes a group of criminal acts against life and body which protect the right of every person, including juveniles, to life, survival and development. These acts include in particular: ordinary murder and various forms of qualified murder, child murder at childbirth, manslaughter out of compassion, manslaughter through negligence, incitement to suicide and assisting in a suicide, illegal termination of pregnancy, severe and minor bodily harm, involvement in a fight, endangering someone with dangerous tools in a fight and a quarrel, exposure to danger, abandoning a helpless person and failure to provide assistance - qualified forms of this offences exist if done against a juvenile or a child. The group of criminal offences that may be life threatening include offences against public health (crimes related to drug abuse, transmission of HIV virus infection, etc.), and offences against the security of public transport.

C1(6)f: As a result of suicide;

The number of suicides in the Republic of Serbia in the period from 2010 to 2013, by age group and sex of children						
Age groups		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
5-9	M	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-
10-14	M	1	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	M	11	8	5	9	10
	F	4	2	3	1	-
Total		16	10	10	11	11

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

C2. Respect for the view of the child (Article 12)

According to the Report on exercising the rights of the child in the Republic of Serbia, children and youth participation is little present in the local community, so 67.9% of children and young people stated that no one has so far not asked for their opinion on important issues for life in their cities and municipalities. Also, only 18.3% of children and young people are interested in their opinion is taken into account at the local community level, and 13.3% at the national level. What is encouraging to some degree is the introduction of certain forms of consultations with children and young people and collecting their opinions in the form of surveys, questionnaires and focus groups. However, worrying is the fact that 21.6% of children and young people stated that they do not find it particularly important for their views to be respected in school. On the other hand, children and young people are not sufficiently involved in the decision-making in schools, so over 60% of children and young people declared that they are asked for an opinion in school rarely or never. Also worrying is the fact that only 36.7% of members of student parliaments are interested in participation in school. A very encouraging fact is that 54.1% of children and young people stated that in decision-making within the family, they are always asked for their opinion, and 29.5% of them said that their parents/guardians often consult them. In order to improve participation,

children and young people recommend that education of children is necessary from the earliest ages, starting from kindergarten, about their rights, but also about how to exercise their rights and how to express their opinions, raise awareness about the importance of the right to participation, education of parents, school staff and the general public about the importance of children's rights to participation and monitoring of the authorities in their openness to participation of children and young people. Creating an encouraging and accepting atmosphere in the school, which will really allow the student parliament that the children exercise their right to participation through it is the recommendation that the children and young people pointed out to.

C2(7)a: Data on the number of children's and youth organisations and associations and the number of members they represent;

Based on the Law on Youth, the **Rulebook on the manner and content of keeping a Single record of youth associations, associations for young people and their associations and the Rulebook on financing and co-financing programmes and projects of public interest in the areas of youth sector** were adopted. The Rulebook on a Single record was passed for organised and systematic monitoring in the areas of youth sector and monitoring the implementation of youth policy as well as funding programmes and projects of public interest in the areas of youth sector. This regulates more closely the contents and manner of keeping the Single record of youth associations, associations for young people and their associations by the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The number of sports organisations dealing with children:

1. National branch associations - out of 90 sports associations, 60 of them implement programmes of sports for children in their programme activities (work with promising selections).
2. Sports clubs - 10,000 sports clubs are active in the overall national sport, of which approximately 6,000 implement the programme of activities with the younger age groups (children).
3. Sports camps - sports organisations that are registered as companies - 15 registered organisations.
4. Sports schools - sports organisations implementing programmes in the field of sport for pre-school children.

C2(7)b: School with an independent student council;

C2(7)c: Children are heard in judicial and administrative proceedings, including the data on their age;

D. Civil rights and freedoms (Articles 7, 8, 13-17, 28, paragraph 2, 37 (a) and 39)

D 1. Registration of birth (Article 7)

Registration of birth is regulated by the **Law on Civil Registry Books** and accompanying by-laws made thereunder, which in particular contributed to improving the exercise of the right of entry in the birth register regardless of whether the child's parents are known or unknown, the child is without parental care or adopted, whether the birth registration is entered within or beyond the legal time frame for registration. The birth of a child in a healthcare institution shall be notified by the medical institution on the registration form prescribed by the *Rulebook on the Procedure of Issuing Registration of Child's Birth and Form for Registration of Child's Birth in a Healthcare Institution*,²⁴ while the birth of a child born outside of a healthcare institution shall be notified to the competent registrar by the father of the child, and if he is

²⁴“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, No. 25/11

unable to do so, by another member of the household or by the person in whose apartment the child was born, or by the mother as soon as she is capable of it, or by the midwife or the doctor who attended the birth, and if there are no such persons or unable to register the birth - it shall be done by a person who has found out about the birth. The notification may be submitted in writing or orally and it must contain true data. The birth of a child shall be reported within 15 days from the date of birth, and if the child was stillborn, the birth must be reported within 24 hours after birth. The law allows the registration of the fact of birth to nationals of the Republic of Serbia that occurred outside of its territory on the basis of documents of a foreign authority. The law also prescribes the manner of birth registration of a child whose parents are unknown, of a child without parental care and of an adopted child. The minister of labour and social policy and the minister of the interior passed together the Rulebook on the Manner of Conducting a Procedure and Taking Minutes on Finding a Child,²⁵ under which each person who finds a child is obliged to report it to the competent police administration unit or, if circumstances are such, to the nearest health care institution (emergency service). The procedure upon registration is urgent. The police station makes a report and submits it to the competent guardianship authority. The fact of birth of a child whose parents are unknown shall be entered in the birth registry for the registry area in whose territory the settlement where the child was born is located. Registration is made based on the decision of the competent guardianship authority, and the settlement where the child was found is entered as the place of birth. The fact of birth of a child without parental care who are applying after the deadline of 30 days from the day when this fact happened, and that it is not possible to enrol in the manner prescribed for the registration of a child whose parents are known, or whose parents are unknown, shall be entered in the register of births by place of residence of the child at the time of initiating the procedure for registration of this fact in the register of births. An adopted child shall be registered in the register of births on the basis of the decision on the new registration of birth of the adoptee issued by the guardianship authority, in which data on the parents are replaced with the data on the adoptive parents. The Law on Civil Registries allows the registration of the fact of birth in the birth registry even after the expiry of the deadline for the application of that fact. Namely, if the fact on birth is reported upon 30 days after the birth, the registrar may enter that fact in the register of births on the basis of the decision of the competent authority.

According to data of the UNICEF,²⁶ - **8.3% of households in Kosovo and Metohija failed to register the birth** of (some of) their children under the age of 18; non-registration of births of children under the age of 18 is most common in the majority Albanian areas, Priština, Uroševac and Mitrovica. Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians often do not register birth of their children (14% Albanian and 5% in Serbian areas), followed by Albanians (5.7%) and Turks (5.2%). Female children are not registered more often than boys. The economic status of the family has a great influence on the registration of children, because poorer families in all areas often do not register the birth of their children. The system of registration of births take place at two different systems, the so-called Kosovo and Serbian system (the northern part of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija and the Serbian enclaves), which operate independently and do not have official cooperation.

D1 (8): The number and percentage of children who are registered after birth, and the date of those registrations;

Based on data of the MICS4 from 2010, the percentage of entry of children in registration books is relatively high. The data show that about 99% of both children from the national and from the Roma

²⁵ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 12/2011

²⁶ "Every child counts", Birth registration in Kosovo, UNICEF, 2009.

sample are entered in the register of births and that there are no major differences by gender or type of settlement.

Registration in the registration book of births, MICS5 2014				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
8.1	Registration in the register of births	The percentage of children under the age of 5 who are registered in the register of births	99.4	95.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

D 2. Access to appropriate information (Article 17)

D2(9): The number of libraries that are accessible to children, including mobile libraries, and the number of schools that are equipped with information technologies.

The number of primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia with a school library ²⁷				
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary school	1,546	1,588
Secondary schools	398	439	459	461

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

The new Law on Primary Education, which is applied from the 2013/2014 school year, obliges schools to have school libraries that represent academic and cultural centres and have customised materials for children with special needs, but do not contain new guidelines for their functioning. A lack of open, attractive, well-equipped and functional libraries mostly affects students from families of a low socio-economic status. In a recently conducted study, it was found that Roma households have an average of zero to five books and that children from families of a low socio-economic status have a very strong need to use school libraries that are working well.²⁸

The number of primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia with computers, use them in teaching and have access to the Internet							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary schools	with a computer	-	-	2,427	2,780	2,664	2,802
	use the computer in teaching	-	-	2,368	2,741	2,689	2,776
	have access to the Internet	-	-	1,539	1,790	1,791	1,926
Secondary schools	with a computer	-	448	458	490	483	492
	use the computer in teaching	-	440	477	485	477	485
	have access to the Internet	-	434	461	470	458	469

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

In the framework of the project *Digital School* of the ministry responsible for telecommunications and information society, in the period from 2010 to 2013, computers were installed in 95% primary schools out

²⁷ The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia does not have the data on the number of libraries for 2012 and 2013.

²⁸ The report from the conference of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the European Commission in 2011.

of all primary schools. The project followed the training of teachers to use computer classrooms, encouraging the development of teaching materials for teaching with the use of ICT (the project *Digital Class*) and promoting safe use of the Internet (the project *Click Safely*).²⁹.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport formed in February 2013 the *National Committee for implementation of the campaign to combat hate speech on the Internet*.³⁰. The campaign is one of the priorities of the ministry with the aim of reducing violence in virtual space and creating a safer internet environment, greater familiarisation of young people in Serbia with issues of (miss)use of the Internet, discrimination and hate speech on social networks and their consequences, especially in view of the increasing number of cases of cyber bullying among young people. A significant part of bullying on the Internet is based on hate speech and discriminatory attitudes towards everything that is different, leading to different forms of violence which is based on national, religious, sexual or any other affiliation which makes an individual "different" from the majority. Members of the National Committee also include the Roma youth organisations that contribute to promoting awareness and strengthening an open dialogue on the position and possibilities for improving the quality of life of the Roma.

D3(10): The right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 37 (a) and 28, paragraph 2)

Monitoring of the implementation of recommendations of the European Committee for Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is done at the Ministry of the Interior *by the Committee for the Implementation of Standards of Police Conduct in Torture Prevention*, which pays special attention to the protection of the rights of juveniles against whom police powers are applied. The Commission continuously carries out visits to police departments, i.e., carries out control of the conduct of police officers towards persons who have been temporarily limited freedom of movement, and the suitability of the premises for detention. In accordance with the recommendations of the European Committee, with the help of citizen association "Child Rights Centre" and the Faculty of Law in Belgrade and with the participation of children and youth from the organisation "Children's informative cultural centre DX", which gave proposals on how to make the text in the forms as comprehensible as possible to the juveniles, the Commission developed and implemented in the police practice the forms: "The rights of an arrested juvenile", "The rights of a juvenile in the capacity of a citizen" and "The rights of a juvenile in the capacity of a suspect". The forms in the Serbian and English language were posted on website of the Ministry of the Interior under the link "Children and Police".

D3(10)a: The number of children registered as victims of torture;

D3(10)b: The number of children registered as victims of other types of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of torture, including forced marriage and female genital mutilation;

D3(10)c: The number of cases of corporal punishment in all settings (institutions for the care of children, schools, families, foster families and institutions, and other places that children attend), and cases of mobbing and harassment;

²⁹ According to the Report in the Broadband Commission of the United Nations and UNESCO on education and ICT, the project *Digital school* contributed significantly to an increase in the basic digital literacy in primary schools, introduced an innovative approach in education, decreased the gap between rural and urban digital literacy from 39% to 11%, increasing the level of knowledge of students and teachers about safety on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://www.broadbandcommission.org/publications/Pages/bb-and-education.aspx>

³⁰ www.nemrznji.rs

Disciplining children, MICS 2010.				
The percentage of children aged 2-14 who suffered				
	Only non-violent methods of disciplining	Psychological punishment	Serious corporal punishment	Any violent method of punishment
Republic of Serbia	28,2	60.0	1,6	67.1
Male	25,1	62,8	2.4	70.3
Female	31,5	57.0	0.7	63.9
Urban settlements	29,1	59.7	1,8	66,5
Other settlements	27,3	60.3	1,2	67.9
Serbia - Roma settlements	10,6	81.6	6.1	86.1
Male	11,2	78.5	6.6	85.2
Female	9.9	84.8	5.5	87.0
Urban settlements	10,8	81.6	6.0	85.6
Other settlements	10.1	81.6	6.3	87.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2010 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Disciplining children, MICS 2014.					
The percentage of children aged 1-14 who suffered					
	Only non-violent methods of disciplining	Psychological punishment	Corporal punishment		Any violent method of punishment
			Serious	Any	
Republic of Serbia	49.3	39.1	1.0	16.7	43.1
Male	49.9	40.3	0.6	17.8	44.4
Female	49.3	37.9	1,4	15.6	41.8
Urban settlements	49.1	41.4	1.1	18.0	45.7
Other settlements	49.8	35,9	0.8	14.7	39.2
Serbia - Roma settlements	26,3	63.3	7.8	34,5	65.9
Male	25,0	65.8	6.8	36,3	67.8
Female	27,3	61.2	8.6	33,0	64,3
Urban settlements	24,8	65.6	8.1	34,1	68.2
Other settlements	31,2	55.8	6.8	35,9	58.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Disciplining children, MICS 2014.					
The percentage of children aged 1-14 who suffered					
	Only non-violent methods of disciplining	Psychological punishment	Corporal punishment		Any violent method of punishment
			Serious	Other	

Republic of Serbia	49	39	1	16	43
Roma	26	63	8	27	66

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in 2014, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

The number of children victims of violence in institutions for children and youth					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Boys		12	11	23	14
Girls		4	3	5	16

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to reports from institutions for children and youth in 2011, there were 14 registered cases of violence against beneficiaries in twelve institutions for children and young people. All victims of violence were children, 11 boys and three girls. According to the type of violence, eleven cases of violence were registered as physical violence (9 boys and two girls), and three cases as sexual abuse (two boys and one girl), in 2012, 28 children were exposed to violence and were from 6 up to 17 years of age. The dominant form of violence was physical abuse, followed by emotional and sexual abuse.

The type of offender in institutions for accommodation care of children and youth					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employees		-	-	9	4
Second beneficiary		20	5	13	42
Person outside the institution		3	1	2	24
Someone else		-	-	1	14

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

D3(10)d: The number and percentage of reported violations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) above, which resulted in either a court decision or other types of consequences

D3(10)e: The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration;

D3(10)f: The number of programmes that have been implemented for the prevention of institutional violence and the scope of training organised on this topic for employees in institutions.

An overview of accredited training programmes for employees in the social protection system focused on the problem of child neglect and abuse, or that contain modules that deal with this topic: Protection of children from abuse and neglect: Application of the General Protocol; Initial training for (phone) counsellors; Protection of children from abuse and neglect in institutions of social protection (application of the Special Protocol); Emergency foster care - Support for children and young people in crisis and traumatic situations; Systemic intervention programme to stop violence in the family; Domestic violence and intervention system; Socio-educational programme: School for Parents; Case management in the field of social protection; Domestic violence and institutional protection; Organising case conferences for protection from domestic violence; A coordinated action of local communities in the prevention and protection from domestic violence; Initiating court proceedings by the guardianship authority; Working with victims of violence in social care centres; Working with bullies at the Centre for Social Work. The Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia gives accreditation of the training programme for employees in the system social protection, through the Committee on Accreditation.

The Committee for the Implementation of Standards of Police Conduct in Torture Prevention pays special attention to the protection of the rights of juveniles against whom police powers are applied. The Commission continuously carries out visits to police departments, i.e., carries out control of the conduct of police officers towards persons who have been temporarily limited freedom of movement, and the suitability of the premises for detention. In line with the Programme of professional training of police officers at the Ministry of the Interior, the Commission conducted seminars for police officers on the *Prohibition of torture in the police*. With the support of the OSCE Mission in Serbia and the Ombudsman, the drafting of the new Instruction on the treatment of detainees and held by the police is in progress. Also, the Commission for the purpose of improving the legality of the police printed 500 copies of the manual “Prohibition of torture in international documents” and delivered to police officers in 27 police departments. During 2010, several workshops were held with the topic of *Safer living conditions and treatment of persons deprived of liberty in detention premises*, in which 94 police officers participated. In 2011 and 2012, two workshops were held for 27 police officers (officers to cooperate with the Commission in all regional police administrations) the med: *Prohibition of abuse and the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty during the detention in the police* and *The police work and the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*.

During 2009, within the Council of Europe campaign *Hands protect and nurture, not punish - Raise your hand against corporal punishment of children*, supported by the Council for Child Rights and *Save the Children*, the police were actively involved in promoting the prohibition of corporal punishment of children and their upbringing by non-violent methods, through delivery of the publication *Prohibition of corporal punishment of children* to organisational units of the Ministry (27), participation in professional conferences and publishing a video on the website of the Ministry of the Interior. The internal control sector compiled, printed and distributed leaflets titled *Complaints and commendation of the work of the police*, on the protection of fundamental human rights and the rights of marginalised, minority and socially vulnerable groups from possible torture and discrimination, which was printed in the languages of national minorities and which are available to citizens in all police stations and border crossings of the Republic of Serbia. The Police Department in Niš implemented the project *Safe Street - safe city*, which is aimed to improve safety through education of Roma children and their parents. Training of police officers on *Police work with marginalised, minority and socially vulnerable groups* and *Constitutional protection of human and minority rights* is implemented in accordance with the Programme of professional training of police officers at the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of Health in 2009 developed a special protocol of the health care system for the protection of children from abuse and neglect, which was printed in 10,000 copies in cooperation with and with the financial support from UNICEF and was distributed in over 240 medical institutions and in all 158 health centres, 15 institutes and in all hospitals where children are treated (40 general hospitals, eight specialised hospitals, four clinics, eight institutes, four clinical centres, four clinical-hospital centres, etc.) and all district school authorities and centres for social work. The project *Implementation of a special protocol of the health protection of children from abuse and neglect* was carried out in cooperation with and with financial support of UNICEF in 2010 and 2011. A one-day training programme was created for teams within primary and secondary health care in the protection of children from abuse and neglect, which is accredited by the Health Council of Serbia. Four regional expert teams of trainers (34 persons) were formed in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac were trained for implementation of uniform education.

It was designed and printed in 2012 with a circulation of 500 copies and distributed to health institutions Manual for implementation of the Special Protocol for healthcare system for the protection of children from abuse and neglect. A total of 24 teams were educated in health institutions in four regions (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Niš) and a total of 133 health workers and staff (doctors, nurses, psychologists, social workers and special educators) were trained for the use of the Special Protocol. So basic capacities were built for the implementation of the Specific protocol in 24 health facilities. A special working group of the Ministry of Health for the implementation of the Special Protocol was formed (comprising 15 experts).

In 2010 and 2011, within the DILS project (Delivery of Improved Local Services Project), a pilot project *Implementation of the protection of patients' rights at the level of the local self-government* was initiated. Activities of the mentioned project encompassed education within the accredited programmes intended for health workers and associates in health centres on the needs of vulnerable population groups, which are related to the field of patients' rights and the rights of the child. The programme *Health system adjusted to young people* was attended in 2011 by 207 health workers from 39 health centres. In 2012, the training was organised for 142 health workers from 42 health centres called *Sensibility of health workers* together with the programme *Improving communication with Roma people* - getting to know the cultural characteristics of the Roma, an additional sensitisation for the needs of the Roma, improving communication and raising awareness about the importance of multi sectorail connectivity, lectures were given by representatives of the Centre for integration of the Roma in the region and Group 484. The training *Partnership for health education at the local level in 2012* was attended by a total of 147 doctors, medical nurses, technicians and visiting nurses from 42 health centres involved in the project. In May 2012, in Obrenovac, a seminar was held for 75 Roma health mediators, which included lectures and workshops on the role of health mediators in the prevention of abuse and neglect of women and children. During 2013, the following trainings were held as part of the DILS project: Training of health workers for the implementation of the *Special protocol of the health care system for the protection of children from abuse and neglect* and *Improving support for the child with disabilities and his family in primary health care*.

Several preventive actions and programmes are implemented aimed at developing the security culture of children and juveniles, their parents and teachers, but also all those who have a major responsibility in solving the problem of youth safety. **The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development** implements international and national projects and programmes related to the fight against school violence, discrimination, bullying aimed at students, teachers, local communities, and or other ministries, in order to create a safer and a more challenging environment for all children, such as: *Application of the General and Special Protocol for Protection of Children and students from violence, abuse and neglect*, relating to preventive activities and defining procedures to protect children from violence; *School without violence*, relating to the implementation of a systematic plan of action for the prevention of violence in educational institutions and creating a safe and supportive environment for children; *Indicators of forms of discrimination in educational institutions*, which refers to the implementation of measures to address and monitor discrimination within the life and work of the school; *Challenges and solutions through systems of education for Roma culture, history and tradition* (during which a proposal of recommendations on possible directions for the development of programmes and activities of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance and the Social inclusion and poverty reduction team); Handbook "Protection of Roma children against discrimination in

education”, which was distributed to all primary schools; Development of the subject Civic Education in Primary and Secondary Schools and improving the status of subjects in all grades, where the course content, as well as the manuals for the work of teachers and students are prepared in cooperation with experts from the Council of Europe in charge of education, as well as with the best teachers in the region; *Support to anti-discriminatory educational environment for Roma children* (training for executives and professional services in schools, workshops for Roma parents). All pre-school institutions, primary and secondary schools in Serbia have their **teams for the protection of children against violence**. The team needs to prepare a programme for the protection of children against violence that is composed of two sections: one is related to prevention and the other to taking necessary actions in each school year in accordance with the on-site situation, it also chooses topics to be treated during the school year and seminars for professional development of teachers. A programme for training teams for crisis actions and responding to emergencies was implemented. The training courses are aimed at assisting schools in dramatic situations which may disrupt regular school activities for a longer period (e.g. pupil’s suicide, death of a pupil or teacher). In 2012, the **Violence Prevention Unit** within the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development was founded. The main task of this unit is the protection of children from violence within the educational system, reducing violence against and among children, creating a safer environment for learning and development, implementation of the *School Without Violence* programme, establishing partnerships and participation in informing the public, the media and experts of all relevant activities in the field of protection of children from violence etc..³¹

According to the report of **the Ombudsman and the panel of young advisors**, *Protection of children from violence in schools* (2011), 73% of children said that peer violence has happened in schools (often, sometimes or rarely), 15% of surveyed primary and secondary school students said they did not encounter with violence among students in school, almost 90% of pupils and students had direct experience with peer violence, while 60% of students in secondary schools had such experiences. Research of the **Provincial Ombudsman** found that older children (final year students at secondary schools) “recognise” different forms of discrimination to which they themselves are often exposed (psychic, manifested through mockery and intimidation, social, manifested by negative comments, ignoring or exclusion from the group; physical - pushing, spitting, fighting, etc., misuse of IT, mostly through disturbing messages via SMS, MMS, Facebook and in other ways).

The panel of young advisors of the Ombudsman conducted a peer survey on the attitudes of children and young people about physical punishment and positive parenting practices, and in the largest cities of Serbia organised a series of activities to raise awareness about the dangers of applying corporal punishment of children for the purpose of their education and the benefits of non-violent methods of discipline and education of children. The Ombudsman published a brochure *Parenting without beating* intended for parents, which was distributed to health institutions (maternity hospitals) and primary schools. Members of the panel of young advisors of the Ombudsman participated in advocacy and debating with peers and adults on these topics in the ten largest cities in the Republic of Serbia. The Ombudsman organised trainings for teachers, public health visiting nurses and midwives, aimed at their preventive influence on parents of children at an early age.

³¹ <http://www.mpn.gov.rs/o-ministarstvu/jedinica-za-prevenciju-nasilja>

The Office for Human and Minority Rights, in cooperation with the Association of Citizens "Child Rights Centre" and the Council for improving the work of the organs of the criminal proceedings and enforcement of criminal sanctions against juveniles organised a conference on *"How to prevent violence among children"* in November 2013. During the work, conclusions were presented in relation to "harder" forms of juvenile violence, whose numbers are declining (criminal offences which are prosecuted ex officio), and according to data of the system of social protection and educational institutions, "lighter" forms of violence among juveniles recorded a constant growth (such as shooting, pulling, kicking, tripping, pushing, insults, mockery, slander, swearing, sending disturbing messages, and the like). Also, it is necessary to intensively work on establishing a balance between preventive and repressive actions as a form of social response to "bullying" bearing in mind the fact that, unlike the intervention (acting in cases when the consequence occurred), there has not been enough progress made in the area of prevention.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports and citizens' association Child Rights Centre with support from the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Serbia in the framework of the prevention and protection of children from violence in sport organised a conference on 25 March 2014 on *Improving the system of protection of children and young people from violence in sports and recreational activities*, to present the *Model Protocol for the protection of children and young people from violence in recreational and sports activities*. The general objectives of the protocol relating to the protection of children and young people who engage in recreational and sports activities in sports organisations, kindergartens and schools from all forms of violence, strengthening the educational role of sport in the development of positive social values in children and young people and promotion of educational potential of recreational and sporting activities at all levels. On the basis of the Model Protocol, the Ministry of Youth and Sport will adopt the Protocol for the protection of children and young people from violence in recreational and sports activities.

According to the **Report on the exercise of child rights in the Republic of Serbia, from the perspective of children and young people**, a total of 45.2% of children and young people believe that the state is unable to physically protect them and therefore they need to take care of themselves. Also, the school as an environment in which they live is experienced as safe by only 47.4% of children and adolescents, while 35.1% of them were not interested in programmes to reduce peer violence, and 23.3% believe that there are no such programmes in their school. Children and youth recommend that it is necessary to introduce systemic solutions (for example, the Strategy to combat peer violence), which will be applied in practice aimed at children and young people regaining confidence in the care and protection of the state, improving the situation in schools, by installing cameras and hiring adults to take care of security, while programmes and workshops on non-violence should be reviewed and adjusted to be more efficient, and it should be made possible to report peer violence in an easy and accessible way, both in schools and outside of it. A total of 29.9% of children and young people said that their parents/guardians hit them and that they saw some justification for such an act, while 6.6% of them experienced parental blows for which they did not see any reason or justification. Children and young people recommend that a wide campaign should be initiated to change the general social climate towards decreasing tolerance of violence, the popularisation and rewarding positive examples, as well as a clear public condemnation and punishment of bad examples.

E. Family environment and alternative care (Articles 5, 9-11, 18 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 19-21, 25, 27 (paragraph 4) and 39)

E1 (11) Family support (Articles 5 and 18, paragraphs 1 and 2)

E1(11)a: The number of services and programmes intended for the provision of appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of obligations concerning children and the number and percentage of children and families who use these services and programmes;

E1(11) b: The number of available institutions for the care of children and the percentage of children and families that have access to these services;

There are 140 social work centres (i.e., 173 since a number of centres have their own departments), which are the basic social welfare services in the community that operate in each municipality. They employ about 2,400 workers, of whom about 1,700 are professional workers (social workers, psychologists, lawyers, and teachers). According to the records of social welfare centres, in 2011 there were 584,828 beneficiaries of social welfare system, which represents 8.14% of the total population. Children under 17 represent 27.6% of beneficiaries of social welfare centres, and together with youth (aged 18-26), who make up 9.8% of beneficiaries, represent 37.3% of the total number of beneficiaries of social welfare centres, i.e., the second largest group of beneficiaries by size. As the account for 18% of the total number of the population, children are excessively present among the beneficiaries of centres for social work. More than half (57.2%) of the total number of children beneficiaries are poor kids, that is, children from socio-materially disadvantaged families 15%, of which 10.4% are Roma children, and 6.3% are children with disabilities. There are 45,050 beneficiaries of social welfare centres of Roma nationality, which represents almost one third of the listed Roma. The share of beneficiaries of the system of social protection is almost four times higher than among the general population in Serbia, which corresponds to the overall level of poverty of the population of Roma. There are 21.7% are children and young people in the age structure of Roma beneficiaries. In 2012, the services and rights in these services were provided to a total of 503,037 beneficiaries, including 140,622 children aged from 0 to 17 (of whom 94,755 are boys and 82,414 are girls). Specialised services to help and support parents will be established in the centres for social work, as well as counselling for the family (there are 17 of them) and they are established mostly in the major cities in Serbia. Not all centres for social work have specialised family counselling centres, but are under an obligation to provide family counselling services to families that address them for counselling purposes or a specific problem.

Under the Government Decree, three centres for family accommodation and adoption were established in 2011, and the responsibilities ties include: 1) carrying out the preparation, evaluation and training of the future foster parents and adoptive parents; 2) providing support to foster parents or families who provide foster care services and foster parents; 3) reporting to the Centre for Social Work on the work and functioning of the foster families that provide foster care services and proposing measures to eliminate any possible failure; 4) performing other duties in accordance with the law and other regulations (Article 131 of the Law on Social Protection). Currently, there are five foster care and adoption centres and three more such institutions are planned to be opened, which will, among other things, provide the children with out-of-institution care through specialised foster care. Apart from the Centre for foster care of children and youth Belgrade and the Centre for Foster Child Accommodation care "Rada Mladenović - Djulić Crna" Miloševac, which until the end of the year 2010 were the only institutions that carry out this activity, the adoption of the Law on Social Protection and of the Decision on the network of to accommodate beneficiaries³² resulted in the commencement of the work of the Centre for Foster Care of Children and Youth in Kragujevac and the Centre for Foster Care of Children and Youth Čuprija, as regional centres.

³² "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 98/2010

The Centre for Foster Care in Niš started working in December 2011. The accommodation care service is provided by placing the beneficiary: in family care, residential care accommodation care, shelter, other types of accommodation care, in accordance with the law.

The beneficiaries of social welfare services in local self-governments by type of settlement, 2012

Type of service	Urban areas (%)	Other areas (%)
Assistance at home for children with developmental disorders	39.61	60.39
Daily care for children with developmental disorders	69.31	30.69
Daily care/centre for children and youth with behavioural disorders	82.17	17.83
Shelter (temporary day care centre)	89.18	10.82
Shelter (of general type)	69.15	30.85
Shelter for children	76.97	23.03
Shelter for victims of domestic violence ("safe houses")	37.30	62.70
Respite accommodation care	80.58	19.42
Supported housing for people with disabilities	84.75	15.25
Housing with support for youth becoming independent	50.00	50.00
Counselling	82.44	17.56
Club	67.73	32.27
All services	71.53	28.47

Source: Systematised on the basis of the base of social protection services of the local self-government, 2012.

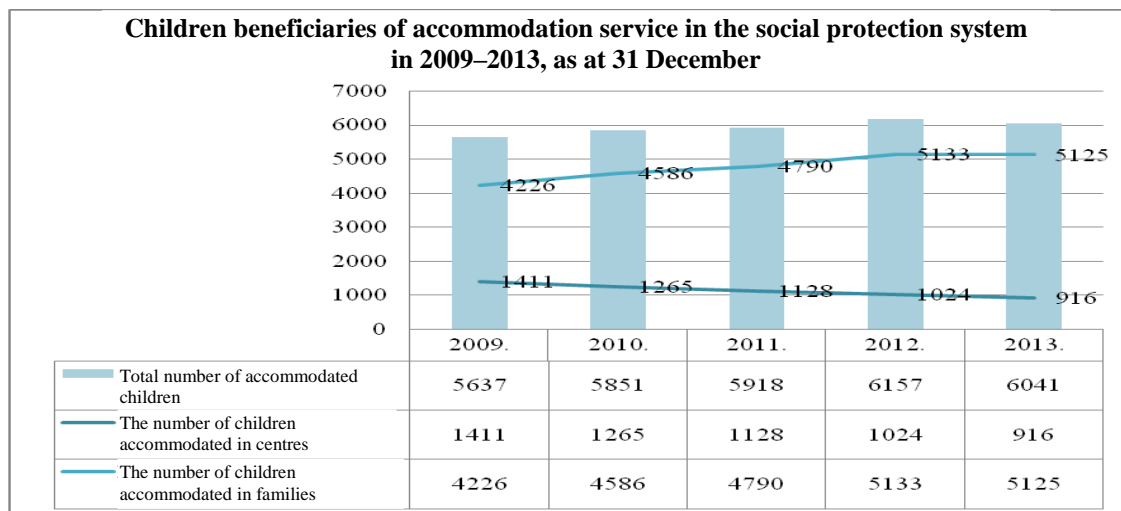
The service of assistance at home for children with developmental disorders includes the youngest children in the largest share of 10% compared to other services, most beneficiaries belong to the age group of children from 6 to 14 years old, children of primary school age 65%. Day care services are provided almost equally by state and non-state providers, which can be explained by the fact that civil society organisations and associations of parents of children with disabilities have special and strong interest to further strengthen and specialise in providing these services. The state sector accounts for 54% of providers in day care centres, covering a little more than two-thirds of the total number of service beneficiaries, and 58% for respite services. The service of assistance for children with developmental problems is primarily provided by centres for social work, as well as special schools, in the percentage of 70%.³³

Children covered by the social protection system in the 2011-2013 period			
	2011	2012	2013
The number of children in the Republic of Serbia	1.263.128	1.275.833	1.262.126
The total number of children in records of centres for social work	161,991	177,169	186,424

Source: Children in the social security system, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

³³ "Mapping Social Welfare Services under the Mandate of Local Self-Governments" - Centre for Liberal Democratic Studies with the support of the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Team.

In the period from 2011 to 2013, the share of children in the records of centres for social work in the total population of children is on the rise (in 2011 - 12.82%, in 2013 - 14.76%). In 2012, the number of children increased by 9.37%, compared to 2011 and in 2013 to 5.22% compared to the year 2012. Based on the data, it can be seen that continuously there is the biggest share of children who are registered as a socio-materially disadvantaged children. This group of children are beneficiaries of various forms of financial assistance financed from the state or local budget (financial social assistance and one-time social assistance).



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, there were a smaller number of children beneficiaries of accommodation care in relation to the year 2012. The number of children in foster care continuously grew in the period from 2009 to 2012, while the first decline was recorded in 2013. In December 2013, there were a total of 5,125 children in family accommodation care, which is less compared to the year 2012. In 2013, there were fewer children accommodated in institutional care, so the trend of reducing the number of beneficiaries in institutional care of residential type continued. There is a particularly favourable trend of reducing the number of children in institutions for adults with mental disabilities (in December 2011, 100 children were placed in these institutions, in December 2013, 18 children). Also in December 2013, 38 children up to the age of 3 years were placed in institutions of social protection, which is less than in December 2012 when there were 54 of them.

Members of the Roma national minority

After the entry into force of the new Law on Social Protection, social work centres introduced in the form for reporting data a request for beneficiaries belonging to the Roma community to enter their age, gender, place of residence and work capacity. These records should help over time measure and evaluate the implementation process of strategic actions and support programmes for vulnerable members of the Roma minority.

Age groups	Working capacity					
	Capable of working			Incapable of working		
2011	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Children	666	535	1201	7,321	6,786	14,107
Youth	1,858	1,837	3,695	398	385	783
Adults	9685	9,176	18,861	1206	1204	2410
Older	57	89	146	1,826	2021	3,847
Total	12266	11637	23903	10751	10396	21147
2012						
Children	940	873	1.813	8,416	8,434	16,850
Youth	2,479	2,511	4,990	404	430	834
Adults	9,527	9,682	19,209	1,514	1,684	3,198
Older	201	215	416	1,580	2,238	3,818
Total	13,147	13,281	26,428	11,914	12,786	24,700

Source: Report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2011 and a Synthesis report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2012, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2011, 45,050 members of the Roma minority were reported, usually at age of adults (47.2%), the elderly, 31.1%, and the age of children and young people 21.7% of cases. Beneficiaries of social work centres of Roma national minority live mostly in urban areas of the country (54.4%), but number of people living in rural areas is not negligible either (45.6%). Almost half of the beneficiaries are not able to work, 46.9%, and among them men predominate as there are more than half of them, or 50.8%. In 2012, social work centres reported 51,128 beneficiaries most often at the age of adults, or 43.8%, or 36.5% at the children's age, there is something more beneficiaries living in rural areas 55.4%. The registered members of the Roma community include more beneficiaries who are able to work 51.7%.

The number of Roma children, beneficiaries of CSR covered by one or more measures of family legal protection and protection from violence from 2011 to 2012.		
Measures	2011	2012
Adoption	16	10
Measures of protection from domestic violence	26	38
Custody	352	353
Temporary custody	197	176
Measures of surveillance over the exercise of parental right	68	52
Total	659	629

Source: Report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2011 and a Synthesis report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2012, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Among other things, centres for social work determined the number of beneficiaries - Roma children covered by one or more measures of family legal protection and protection from violence in 2011 and 2012. In implementing the measures of family legal protection, there is a low level of participation of beneficiaries of Roma origin. Still, guardianship and temporary guardianship are most often, while other measures are much rarer.

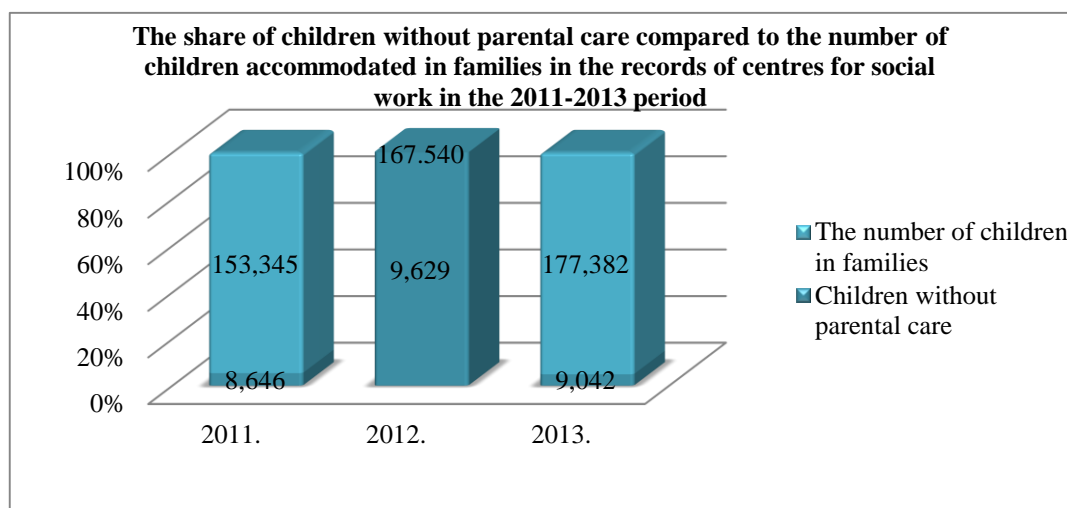
The number of Roma children, beneficiaries of centres for social work, by type of accommodation care, in 2011-2012		
Type of accommodation care	2011	2012

Accommodation care in a shelter / receiving station	38	47
Accommodation care in kinship family	76	65
Accommodation care in another family	355	398
Accommodation care in institutions of social protection	88	62
Other types of accommodation care	2	11
Total	559	583

Source: Report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2011 and Synthesis report on the work of the CSW in Serbia in 2012, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

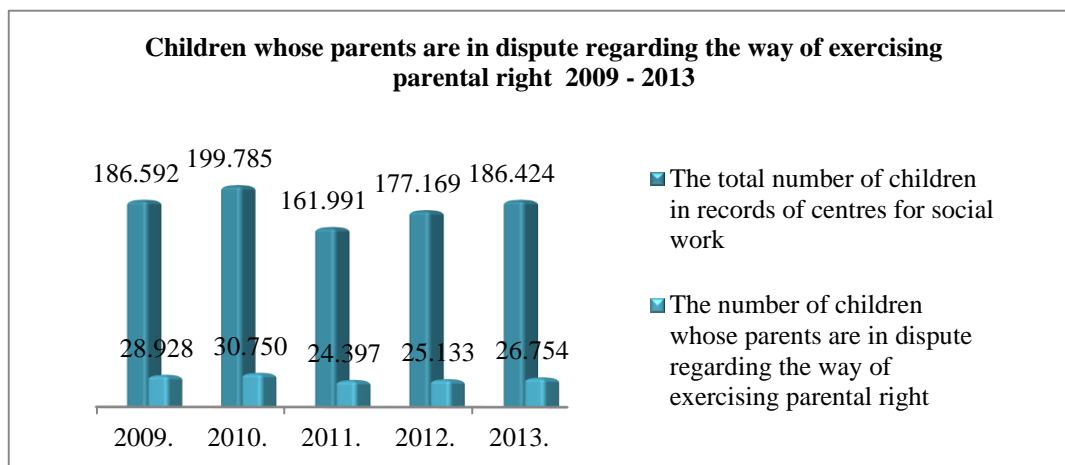
Accommodation care services are mainly used by children who are most often placed in foster families (kinship and others) in more than two-thirds of the cases.

Children from families in crisis



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of children living with their biological families in relation to the total number of children in the social welfare system is 95%. The remaining 5% are children without parental care. In the past three years there were no significant shifts in relation to the mentioned information.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In the past five years the number of children whose parents are in dispute over ways to exercise parental rights is relatively stable and stands at 15% of the total number of children in the system of social protection.

Services provided in relation to children whose parents are in dispute about the exercise of parental right	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number of findings in procedures for exercise of parental right (divorces)	10,644	12,265	9,301	11,067	12,857
The number of findings in procedures for regulating the personal relationship between the child and parent	2,047	2,541	2,433	2,483	3,600
The number of findings in procedures for child support	2,013	870	1,385	2,319	1,317

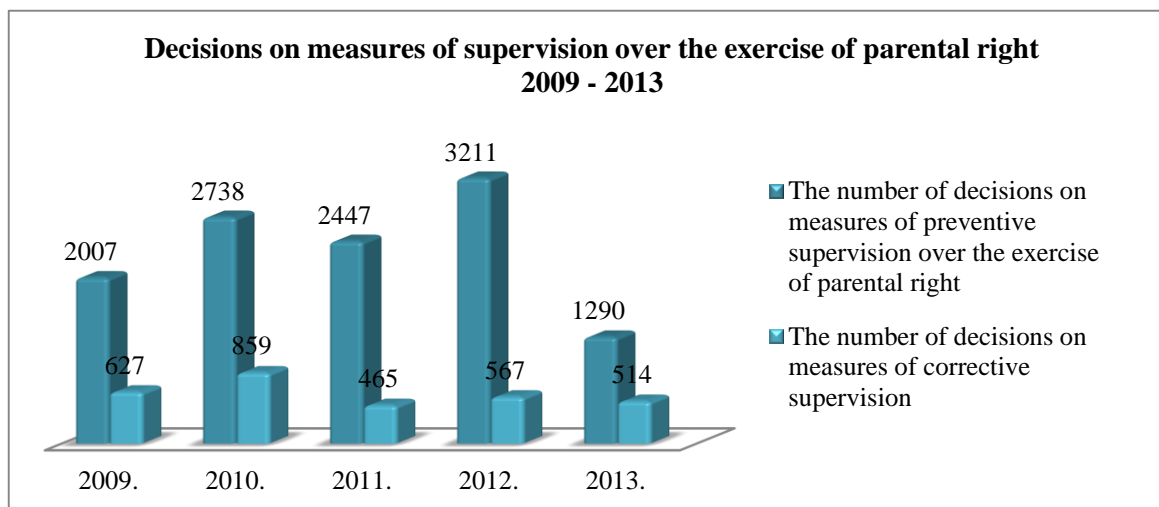
Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In procedures where there is a dispute over the exercise of parental rights, predominant are the procedures of assessment for the exercise of parental rights for parents who are in the process of divorce. A slight increase is observed compared to 2009. The number of procedures for regulating personal relations between children and parents and child support has been drastically reduced. In the period from 2009 to 2013 the number of findings in the procedures for the exercise of parental rights and the regulation of visitation of the child recorded an upward trend.

The number of proposals for deprivation of parental rights					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total number of children in SZ	186,592	199,785	161,991	177,169	186,424
Proposal for deprivation of parental rights	566	548	422	442	552

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

After reducing the number of proposals for deprivation of parental rights, which is recorded in the period from 2009 to 2011, the number of proposals in 2013 increased and is proportional to the number of deprivations in 2009.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

After years of growing trend, the number of decisions on preventive supervision over the exercise of parental rights drastically decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. The number of decisions on corrective supervision dropped from 567 in 2012 and to 514 in 2013, but the number of discrepancies in the application of these measures in the period from 2009 to 2013 is far below. The largest number of corrective supervisions in 2013 relates to a warning to parents to shortcomings in the exercise of parental rights, while the representation of other two measures - referral to counselling to a family counselling office or an institution specialised in mediation in family relations and the request to parents to give an account on the management of the property of the child - is much smaller.

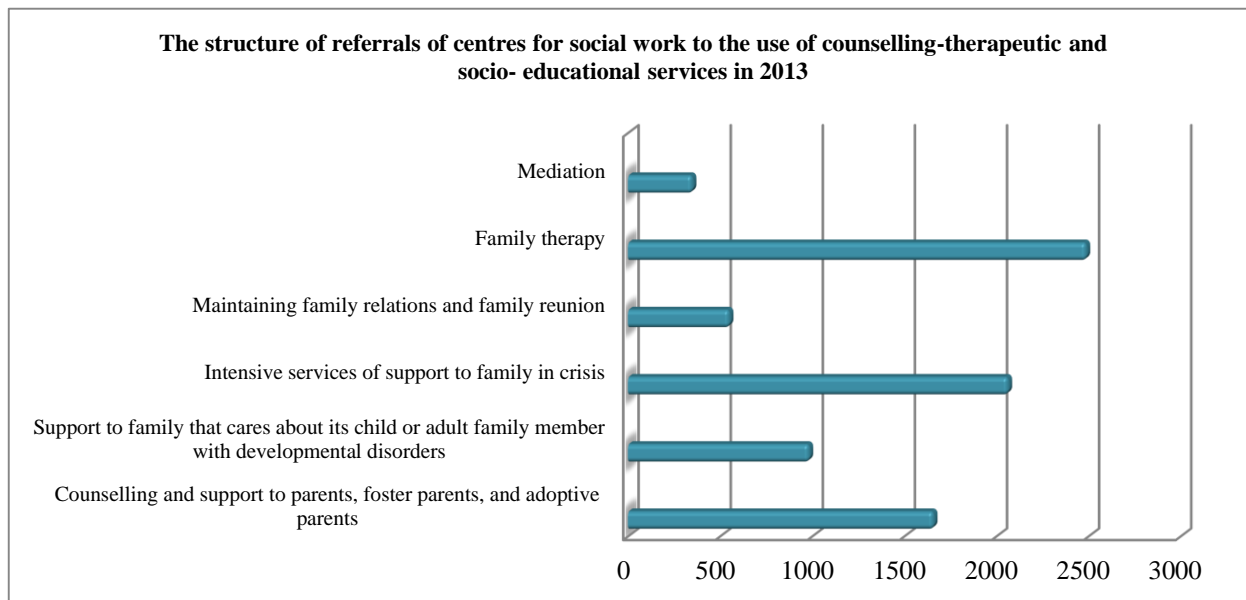
The number of beneficiaries with whom advisory guidance was applied in 2013		
Help in settling marital and family relationships	16,185	18%
Advisory guidance to aid in the training and development problems of children	13.117	15%
Directing persons in social need	59,115	67%

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Of the total number of advisory guidance of beneficiaries by professionals from the centres for social work, in 33% of cases, this activity is performed to improve family relationships.

The number of adult beneficiaries who are instructed by the centres for social work to use advisory - therapeutic and socio - educational services in 20CSR13.	
Counselling and support to parents, foster parents and adoptive parents	1,660
Support to the family that takes care of its child or adult family member with developmental disorders	985
Intensive support services to the family in crisis	2,065
Maintaining family relations and family reunion	552
Family therapy	2,489
Mediation	351
Total number of beneficiaries	8,102

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In relation to the total number of consultative - therapeutic and socio - educational services provided by specially authorised person in the centres for social work or some other provider, the largest number of beneficiaries was sent to family therapy and then intensive services to support the family. There was the largest number of referrals to family therapy in areas in which there are specialised institutions for the provision of advisory-therapeutic and socio-educational services (counselling).

Socio-financially disadvantaged children

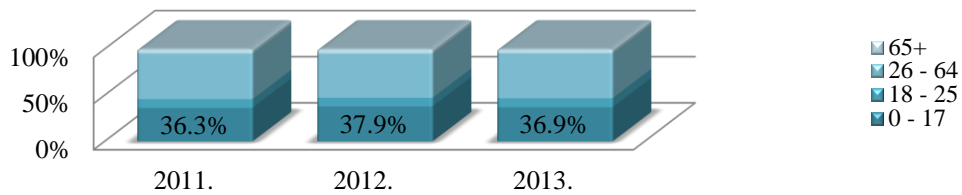
Trends in the number of families with children, beneficiaries of NSP 2011-2013.			
Year			
Number of families with children	41,697	43,496	48,811

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The number of families with children who use social assistance payments increased in 2013 by 12% compared to 2012 and by 17% compared to 2011. A total of RSD 7.2 billion was earmarked for financial social aid to families with children in 2013, which is 9% higher amount compared to 2012. By comparing expenditure of NSP for families with children in 2013 and the same expenses as adjusted by the consumer price index in 2012, the increase was 2%.

In the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, the payment of material compensation for the most vulnerable categories of the population is carried out in the framework of the social assistance scheme, it is provided from the budget and given to families in which one member is not capable to work, and families with unemployed members who have a child younger than 5, or an orphan up to 15 years of age. The compensations of EUR 100 per month are provided for those families who have a child with disabilities. Programmes for the payment of unemployment benefits do not exist, as well as payments for maternity and child benefits.

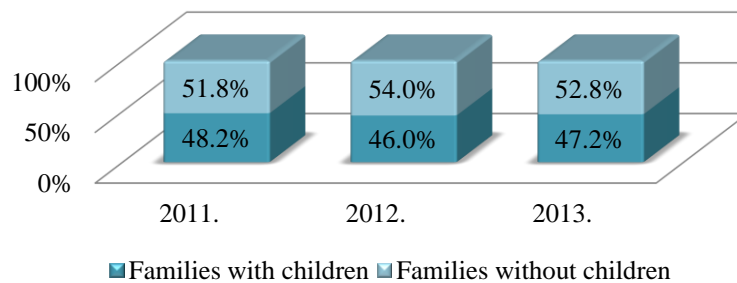
The share of children in the total number of beneficiaries of social welfare services by age groups in the 2011-2013 period



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of children in the total number of beneficiaries of social assistance is stable since the introduction of this right in 2011 and amounted to 36.87% in 2013.

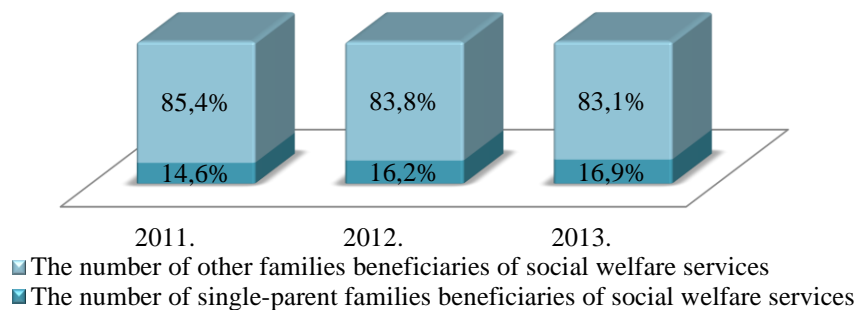
The structure of families beneficiaries of social welfare services in the 2011-2013 period



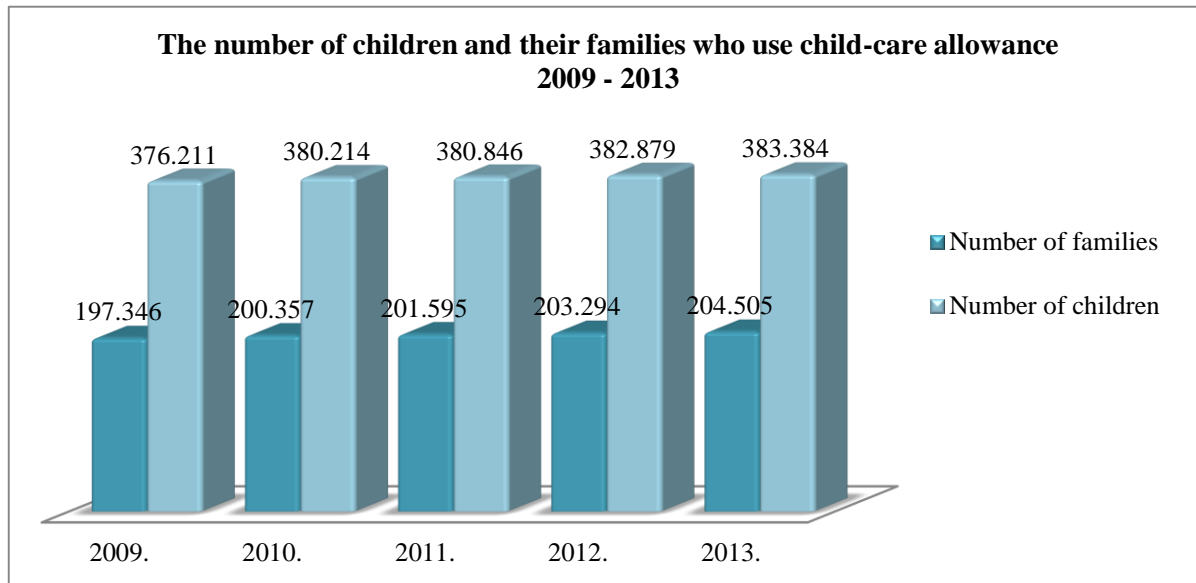
Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of families with children in the total number of families using financial social assistance was 47% in 2013 and also moves within the values from previous years.

The share of single-parent families in the total number of families beneficiaries of social welfare services



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia
 In 2013, 17,457 single-parent families, or 16.9% of all families beneficiaries of financial social assistance exercised the right to this kind of cash benefit from the national budget. Of the total number of single-parent families in Serbia which, according to the 2011 census, stood at about 368,000, 5% used social assistance payments.

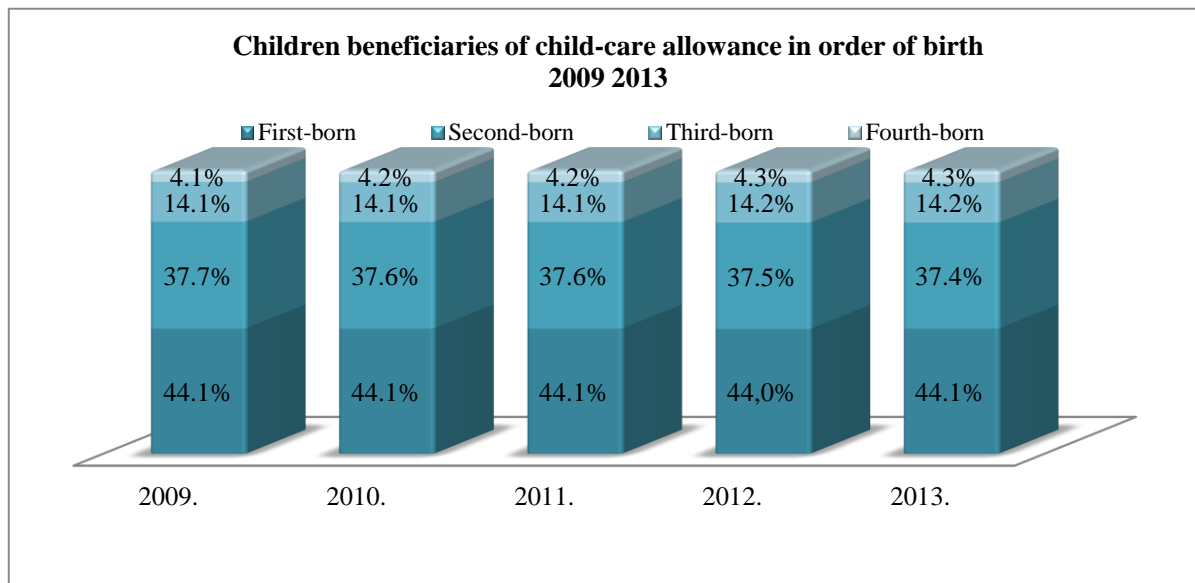


Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, 383,384 children and 204,505 of their families used child-care allowance. The number of children and families increased insignificantly in the period from 2009 to 2011.

In the City of Belgrade, as a form of material support, beneficiaries of the national right in households that have members incapable to work are entitled to regular cash assistance in the form of 10% increase of the amount of the cash social assistance, taking into account higher living costs in the capital city. Children beneficiaries of the cash social assistance are awarded scholarships during secondary education and university education, and primary and secondary school student are also refunded for transportation costs to school. Together with some other vulnerable categories, the beneficiaries of cash social assistance are entitled to free meals and subsidies for utility bills. Until April 2014, the children beneficiaries of cash social assistance were granted occasional one-time assistance amounts for excursions vacations, textbooks and school supplies.³⁴

³⁴ - "Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade", Nos. 55/2011 and 37/2014.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In the structure of the children beneficiaries of child-care allowance according to order of birth in 2013, the share of the second born child dominates with 44.1%, while the percentage of fourth-born children is 4.3%. This structure is identical in the whole period since 2009.

The structure of the children beneficiaries of child-care allowance according to the order of birth in the Republic of Serbia in the period from 2009 to 2013.								
	First-born	Amount	Second-born	Amount	Third-born	Amount	Fourth-born	Amount
2009	2,673	70,043,114.00	43,570	184,524,483.00	12,505	95,054,364.00	3,287	33,659,312.00
2010	2,534	70,172,573.00	44,373	203,902,049.00	12,592	103,705,633.00	3,263	36,097,830.00
2011	2,491	76,142,220.00	44,184	219,661,832.00	12,338	110,071,192.00	3,172	37,985,918.00
2012	2,570	83,627,045.00	43,162	233,636,354.00	12,301	120,022,142.00	3,118	40,912,976.00
2013	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

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, 60,659 beneficiaries used parental allowance after birth of somewhat more than 62,000 children. In the previous five years, there were no major discrepancies in the number of beneficiaries neither of parental allowance nor in the number of children beneficiaries. The number of children beneficiaries of parental allowance by the order of birth did not change significantly in the period from 2009 to 2013. As in previous years, the number of second-born children is predominant; there were somewhat less than 43,000 of them.

E2(12): Children without parental care (Articles 9 (paragraphs 1-4), 21 and 25)

E2(12)a: The number of children without parental care who are divided by causes (i.e., due to armed conflict, poverty, abandonment as a result of discrimination, etc.);

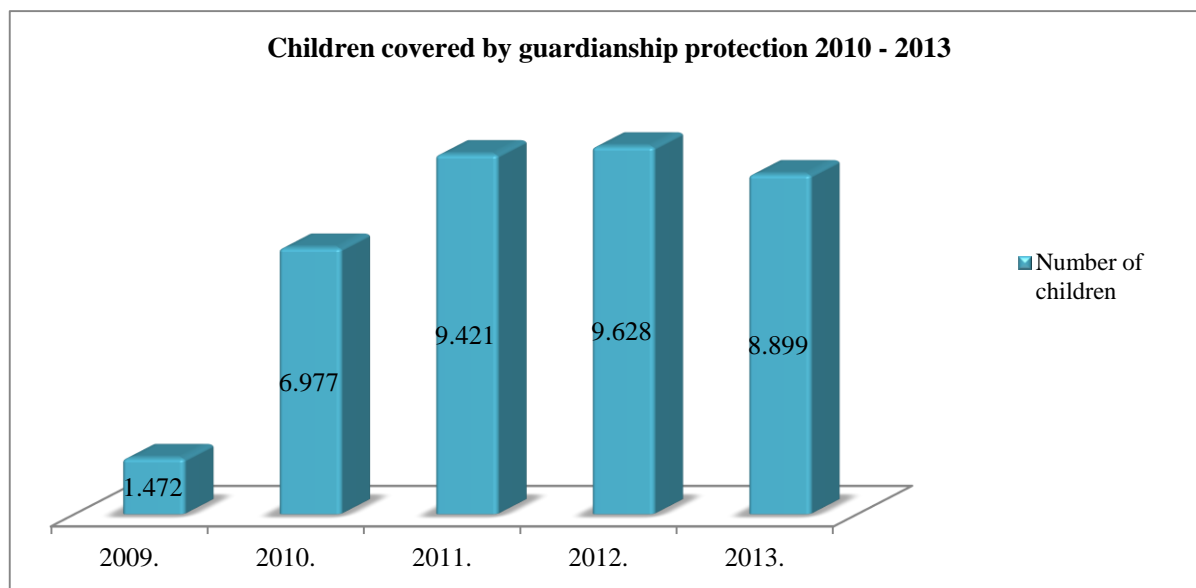
E2(12)b: The number of children who were separated from their parents as a result of court decisions (*inter alia*, in relation to situations of parental abuse and neglect, detention, prison, migration for work, exile and deportation);

E2(12)c: The number of institutions for these children, divided by region, the number of places available in these institutions, ratio of caregivers in relation to the number of children and number of foster families;

E2(12)d: The number and percentage of children who are separated from their parents and living in institutions or foster families, as well as the length of the accommodation care and frequency of analysis;

E2(12)e: The number and percentage of children who are reunited with their parents after placement (foster care);

The main forms of protection of children without parental care: guardianship (the guardian is primarily a relative or a foster parent); placement in another family; placement in an institution and adoption.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to the data from the Centre for Social Welfare, as at 31 December 2013, there were 8,899 children subject to guardianship protection on record, which is 7.57% less than in December 2012, or 5.54% less than at the end of 2011. The number of children covered by the protection of a guardian represents the total number of children who are in foster care, orphanage and informal accommodation care.

The number of children whose parents were deprived of parental rights from 2009 to 2013.					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of children	1,472	1,795	1,639	1,959	1,896

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Of the total number of children under guardianship protection in 2013, 1,896 were children whose parents are deprived of parental rights. This figure is 3.22% lower than in the year 2012, but the trend of increase is visible in comparison to 2009 when there were 1,472 children whose parents are deprived of parental rights.

Accommodation of children without parental care

Children without parental care are provided accommodation care to provide their further uninterrupted development, return to the biological family and becoming independent. There are three basic types of accommodation of children without parental care: 1. *Family placement* or placement in a foster family, which is provided as standard housing; accommodation care with intensive and additional support; emergency shelter; periodic accommodation care and other types of accommodation care in another family. 2. *Accommodation in an institution for children and youth* 3. *Informal accommodation care* that is not the service of social protection unlike the first two forms of accommodation care, but the children are accommodated with their relatives who were given the guardianship of the child. The Centre for Foster Care and Adoption (CPSU) organises and directly accommodates children without parental care in other families, supervises the work and provides technical assistance to the family to which the child was entrusted for care and upbringing until adequate conditions are made for the child's return to his own family, i.e., by the time of the child is enabled for an independent life and work. The current Decree on the network of social protection provides 8 centres for foster care and adoption. It is important to point out to a significant increase in the number of employees in the Centre for Foster Care and Adoption, from 58 in 2011 to 106 in 2012, and the employment structure is dominated by professional workers - 73 (dominant professional profiles are: social workers and psychologists). All of them are financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

E2 (12) d: The number of children living in foster families

Foster care by years in Serbia according to the records of the Centre for Foster Care and Adoption				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
The number of children and youth	743	757	1,083	2,622

Source: Synthesis report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2012,³⁵ Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, 5,608 children under guardianship care were placed in foster families.

³⁵ Retrieved from <http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs/PDF/izvestajoradu2013/Izvestaj%20o%20radu%20CPSU%202012.%20FIN.pdf>

The structure of children in foster care by age and sex 2011										
Age/sex	Boys			Girls			Total			
	In 2011	Accommodation care in 2011	31 December 2011	Total for 2011	Accommodation care 2011	31 December 2011	Total for 2011		Accommodation care In 2011	As at 31 December 2011
0-2	28	12	22	37	16	37	65	6.00%	28	59
3-5	51	6	54	67	17	66	118	10.89%	23	120
6-14	263	34	253	282	45	266	545	50.32	79	519
15-17	103	9	85	93	14	86	196	18.10	23	171
18-25	78	5	74	81	3	70	159	14.68	8	144
Total	523	66	488	560	95	525	1,083	100.00	161	1,013

Source: Report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2011, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The structure of children in foster care by age and sex in 2012										
Age	Boys			Girls			Total			
	In 2012	Accommodation care in 2012	31 December 2012	Total for 2012	Accommodation care 2012	31 December 2011	in 2012		Accommodation care In 2011	As at 31 December 2011
0-2	107	49	100	123	48	108	230		97	208
3-5	184	38	180	184	33	172	368		71	352
6-14	597	66	591	595	62	589	1,192		128	1,180
15-17	246	18	230	272	29	265	518		47	495
18-25	155	10	122	159	19	144	314		29	266
Total	1,289	181	1,223	1,333	191	1,278	2,622		372	2,501

Source: Synthesis report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2012, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Although **foster care** still does not offer all rights arising from employment status, it encourages individuals to be foster parents in various other ways, including different types of material benefits such as increased fees for a child with minor developmental disabilities or with imposed correctional measure (an increase in the amount of 50% of the amount of the allowance for care and assistance of another person); increased fees for a child with moderate, serious or severe disabilities (increase in the amount of 100% of the allowance for care and assistance of another person); increased fees for a child who has multiple disabilities or in the longer term health at risk or in need of hospital treatment, etc..; payment of funds for personal needs of the child-allowance, for children older than 7, it shall be made together with payment of child support (the foster parent gives the child an allowance, the child uses it to meet his personal needs, the foster parent is required to teach the child how to dispose of money); the right to equipment for placement in a foster family (for clothing and footwear) is a one-time right and is provided during placement of the child in a foster family; the right to benefits for the costs of textbooks and school supplies; the right to benefits for the costs of the reunion and graduation; the right to compensation for rest and recreation, outdoor classes and field trips; the right to reimbursement of transportation costs for pupils who go to school out of place of residence; the right to child-care allowance according to the census in accordance with the Law on Financial Support for Families. This right is exercised by the foster family with up to four children in the family, including their own children. Foster parents shall exercise the right

to compensation for absence from work for child care of the child under the age of 3 months for the duration of 11 months of age and for the child aged up to 5, for a period of 8 months. If a child is sick, the foster parents may use leave from work up to the child's age of 5. Local self-governments may, by its decision, determine additional rights for children and foster parents in their community.

In the middle of 2011, a three-year EU-funded project was completed by the relevant ministry and UNICEF *Transformation of residential institutions for children and development of sustainable alternatives that significantly contributed to accelerating the process of de-institutionalization in the Republic of Serbia*

E2(12)a: The reason for placement of children and youth in foster care:

The structure of children and youth in foster care according to the dominant reason for accommodation care								
Reason for accommodation care	2009		2010		2011		2012	
Deceased parents	94	12.6%	101	13.3%	135	12.5%	219	8.4%
Unknown parents	17	2.3%	4	0.5%	8	0.7%	79	3%
Parents completely deprived of parental rights	77	10.4%	98	12.9%	102	9.4%	367	13.9%
Parents partially deprived of parental rights	72	9.7%	43	5.7%	182	16.8%	471	17.9%
Parents deprived of business capacity	39	5.2%	47	6.2%	43	3.9%	157	5.9%
Parents prevented from fulfilling their parental duties	89	12%	137	18.1%	190	17.5%	367	13.9%
Inadequate parental care	355	47.8%	327	43.2%	423	39.1%	962	36.7%
Total	743	100%	757	100%	1,083	100%	2,622	100%

Source: Synthesis report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2012, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Observed in the period 2008-2013, it can be noticed that inadequate parental care is the dominant reason for placing a child in a foster family, but this percentage decreases with age (the percentage was almost halved in 2012 compared to 2008). The category *Parents prevented from fulfilling their parental duties* also has a falling trend. The other three key reasons for accommodation care of children in foster care (complete / partial deprivation of parental rights and depriving parents of business capacity) show, with some fluctuations, the trend of growth.

E2 (12) d: The length of duration of accommodation care in foster families:

Observing the period 2008-2012, we can see a gradual increase in the number of children and young people who remain in foster care until they are one year of age. In 2010, there were most beneficiaries who were accommodated in foster care aged 2 to 6, after which a gradual decrease follows. The number of children and youth accommodated in foster care for 7 to 10 years, i.e., 12 years³⁶ is decreasing, so in 2012 it was almost halved when compared to 2008. (2008 - 35.6% 2012 - 18.73%). Compared to 2008, when half of the children stayed in foster care for 7 or more years, the number has gradually decreased and is now moving about one-third of the total number of children. However, despite the positive shifts, the data

³⁶ For years 2008, 2009 and 2010, the reporting format envisaged a different categorisation of the length of children's and youth stay in foster care.

show that foster care is mostly still used as a form of long-term protection of children and young people without parental care.

E2 (12) c: The number of foster families

The number of active foster families 2009-2012.			
2009	2010	2011	2012
489	468	696	1,162

Source: Synthesis report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2012, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In the period from 2009 to 2012, there is a visible and encouraging trend of increasing the number of active foster families. In 2012 there were a total of 1,618 active foster families, i.e., families that had children and young people accommodated in their homes. According to the type of foster families, married couples with children (57.6%) are predominant. Consanguineous (kinship) families make up one-quarter of the total number of foster families (26%) and most often those are grandparents - 57% of the total number of consanguineous families, i.e., 15% of the total number of foster families.

E2(12)e: The number and percentage of children who are reunited with their parents after placement (foster care)

The reasons for placement of children and youth in foster care in 2009-2012								
Reason for stopping accommodation care	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Return to biological or related family	11	14.1	12	14.3	12	14.63	37	22.6
Enabled to lead an independent life	13	16.7	25	29.7	30	36.6	52	31.7
Adopted	13	16.7	10	11.9	5	6.1	30	18.3
Total: Family accommodation care fulfilled its function	37	47.5	47	55.9	47	57.33	119	72.6
Transferred to another institution	15	19.2	8	9.5	10	12.2	24	14.63
Transferred to another foster family	16	20.5	13	15.5	17	20.73	18	10.9
Deceased	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
Left foster family for some other reason	10	12.8	16	19.04	7	8.5	3	1.8
Total	78	100	84	100	82	100	164	100

Source: Synthesis report on the work of the centres for foster care and adoption of children and youth in 2012, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Comparison of the data for the period from 2009 to 2012 shows an encouraging growth in the number of children who returned to their biological families and youth enabled to lead an independent life. What is also encouraging is the reduction in the number of children who are transferred to another foster family.

The reasons for end of placement of children and youth in foster care in 2013	
Return to parent family	27.0%
Transfer to an institution	16.1%
Adoption	13.4%
Becoming independent	12.6%

Foster care in another family	12.0%
Accommodation care in a kinship family	8.5%
Completed schooling / obtained work capacity	6.6%
Other reasons	3.9%

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The most common reason for leaving foster care in 2013 was a return to the biological family. The share of children who in 2013 returned from foster care to their biological families was 27% while 12.7% of children went to live with their relatives. The reasons for leaving family accommodation include gaining independence and completing school with a share of 24.6%.

2. Accommodation in institutions for children and youth

Services of institutional accommodation care provided to children and young people whose needs cannot be met within the framework of biological, kinship or foster care, or through community-based services, based on the decision of the guardianship authority or court, or by a reference of the centre for social work, until the return of a child or a young person to the biological family, i.e., the child's or the young person's accommodation care in kinship or foster families, adoption or independence. **A child under the age of three years should be placed in institutions, except in cases provided by the law governing social protection.** Although Serbia has a large number of children in social care institutions and the number of children in institutions among the European countries with the lowest rate of institutionalisation and although the total number of children and youth in social care institutions decreased by 48% in the period from 2000 to 2011 (in 2000 - 3,554, in 2011 - 1,854), there are still many challenges ahead of the social protection system in the field of institutional accommodation care.

E2 (12) c: The number of institutions for children without parental care

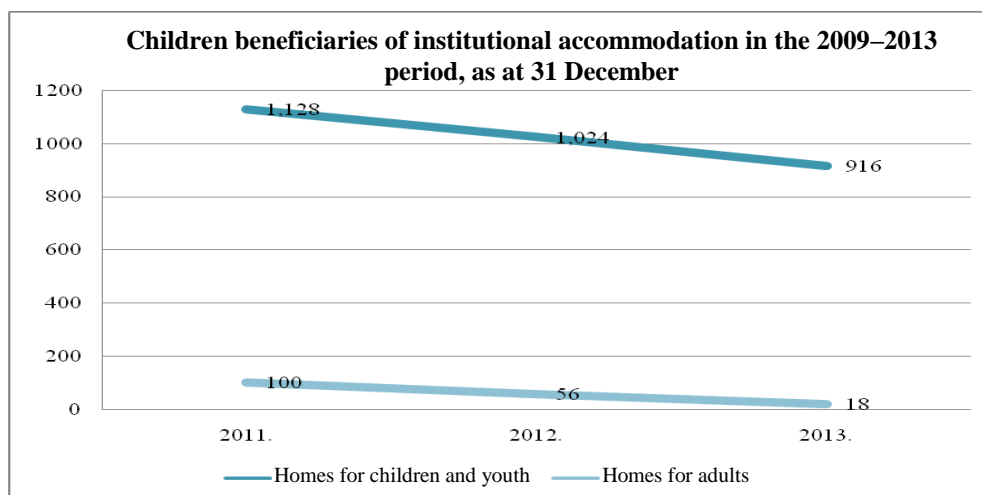
Under the Decree on the network of institutions of social protection,³⁷ the following institutions for children and young people whose beneficiaries are children and youth without parental care and children and young people with developmental disorders.

An overview of the spatial layout, groups of beneficiaries and the capacity of institutions for children and young people			
	Housing layout (territory)	Total capacity	
		Accommodation care	For additional services
1.	Institution for children and youth, Aleksinac	36	24
2.	Institution for children and youth, Banja Koviljaca, Loznica	42	18
3.	Institution for children and youth, Bela Crkva	48	72
4.	Institution for children and youth, Belgrade	466	174
5.	Institution for children and youth (as part of centre for social work Kragujevac), Kragujevac	24	16
6.	Institution for children and youth, Kruševac	48	24
7.	Institution for children and youth, Negotin	24	64
8.	Institution for children and youth, Niš	36	48
9.	Institution for children and youth, Novi Sad	140	34

³⁷ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" Nos. 16/12 and 12/13

10.	Institution for children and youth, Pančevo	48	48
11.	Institution for children and youth, Sombor	36	44
12.	Institution for children and youth, Užice	48	48
13	Institution for children and youth, Subotica	180	

E2 (12) d: The number of children in institutions for children without parental care



Source: Children in the social security system, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The number of children without parental care in institutions for accommodation care of children and youth is decreasing. The number of children placed in institutions for adults decreased from 100 children in 2011, to 18 children in 2013.

E2(12)a: Reason for accommodation care of children and youth in institutions

In 2011, the most common reason for placement of children and young people in these institutions is still inadequate parental care in the case of 19.9% of beneficiaries. After this reason, the reasons are quite uniform: the parents are not able to respond to the needs of the child - 17% of beneficiaries, parents are completely deprived of parental rights - 16.6% of beneficiaries and beneficiaries whose parents are partially deprived of parental rights - 15.8% of beneficiaries. There was the least number of beneficiaries whose parents are unknown (1.9%) and beneficiaries whose parents are deprived of legal capacity (2.1%) and 4.8% of the beneficiaries whose parents have died. In 2012, the most common reason for placement of children and young people in these institutions is still inadequate parental care, which is the case with 29.9% of beneficiaries. Compared to the year 2011, there was a significant increase in the share of children who come to the accommodation care due to this reason (2012 - 29.9%, 2011 - 19.9%). For 16.63% of beneficiaries, parents were not able to respond to the needs of the child, and there was approximately the same percentage where the reason was a complete deprivation of parental rights (12.58%), and inability to perform parental duties (12.04%). For almost 10% of the beneficiaries, the reason for accommodation care is partial deprivation of parental rights. There was the least number of beneficiaries whose parents are unknown (1%) and beneficiaries whose parents are deprived of legal capacity (3%), and 3% are the beneficiaries whose parents have died. The fact that only 4% of beneficiaries in institutions for children and young people have parents reinforces the previous conclusion of the necessary, urgent and increased

support to the primary family. In 2013, the predominant reasons for placement of children in institutions for children and youth are neglected children and children of parents who are deprived of parental rights.

E2 (12) d: Length of stay in accommodation care in institutions for children and youth:

Beneficiaries by length of stay in accommodation care in institutions for children and youth, in 2011-2012		
Length of stay	2011	2012
up to 6 months	10.8%	12.5%
7 months - 1 year	14.8%	14.1%
2 to 3 years	18.3%	22.2%
4 - 5 years	12.6%	11.4%
6-7 years	13.7%	11.5%
8-10 years	15.1%	14.4%
Over 10 years	14.7%	13.8%

In 2011, the share of beneficiaries who reside in the institutions up to one year has not changed much in the preceding three years (in 2009 it was 25.6%, in 2010 that number dropped to 19%, and in 2011 again increased to 25.6%). It is notable, however, that the numbers of children and young people who reside in institutions for many years is increasing, and therefore they find it more difficult to leave those care institutions and find alternative forms of housing. Thus, the number of children who spend four to seven years in the institution in 2011 stood at 26.3%, which is higher than in the previous two years (23.5% in 2009 and 21% in 2010). Also, when compared to the previous two years, the number of children staying longer than eight years increased (in 2011, there were 29.8% of children, and in 2010, 23.8% of beneficiaries stayed for more than eight years). Looking at the length of stay of the beneficiaries in accommodation care, 39.7% of beneficiaries in 2012 stayed in accommodation care longer than five years. Of 663 beneficiaries who, as at 31 December 2012, were placed in institutions for children and young people, 38.4% of beneficiaries spent more than five years in institutional care. In 2012, there was almost the same proportion of beneficiaries staying in accommodation care less than one year (in 2012 - 26.7% in 2011 - 25.6%; in 2010 - 19%; in 2009 - 25.6%). The share of beneficiaries who stay in these institutions between 2 and 3 years and between 4 and 7 years has also not changed significantly in the past few years.

E2(12)e: The number and percentage of children who are reunited with their parents after placement (foster care);

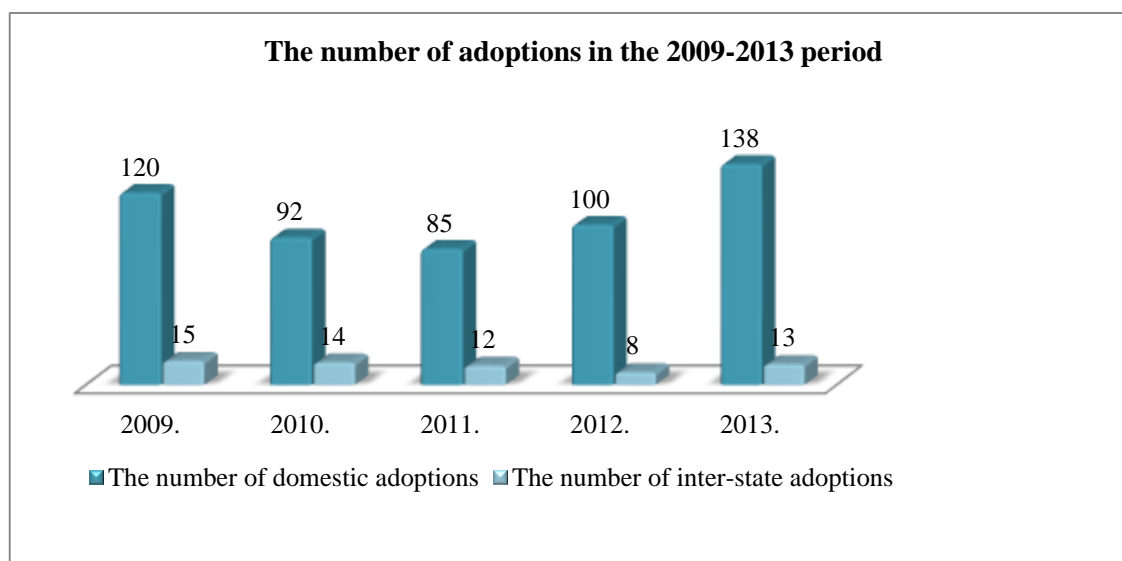
Termination of accommodation care in institutions for children and youth, in the 2011-2013 period			
	2011	2012	2013
Transferred to another institution	24.3%	24.7%	30.7%
Returned to their biological family	21.7%	22.5%	25.7%
Transferred to foster family	33%	28.6%	24.8%
Adopted	10.4%	8.2%	9.9%
Other reasons	10.4%	15.9%	8.9%

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The most common reason for termination of institutional accommodation care or leaving children in institutions in 2013 was transfer to another institution (31% children). 26% of the children returned to their biological family, which is an increase compared to the previous year. The share of children who have left

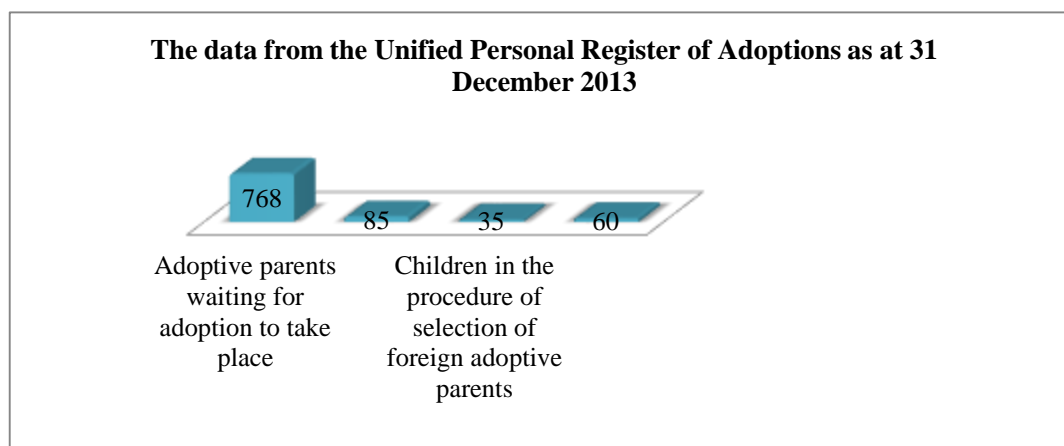
an institution as they became independent is negligible, and centres for social work in 2013 issued a total of 92 instructions for the use of supported housing for young people to become independent. For children without parental care, local self-governments usually provide the services that the Law on Social Protection defines as *other types of support necessary for an active participation of beneficiaries in society*. Exceptionally, the City of Belgrade has some other forms of support to young people leaving institutions and foster families, through scholarships for children without parental care and service that is called permanent financial assistance. In 2013, 165 children in Belgrade used this service.

E2 (12) f: The number of children in domestic, international or “kafala” programmes for adoption classified by years of age, and where relevant, information on the country of origin and adoption of those children.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

After reduction of the number of children adopted from 2009 to 2011, the number of adoptions increased from 100 adopted children in 2012 to 138 children in 2013. The number of children whose adoptive parents are foreign nationals in the previous five is stable, and in 2013 there were thirteen such adoptions.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

E3: Family reunification (Article 10)

E3(13): The number of children who entered or left the country in order to re-join the family, including the number of unaccompanied refugee children and children of asylum seekers;

E4. Family reunification (Article 10)

E4 (14) a: The number of children abducted from or to state signatory;

E4(14) b: The number of arrested offenders and the percentage of those who are punished by (criminal) courts.

E5(15): Abuse and neglect (Article 19), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (Article 39)

E5 (15) a: The number and the percentage of children who are reported as victims of abuse and/or neglect by parents and other relatives/caregivers;

The number of juveniles that suffered the damage of criminal acts of neglect and abuse of a juvenile, domestic violence, withholding support, and violation of family responsibilities by parents, adoptive parents or guardians in the Republic of Serbia (2008-2013).

Criminal offence	age/sex	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
		M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ
Neglect and abuse of a juvenile (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6 years	25	18	43	22	19	41	15	22	37	8	7	15	19	16	35	14	11	25
	6 to 11	24	16	40	22	16	38	16	16	32	12	11	23	16	10	26	14	12	26
	11 to 14	25	11	36	15	15	30	12	10	22	8	9	17	16	9	25	9	1	10
	14 to 18	7	10	17	14	10	24	3	6	9	5	8	13	2	7	9		1	1
	total	81	55	136	73	60	133	46	54	100	33	35	68	53	42	95	37	25	62
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	18	10	28	18	18	36	18	21	39	19	11	30	19	17	36	9	16	25
	6 to 11	32	38	70	31	23	54	37	39	76	27	23	50	31	25	56	42	24	66
	11 to 14	25	32	57	28	30	58	28	50	78	41	26	67	33	41	74	28	48	76
	14 to 18	49	83	132	50	100	150	62	91	153	57	83	140	55	100	155	36	67	103
	total	124	163	287	127	171	298	145	201	346	144	143	287	138	183	321	115	155	270
Failure to give alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6		1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	1		1	2	3	5	2		2
	6 to 11	2		2	1		1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4		1	1
	11 to 14		2	2	1	1	2	2		2	2	1	3	1	1	2			
	14 to 18								3	3	2	2	4	1		1		2	2
	total	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	8	13	6	4	10	5	7	12	2	3	5
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	2	2	4				2		2		1	1	5	1	6	5	1	6
	6 to 11	4	1	5		1	1		2	2	6	1	7	4		4	7	4	11
	11 to 14		3	3	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	2		2
	14 to 18	1	5	6		1	1		3	3	2	1	3	1	2	3		1	1
	total	7	11	18	1	3	4	2	6	8	9	4	13	14	5	19	14	6	20
total number of damaged juveniles	up to 6 years	45	31	76	41	38	79	37	46	83	28	19	47	45	37	82	30	28	58
	6 to 11	62	55	117	54	40	94	54	59	113	46	36	82	52	38	90	63	41	104
	11 to 14	50	48	98	45	47	92	42	61	103	52	37	89	54	53	107	39	49	88
	14 to 18	57	98	155	64	111	175	65	103	168	66	94	160	59	109	168	36	71	107
	total	214	232	446	204	236	440	198	269	467	192	186	378	210	237	447	168	189	357

Juveniles make up about 8.5% - 9% in the total number of persons injured by criminal offence of domestic violence; 30% - 40% of the total number of persons is injured by the criminal offence of failure to provide alimony.

The number of reported criminal offences of neglect and abuse of juveniles, violence, withholding of support, and violations of family obligations made by the parents, adoptive parents or guardians in the Republic of Serbia (2008-2013).							
Criminal offence		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Neglect and abuse of a juvenile (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	Neglect and negligence (Article 1)	65	68	42	34	85	34
	Abuse (paragraph 2)	19	16	33	14	8	13
	Total number of criminal offences under Article 193 of the Criminal Code	84	84	75	48	92	47
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)		252	261	311	267	294	255
Failure to give alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)		4	3	10	8	8	3
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)		15	4	8	9	14	15
total number of criminal offences under Articles 193, 194, 195 and 196 of the Criminal Code		355	352	404	332	408	320

Of the total registered criminal offences of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia, the criminal offences committed to the detriment of juveniles make up about 7.5% - 8.5% and in the case of the criminal offence of failure to provide alimony 25% - 33%.

The number of reported offences referred to in Article 20 of the Law on Public Peace and Order in the Republic of Serbia (2008 - 2013)						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Offence referred to in Article 20 of the Law on Public Peace and Order	715	668	707	616	547	424

Misdemeanour charges were filed against the parent/guardian, who were able and failed to carry out due supervision over the juvenile, who consequently committed an offence referred to in Articles 6 to 19 (except Article 11) of the Law on Public Peace and Order.

Children victims of violence in the records of centres for social work by dominant type of violence					
Types of violence	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Physical violence	878	831	841	1,182	1,164
Sexual violence	92	124	87	118	95
Psychological violence	1,381	1,439	1,041	925	1,009
Negligence	855	854	1,418	1,443	1,553
Economic exploitation	115	148	-	-	37

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Negligence as a form of violence against children is on an increase in the last five years, so in 2013, a growth of this phenomenon was recorded by about 8%. There are almost none cases of economic violence against children recorded by the centres for social work, which gives rise to doubt in understanding the phenomena by the professional public, and especially of the general public.

Children victims of domestic violence recorded by centres for social work by gender structure in 2011-2013						
	2011		2012		2013	
Types of violence	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Physical violence	50.4%	49.6%	50.4%	49.6%	49.2%	50.8%
Sexual violence	79.3%	20.7%	79.7%	20.3%	78.9%	21,1%
Psychological violence	54.0%	46.0%	53.0%	47%	53.3%	46.7%
Negligence	52.4%	47.6%	48,6%	51.4%	50.2%	49.8%

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to the gender structure, the share of girls and boys was almost equal in all types of violence, except in cases of sexual violence where the girls have a dominant share and make up 80% of the victims of this kind of violence.

The number of families in which children are registered as victims of violence from 2009 to 2013.					
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of families	841	1207	3396	3,787	3,637

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The number of families in which centres for social work recorded children as victims of violence in 2013 was lower by 4% than was the case in 2012, i.e., up 7% when compared to the number of families in 2011.

The number of children victims of violence in foster families					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Boys				20	16
Girls				15	8

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Type of violators in foster families					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Woman foster carer				4	13
Man foster carer				11	-
Another member of the foster family				2	1
A parent or member of the biological family				2	2
Peers outside the foster family				3	2
Someone else				1	12

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The establishment of **inter-sectoral cooperation to protect children from abuse and neglect** was supported by the European Union in the period from 2011 to 2013, within the regional project "Protecting children from violence in South East Europe", which was attended by five countries, whose total value was EUR 1.65 million and which was implemented by UNICEF.

E5(15)b: The number and percentage of reported cases that resulted in sanctions or other forms of consequence for perpetrators;

The number of adults who committed certain criminal offences against marriage and family in the Republic of Serbia (2008 - 2012)								
	Total	Imprisonment	Cash fine	Suspended sentence	Work conviction in the public interest and seizure of the driver's licence	Judicial warning	Educational measure	Pronounced guilty and released from penalty
2008								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the Criminal Code)	40	2	8	26	-	3	-	1
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of a juvenile (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	39	3	-	34	-	1	1	-
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1,162	300	186	1,162	-	20	4	9
Failure to give alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)	987	80	40	839	-	21	1	6
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	13	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
2009								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the Criminal Code)	63	3	16	43	-	-	-	1
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of juveniles (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	38	6	1	30	-	-	1	-
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1,850	372	171	1265	3	26	4	9

Failure to give alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)	1193	111	71	985	1	19	-	6
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	8	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
2010								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the Criminal Code)	27	3	4	18	-	-	1	1
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of juveniles (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	24	1	-	23	-	-	-	-
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1059	236	55	745	4	8	2	9
Failure to give alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)	668	48	34	574	2	6	-	4
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
2011								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the Criminal Code)	52	4	8	38	-	2	-	-
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of a juvenile (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	36	7	-	28	-	-	-	1
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1,162	360	75	1135	23	10	3	10
Failure to give	1115	90	42	961	9	2	-	11

alimony (Article 195 of the Criminal Code)								
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
2012								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the of the Criminal Code)	49	8	8	32	-	1	-	-
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of juveniles (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	38	9	-	27	2	-	-	-
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1,472	436	33	970	15	9	6	3
Failure to give alimony (Article 195 b of the Criminal Code)	1144	175	48	906	8	4	-	3
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	6	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
2013								
Taking away of a juvenile (Article 191 of the of the Criminal Code)	58	7	10	39	-	-	-	2
The change in family status (Article 192 of the Criminal Code)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect and abuse of juveniles (Article 193 of the Criminal Code)	33	8	-	25	-	-	-	-
Domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code)	1,532	533	8	977	7	1	3	3
Failure to give alimony (Article	1,405	215	60	1120	4	3	-	3

195 of the Criminal Code)								
Breach of Family Obligations (Article 196 of the Criminal Code)	8	1	-	6	-	1	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

E5(15)c: The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration.

The child beneficiary of the centre for social work is the one for whom there is a danger of becoming a victim of abuse or if he is a victim of abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation, that is, if his physical, mental or emotional well-being and development are threatened because of actions or omissions of the parent, guardian or other person who takes care of him, if he is a victim of human trafficking and if a foreign citizen or stateless person without company.

The number of procedures to protect victims of violence that the centre for social work initiated ex officio, in 2011-2013.			
	2011	2012	2013
The procedure for imposing measures of protection against domestic violence	144	172	157
The procedure for complete deprivation of parental rights	138	134	150
The procedure for partial deprivation of parental rights	135	116	114
The procedure for interim measures of compulsory treatment	127	111	144
Criminal charge	15	42	7
The procedure to protect the interests and rights of the child	-	152	224
Other	117	229	505

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, social welfare centres initiated 1,301 proceedings for the protection of victims of domestic violence, which is by 36% more than in 2012. Of all the procedures initiated, 40% relate to procedures within the professional work of the centres, but not to the court proceedings. This is followed by procedures for the protection of the interests and rights of the child that in the total number of initiated procedures account for 17% and 47% more than what was the case in 2012. The procedures for the imposition of protective measures against domestic violence and deprivation of parental right in the structure of procedures account for 12%.

The total number of children who were removed by an interim decision from the family for reason of protection from violence in 2011-2013.			
	2011	2012	2013
The number of children	359	573	412

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The number of children who were removed by an interim decision from the family for protection from violence for the reasons for relocation, 2011-2013.			
	2011	2012	2013
Reason for relocation - both parents abused the child	100	170	89
Reason for relocation - one parent abusing the child	157	258	182
Reason for relocation - something else	102	145	141

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Centres for Social Work in 2013 recorded a total of 412 cases of relocation of the child because of domestic violence, which is 28% less than in 2012. In 89 cases, the children were relocated because both parents committed violence against the child. The number of such cases almost halved in comparison to the year 2012, when violence by both parents was the reason for the relocation in 170 recorded cases. **According to MICS 5 - disciplining children:** Since 2010, the percentage of children³⁸ who have experienced psychological violence or physical punishment, according to the responses of respondents, fell from 67% to 43% in the general population, i.e., from 86% to 66% in Roma settlements. The observed progress may indicate a better understanding that children should not be disciplined by means of violent methods.

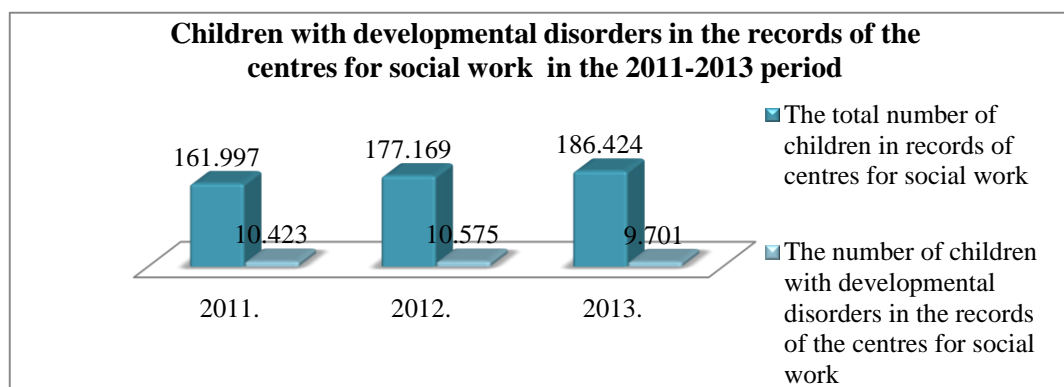
F. Developmental disorders, basic health and social assistance (Articles 6, 18 (paragraph 3), 23, 24, 26, 27 (paragraphs 1-3) and 33)

F 1. Children with developmental disorders (Article 23)

F1 (16): The number and percentage of children with developmental disorders

Considering the position of children with disabilities in the social security system is made difficult due to the absence of generally accepted definitions of persons, i.e., children with disabilities, terminological vagueness and uneven criteria in different systems that cooperate in exercising certain rights of children with disabilities. The centres for social work record the children with disabilities who used the following rights and services: assistance for aid and care of another person, increased allowance for care and assistance of another person and assistance for training for work; services of accommodation care (residential care and foster care) and community services (daily care, supported housing, home help and personal assistance). The centre does not record separately the children with disabilities that occur in other rights and services provided by the centre (financial social assistance, one-time financial assistance, support for children with behavioural problems, disputes over the exercise of parental rights, support to victims of neglect and violence, etc..). As a result, the number of children with disabilities in the period from 2011 to 2013 decreased.

³⁸ The data about the methods of disciplining children collected in 2010 MICS surveys referred to children aged from 2 to 14, while the the data from MICS surveys in 2014 referred to data collected for children aged from 1 to 14.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, the centres for social work registered a total of 9,701 children with disabilities. In relation to the total number of children, the share of children with disabilities was 5.2%. The number of children with disabilities in 2011-2012 decreased, while the total number of children beneficiaries of the centres is growing.

Children with developmental problems recorded in the centres for social work in 2011-2013						
Types of developmental disorders	2011		2012		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Multiple	2,360	22,8	2,342	22,1	2,226	22,5
Pervasive developmental disorders	276	2.7	323	3,1	413	4.2
Sensor	804	7.8	848	8	769	7.8
Mental	1,852	17.9	1,691	16	1,613	16.3
Intellectual	2,027	19.6	2,026	19.2	1.622	16
Bodily	3,039	29,3	3,345	31,6	3,250	32.9
Total	10,358	100	10,575	100	9,893	100

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

By type of developmental problem, children with physical problems dominated in 2013 (32.9%), followed by children with multiple disabilities (22.5%). There were the least number of children with pervasive developmental disorders - autism, Ret, Asperger syndrome and others. 4.2%

F1 (16): a: Whose parents receive special material, psychological and other type of assistance;

Regular allowance for care and assistance of another person - children										
Year	Sex structure					Amount in RSD				
	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-17	Total, aged up to 18	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-17	Total, aged up to 18
2009	58	375	1,738	629	2,800	8,337,242.10	40,321,812.40	163,518,957.5	56,947,443.60	269,125,456
2010	85	455	1,922	660	3,122	10,658,947.90	48,796,333,20	182,864,112.70	62,006,270.80	304,325,665
2011	92	501	1,985	556	3,134	14,918,256.20	60,951,158.10	217,678,727.00	60,267,608.10	353,815,749
2012	118	543	1,959	553	3,173	17,435,893.50	64,053,548.80	225,899,979.30	61,624,160.00	369,013,578
2013	119	549	1,885	483	3,036	19,323,570.30	73,926,187.20	247,599,930.60	59,973,950.50	400,823,639

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

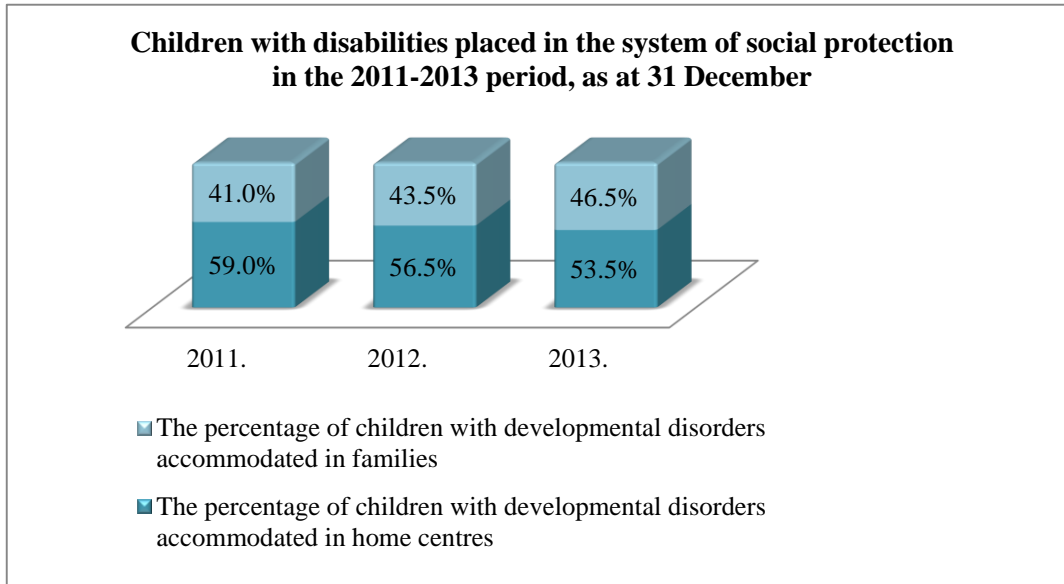
Increased allowance for care and assistance of another person - children											
Age	Sex structure						Amount in RSD				
	Increased	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-17	Total, aged up to 18	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-17	Total, aged up to 18
2009	Increased	53	346	1,907	739	3,045	19,235,096.60	90,304,827.80	437,961,119.10	164,767,298.60	712,268,342
2010	Increased	56	380	1,968	776	3,180	17,937,451.70	93,761,047.60	457,290,387.30	177,522,428.70	746,511,315
2011	Increased	39	366	2,020	718	3,143	16,390,645.50	111,283,433.60	560,535,672.40	195,760,842.30	883,970,594
2012	Increased	42	378	2,111	761	3,292	18,001,317.30	116,244,603.20	615,248,392.20	216,878,452.60	966,372,765
2013	Increased	56	345	2,168	761	3,330	23,790,396.90	121,529,091.10	695,482,453.20	235,228,120.60	1,076,030,062

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

F1 (16): b: Those living in institutions, including institutions for children with disorders in mental development, or outside of their families, such as, for example, foster care;

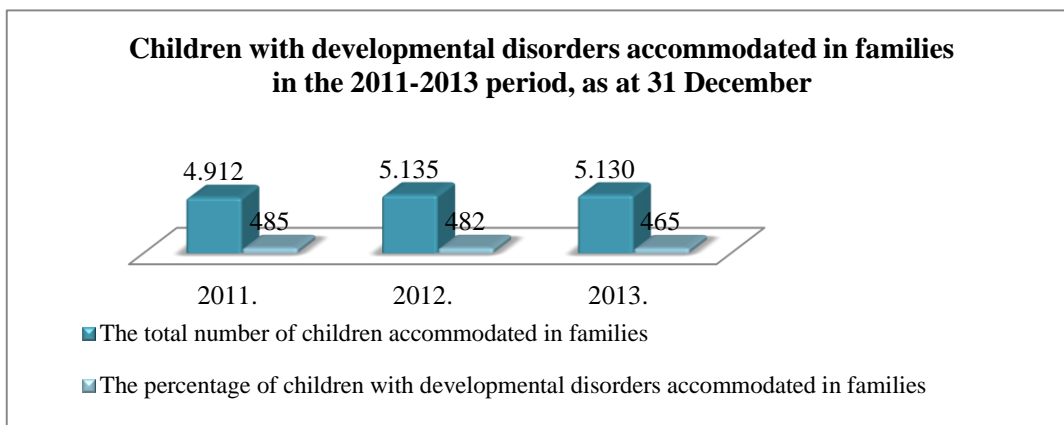
Children with developmental disorders accommodated in the social security system in 2011-2013 as at 31 December			
	2011	2012	2013
The number of children with developmental disorders in family accommodation care	485	482	465
The number of children with developmental disorders accommodated in institutions	697	626	536
The number of children with developmental disorders in the social protection system	1,182	1,108	1,001

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

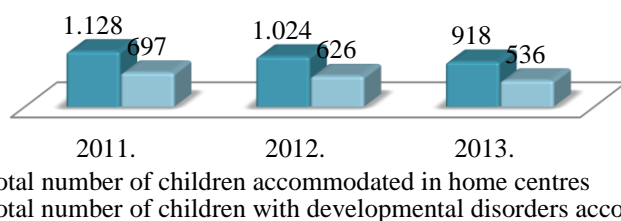
In 2013, the trend of reducing the number of children with disabilities who use the services of family and institutional accommodation care continued.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of children with disabilities in foster care is continuously low. The percentage of children with disabilities generally moves about one-fifth (20%) of the total number of children in foster care. In the previous period, special attention was paid to placement of children with disabilities and activities to establish a specialised family accommodation care. Special preparations of children and foster care givers were conducted; several programmes of additional training were accredited in 2010, 2011 and 2012 for foster parents and for those families who are preparing for the reception of these children. Financial supports to families as well as therapists who are specifically hired to support families during the period of adjustment were provided.

Children with developmental disorders accommodated in institutions of social protection in the 2011-2013 period, as at 31 December



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

However, the share of children with disabilities in the total number of children of service beneficiaries of accommodation care in institutions is continuously high and in 2013 stood at 58.4%, while the number of children with disabilities in institutions specialised for children and youth with disabilities and adults with intellectual disabilities decreased.

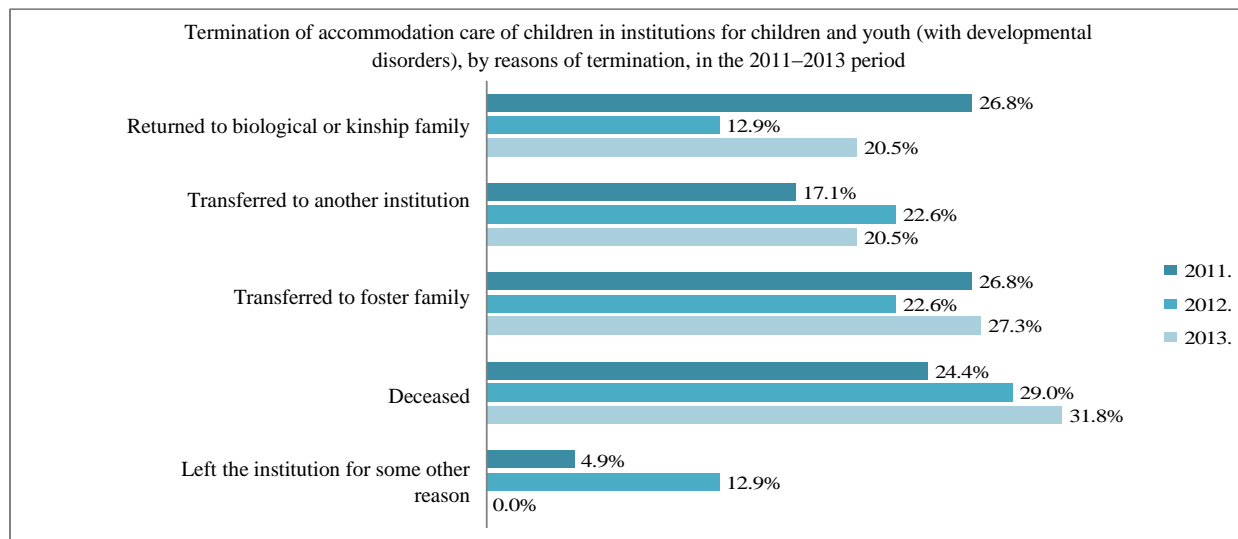
Children with disabilities in institutions for children and youth 2011-2013, as at 31 December			
	2011	2012	2013
The total number of children in institutions for children and young people (former institutions for children without parental care)	544	511	434
The number of children with disabilities in institutions for children and young people (former institutions for children without parental care)	270	167	253

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of children with disabilities in institutions for children and young people (former institutions for children without parental care) in 2011 amounted to 49.6%. In 2013, the share of children with disabilities amounted to 58.3% and increased in comparison to 2012 when it stood at 32.7%.

The number of children who have lost accommodation care in an institution for reasons for the termination of accommodation care			
Reason for stopping accommodation care	2011	2012	2013
They returned to their biological or kinship families	11	4	9
Transferred to another institution	7	7	9
Transferred to foster family	11	7	12
Deceased	10	9	14
Leaving the institution for some other reason	2	4	-
Total	41	31	44

Source: Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The largest number of children who in 2013 left centres for children and young people predominantly housing beneficiaries with disabilities, were moved into foster families (27.3%) or were returned to their biological families (26.8%).

F1 (16): c: Those attending regular schools;

F1 (16): e: Those attending special schools;

F1 (16): f: Those who do not attend schools or similar institutions.

F1 (16) c-e:

Students who attend classes in primary and secondary schools for students Those with developmental disorders in the Republic of Serbia in the period from 2008 to 2013												
	Primary schools						Secondary schools					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number of schools	248	249	250	240	242	232	40	44	42	43	43	42
The number of students	7,112	7,092	6,616	6,120	5,716	5,348	1,578	1,628	1,721	1,916	2,048	2,105

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Students in regular primary schools under an individual educational plan in the academic year 2013/2014							
	The number of schools	The number of students with IEP 1		The number of students with IEP 2		Students who have an opinion of the IRK	
		Total	Students girls	Total	Students girls	Total	Students girls
Total number of regular primary schools where IOP is used	1,296	4,538	1,722	2,500	993	2,852	1,101
Central schools	814	3,912	1,477	2,082	816	2,424	918
Separated departments	482	626	245	418	177	428	183

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

According to research by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development in four-fifths of all primary and secondary schools, it was found that of the students who need additional support, 92.2% attended a regular school. It was observed that a greater percentage of children who need additional support enrol at regular primary schools, rather than regular secondary schools.

In the education system in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, there are 346,000 students, including about 1,000 students are children with disabilities who attend special classes within regular schools, the so-called satellite classrooms, or they attend special schools. It is estimated that 10,000 children do not attend school. The assessment is that a great majority of them, 7,000, belong to the group of children with disabilities. They represent 13% of the estimated actual population of children with disabilities in Kosovo. Over 40,000 children with significant learning difficulties attend regular classes, but their needs are not being identified and as a rule their needs are not satisfied.³⁹ Programmes to mitigate the situation there, but they are applied too slowly. Inclusive education has not yet come to life.

Children and young people in institutions for children and youth with disabilities by school attendance

According to the data from the Report on performance of institutions for accommodation care of children and youth in 2011⁴⁰ prepared by the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia, in 2011, of 797 children and young people in institutions, only 154 attended school (19.3%). A total of 84 children and 11 youth attended special primary school. The pre-school institutions were in 2011 attended by seven children, while two children and 22 youths went in a special secondary school. None of the beneficiaries attended regular primary and secondary school. These data are not comparable with previous years because they were not collected through the annual reports on work of the institutions for children and youth with disabilities.

The structure of children in institutions for children and youth with disabilities by school attendance in 2012		
School that the child attends	Number of children in 2012	Number of children as at 31 December 2012.
Total	446	419
Does not attend pre-school and is of pre-school age	66	50
Attends pre-school institution	3	3
Regular primary school	-	-
Secondary school	-	-
Special primary school	76	72
Special secondary school	3	3
Left schooling - unqualified	298	291

Source: Social care institutions in the Republic of Serbia, 2012, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

According to the report on the work of institutions for children and youth in 2012, as in previous years, the structure of children (446) and youth **by school attendance** shows a very unfavourable situation and

³⁹ Kosovo Education Centre (KEC), Monitoring of the Rights of the Child in the Education Sector in Kosovo, Report 2 – 2010/11

⁴⁰ Retrieved from http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=160&Itemid=157

continuation of negative trends in 2012. Specifically, 70.1% of children and adolescents do not attend school, i.e., they are not covered by the educational system. When it comes to children of pre-school age, only three out of 67 children of pre-school age in these institutions attend a pre-school institution (5% of children). Of the children and young people attending school, a total of 156, i.e., 65.3% go to primary schools, 23% go to special secondary school and one child goes in a regular secondary school. None of the children from these institutions attends regular primary school.

The data on education and school attendance are not comparable with previous reporting periods (change of age groups in the format for reporting of institutions), in addition to data on the coverage of children and youth education (regular or special schools), which is almost unchanged. In 2011, the coverage of education related to 19.3% in 2012 to 20.1% of children and young people in these institutions.

Activities in institutions for children with developmental disorders

Cultural and entertainment facilities, workshop work and work in sections are the most common forms of activities of persons with disabilities in these institutions. The programmes of support to independence are particularly present in institutions; only 11% of beneficiaries in 2012 were constantly involved in some of the programmes of this kind. Support to the process of deinstitutionalisation has a dimension of **increasing the quality of life** of children placed in institutions of social protection. For example, for the third consecutive year, at the initiative of the institution in Stamnica, the festival of theatre performances⁴¹ children with disabilities accommodated in this, but also in all other institutions for children with disabilities, children without parental care and children from the local community. Activities and work with beneficiaries at the institution in Stamnica are focused on their remaining abilities, learning life skills, going out into the open environment and creating conditions for the return to the local community. For all beneficiaries in accommodation care in 2010, individual treatment plans were prepared based on the accredited methodology for whose implementation the staffs at the institution were trained and who currently implement it independently.

A special programme *ISEEDORA* was installed in the centre⁴² - *Information system of electronic records of beneficiaries with disabilities*, which provides assessment and preparation of beneficiaries with disabilities to have the most independent life in the least restrictive environment.

Programmes							
Programme name	Number of constantly involved beneficiaries			Occasionally involved beneficiaries			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Supported housing programme	3	7	10	-	-	-	10
The program of preparing beneficiaries for the Supported housing programme	3	6	9	-	-	-	9
School of life skills programme ⁴³	225	165	390	-	-	-	390

⁴¹ “Cvet na dlanu” lasts for three months and is organised by the ministry in charge of labour and social policy, the Institution for Children and Youth “Dr. Nikola Šumenković” Stamnica and the local self-government of Petrovac. This festival is aimed at integration of persons with disorders in mental development in the wider social community and breaking the prejudices that exist in society about them.

⁴² The programme ISEEDORA includes collection and processing of data on participants of programme activities. This programme enables easier and detailed record keeping on persons with disorders in mental development, easy and fast search of their characteristics by pre-set criteria and assessments for given criteria, simple, fast and efficient display of data and their printing, sorting of documents, searching and updating, simple, logical and constant combination of all categories of characteristics.

Computer training programme	16	19	35	-	-	-	35
Training programme <i>Montesori</i>	23	15	38	8	11	19	57
Basic help - self-support training programme	225	165	390	-	-	-	390
Programme of getting to know the surroundings (excursions, walks)	81	108	189	-	-	-	189
Programme of leaving to sporting events	12	14	26	-	-	-	26
Programme of organised activities outside the centre	49	65	114	-	-	-	114
Programme of organised activities within the centre (birthdays)	75	171	246	-	-	-	246
Programme activities with semi-mobile and immobile beneficiaries	32	50	82	-	-	-	82
Work programme of the rhythmic-music and folklore section	8	16	24	2	4	6	30
Programme of work of the drama section	19	17	36	9	6	15	51
Programme of work of the paper workshop	4	7	11	18	8	26	37
Programme of work of the wire workshop	3	7	10	2	3	5	15
The programme of work of the wattle workshop	2	5	7	/	2	2	9
The programme of work the workshop of plaster	6	3	9	1	3	4	13
The programme of work of the weaving workshop	2	5	7	/	/	/	7
The programme of work of sports sections	9	8	17	15	6	21	38
The program of work of the workshop for the maintenance of the environment	6	5	11	/	/	/	11

Programmes *School of life skills* and *Basic support - training self-help* cover all beneficiaries of the centre. Certain beneficiaries are included in several sections and workshops.

F2 (17-19) Health and healthcare services (Article 24)

The coverage of residents of the Republic of Serbia with doctors is 307 physicians per 100,000 population in 2012. The coverage of the population with nurses in the same year was 627 per 100,000 population. There are great regional differences in the provision of health professionals that cannot be explained by differences in the health status of the population, age structure of the population, or needs for health services.

Expert methodological instruction for the implementation of the Decree on the National Programme for Health Care of Women, Children and Youth was adopted in 2010. The Rulebook of the Health Insurance Fund of the Republic of Serbia provides the content and scope of the preventive measures that can provide 100% of the mandatory health insurance. These services provide the following medical services for the age:

1. New-born: vaccination against tuberculosis and hepatitis B in the maternity hospital; screening for phenylketonuria and hypothyroidism until the fifth day after birth in a maternity hospital; Early detection

⁴³ The School of life skills programme is a programme implemented by the "Children's Heart" organisation enabling assessment of general functionality of persons with disabilities in mental development and treatments for their preparation for an independent life in the least restrictive environment. The programme was accredited by the then ministry of labour and social policy and was included in the piloting for setting the standards in institutions of social protection.

of retinopathy of prematurity; Preventive check of a specialist paediatrician in the house up to 15 days after birth; Physical examination by a specialist paediatrician at the end of the first month of life (medical history, clinical examination, measurement of weight, body length and head circumference), assessment of health status, health and educational services, with an emphasis on the importance of breastfeeding) and at least five compulsory home visits of visiting nurses to the new-born and the mother starting from the first day after leaving the obstetric and neonatal department).

2. An infant (from the second month until the end of the first year of age): vaccination against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza three times according to the calendar of vaccination; Preventive examination by a specialist paediatrician six times until the end of the first year of life; an ultrasonic examination for early detection of hip dysplasia in 3 month of life; Screening of speech at 6 months and at the end of the first year; preventive examination by a specialist in paediatric and preventive dentistry in the sixth and ninth month of life in order to identify risk factors for some oral diseases; mandatory home visits by visiting nurses to the child and family twice, and for children with disabilities four times;

3. The second year of life: repeated vaccination against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio; vaccination against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); test function of hearing in children at risk; Preventive checks by a specialist paediatrician twice by the end of the second year; one preventive dental examination; compulsory one home visit by the visiting health nurse to the child and the family.

4. The third year of life: a check-up examination by a specialist paediatrician during a year in children in whom a disease or pathological condition was discovered in the previous preventive examinations and one dental check-up.

5. Fourth year of life: one preventive examination by a specialist paediatrician and a dental check-up; an examination by a specialist ophthalmologist; required home visit to the child and the family by a visiting health nurse.

6. Fifth year: one check-up by a specialist paediatrician during a year in children in whom a disease or pathological condition in previous preventative check-up was discovered.

The same Rulebook of the Health Insurance Fund of the Republic of Serbia regulates the content and scope of preventive measures in each health centre that can provide 100% of the mandatory health insurance funds for pregnant women, as follows:

1. Pregnant women, first trimester: one preventive examination by a specialist gynaecologist in every health centre; an ultrasound examination that determines the age and condition of the pregnancy; testing for HIV and hepatitis B; determining the Rh factor and blood groups; in case of suspicion of a genetic anomaly chromos copy test (nuchal translucency - NT or NT + PAPP-A + beta HSG).

2. Pregnant women, second and third trimester, four control examinations by a specialist gynaecologist in every health centre, and in high-risk pregnancies and more frequently if so assessed; three ultrasound examinations of every pregnant woman (in case of at-risk pregnancies more frequently) to determine the location, size and condition of the foetus, the height of the fundus of the uterus; mandatory test on glycaemia and hypertension; pregnant women who have not done the test on chromos copy and there is a suspicion of the existence of genetic anomalies the triple test (beta HSG, AFP and E3) is required; in-house visit by visiting health nurses, and in the cases of high-risk pregnant women more often; one systematic examination by a dentist in the second trimester of pregnancy.

Progress in the field of treatment of rare diseases (mainly in children) was achieved by forming a sustainable fund based on the Government Conclusion⁴⁴ on determining rare diseases that will be treated as priorities in 2013 from the funds provided in the budget in the amount of about RSD 130 million per year.⁴⁵ A register of patients with rare diseases, as well as the national plan for rare diseases are in the process of preparation.

Providing health care to Roma members:

There is still a number of vulnerable children deprived of health care and early development of administrative procedures, as evidenced by mortality of infants and children under the age of five, which is twice as high among the Roma than in the general population, and also by the coverage of children up to the age of 15 with full immunisation which varies in number at the municipal level.

2008-2011 A total of 120,708 Roma were recorded, 48,968 children, and 36,975 women. With the support of health mediators, they chose general practitioners for 10,050 Roma adults, 6,642 women chose a specialist gynaecologist, and parents chose a paediatrics specialist for 6,006 children (aged from birth to the age of 18). A total of 21.33% (15,304) Roma were recorded without health booklets, 7,553 or 10, 53% of Roma were recorded without identity documents. With the support of health mediators, health booklets for 7,767 Roma and personal documents for 2,964 Roma were issued. Healthcare of children: The total number of children aged from 0 to 1 is 3,919, of whom 344 are unvaccinated (8.77%), vaccination started with 1,640 children (41.84%), while 1,935 children (49.37%) are fully vaccinated. With the help of health mediators in 2002, vaccination of children aged 0-1 started as well as of 12,315 children aged 1-15. Healthcare of women: Out of the 1,654 recorded pregnant women, 537 or 92.92% and out of 445 new mothers 339 (76.17%) controlled their health with the help of health mediator.

2012: A total of 129,367 Roma are recorded, 52,258 children and 40,607 women. A total of 14,617 adult Roma chose a general physician, 9,304 women chose a specialist gynaecologist, and parents selected specialist paediatrician for 8,127 children (aged from birth to the age of 18). With the support of health mediators, health booklets for 9,460 Roma and personal documents for 2,435 Roma were issued. Healthcare of children: The total number of children aged from 0 to 1 is 3,026, and there are 382 unvaccinated children (12.62%). With the help of health mediators 21,361 children aged 0 - 15 were vaccinated, exceeding the plan by 117.61%. Healthcare of women: Out of the 6,150 recorded pregnant women, only 530 or 8.62% controlled their health, and 2,475 pregnant women (44.04%) controlled their health with the help of health mediator. Of 2,979 new mothers, only 3.36% of them control their health, while there are 18.06% who do it with the help of health mediators. With the support of health mediators who are members of the health centre team for the implementation of screening, Roma women were involved in organised screening with 375 mammography in 2012. General physical examination by a gynaecologist was done by 13.24% of Roma women, and another 7,783 women or 28.32% did a general physical examination with the help of health mediators.

2013: A total of 137,800 Roma are recorded, 49 987 children and 45,474 women. A total of 16 376 adult Roma chose a general physician, 10 343 women chose a specialist gynaecologist, and parents selected specialist paediatrician for 9 115 children (aged from birth to the age of 18). With the support of health

⁴⁴ Government Conclusion 05 No. 500-3754/2013 on determining rare diseases that will be treated as priorities in 2013.

⁴⁵ Based on application of the Law o Games of Chance, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" Nos. 88/11 and 93/12 - amending law and from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

mediators, health booklets were issued for 10,689 Roma and personal documents for 2,754 Roma. At the end of 2013, 14.9% of women and 16.12% men were without personal documents. Healthcare of children: The total number of children aged from 0 to 1 is 2,891, and there are 388 unvaccinated children (13.42%). With the help of health mediators 25,759 children aged 0 - 15 were vaccinated, exceeding the plan by 132.33%. Healthcare of women: Out of the 7,535 recorded pregnant women, only 613 or 7.52% controlled their health, and 3,374 pregnant women (44.78%) controlled their health with the help of health mediators. Of 3,899 new mothers, only 2.77% of them control their health, while there were 16.57% of them who did it with the help of health mediators. With the support of health mediators who are members of the health centre team for the implementation of screening, Roma women were involved in organised screening with 546 mammography in 2013. General physical examination by a gynaecologist was done by 13.69% of Roma women, and another 9,802 women or 33.16% did a general physical examination with the help of health mediators. During the work of health mediators in Roma settlements from 2009 to 2013, 50,756 pieces (of health education materials and condoms) were distributed; a workshop was organised for 21,720 Roma members; lectures were held for 5,365 Roma and health mediators conducted a total of 150,347 visits to the family in order to implement health education through a planned interview.

As at 31 March 2014 health mediators recorded in 60 cities 1,111 Roma settlements and localities, a total of 138,477 Roma people, of whom 45,812 are women and 50,064 children. Health insurance and personal documents were provided for 15,341 persons (11,163 health cards and 4,178 ID cards). 96.22% of children, 98.48% women and 98.62% men were registered in the register of births. 96.24% of the children, 98.37% women and 98.51% men were registered in the book of citizens. 87.86% of adult Roma men and women have personal documents. 26,660 Roma men and women have their selected doctor; 10,661 Roma women have chosen their personal gynaecologist and 12,089 women have done a systematic review (13.69% of women previously controlled health, 33.16% now control health with the help of mediators); 1,052 have done mammography; 4,229 pregnant women controlled their health (with the help of mediators 44.78% of pregnant women now control their health, against only 7.52%, the percentage of Roma women that controlled health before). By the records kept by health mediators in 2013, 4 women gave birth at home (did not want to give birth in a hospital). They were all transported by ambulance to the maternity hospital and were taken care of.

69.73% of the children had their chosen doctor paediatrician, and 89% with the help of mediators. 88.91% of children had health cards, now 98.8% have it; the number of vaccinated children was 28,473, which exceeded the plan by 132.33%; the physical examination was scheduled for 7,072 children with the selected paediatricians before enrolment in school; 3.88% of the children go to a special school, 95.61% of children go to the regular school and 0.51% (64 children) go to evening school. Workshops for 24,043 Roma men and women were organised and lectures for 5,714 Roma were held. Help to families was provided: material support for 3,120 persons, one-time assistance for 4,547 persons; scholarships were given to 214 students; child-care allowances to 4,986 children; allowances for care and assistance were provided to 497 persons and help of the Red Cross went to 6,146 Roma men and women. In cooperation with the international UN agency - UNFPA, 24 health mediators were trained in 2011 in the field of reproductive health, who then delivered training for 89 young Roma aged 14-18 in five cities. In 2012, 50 health mediators were trained on improving the reproductive health of young Roma men / Roma women, who held 11 training courses for 166 young Roma women and men aged 14-18 in the field of preserving and improving reproductive health. In 2013, 18 workshops were held as well as a theatre performance

“Family Planning without Violence” for a total of 578 young Roma men and women, conducted by 12 health mediators. Health mediators have a Work Manual, in which one area is dedicated to the preservation and improvement of reproductive health, with a special emphasis on adolescents. The Ministry of Health conducted ten educational trainings for 750 health workers with the aim of reducing discrimination against the Roma, in partnership with UNICEF, within the PBILD programme. Also, within the project of the Ministry of Health *Delivery of Improved Local Services DILS*, 488 health workers in 42 health centres were trained about the needs of vulnerable population groups with the aim of reducing discrimination of the Roma men and women.

Within the main programme *Preventive health care*, the Ministry of Health finances from its budget, among other things, implementation of the Action Plan for Health Care of the Roma, with the aim of improving the health care of the Roma population and improving living conditions in this population. This activity was in 2012 financed by the Ministry of Health in the amount of RSD 21 million, in 2013 in the amount of RSD 33,280,000, and in 2014 it plans to finance it with RSD 34,131,000.00. Within the specific programmes that are financed from the budget of the Ministry of Health to support non-governmental organisations, in 2012, the following projects related specifically to improve the health care of children were carried out: The Association of Serbian Speech Therapists, First Symposium of Serbian Speech Therapists *Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of speech and language disorders*; Citizens Association Group 27, *Reproductive health of youth and women of the Roma population*; Association "Tinker Bell (Zvončica)" Belgrade *Creative workshops as part of the psycho social assistance for children suffering from cancer*; Society for the fight against diabetes Novi Sad, Preventive educational campaigns with interactive workshops on diabetes in 19 primary schools in Novi Sad, *Physical activity and healthy eating defeat diabetes*.

F2 (17): States parties should provide data that are sorted in the manner described in paragraph 1 above on:

F2 (17) a: The mortality rate of infants and children under five years of age;

The infant mortality rate in the Republic of Serbia, 2008-2011.					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
The infant mortality rate in the Republic of Serbia⁴⁶	6.7	7	6.7	6.3	6.2
EU average		4.2	4	4	-
Roma*			14		

Source: Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia “Dr. Milan Jovanovic Batut”

Source: *Indicator Cluster Survey, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

According to MICS 5 infant mortality in the Roma settlements is still almost two times higher than the national average - 13 per mill in Roma settlements compared to 6 parts per thousand among the general population, and 14 per thousand as opposed to 7 parts per thousand for children under 5 years of age.

⁴⁶ The infant mortality rate refers to the number of dead children aged 0 to 365 days against 1,000 live born babies in the same year (source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia).

The mortality rate of children under five years of age in the Republic of Serbia, 2009 - 2012				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Serbia	7.8	8	7.9	7.1
Boys		8.9	9	7.8
Girls		7.1	6.8	6.5

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Source: *Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

The mortality rate of children under five years of age in the Republic of Serbia, 2002 - 2012⁴⁷			
	2002	2007	2012
Serbia	11.5	8.3	7.0
Serbia - Roma settlements	28,0	15.0	14.0

Source: Source: Vital statistics for national rates, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Source: Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2005, 2010 and 2014, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF for children from Roma settlements in Serbia

Mortality in early childhood⁴⁸, MICS 2014				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia - Roma settlements ⁴⁹	
1,2 MDG 4,2	Infant mortality rate	The probability that an infant will die between birth and the first birthday		13
1,5 MDG 4,1	Mortality rate of children under the age of 5	The probability that a child will die between birth and the fifth birthday		14

Source: Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

F2 (17): b: Dimensions of children with low weight at birth;

Live-born children with low birth weight, MICS, 2010.		
The percentage of children born during the two years preceding the survey, who were estimated to have had less than 2,500 grams at birth and the percentage of live births by birth		
	Percentage of live-born children	
	Below 2,500 g	Measured at birth
Republic of Serbia	4.8	99.6
Urban settlements	4.5	99.8
Other	5.2	99.4
Serbia - Roma settlements	10,2	96.2
Urban settlements	10.4	95.5
Other	9.8	97.5

⁴⁷ Data from the MISC survey, when mortality rates are in question, refer to other reference years against the year of survey. Rates from the MISC survey are comparable with the years listed in the table (2005 with 2002, 2010 with 2007, and 2014 with 2012)

⁴⁸ Children mortality is calculated only for Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014. The reference period is the first quarter 2012.

⁴⁹ The value of the indicators is calculated per 1,000 live births and covers the period of one year prior to the implementation of research.

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2010 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Live-born children with low birth weight, MICS 2014.				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
2.20	Live-born infants with low weight	The percentage of live births in the last period of the previous 2 years, whose live weight was less than 2,500 grams at birth	5.1	14.7
2.21	Infants whose body weight measured at birth	The percentage of live births in the period of the previous 2 years, whose live weight is measured at birth	98.7	98.6

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

F2 (17): c: Attitudes of children who are moderately or severely underweight, lose weight and are underdeveloped;

Nutritional status, MICS, 2010.				
	Underweight kg/age	Underdeveloped cm/age	Mass loss kg/cm	Obese kg/cm
Republic of Serbia	1.6	6.6	3.5	15.6
Boys	1.5	5.9	2.7	16.6
Girls	1.7	7.2	4.2	14.7
Urban settlements	1.8	5.5	3.8	13.5
Other	1,3	7.9	3.1	18.2
Serbia - Roma settlements	6.6	23.6	5.2	12.8
Boys	6.6	24.6	4.5	12,8
Girls	6.5	22.5	6.0	12.7
Urban settlements	5.2	19.3	4.9	13.9
Other	9.3	32.1	5.9	10.5

Source: Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, and Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Nutritional status ⁵⁰ , MICS 2014.				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
	Prevention of undernourishment	The percentage of children younger than 5 who lag behind		
2.1 a MDG 1.8	a) Moderate or very	a) for two standard deviations (moderate and very undernourished)	1.8	9.5
2.1 b	b) Very	b) for three standard deviations (very undernourished) compared to the mean body weight for age by the World Health Organisation's standard	0.2	1.9
	Prevention of underdevelopment	The percentage of children younger than 5 who lag behind		
2.2a	a) Moderate or very	a) for two standard deviations (moderate and extremely underdeveloped)	6.0	18.5
2.2b	b) Very	b) for three standard deviations (very underdeveloped) compared to the mean body height for age according to the World Health Organisation's standard	2.3	5.3
	Prevention of lagging behind in body weight in relation to height	The percentage of children younger than 5 who lag behind		
2.3a	a) Moderate or very	a) for two standard deviations (moderate and extremely underdeveloped)	3.9	4.8
2.3b	b) Very	b) for three standard deviations (very underdeveloped) compared to the mean body weight in relation to height by the World Health Organisation's standard	1.1	1.9
2.4	The prevalence of obesity	The percentage of children under 5 that are above two standard	13.9	5.1

⁵⁰ a) Weight and height/length were successfully measured with 89.3% and 89.2% of children younger than 5, respectively in the sample for Serbia in 2014, b) Weight and height/length were successfully measured in 91.5% and 91.5% of children younger than 5, respectively in the sample for Serbia - Roma settlements, in 2014.

		deviations from the mean value of body weight in relation to height by the standard of the World Health Organisation		
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Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

According to MICS 5 in the area of **health and nutrition of children**, there has been no significant progress, and the difference between the general population and those from Roma settlements are still high. According to a survey when it comes to the minimum variety of foodstuffs, 90% of children in the general population and only 51% of children in Roma settlements have meals that include foods in four or more groups of nutritional support, which is considered the minimum to ensure the diversity of nutrition for a healthy growth and development. Improper food intake affects the overall nutritional status, which can be seen in the case of children under 5 in the Roma settlements, where the percentage of underdeveloped children is 19% (they are low for their age).

F2 (17): d: Child mortality rate due to suicide; - Answer below under C1 (6) e.

F2 (17): e: The percentage of households without access to hygienic sanitary facilities and no access to safe drinking water:

Access to drinking water and sanitary facilities, MICS, 2010.				
	The percentage of households that have running water at home	The percentage of households that are connected to the sewage network	The percentage of households using septic tank	The percentage of households using covered pit latrines
Republic of Serbia	79.0	54.9	38.9	3.5
Urban	84.0	85.5	13.0	1.0
Other	72.7	17.5	70.6	6.7
Serbia - Roma settlements	70.6	42.8	19.3	28.5
Urban	83.1	58.0	16.0	20.0
Other	42.6	7.8	26,7	47.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2010 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Water and sanitation, MICS 2014.				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
4.1 MDG 7.8	The use of improved sources of drinking water	The percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5	97.7
4.2	Water treatment	The percentage of household members who use unimproved sources of drinking water which apply appropriate methods of	3.3	4.1

		water treatment		
4.3	The use of improved sanitary facilities	The percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with others	96.9	72.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, of the total number of children, 1,520 (0.1%) live in apartments without installations (electricity, water, sewage, etc.) and 4,907 (0.4%) live in the premises occupied out of necessity (shed, wagon, trailer, etc.). Among them, about 60% are the Roma children.

The conditions in which the Roma live are, among other things, evidenced by the databases of the Ministry of Health, created on the basis of information gathered by the health mediators and visiting public health nurses from the health centres from 60 cities in Serbia, about 1,111 Roma settlements and localities inhabited by 36,424 families. The data were collected by the indicators of the World Health Organisation. The data show that 63.55% of the settlements have an asphalt road, 28.08% of the settlements have a dirt road and there is a gravel road in 3.33% of Roma settlements; 10.43% of families in those villages use drinking water from local sources, 10.15% from their own wells and 68.67% of families from the local water supply system; 62.30% of families dispose garbage at the city landfill; 57.64% of households have a toilet in the house; 78.06% of families live in houses that are built of solid materials with glass windows, 2.18% live in the houses of solid material with no glass in the windows, 13.65% live in houses made of mud/brick infill with glass windows, 1.16% live in houses made of mud/brick infill without glass in the windows, 2.86% live in the houses of boards/plywood with glass windows and 0.40% (146 houses) in the houses of boards/plywood without glass in the windows.

F2 (17): f: The percentage of one year olds who received all the vaccines against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles;

The percentage of children vaccinated in the Republic of Serbia 2008-2012. ⁵¹					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% of vaccinated babies at birth, BCG	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.6	97.2
EU average	70.4	69.1	69.1	68.9	68.8
% of vaccinated children in the first year, DTP3	96.7	97.4	97.2	97.5	95.9
EU average	95.7	96.1	96.7	96.7	96.7
% of vaccinated children in the first year, OPV3	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.6	93.7
EU average	95.7	95.7	96.3	95.7	96.7
% of vaccinated children in the first year, NerV3	93.7	95.2	94.9	96.4	93.1
EU average	84.3	84.9	85	85.8	-
% of vaccinated children in the first year, Hib	97.2	96.3	97.2	96.5	91.3
EU average	93.1	95.2	95.7	95.5	96.0
% of vaccinated children in the second year, MMR	96.4	95.9	95.7	96.5	90.4

⁵¹ The data relate only to the primo vaccination (not on revaccination); for immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus, revaccination data are available for DT and DT vaccines. MMR vaccination refers to mobile, rubella, parotitis.

EU average	92.7	93.1	93.8	93.4	93.9
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Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr. Milan Jovanović Batut" and the database *Health for All*, World Health Organisation, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>

Vaccination of Roma children				
Year	Children aged 0-1	unvaccinated	Vaccinated, aged 0-15 with the help of health mediators	Exceeded plan
2012	3,026	382 (12.62%)	21,361	117.61%
2013	2,891	388 (13.42%)	25,759	132.33%

Source: Ministry of Health

In the period from 2008 to 2011, of 3,919 children aged 0-1, 344 children (8.77%) were not vaccinated, vaccination of 1,640 (41.84%) children started, and 1,935 (49.37%) children were fully vaccinated. With the help of health mediator's vaccination of children 0-1 old started as well as vaccination of 12,315 children aged from 1 to 15. **According to the MICS data on vaccination of children aged 24 - 35 months:** A total of 81% of children in the general population by the time of the survey received all the recommended vaccines in the national calendar, and this was the case for less than half of children from Roma settlements (44%). However, only 71% of children from the general population and 13% of children from Roma settlements were fully vaccinated within the prescribed period.⁵²

F2 (17): g: Mortality rate of mothers, including the main causes;

Maternal mortality ratio						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Serbia	14.5%	19.9%	17.6%	9.1%	14.9%	13,7%
EU average	6.4	7	6.2	5.7	5.1	-

Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr. Milan Jovanović Batut" and the database "Health for All", World Health Organisation, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>

F2 (17): h: The percentage of pregnant women who have access to and benefit from pre-natal and post-natal health care

Prenatal and postnatal care for women aged from 15 to 49, MICS, 2010.			
	The percentage of women who gave birth to live-born child during the two years preceding the survey		
	Visited by visiting nurse during pregnancy	Who went to preparations for giving birth during pregnancy	Visited by visiting nurse in the week after pregnancy
Republic of Serbia	29.1	8.8	87.6
Urban settlements	25.7	13.8	88.9
Other	32.8	3.4	86.2
Serbia - Roma settlements	19.1	0.5	80.0
Urban settlements	19.3	0.8	81.4
Other	18.7	0.0	77.1

Source: Indicator Cluster Survey, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

⁵² Full immunisation, according to international standards, including: BCG, OPV3, DRT3, HepB3 and Hib3 until the age of 12 months and MMR1 under the age of 24 months

Health of the mother and of the new-born, MICS 2014.				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
MDG	Coverage of prenatal care	The percentage of women aged 15-49 who in the last 2 years, during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth were examined		
5.5a		a) at least once by a trained health worker	98.3	95.5
5.5b		b) at least four times by some other provider	93.9	74.4
5.7 MDG 5.2	Professional assistance at delivery	The percentage of women aged 15-49 who gave birth to a live born child in the last two years and who were assisted during childbirth by a skilled health worker	98.4	98.6
5.8	Births that happened in a health institution	The percentage of women aged 15-49 who gave birth to live born children in the last two years and who gave birth in a health institution	98.3	98.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Data on health care of Roma women (pregnant women) 2008-2013.						
Year	Recorded pregnant women	Who controlled health		Recorded women who gave birth	Who controlled health	
		Without the help of health mediators	With the help of health mediators		Without the help of health mediators	With the help of health mediators
2008-2011	1,654		1,537 (92.92%)	445		76.17%
2012	6,150	530 (8.62%)	2,475 (44.04%)	2,979	3,36%	18.06%
2013	7,535	613 7.52%	3,374 44.78%	3,899	2.77%	16.57%

Source: Ministry of Health

F2 (17): j: The percentage of children born in hospitals;

The number and percentage of children born in health institutions in the Republic of Serbia												
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The number and percentage of children	68,430	99.1	69,898	99.4	67,985	99.5	65,432	99.7	67,131	99.8	65,408	99.8

Source: Vital statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

F2 (17): j: The percentage of employees who are trained to provide medical care and assistance during childbirth;

The number of midwives in the Republic of Serbia, 2008-2012.					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
The number of midwives in the Republic of Serbia	2,561	2,568	2,565	2,560	2,510

Source: Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr. Milan Jovanovic Batut"

F2 (17): k: The percentage of mothers who practice exclusive breastfeeding and for how long;

Breastfeeding children, MICS, 2010.		
	Children who were ever breastfed	The percent of children aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed
Republic of Serbia	90.1	13.7
Boys	-	14.0
Girls	-	13.4
Urban settlements	91.8	16.1
Other	88.4	11.1
Serbia - Roma settlements	93.2	9.1
Boys	-	13.5
Girls	-	3.7
Urban settlements	93.9	10.9
Other	91.7	7.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2010 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2010, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

Breastfeeding children, MICS 2014.				
MICS indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia - Roma settlements
2.5	Children who were ever breastfed	The percentage of women who have given birth to live born children in the last 2 years who breastfed their live born children at any point	90.4	94.4
2.7	Exclusive breast-feeding of infants	The percentage of infants younger than	12.8	13.0

	younger than 6 months	6 months who were exclusively breastfed ⁵³		
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	Age in months when 50 percent of children ages 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	10.5	15.7

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF

According to MICS 5 breast-feeding and infant feeding: The rate of exclusive breast-feeding of infants for the first six months of life is still very low (13%), both for the children from the general population and for children from Roma settlements. The percentage of babies who were predominantly breast-fed (breast milk as the main source of food) is higher (47% in the general population and 61% of children in Roma settlements), but it still points to the fact that half of all babies in Serbia are not adequately fed.

F2 (18) a: Number / percentage of children infected and affected by HIV / AIDS;

Newly registered patients (incidence) of HIV disease			
Age groups	2010	2011	2012
0-4	-	-	-
5-9	1	-	-
10-14	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

F2 (18) b: The number / percentage of children who receive assistance including medical treatment, counselling, care and support;

F2 (18) c: Number / percentage of children living with relatives, in foster care, in institutions or on the streets;

F2 (18) d: The number of households led by children as a result of HIV / AIDS.

F2(19)a: Number of adolescents who have experienced early pregnancy;

The number of registered births among adolescent females in the Republic of Serbia			
Age groups	2010	2011	2012
The number of births of adolescent girls aged up to 19	3,469	3,099	2,971
The number of births of adolescent girls aged up to 15	47	37	34

Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut"

⁵³ Infants who received breast milk and were not given any other liquids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solutions, vitamins, mineral supplements and medications.

F2 (19) a: The number of adolescents who have experienced sexually transmitted infections;

The number of registered certain sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents aged from 15 to 19 in the Republic of Serbia			
Name of disease	2010	2011	2012
Syphilis	1	-	3
Gonorrhea	5	6	6
Sex Chlamydia	45	31	61

Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut"

F2 (19) a: The number of adolescents who have experienced mental health problems;

The number and rate determined by mental and behavioural disorders in primary health care in the Republic of Serbia						
	2010		2011		2012	
Age groups	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant
Pre-school children	7,327	14.65	9,978	20.44	10,659	22.75
School children	12,030	11.73	12,169	11.96	12,378	12.82

Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut"

The number and rate of hospitalisation of children and adolescents with established mental and behavioural disorders in hospital health care in the Republic of Serbia						
	2010		2011		2012	
Age group	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant	Total	Rate at 1,000 inhabitant
Children and adolescents aged from 0 to 19	2,841	1.86	2,654	1.76	2,898	2.11

Source: Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut"

F2 (19) a: The number of adolescents who have experienced drugs and alcohol abuse;

The percentage of the school population aged 16 who used psychoactive substances in the Republic of Serbia in 2011									
Frequency of use	Illegal drugs	Cannabis	Sedatives without doctor's recommendation	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Inhalants	Alcohol combined with pills	Alcohol
During life (at least once)	8	7	7	1	1	1	5	2	87

In the previous year	-	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	77
In the previous month	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	52

Source: The 2011 ESPAD Report – Substance Use among Students in 36 European countries

According to a report on the exercise of child rights in the Republic of Serbia, from the perspective of children and young people, nearly half of children and youth (48.8%) know where to buy alcohol, and that the sellers do not ask anything about their age. Therefore children and young people recommend that it is necessary to enhance control of the sale of alcohol and cigarettes to juveniles, increase the penalties for those who violate this provision and insist on the application of the existing law.

F2 (19) b: The number of programmes and services for the prevention and treatment of problems related to adolescent health;

A total of 532,088 services of health-educational work were provided in 2013 in the services of health protection of pre-school and school-age children as well as at developmental counselling and counselling for young people in primary health care. Group forms and methods of operation accounted for 16% of total services, at the level of the Republic (of which 59% in the form of workshops, and 25% in the form of lectures). Health educational activities within the programme of health promotion “Healthy kindergarten”, “Health improvement of students in primary schools”, “Improving the health of students in secondary schools” in 2013 were carried out by institutes of public health in 289 pre-schools, 655 primary and 230 secondary schools, by collaborators from the health centres in 249 pre-schools, 1,273 primary and 405 secondary schools for 2013 based on the reports of district institutes of public health. The number of children and students of health educational activities was 818,407.

Article 11 of the Law on Health Protection defines social health care of the population with an increased risk of disease, where children under the age of 18 are put on the forefront. Following from the above is the obligation to provide through the plan of health institutions staffing, spatial and technical-medical conditions for health promotion, prevention and early detection of disorders, including mental disorders in children and adolescents.

The Law on the Protection of Persons with Mental Disorders⁵⁴, Article 12 provides for the establishment of a separate organisational unit which performs the mental health care in the community, based on which the Rulebook on the type and detailed conditions for the formation of organisational units and conducting mental health care in the community was adopted.⁵⁵ At the level of primary health care, in 71 health centres there are multidisciplinary teams for the protection and promotion of mental health in the community comprising a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker and a nurse. The Draft Rulebook amending the Rulebook on detailed conditions for health care provides for the establishment of these

⁵⁴ “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” No. 45/13

⁵⁵ “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” No. 106/13

multidisciplinary teams at the level of the health centre established by the municipality with at least than 20 thousand inhabitants. Larger health centres and health centres established for the cities that are district seats and health centres in Belgrade are obliged to set up centres for mental health in the community with departments for the prevention and control of mental disorders in children and adolescents, who actively participate in the work of developmental counselling, youth counselling, counselling for reproductive health and health care services for children and youth. **In the service for health protection of children and young people in 36 health centres there are developmental counselling services, and in 40 health centres there are counselling services for young people.**

At the tertiary level there are a number of health institutions, organisational units of healthcare institutions, as well as specialised small organisational units dealing with the mental health of young people, of which there is only one specialised clinic - Clinic for Neurology and Psychiatry for Children and Youth in Belgrade, with a total of 40 beds where persons with developmental mental disorders are clinically taken care of. In Belgrade, within the Institute of Mental Health as a social psychiatric institution there is a Psychiatric Clinic for Children and Youth with 20 beds, a general day care hospital, day hospital for adolescents, day hospital for treatment of drug addicts in adolescence. Since 2010, as part of the University Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases "Dr Laza Lazarević", there is a Department of Medical Emergencies in older adolescents from the territory of the whole of Serbia. After urgent care (short-term care for up to 2 weeks) adolescents are sent to regional centres for further treatment according to the principle of progressive care. At clinical centres in Niš and Novi Sad, there is a centre for mental health of children and youth as well as clinical and doctrinal centre for south-eastern and eastern Serbia, as well as for Vojvodina.

In order to improve the mental health of children and youth in Kragujevac, the Department for Children and Youth was established within the psychiatric clinic. It employs two multidisciplinary teams dealing with mental health problems of young people, with a tendency to establish a day hospital and a regional department for care of people with mental disorders at the southwest and part of western Serbia, as a doctrinal educational and clinical centre for the prevention and control of mental disorders in children and youth in this part of Serbia.

The government adopted the **Strategy on HIV infection and AIDS**⁵⁶ directed at the prevention and treatment of this infection and improving the quality of life of persons living with HIV. The Strategy on HIV infection and AIDS fully follows the plan for monitoring and evaluation of strategic responses to HIV infection and AIDS of the Republic of Serbia (2011-2015)⁵⁷ adopted in 2011. The Plan defines the key national indicators (programme, coverage, outcomes and impacts) to monitor the response to the HIV epidemic, as well as the Action Plan for monitoring the implementation process to the national HIV Strategy and the Plan. The activities defined in the Strategy are implemented by over 80 actors including different ministries, medical centres, clinics, associations, the Serbian Union of Organisations dealing with the protection of PLHIV, different partner institutions and associations. Except for the activities that are essentially gender or age-specific, for example, prevention of vertical transmission which is aimed at pregnant women, and HIV/AIDS prevention aimed at children / young people from different population

⁵⁶ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 26/11

⁵⁷ The plan for monitoring and evaluation of the strategic response to the HIV epidemic and AIDS of the Republic of Serbia, 2011-2015, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, 2011; available at: <http://www.batut.org.rs/download/publikacije/Plan%20za%20monitoring.pdf>

groups, age-specific - children/young people of Roma ethnicity aged 13 to 30, institutionalised children / youth and children / young people in foster families aged from 12 to 19, all activities tend to be sufficiently age- and gender-sensitive.

The project entitled *Strengthening and improving access to diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable population* is implemented by the Red Cross of Serbia (main recipient of this Contract on donation SER-910-G07-T), that is implementing measures aimed at disadvantaged populations and are aimed at civil society. The project is aimed at: Sick members of the Roma national minority and their families, 24,000 beneficiaries of 70 soup kitchens in Serbia, 500 sex workers and 250 injecting drug beneficiaries who use needle exchange in Belgrade, Niš, Novi Sad and Kragujevac.

According to the **report on the exercise of child rights in the Republic of Serbia**, from the perspective of children and young people, 31.1% of children and young people do not know whether there is a counselling service for children and young people in their place of residence, while 44.0% do know that it exists, but they do not know where it is located exactly. The fact that the least number of children and youth (17.2%) get informed about the things essential for health in health institutions is worrying, while more than half do not see school as the place where to find out the information on issues related to health. 22.6% of children and young people think that they know nothing or know very little about sexually transmitted diseases, while 27.6% think that they know nothing or know very little about the preservation of mental health. Children and young people recommend that it is necessary to open counselling centres for children and young people in the municipalities where they do not exist, and to continuously put efforts in promoting counselling centres and informing children and young people about their existence and the services they offer. Also, recommendations of children and young people are directed to better inform children and youth about the dangers of eating disorders, preserving reproductive health and prevention of pregnancy with greater involvement of schools and health institutions in the education of children and youth about matters relevant to health.

F3. The abuse of drugs and substances (Article 33)

F3 (20): The number of children victims of abuse of drugs and substances and the number of available assistance programmes;

F4 Children of imprisoned parents

F4 (21): Information on the number of children whose parents are in prison and the number of children living in prison with their mothers and their average age;

Action School without drugs and violence

In order to improve the security protection of students and of schools, the Ministry of the Interior has been carrying out an operative police action of periodical nature *School without drugs and violence* since March 2011 in the area of 27 police districts in the Republic of Serbia. The goal is detection and reporting of drug-related and criminal offences and criminal acts with elements of violence, by carrying out a preventive control of persons and the security of interesting facilities that are located in close proximity to educational - correctional institutions.

Action School without drugs and violence	Year			Total
	2011	2012	2013	
Number of school zones	600	1,054	983	2,637
The number of controlled persons	1,523	3,868	4,037	9,428
The number of controlled motor vehicles	447	1,307	1,650	3,404
The number of controlled catering and other facilities	1,505	658	619	2,782
The number of persons with whom narcotic drugs have been found and were temporarily seized	15	76	70	161
The number of persons with whom knives have been found and were temporarily seized	9	16	10	35
The number of persons with whom other means convenient for attack have been found and were temporarily seized	16	20	42	78
The number of persons against whom criminal charges were filed	12	398	427	837
The number of persons with request for initiation of misdemeanour proceedings	33	345	307	685

Source: Ministry of the Interior

As part of the Chapter Criminal acts against human health, of the Criminal, the provision of Article 246 was changed in the sense that paragraph 2 introduced as an act of perpetration and unauthorised poppy cultivation or psychoactive hemp or other plants producing a narcotic drug or which themselves contain narcotic drugs; paragraph 4 specifically criminalises the exercise of this part of the organised criminal group with the proper and legally prescribed minimum of criminal sanctions. Also, the name of the criminal offence from Article 246 is changed, to now read as follows, “Unauthorised production and trafficking of narcotic drugs”; paragraphs 3 and 4 were exempted from Article 246 (before changing “unauthorised production, possession and distribution of narcotic drugs”) and a single criminal offence regulated in Article 246a “Unauthorised possession of narcotic drugs”. The Rulebook on determining the list of psychoactive substances was adopted in April 2013, which expands the list of psychoactive controlled substances from 126 to a total of 312, providing the sanctioning for their unauthorised production, trade, possession and enabling the use.

Operational police action of temporary character *Network* was conducted in April 2012 in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and the competent public prosecutor's offices in the area of 27 police departments in order to prevent the selling and distributing narcotic drugs in school zones. A total of 560 school zones were visited, 57 catering and other facilities as well as 260 persons in the immediate vicinity of schools were controlled, 232 apartments and other premises were searched and the competent prosecutor's offices filed criminal charges against 51 persons who have been found narcotic drugs.

G. Education, rest and cultural activities (Articles 28, 29, 30, and 31)

G (22)a: Literacy rate of children and adults;

Literacy rate of the population of the Republic of Serbia aged 10 and up and children (aged 10 to 17), by sex, 2011 census ⁵⁸ (population aged 10 and up)		
	Literacy rate	
	Total population 10+	Children
Republic of Serbia	98.04	99.42
Male	99.28	99.43
Female	96.88	99.41

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Educational structure of the population: According to the 2011 census, 2% of the population older than 10 are illiterate (there are five times more women than men), 11% of the population aged over 15 have incomplete primary education, 20.8% have only primary education and 48.9% of the population have completed secondary education, 16.2% of the population have completed post-secondary or higher education. There are significant regional differences in the level of education; there are about 23% people with post-secondary or higher education in urban areas, and in rural areas the percentage is only 6%, while the ratio is reversed in terms of rates of persons with primary education and lower than that - in urban areas this rate is around 23%, and in rural areas the percentage stands at about 51%. With men and women, there is a similar percentage of persons who have a higher education (16%), but the number of those with primary education or less is slightly higher with women (39% versus 29%). The educational level of the **Roma population** is significantly less favourable, 87% of the Roma population have primary or lower education and less than 1% has higher education. **Educational structure of persons with disabilities:** 53.3% of persons with disabilities aged over 15 have completed primary education or completed primary school education, while only 6.6% have completed post-secondary school or have university education. **The educational level of the working population** (15-64) is low: about 27% of people have not completed eight years of primary education or have completed only eight years of primary education, while more than half (56.4%) have completed secondary education. Only 11% of the population have completed higher education.⁵⁹ The number of young people who are not employed, are not in school, nor are involved in training decreased in the period from 2011 to 2013 and in 2013 and was around 150 thousand (19.5% of the total number of young people aged 15-24).⁶⁰

Education of children

The coverage of children aged 3-5 in **pre-school education** in general population compared to 2010 increased from 44% to 50%. The coverage of children from the poorest households, however declined from 22% to just 9%. Roma remain largely excluded - only 6% of children living in Roma settlements are included in pre-school education.

The inclusion of mothers and fathers in activities that support learning is very important for the early development of children. Among the general population, 90% of mothers of children aged 3-5 were regularly involved in activities that stimulate learning and development, and the same applies for only 37%

⁵⁸ There are no data for the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. In the municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac, a reduced coverage of Census units was recorded due to the boycott of the census by the majority of members of the Albanian national minority.

⁵⁹ Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Labour Force Survey, 2013

⁶⁰ Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Labour Force Survey, 2013

of fathers. The percentage of children under 5 years of age who have at least three children's books at home has remained virtually the same (72%). It is worrying that in Roma settlements this percentage compared to 2010 decreased from 25% to 12%.

Primary school education: A total of 97% of children of school age in the general population enrolled in first grade. However, for school children in Roma settlements, the percentage drops to 69%. Disparities are noticeable during schooling, 93% of children from the general population complete primary education, compared to only 64% of children from Roma settlements. **Secondary school education:** The values of the indicators in the area of secondary education have remained largely unchanged compared to the MICS 4. Thus, 89% of adolescents in the general population attend secondary school, while this is the case for only 22% of adolescents from Roma settlements. For girls from Roma settlements the situation is far worse, as only 15% of them attend secondary school.

G (22) b: Gross and net rate of enrolment and attendance in primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres;

Gross rate of enrolment in primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia in 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Primary schools	98.5	91.8	95.1	92.6	98.9
Secondary schools	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.0	102.7

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Net rate of enrolment in primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Primary schools	96.6	89.8	89.3	87.8	94.2
Secondary schools	88.6	89.8	88.3	86.8	89.3

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Net rate of attendance in primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia in 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Primary schools	98.0	97.3	96.1	95.3	99.9
Secondary schools	83.7	84.4	85.1	85.6	88.4

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Net rate of attendance in primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia in 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Primary schools	97.5	95.6	94.9	94.1	99.2
Secondary schools	82.1	82.9	83.2	83.9	85.4

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

The data indicate a noticeable and continuous declining trend in the number of children in all three age groups. In the period of 5 years, the number of children in each group decreased by 7-9% or, in absolute

figures in the group of pre-school children the number of children has fallen by around 37,000, in the group of children attending primary school the number has dropped to 56,000, while in the group of children who attend secondary education, the number of children for the last 5 years fell by about 28,000 children. Bearing in mind that, for example, on average there are about 500 students less in primary schools in Serbia, which means that in the last five years the number of children dropped by the number that corresponded to the number of students attending about 110 primary schools of average size. A similar trend is expected in the coming decades, which indicates that the network of primary and secondary schools should be flexible to be able to adapt to this demographic trend.⁶¹.

G(22)c: Rate of repetition of grades, completion and transfer and dropout in percentage from primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres;

The repetition rate in primary and secondary education in the Republic of Serbia 2008 - 2013.						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary schools	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary schools	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1
Rate of completion of primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia in 2008 - 2012						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary schools	95.6	94.9	94.3	92.2	96.6	
Secondary schools	83.3	84.9	87.3	88.8	83.8	
The rate of continuing education after completing primary school in the Republic of Serbia 2008 - 2013						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	99.1	99.1	99.9	99.6	98.9	99.8
Dropout rate from primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Serbia (2008 - 2013)						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary schools	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.3
Secondary schools	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Children who give up their regular schooling are mostly from marginalised groups (Roma), who do not continue their education or continue it in schools for adult education. The highest drop-out rate for that period was in primary school between the fifth and sixth grades 3.1%, and the lowest between the third and fourth grade and stood at 0.7%, over 5% of students from socially disadvantaged backgrounds drop out of schools in all grades, except in the eighth grade, and there is a large percentage of students involved in the inclusive programme repeating a grade (8%), and those that drop out (11%). In secondary schools, 30% of students with learning difficulties do not manage to complete the secondary school that they enrolled at, and in the first two years of secondary school about 13% of them drop out of the class. In the first year of secondary school, a large number of students from socially non-stimulating environment drop out of

⁶¹ The number of students in primary education continues to decrease due to a negative demographic trend. A total of 70,192 pupils enrolled in the first grade of the primary school in the 2012/13 school year, while there are 565,199 pupils and students in the primary school education system. This is by 6,900 fewer students compared to the 2011/2012 school year (the number of students in the 2011/2012 school year was 572,099). The data refer to the beginning of the school year.

school (11.5%)⁶² Dropout rate before the completion of secondary education in the three-year educational profiles is 3.21% and it is at 1.29% for four year secondary schools (on the level of overall secondary education, the dropout rate stands at 1.54%).⁶³ The percentage of attendance of secondary education is lower among children from vulnerable groups, so among the poorest, the secondary school is attended by only 74% of the children (68.2% boys and 83.3% girls). The results from 2012 show a slight improvement in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy.

G (22) d: The average ratio of the number of teachers and students, with an emphasis on important regional and rural/urban disparities, as well as the percentage of trained teachers;

The number of pupils/students per teacher in primary and secondary education in the Republic of Serbia 2008 - 2013.												
	Primary schools						Secondary schools					
Territory	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Serbia	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.1	9
Serbia - north	-	12.5	12.2	12.2	12	12	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.8
Serbia - south	-	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2

Source: Education Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

In education statistics in the Republic of Serbia, data are not kept on the number of teachers in secondary schools, broken down by professions, profiles and types of schools in which they work, except for special and artistic secondary schools, which means that we do not know the exact number of teachers in high schools. It is estimated that in the field of artistic education there are more than 3,000 employees and more than 26,000 students who enrolled. According to the estimates and insights from the field, there are enough teaching staff in secondary general and artistic education (in some less developed areas there is a lack of English language and mathematics teachers). The qualification structure of the teaching staff is good and appropriate.⁶⁴

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development passed a new **Rulebook on permanent professional development and obtaining the titles of teachers, educators and expert associates**.⁶⁵ Programmes of continuous professional development referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1, item 1) of this Rulebook in accordance with the law is approved by the Institute for Improvement of Education on the basis of the competition, in accordance with this Rulebook, and for programmes in the languages of national minorities in which teaching in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is held - Pedagogical Institute of Vojvodina.⁶⁶ Professional development programmes that are carried out by

⁶² Kurčubić, P. (2012). Monitoring implementation of an inclusive approach in the education system in Serbia. Belgrade: Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development.

⁶³ Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Education Statistics

⁶⁴ Education Development Strategy in Serbia until 2020 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 107/2012)

⁶⁵ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" Nos. 13/2012 and 31/2012

⁶⁶ Education of teachers also takes place in the Roma language, within the vocational studies "Mihajlo Palov" in Vršac. The international project, QUALIROM (Quality Education in Romani for Europe) is implemented, coordinated by the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, and the other partner from Serbia is the University of Novi Sad. In the preparatory phase of the project, the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade translated all the documents of the Council of Europe from English into Serbian. Since the beginning of the project there were three seminars to train teachers of the Romani language and teaching materials have been prepared for the level of knowledge of A1 and A2 for the primary school (the Common European Framework of Reference for languages and the curricular framework for teaching and learning the Romani language of the Council of

performing training, organisation of professional meetings, and summer and winter schools are approved by the Institute and published on its website. Priority areas of professional development relevant to the development of education are: 1. Strengthening professional capacities of the employees, particularly in the area of innovative methods of teaching and management of the department 2. Learning to learn and develop motivation for learning 3. Health education and developing healthy lifestyles; 4. Communication skills 5. Sustainable development and environmental protection; 6. Prevention of violence, abuse and neglect 7. Prevention of discrimination 8. Inclusion of children and students with disabilities and the socially marginalized groups 9. Cooperation with parents, students and students' parliaments 10. Teacher, instructor and expert associate in the process of self-evaluation and planning of his training and professional development apply the standards of competences. The Institute (Centre for Professional Development in Education) prepares catalogues of approved programmes of continuous training of staff (teachers, educators, professional associates and directors), ⁶⁷ for each school year.

According to the **Report on the exercise of child rights in the Republic of Serbia**, from the perspective of children and young people, about half of children and youth are satisfied with the education system. However, satisfaction of children and youth with the education system significantly decreases as they grow older. As children and young people are older and more independent in their way of thinking, and the more they are aware of their needs, they are less and less satisfied with what the school system offers them. This is particularly significantly expressed in respect of their satisfaction with the quality of school textbooks, the teacher's teaching methods and applicability of acquired knowledge. In order to improve the quality of education, children and youth recommend that it is necessary to improve the training of teachers especially in the field of interactive work, to check how they apply the acquired knowledge in their work with children, as well as to improve teaching facilities and modernise textbooks to be more modern and more comprehensible to children.

G1 (22): e: The number of children from minority groups who use the opportunity of education in their mother tongue, which is funded by the state;

The number of speakers of the mother tongue of the population reported in the 2011 census.

Mother tongue	Number of speakers
Serbian	6,330,919
Albanian ⁶⁸	10,040
Bosnian	138,871
Bulgarian	13,337
Bunjevac	6,835
Vlach	43,095
Hungarian	243,146
Macedonian	12,706
German	2,190
Romani	100,688

Europe), for two Roma dialect from Serbia: Gurbet and Arlian. The next step in the work on the project means testing prepared teaching materials in line with the European Language Portfolio for the Romani language and curriculum framework for the Romani language teaching in two primary schools in Serbia.

⁶⁷ Retrieved from <http://www.zuov.gov.rs/katalozi-su/>

⁶⁸The data do not show the realistic number of speakers as the Albanian national minority boycotted the census.

Romanian	29,075		
Ruthenian	11,340		
Slovak	49,796		
Ukrainian	1,909		
Croatian	19,223		
Czech	810		
Other languages	44,711		
Did not declare themselves	46,499		
Unknown	81,692		
Total	7,186,862		
Nationality	Age		
	0-6 years of age	7-14 years of age	15-19 years of age
Albanians ⁶⁹	424	512	387
Bosniaks	17,072	18,379	10,757
Bulgarians	524	929	696
Bunjevac	730	839	581
Vlachs	1,210	1,993	1,300
Hungarians	12,669	17,139	12,756
Macedonians	463	690	551
Germans	118	172	142
Roma	23,157	24,321	13,745
Romanians	1,460	2,097	1,575
Ruthenian	686	984	724
Slovaks	2,702	3,870	2,650
Ukrainians	227	269	228
Croats	1,758	2,401	1,948
Czechs	56	88	84

EDUCATION IN THE LANGUAGES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Pre-school education

For members of the national minority, teaching takes place in their **native language (mother tongue)**, and can also be bilingual or in Serbian, if at least 50% of parents or guardians of children opt for that.

Language	In native language (mother tongue)				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Albanian	958	843	843	843	586
Hungarian	4,602	4,447	4,447	4,447	4,331
Romanian	183	137	138	138	131
Ruthenian	213	171	160	154	148
Slovak	960	785	976	996	987
Croatian	59	58	100	85	100
Total	6,975	6,441	6,664	6,663	6,283

⁶⁹ The data do not show the realistic number of members of the Albanian national minority as they boycotted the census.

Language	Bilingual (in Serbian and one of the languages of national minorities)				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Albanian	35	36	35	35	-
Bosnian	-	1,030	2,250	2,420	2,536
Bulgarian	341	330	222	222	220
Hungarian	1,491	946	946	998	887
German	22	23	75	23	136
Romani	150	55	205	205	55
Romanian	72	103	106	106	116
Slovak	49	66	81	85	87
Croatian	20	-	-	-	-
Total	2,180	2,589	3,920	4,094	4,037

Primary school education

Language	Teaching in the language and script of the national minority				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Albanian	-	8,327	8,327	8,327	7,337
Bulgarian	47	46	98	98	90
Hungarian	16,373	16,168	15,810	15,350	15,216
Romanian	1,327	1,258	1,214	1,126	1,079
Ruthenian	559	523	518	487	479
Slovak	3,226	3,178	3,117	3,183	3,034
Croatian	276	319	292	296	296
Total	21,808	29,819	29,376	28,867	27,531

Note: In the school year 2013/2014, the **entire teaching in the Bosnian language** began, while in the 2014/2015 school year **bilingual teaching was introduced, in Bosnian and Serbian language** in primary schools in the Raška region.

Secondary school education

Language	Teaching in the language and script of the national minority				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Albanian	3,517	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,619
Bulgarian	-	41	87	87	98
Hungarian	6,487	6,502	6,997	7,092	6,784
Romanian	231	237	238	238	224
Ruthenian	60	60	60	65	61
Slovak	341	344	353	381	256
Croatian	43	32	97	128	145
Total	10,679	11,041	11,657	11,816	11,187

Note: In the school year 2013/2014, the **entire teaching in the Bosnian language** began, while in the 2014/2015 school year **bilingual teaching was introduced, in Bosnian and Serbian language** in secondary schools in the Raška region.

SUBJECT: MOTHER TONGUE WITH ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL CULTURE

For members of national minorities who attend classes in the Serbian language, it is possible to study the subject their mother tongue with elements of national culture.

Primary school education

Language	Subject: mother tongue with elements of national culture				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Bosniaks	9,738	10,644	10,682	10,825	10,930
Bulgarians	675	1,330	736	736	725
Bunjevacs	115	92	267	338	353
Hungarians	1,570	1,463	1,671	1,711	2,186
Macedonians	-	-	5	5	10
Roma	584	695	659	695	534
Romanians	268	244	216	256	267
Rusyns	216	266	257	334	342
Slovaks	616	620	663	548	490
Ukrainians	105	114	97	120	160
Croats	257	374	407	417	480
Czechs	-	-	7	25	56
Total	14,144	15,842	15,667	16,010	16,533

Note: In the school year 2014/2015, the study of the **Vlach language with elements of national culture** was introduced in primary schools.

Secondary school education

Language	Subject: mother tongue with elements of national culture				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Bulgarians	-	651	616	616	414
Hungarians	5	12	12	-	-
Romanians	32	28	28	28	36
Rusyns	25	41	70	72	61
Slovaks	161	131	335	331	260
Croats	-	4	4	37	36
Total	223	867	1,065	1,084	807

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development is responsible for the records of all approved textbooks in the register of approved textbooks. Thus, for example, in the school year 2012/2013, 329 new textbooks in the languages of national minorities were approved. The table below contains data on the number of approved textbooks for the teaching on / in minority languages intended for the primary school education of national minorities.

National minority	Primary school grades								Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Albanians	1	-	4	3	3	1	2	3	17
Bulgarians	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	10
Hungarians	2	5	8	6	7	8	10	21	67
Romanians	4	5	6	3	3	2	14	21	58
Rusyns	6	3	5	3	2	9	10	16	54
Slovaks	3	4	5	4	4	4	17	16	57
Ukrainians	2	2	1	1	1	0	-	3	10
Croats	2	4	3	4	11	8	8	9	49
Czechs	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	7
Total	23	23	34	26	34	33	61	95	329

In the period from 2010 to 2012, the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Administration and National Communities of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina approved 66 original textbooks in minority languages for primary and secondary schools. This number does not include textbooks imported from the foreign countries approved for teaching in minority languages in the Republic of Serbia. The table below contains data on the number of textbooks by year of approval and languages of national minorities.

Year	Hungarian	Romanian	Ruthenian	Slovak	Ukrainian	Croatian	Czech	Total
2010	8*	2*	6	7	-	-	-	23
2011	2	3	2	2	2	-	1	12
2012	-	2	1	1	2	25	-	31
Total	10	7	9	10	4	25	1	66

* One of the approved textbooks for secondary school students

Regulations in the field of education give the possibility to teachers who teach in minority languages to further improve. Programme catalogues for continuous professional development of teachers, educators and professional associates⁷⁰ are published for each school year and include professional training programmes that are approved by the Commission of the Institute for Improvement of Education and the Pedagogical Institute of Vojvodina.

Accredited programmes that are of importance to education of national minorities and teaching in minority languages:

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Number of approved programmes	31	37	36

The Pedagogical Institute of Vojvodina has been authorised since the 2010/2011 school year for the accreditation of reported professional training programmes for teaching that is implemented in minority

⁷⁰ The catalogues are available on the website of the Institute for the Improvement of Education www.zuov.gov.rs/katalozi-su/

languages. The numbers of approved professional development programmes for teachers who teach in a minority language are contained in the table below.

Year	Hungarian	Romani	Ruthenian	Slovak	Ukrainian	Croatian	Total
2010/2011	12	-	-	6	-	-	18
2011/12	13	2	1	4	1	2	23
Total	25	2	1	10	1	2	41

The Education Development Strategy in Serbia until 2020, which was adopted in 2012, contains a part which relates to education of national minorities. According to the strategy, the mission of education of national minorities is to ensure, on the one hand, the right to a quality education to all citizens of the Republic of Serbia, and to enable the integration of minorities into society, and on the other hand, to ensure the right to preserve and develop national and cultural identity of all national minorities. Special strategic measures that provide such a mission of education of national minorities, among others are: additional financing specific costs of education of national minorities (i.e., printing textbooks in small editions in the languages of national minorities); the development of educational programmes in those disciplines (school subjects) which are of particular importance for the preservation and development of national and cultural identity, the right to cultivate the mother tongue of each national minority, the right to teaching in the mother tongue, and in cases where this is possible provision of training for teachers in the mother tongue for teaching in the mother tongue and the provision of educational resources in their native language.

The Strategy to improve the position of Roma in the Republic of Serbia and the Action Plan for its implementation envisage a series of measures and activities in order to achieve the objectives in the field of Roma inclusion in the education system and ensure continuity in education, especially in the creation of system conditions for the education of children who are not in the education system and education (children who dropped out of the system, those who are too old for primary school, youth and adults, unregistered children, children of returnees / deportees). One of the objectives is to support the inclusion of children from special schools to regular primary schools. All educational institutions were instructed through a recommendation to introduce inter-cultureless content within the framework of the development plan, school programmes and annual work plans, in direct work with student's different forms of work related to the elimination of prejudices. For inclusion of Roma children in the education system free and compulsory pre-school preparatory programme is of particular importance as well as the introduction of teaching assistants as well as new categories of professions in pre-schools and primary schools, free textbooks are distributed to students from the first to fourth grade (in the City of Belgrade for all grades of primary school). Projects dealing with programmes of early growth and development of children and projects within which various support mechanisms have been developed, aimed at children from vulnerable groups and satisfying additional developmental educational needs.

Education with additional support was enabled, i.e., preparation of an individual education plan (IEP). The training has so far involved more than 18,000 directors of institutions, educators, psychologists and teachers; 360 schools and pre-school institutions were specially trained for introduction of inclusive education - 10 packages of training, 334 trainings, about 11,500 employees. All Roma children who enrolled in special schools without decisions of inter-sectoral commission are included in regular classes of primary school and programmes of additional educational support were created for children who need this

support, along with regular monitoring of progress. On the basis of the letter of the Minister, special schools are obliged to draw up special programmes of support with additional contents for students of higher grades in order to enrol in the regular secondary school as well as to prepare students for the final exam.

The application of new legal solutions in the short term resulted in an increase in the number of children / pupils of the Roma nationality in the education system: the data for the 2010/2011 school year show that in 38% primary schools in Serbia (i.e., in 463 schools) a total of 31,417 students enrolled in the first year. Of this number, 2,136 (or 7.41%) were Roma children. According to the MICS 4 in 2010, the coverage of Roma children in primary education increased, the data show that 89% of children from Roma settlements enrolled in primary school. Pre-school institutions and primary schools in Serbia currently employ 8 Roma pedagogical assistants. According to the Law on Primary Education, the assistants were hired as part of the regular pre-school / primary school staff and paid from the budget. The Office for Human and Minority Rights, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, organised four training cycles for all pedagogic assistants in the second half of 2012. This training is supported by donor funds. In 2013 training of assistants was conducted through sectoral IPA Social Development for 2012. Some local self-government have invested additional funds for specific activities involving Roma children - trainings were organised for employees and workshops for parents, free snacks were provided as well as free textbooks, kits of school supplies, books for the library, clothing, hygiene packages, the funds to go on an excursion, transportation of children. Workshops were organised for parents relating to increasing motivation, further education of their children, preventive work to prevent the loss of children, training in parenting and solving potential problems that children have in school.

By means of application of affirmative action measures in secondary schools⁷¹ 190 students enrolled in the 2008/2009 school year, 219 students enrolled in the 2009/2010 school year, 266 students in the 2010/2011 school year, 380 students in the 2011/2012 school year, 367 students in the 2012/2013 school year, and 369 students in the 2013/2014 school year who enrolled in secondary schools on the desired occupation. Since the 2003/2004 school year, a total of 1,573 university students and 2,614 high school students of Roma nationality were enrolled through measures of affirmative action.

In cooperation with relevant ministries in charge of education and social policy, the Fund for providing scholarships for poor high school students was established, under the state programme to support the education of vulnerable social groups. A total of 1,000 scholarships were distributed, most of which went to members of the Roma and other ethnic minorities.

In the 2008/2009 school year, the Ministry of Education awarded 117 primary or secondary student and 182 student scholarships and 170 primary or secondary student scholarships in the 2009/2010 school year. Since the Law on Pupil and Student Standard (2010) provides that the pupils and students from vulnerable social groups are entitled to accommodation care and the student standard under special circumstances, the

⁷¹ In accordance with the **Instruction for the implementation of the joint competition for enrolment in the first year of undergraduate and integrated studies at higher education institutions** founded by the Republic of Serbia for the 2014/2015 school year, the Office for Human and Minority Rights submitted on 1 August 2014 to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development a list of 228 candidates of Roma nationality for enrolment in faculties and post-secondary schools founded by the Republic of Serbia. On the basis of **professional instruction for enrolment in secondary schools** the Office submitted to the Ministry of Science and Technological Development a list of 322 candidates of Roma nationality for admission to secondary schools by applying affirmative action.

Ministry of Education and Science adopted extraordinary decisions for students of Roma nationality awarding them scholarships and admission to accommodation care and food in the institutions of pupil and student standard. In 2011, the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-Government provided a one-time financial assistance for 185 first-year students of Roma nationality, in the total amount of RSD 3,000,000 (about EUR 30,000). Scholarships for 324 secondary school students, 84 students and 36 student loans were provided from the budget in the 2013/2014 school year. The amount of secondary school student scholarships is RSD 5,400 and RSD 8,400 for university students.

Thanks to the enrolment of students in secondary schools and post-secondary schools through measures of affirmative action, the Roma Education Fund financed many projects that the Roma population increased motivation for learning and providing support for continuing education. Some of them are: creating conditions to increase the coverage and performance of Roma students in secondary school, during which 150 Roma students were provided support to achieve better success in school and progression from primary to secondary education, through additional preparatory classes in the Serbian language and mathematics; creating conditions for a wider access to state scholarships and increasing the success of Roma children in secondary schools, during which 330 Roma seventh and eighth grade students from ten primary schools had logistical support as well as 267 Roma students through organizing individual tutoring and giving advice; empowerment of Roma students in Novi Sad, during which Roma students in Novi Sad had mentoring support.

The Provincial Secretariat of Education Regulations, Administration and National Minorities, the Council for the Integration of the Roma in Vojvodina and the Roma Student Association implemented the project "Inclusion of Roma students in secondary schools in Vojvodina",⁷² with the aim of providing financial and mentoring support to Roma secondary school students. From 2007 to 2014, a total of 1,643 scholarships were provided as part of the project, as well as financial assistance for the purchase of textbooks and school supplies, mentoring support and additional ancillary activities, such as trips and awards for the best students, English language courses, summer schools for Roma girls, tours and providing information about conditions and the possibility of continuing their education in four-year vocational schools for those who have completed three-year vocational secondary schools, compulsory education for teachers mentors, printing guide for tutors, accreditation of seminars for teachers mentors from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. The project involved 860 students, 110 teachers, mentors from 90 regular secondary schools within the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. In support of the positive results of the project is the fact that the percentage of dropout from secondary school by students members of the Roma community was reduced from 25% before the start of the project to 7.30% already after the first year, i.e., during the four years the dropout rate amounted to 4.15%. The mentoring system in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina provided continuity in education.

The project *Vocational guidance on the transition to secondary school, preparing young people for a direct encounter with the labour market and certain occupations* was implemented in 11 cities, which included 112 primary schools, and 110 new ones are planned; the drafting of the Rulebook on the Implementation of affirmative action is in progress. The national training for *Inclusive education and individual educational plan* was organised for about 7,500 employees from all educational institutions.

⁷² http://www.puma.vojvodina.gov.rs/etext.php?ID_mat=1241&PHPSESSID=enpi5bjbghsqvflcatev3702g3

The Project *Improvement of pre-school education in Serbia* (IMPRES) is funded by the EU (IPA) with EUR 3.75 million. The overall objective of the project: Contribution to the social inclusion and poverty reduction by improving services in the field of pre-school education; for children from marginalised groups, which include children from rural areas, the poor, Roma (a free preparatory programme lasts for nine months instead of six, mobile kindergartens or means of transport were provided in nine municipalities for children who cannot get themselves to the existing pre-schools). The project activities included 15 pilot municipalities and cities. Within the framework of IMPRES project, the Guide for self-assessment in pre-school institutions was published.

The project *DILS (Delivery of Improved Local Services) - Provision of improved services at the local level in the areas of health, education and social protection at the local level*, ended as at 31 December 2013. It was financed by a loan from the World Bank and at the same time as it was implemented by three ministries responsible for education, health and social policy, the total value of loans amounting to EUR 32 million, of which the Ministry of Education used about EUR 12 million to achieve the objectives of the project. The main objectives are: strengthening the capacity of local self-governments and local institutions in the decentralisation process; better quality, greater availability, efficiency and consistency in service delivery at the local level (education of Roma children, children with disabilities and developmental disorders of rural, poor and displaced children). Approximately 450 schools and 56 pre-schools received grants. A significant part of the funds (a total of EUR 2 million or on average EUR 35,000 per municipality) was intended for the implementation of projects in 56 municipalities, which have a large number of Roma populations, a large number of Roma children of school age, and are among the most underdeveloped municipalities in Serbia. To support inclusive education, a campaign was conducted in 100 municipalities throughout the country, in cooperation with the Open Society Fund Serbia, the Centre for Interactive Pedagogy, the Association of Teachers of the Republic of Serbia and the Centre for Education Policies. The aim of the campaign was to inform, educate, connect and encourage to action those responsible and interested in providing quality education accessible to every child. Within the campaign, debates and media events attended by about 12,000 participants were organised. More than 120 examples of good practice were presented. Leaflets and brochures were printed in Serbian, Albanian, Roma and Hungarian, as well as a brochure in Braille.

Also, there was a campaign of enrolment in the pre-school programme and primary school in cooperation with partners: Roma Education Fund in Budapest, UNICEF, the Swiss Development Agency (SDC), the Open Society Fund Serbia, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the OSCE Mission in Serbia and projects of the Ministry of Education *Education for All*. The objective of the campaign was that parents from vulnerable social groups and the general public learn about new enrolment procedures. Trainings for more than 600 teachers and principals from 180 institutions were developed and implemented.

The project *We are here together - European support for the inclusion of Roma*, worth EUR 4.8 million, was financed by the EU and implemented by the OSCE Mission in Serbia in the period from June 2013 to June 2015.⁷³ The programme supports implementation of the Strategy for the Improvement of the Status

⁷³The funds are provided from the EU pre-accession assistance, IPA Human Development 2012. The project is implemented in collaboration with a project team of the Office for Human and Minority Rights, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour,

of the Roma Community in the Republic of Serbia The project supports the improvement of the situation of the Roma through six components: access to basic rights, the formation of mobile teams, the strengthening of the capacity of civil society, prevention programmes aimed at preventing school dropout, improving housing conditions and sustainable employment. As part of the project, legal aid is provided in 20 pilot municipalities, 20 local mobile teams were formed comprising a Roma coordinator, pedagogical assistant, health mediator, a representative of the National Employment Service and the Social Welfare Centre. Pedagogical assistants will reinforce current activities of assistants and the institutions in which they are engaged and which relate to a regular and timely enrolment of Roma children in the pre-school programme and primary school. For the first year of the project, 509 children enrolled in pre-schools, 181 pedagogic assistant participated in the training, and 500 scholarships for high school students were provided.

In the framework of the Tempus project *EQUI-ED - Equal access for all: empowerment of social dimension in order to strengthen the European area of higher education*, 50 students from secondary schools in Serbia, members of underrepresented groups (students from rural areas, Roma students, students without parents, students from single-parent families and students who live in households of lower socio-economic status), free preparatory classes were provided with the support of mentors enrolled at the faculties of the Universities of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Novi Pazar.

Ministry of Culture and Information⁷⁴

The Ministry of Culture and Information (MCI), in addition to public information, conducts competitions for co-financing of projects/programmes also in the field of contemporary art. Although significant efforts have been invested to make the field of creativity of children and young people as a special tender area, there were no financial capacities in 2011 and 2012 to do so. Nevertheless, in each of the areas of creativity (such as music and drama, theatre, visual arts, film and so on) projects relating to children and young people are regularly supported, even when there is a special competition for this area. Thus, for example, in 2011, the ministry supported as many as 97 projects, whose total amount was RSD 35,783,000.00, as well as 14 projects in the field of fine art of young people and for young people, with 11 projects in the field of literature and publishing, 26 projects in the field music creativity, 39 projects in the field of theatre and dance and 7 projects in the field of traditional folk and amateur creativity. In 2012, 40 projects were supported worth a total of RSD 14,640,000.00.

The practice of calling a separate competition in the field of creativity of children and young people continued since 2013, tabulation of budget allocations for the period from 2009 to 2013.

The number of projects dedicated to children		
Year	The number of projects	Amount
2009	39	3,500,000.00
2010	50	5,500,000.00

Employment and Social Policy, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, the Office for European Integration, the Team for social inclusion and reduction poverty, the civil society organisation Praxis and the Roma Education Fund.

⁷⁴ <http://kultura.gov.rs/cyr/konkursi>

2011	-	-
2012	-	-
2013	59	4,497,000.00

Source: Ministry of Culture and Information

The Ministry conducts competitions for the co-financing of projects/programmes in the field of public information in which preference is given to projects dedicated to children. These projects are thematically very diverse (development of media literacy, cultural and educational facilities, children's rights, children's quizzes, and fight against addictions, the inclusion of children with disabilities, the situation of children in underdeveloped areas, programmes in the mother tongue of children of national minorities). Programmes/projects supported by the Ministry are carried out through print media, the internet, radio and TV programmes or through electronic media and account is taken that the supported projects are evenly distributed throughout the country.

An overview of budgetary allocations for the period from 2009 to 2013

The number of projects dedicated to children		
Year	The number of projects	Amount
2009	29	11,161,011.00
2010	11	2,427,900.00
2011	17	5,490,035.00
2012	8	2,702,346.00
2013	3	615,000.00

Source: Ministry of Culture and Information

A special form of support was given to projects for children and/or children in the languages of national minorities. An overview of the project by national minorities, the years, the number of supported projects and the amount allocated on an annual basis:

National minority	Year	The number of projects	Amount
Albanians	2009	1	480,000.00
	2010	2	625,779.00
Bosniaks	2013	1	315,642.00
Bulgarians	2010	2	710,000.00
	2011	1	290,000.00
	2013	1	320,000.00
Bunjevacs	2013		160,000.00
Vlachs	2012	1	350,000.00
Hungarians	2009	1	579,126.00
	2010	4	1,365,995.00
	2011	1	109,000.00
	2012	1	308,500.00
Roma	2010	9	2,995,260.00
	2011	3	1,132,775.00
	2012	2	1,202,000.00

	2013	2	870,800.00
Romanians	2009	1	510,000.00
Slovaks	2010	1	591,000.00
	2012	1	103,500.00
Ukrainians	2010	1	204,500.00
	2011	1	130,000.00
Croats	2009	1	113,000.00

Source: Ministry of Culture and Information

Of great importance to the implementation of the Strategy for improvement of Roma is the establishment of the Roma children's editorial board and co-financing of the *Ćirikljori* magazine for children of Roma national minority. The magazine, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, received approval or certificate to be distributed in primary schools and used as teaching aids.

Multicultural projects		
Year	The number of projects	Amount
2009	2	600,000.00
2010	1	388,800.00
2011	1	400,000.00
2012	2	528,000.00

Source: Ministry of Culture and Information

The Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina successfully implemented the project *Affirmation of multiculturalism and tolerance in Vojvodina*⁷⁵, whose primary goal is fostering cultural diversity and the development of the spirit of interethnic tolerance among the citizens of Vojvodina, and which has been successfully implemented since 2005. The holder of this project is the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Administration and National Communities, and is implemented in cooperation with many national and international organisations and institutions. The project is conceived as a complex of multi-thematic and multicultural programmes, directed towards the idea of strengthening inter-ethnic confidence among the young in Vojvodina. It includes a multitude of sub-projects and the events held in the territory of whole Vojvodina, through various activities including several thousand students from Vojvodina primary and secondary schools. The project is currently in the eighth stage of implementation, each of the previous phases is different in scope and structure. It is important to mention the most extensive and most important sub-projects and activities from the previous phases: Sports competitions with additional programmes *Tolerance Cup*, Television Quiz *How much do we know each other* - for high school students, the museum exhibition *The Danube Homeland - the coexistence of Germans and Serbs in Vojvodina*, the museum exhibition *Living Together - the coexistence of Serbs and Hungarians - Mobile Form, Richness of Diversity, Together* - a documentary TV series, the media campaign - *Multiculturalism in Vojvodina*, Ethno day, Evaluation of the situation of inter-ethnic relations among the young in Vojvodina.

G (22) f: The percentage of children who are in the informal education system;

⁷⁵ For more details visit <http://www.puma.vojvodina.gov.rs/index.php?lang=7&PHPSESSID=c34mrf945p89pqqdgn1j1tms9p2>

G(22) g: The percentages of children attending pre-school and other institutions for early childhood development;

Pre-school education institutions in the Republic of Serbia					
Year	The number of institutions	Beneficiaries			
		The total number of children	Children under the age of three	Children aged from three until enrolment to the pre-school programme	Children in the pre-school programme
2008/2009	2,297	183,651	31,814	80,393	71,444
2009/2010	2,364	184,066	27,667	87,021	69,378
2010/2011	2,384	179,865	27,521	84,295	68,049
2011/2012	2,427	184,900	29,469	88,567	66,864
2012/2013	2,411	188,340	31,450	91,401	65,489

Source: 2014 Statistical Calendar of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development on the number of children in the system of pre-school education are different due to the different data collection methodologies and different time period in which data are collected (the Statistical Office collects data on the status as at 1 October, and the children in the PPP (preparatory pre-school programme) are entered after that date). According to the Statistical Office, Serbia has 170 pre-schools and 2,411 facilities where the programme of pre-school education is implemented (2,330 public and 81 private facilities). In the school year 2012/2013, pre-school education included 188,340 children,⁷⁶ distributed in 9,359 educational groups, and the total number of employees at this level of education was 24,360.⁷⁷ When these data are compared with data from the school year 2011/2012⁷⁸ there is a visible increase in the number of children by about 3,440 (during the mentioned school year, the total number of children was 184,900, and the number of educational groups 9,264). The lowest coverage was for children of nursery age (0-3 years) of 15.9%. The share of four-year-olds in the 2012/2013 school year was 49.7% and the share of children between the age of 3 and school age is 58.1%.⁷⁹ Although the coverage of children in compulsory pre-school programme is not yet complete, there is a trend of increase of children. Compared to the 2010/11 school year, the coverage of children in compulsory preparatory pre-school programme in the school year 2011/12 grew by 5.6% and amounted to 93.16% (compared to 87.54%), while the coverage of children in the school year 2012/13 amounted to 92.65%. In 2014, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children (*Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-MICS*), the coverage of children aged 36-59 months in pre-school programmes for the general population in the Republic of Serbia was 50.2%, while the coverage of children from Roma settlements stood at 5.7%.⁸⁰ The share of children in pre-school education from families with higher socio-economic status (SES) was significantly higher than the share of children from the poorest families (82% versus 9%).⁸¹ Access to the

⁷⁶ The number of children covered by the system of pre-school education from an age 6 months to the period of starting school in institutions that implement the programme of pre-school education.

⁷⁷ Data retrieved from <http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/00/99/66/dd20042013.pdf>

⁷⁸ Data source: http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/01/17/33/05_Obrzovanje.pdf

⁷⁹ Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Education Statistics

⁸⁰ The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF, 2014. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Women and Children in Serbia 2014 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the position of women and children in Roma settlements in Serbia in 2014, Final report, Belgrade

⁸¹ Ibid.

system of pre-school education for children in rural areas is less than half in cities: 27.3% versus 62.6%. The children with disabilities are not sufficiently covered by this system either. While there are about 5% of children in this age group with some form of disability, only 1.2% of enrolled children are the children with disabilities.⁸² The data indicate a correlation between the degree of development of the municipality and pre-school education, as well as that poor municipalities do not have the resources to subsidise poor children, so they do not enrol them then. Most children attend public pre-schools.

G(22)h: The number / percentage of children who attend after-school programmes;

G (22) i: The number of public playgrounds in communities (rural / urban);

G(22)j: The number / percentage of children who participate in organised free, sports, cultural and artistic activities (rural / urban).

According to the data of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, 15% of children participate in free, sports activities. Projects / activities implemented in order to develop physical activity in children:

I – Activity – Programme financing

1.Regular annual programme of national associations:

A) Financing of national competitions and leagues of children athletes, at an annual level;

B) Financing departures on international competitions;

C) Financing purchase and procurement of sports equipment and equipment for the implementation of sports activities of youth teams;

D) Educational conferences in the field of methodical-educational-training work with children aged up to 18;

1. Sports camps - the programme designed exclusively for the implementation of children's sports activities of athletes;

2. Scholarships for young athletes - at the national (MOS) and local level (municipalities and cities);

3. Organisation of international competitions in the Republic of Serbia of interest to the state - the World Championships and most often European Championships for youth;

4. The system of financing the programme of equipping schools and cities with equipment for the implementation of sports activities (baskets, tables, goals, equipment for swimming pools ...)

II - Activity - Financing of the specialised national federation which implements programmes in the field of school sport (up to the age of 18) - Council for School Sport of Serbia (annual budget of EUR 0.5 million);

III - Activity - Formal and legal support to programmes aimed at developing children's sport - Law on Sports (special articles which define the status of school sports, but also children's sports through articles 25, 26 and 187 (who may carry out the training activities of children);

IV - Activity - Children's sport is a special field of Strategic Sports Development Strategy in the Republic of Serbia, with the Action Plan, which contains a number of stimulating activities within the document;

V - Activity - Recreational camps for children (implemented by schools in specialised facilities).

X. Special protective measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 and 40)

X1(23). Children who are outside their country of origin seeking refugee status (Article 22) and internally displaced children

H1 (23) a: The number of internally displaced children, children of asylum seekers or refugees;

⁸² Investment y education at an early age in Serbia, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2012.

H1 (23) b: The number and percentage of such children attending primary and secondary schools and vocational training and who have access to health care and other services;

H1 (23) c: The number of children who disappeared during or after the process of decision-making

H2 (24) Children in armed conflicts (Article 38), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (Article 39)

H2 (24) a: The number and the percentage of persons below eighteen years of age who were recruited or voluntarily joined the armed forces and the percentage of those participating in the conflicts;

H2 (24) b: The number and percentage of children who were demobilised from armed groups or forces and reintegrated into their communities, with the ratio of those who have returned to school or are reunited with their families;

H2 (24) c: The number and percentage of children who have been affected due to the armed conflict;

H2 (24) d: The number of children who receive humanitarian assistance;

H2 (24) e: The number of children receiving assistance necessary for the physical and psychological recovery after participating in armed conflicts;

The number of minors asylum seekers					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The number of children	79	138	722	744	768

Source: Ministry of the Interior

The Ministry of the Interior's Department for Asylum carries out the procedure of determining eligibility for asylum (determining the merits of the claim, conducting an interview with asylum seeker and conducting background checks of the facts presented in the interview). Minors fall into the category of persons who, being refugees, are people with special needs. According to the principle of family unity during the asylum procedure, a minor who is accompanied by a parent who is a potential asylum seeker follows the status of the parent.

Most persons who are admitted say to be of an age of 15-16. If this person does not possess identity documents to certify that, there are no other mechanisms to check the actual age. It often happens that persons who are evidently not minors say they are minors. In all cases, these persons are treated as minors and are dealt with accordingly. Immediately upon admission, all persons receive a temporary guardian. If they express intention to seek asylum, which most of them do immediately upon admission, they are provided with an interpreter as soon as possible and are treated as asylum seekers. Upon submitting an application for asylum, the conditions for the transfer of underage asylum seekers to the asylum centres in Banja Koviljača and Bogovadja are fulfilled. Juveniles seeking asylum unaccompanied by a parent or guardian are retained at the Centre for accommodation care of underage foreign persons for an average of 20 days to two months, and this period is gradually extended. The reason for the extended duration of accommodation care is the lack of vacancies in the centres for asylum.

Within centres for accommodation care of minors who are foreign persons unaccompanied by their parents or guardians, a total of 119 juvenile foreigners unaccompanied by their parents or guardians aged seven to 18 were accommodated in the course of 2012. In the Niš centre, in 2012, the juveniles were from the following countries: Afghanistan (18), Palestine (1), Pakistan (1) Libya (1), Somalia (1), Turkey (2), Syria (7), Algeria (3), Sudan (2), Bangladesh (7), and Morocco (1). These minors, by own declaration of those who did not have identity documents, were aged: 13 - one of them, aged 14 - three of them, aged 15 -

seven of them, aged 16 - sixteen of them, aged 17 - 19 of them and age 18 - one of them. The mentioned juvenile's foreign persons were placed in the Institution by centre for social work professional workers escorted by police. 47 of them received a guardian of the institution. The aforementioned juveniles after their stay at the Centre were taken to the asylum centres in Banja Koviljača (2) or Bogovadja (25), two minor foreign persons were taken over by the officers of the police, are two were taken over by the guardian appointed by the institution and handed over to the Turkish consulate in Belgrade for further action, while 14 despite all the protective measures and control abandoned the centres on their own will. In the Centre in Belgrade, in 2012, the minors came from the following countries: Afghanistan (42), Pakistan (4), Morocco (1), Algeria (4), Bangladesh (1), Syria (9), Germany (1), Zambia (1) and Sierra Leone (1), a total of 64. All were male, aged between 9 and 18. After a stay at the Centre, 16 of them were taken to the Asylum Centre in Banja Koviljača, and 10 in the Centre for Asylum in Bogovadja. One minor was returned to Romania, after it was found he was a victim of human trafficking. Other beneficiaries left the centre on their own will. Also, the centres for social work have reported a total of 98 children foreigners unaccompanied by their parents or guardians, and in 2012 that number tripled - there were 288 of them.

The number of returnees under the readmission agreements who on an annual level addressed for assistance to the Office for Readmission, which was opened at the Belgrade "Nikola Tesla" Airport in Belgrade, moved until 2010 at the level of about one thousand persons, in 2010 there were 1,064 returnees who were processed by the Office. That number, however, in 2011 rose to 1,606 persons and in 2012 there were 2,015 persons and in 2013 2,595 persons. Among the returnees, there is a large number of children accompanied by their parents (about 50% of the total number of returnees), while there were very few minors unaccompanied by their parents or guardians (three juveniles in the past four years). When it comes to the national structure of the returnees, the majority are of Roma nationality. The Roma were represented in 2012 with 62% of the total number of returnees, while in 2013 their share stood at 80%. As for the children of returnees who have started their education abroad, which was discontinued due to readmission - conditional enrolment in primary and secondary schools (except art schools) was allowed, as well as obtaining diplomas and certificates, i.e., until the completion of the process of validation or equivalence. The employees in professional services in schools are obliged to provide every kind support to parents. The Ministry of Education relieved from payment of the fees for the validation those children whose parent or parents are beneficiaries of assistance from social work centre. The costs of the translation of foreign school certificates from a certified court interpreter are borne by returnees, if some of the non-governmental organisations is not involved in the process of obtaining. Depending on the interests and needs, education of adult returnees was organised in individual local self-governments. The traumatic experience of returning, the ignorance of the Serbian language and the Cyrillic alphabet and the difficult economic situation of their parents are a problem for the full integration of returnee children into the school educational system. In order to alleviate these problems - and to have them gradually solved, the Ministry of Education, the school administrations and the schools in cooperation with non-governmental organisations have undertaken a number of activities, such as: - Improving the quality of communication between children, teachers and parents, through the development of tolerance, understanding and cooperative relations; - Workshop forms of work, experiential learning and the use of modern teaching aids, which allow students to progress at individual pace of learning the Serbian language and other programmes, and to actively participate in the educational process; - Activities to ensure that the children who do not know the Serbian language are not treated as a problem, but to point out the problem in a society that must be changed; - Education, informing and motivating parents to be role models for their

children. - Providing teaching resources (adjusted to the age of students); - Providing books, food, clothes, shoes and personal hygiene products. An important role in the inclusion of Roma children returnees are Roma pedagogical assistants and medical mediators who in joint action with the assistance of Roma coordinators at the local level help parents and children of the returnees. The problems of Roma returnees are partially solved through the Decade of Roma in Serbia, primarily when it comes to solving social problems.

The authorities of the Republic of Serbia have found comprehensive and appropriate solutions to address the issue of recognition of diplomas issued by educational institutions in Kosovo and Metohija after the agreement reached in the dialogue between Belgrade and Priština with mediation of the European Union. Based on this agreement, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted in March 2012 the Decree on a special way of recognition of higher education documents and evaluation of study programmes of universities in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija who do not perform their activity according to the regulations of the Republic of Serbia. The Decree regulates a special way of recognition of higher education documents and evaluation of the study programmes of universities from the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija who do not perform activities according to the regulations of the Republic of Serbia, in order to establish rights in respect of continuing education, and the employment of holders of higher education documents in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija during the validity of Security Council Resolution 1244 of the United Nations.⁸³

H2(25) a: The number of students attending military school and a minimum age limit for enrolment;

An average of around one thousand candidates applies every school year for the education at the **Military High School**. After the selection process, medical and psychological checks for the new school year, the number of candidates - students is enrolled as established by a plan to train personnel in the military high school in a given year: in 2009, 91 student enrolled at the Military High School, 45 students continued their education at the Military Academy; in 2010, 109 students enrolled at the Military High School, 75 students continued their education at the Military Academy; in 2011, 127 students enrolled at the Military High School; in 2012, 80 students enrolled at the Military High School; in 2013, 81 students enrolled at the Military High School; and in 2014, 90 students enrolled at the Military High School.

Since the school year 2014/2015, the Military High School allowed admission to girls to attend the school for the first time. The training is conducted on the basis of a competition announced by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia (Note: the normative basis has not been changed because there has not been an obstacle in the regulations for the girls to attend the Military High School). The reasons cited were: the need to harmonise national and international norms in the field of gender equality, the recommendation of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality, the great interest of female candidates for military schools and professions and adaptation of the infrastructure. The drafting of the Law on Military Education is in progress, which will regulate specific secondary and higher education in military schools, and also underway is the drafting of the Law amending the Law on Secondary Education (member of the working group for drafting the Law is at the same time a representative of the Ministry of Defence), which will recognise military education. The curriculum in the Military High School is the same as in all general high schools, but what distinguishes the Military High School is the development of the motivation to join the army. The specific tasks of educational work includes the acquisition of knowledge

⁸³ http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/images/konvencije/Treci_izvestaj_o_sprovodjenju_Okvirne_konvencije_eng.pdf

and skills in the field of defence, theoretical knowledge in the field of aviation theory and techniques, basic knowledge in the field of international humanitarian law, training of students in swimming and skiing, and the acquisition of other knowledge and skills needed for further schooling at the Military Academy. The Military High School students live, work and have the same rights as all students of secondary schools of boarding type in the Republic of Serbia. Teachers of the Military High School are educated at the civilian courses, and the Military High School students participate in many competitions of knowledge and skills. International cooperation is implemented through the Military Academy. Currently, there are two students attending the Military Academies in Greece and the United States of America, and one student is in a summer camp of the United States of America, under the patronage of the Karadjordjević family.

H2 (25) b: The number of children seeking asylum or refugees coming to the state signatory from areas where children may be recruited or used in conflicts;

H2 (25) c: The number of children who benefited from the measures taken in the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration;

H3 (26): Economic exploitation of children, including performance of jobs by children (Article 32)

H3 (26) a: The number and percentage of children below the minimum age of employment who are involved in the performance of jobs as defined in the Convention of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) No. 138 (1973) concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination Worst Forms of Child Labour, classified by type of employment;

H3 (26) b: The number and percentage of those children with access to assistance for recovery and reintegration, including free basic education and / or vocational training;

H3 (26) c: The number of children who are on the street.

The number of homeless people by age and sex in the Republic of Serbia

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	18,287	9,279	9,008
0-4	1,505	777	728
5-9	1,403	731	672
10-14	1,242	629	613
15-19	1,191	596	595

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011 census

In 2011, the Centres for Social Work recorded a total of 201 homeless people as well as 209 homeless persons in 2012, noting that the numbers are much lower than the real number of people who are in a state of homelessness.⁸⁴

Homeless children recorded by the centres for social work

Age groups	2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (aged 0 to 17)	16	15	31	19	14	33

Source: Synthesis report on the work of social welfare centres in Serbia for the year 2012

⁸⁴ The Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia, Synthesis report on the work of the centres for social work in 2012

Children involved in life or work on the street - Data of the Shelter for children, the Institute for Children and Youth in Belgrade

The population of children who are wards of the Shelter is heterogeneous by many criteria. These are children: of 7 to 18 years of age, of both sexes; children without adequate parental care; children without parental care; children victims of violence, neglect and abuse; children in need (children living or working on the streets); children against whom legal proceedings are initiated; victims and potential victims of trafficking; children with the disorder of social behaviour; children in readmission procedure. On an annual basis, the number of beneficiaries in the Shelter for Children in Belgrade is on average between 400 and 600. According to unofficial data, from the perspective of practice of the Shelter, there are around 1,000 children living or working on the streets of the wider centre of Belgrade. The data from 2011 show that between 200 and 250 children fall into this category on an annual level.

The regional project "Prevention of exploitation in Southeast Europe", which began in 2011 with the support of Save the Children Norway, was aimed to explore the role of the child who is begging. The Ombudsman, as the main holder of the project for Serbia in partnership with the Centre for Youth Integration, conducted a survey and gave certain recommendations in the Special report ⁸⁵ "Children begging in the Republic of Serbia". According to the analysis in the report, the main risk factors of child begging are belonging to the Roma ethnic group (42%) and forced child begging by an organised group (32%), while the impact of poverty, belonging to a group of street children and the absence of parental care exist in a much lower percentage. Representatives of organisations and institutions that come into direct contact with children who beg, on the basis of their experience, concluded that 90% of children who beg are victims of exploitation and that they are forced or directed (usually) by their families.

In the organisation of "Save the Children" and the Ministry of the Interior, the Regional Conference was held in 2011 under the title *Children involved in the life and work on the street - our responsibility*, as part of which conclusions and recommendations were adopted with the aim of improving the position and protection of "street children" in countries of South-eastern Europe. Within the project *Improvement of the institutional response to the challenges of human trafficking in the Republic of Serbia*, whose holder is the OSCE Mission in Serbia, an analysis was made in 2012 of the situation and capacity of the national system of prevention and protection of children involved in life or work on the street, based on the findings of the analysis and the model of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Protection from exploitation and abuse of children involved in life or work on the street.

With the support of TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange in the framework of the European Commission) a workshop was organised in April 2011 on human trafficking - Cooperation between labour inspectors and police inspectors. A total of 12 labour inspectors, appointed on a territorial basis, attended the seminar, underwent training (training of trainers) on the topic of identifying and preventing human trafficking, in order to transfer the acquired knowledge and train other labour inspectors in their departments and divisions. In this manner the basic training covered all labour inspectors in the territory of Serbia. Education was aimed to recognise, identify and provide victims of trafficking access to adequate support services in the safest possible way, and to ensure the safety of victims. At the training, the labour inspectors were particularly highlighted about the importance of control of working and living conditions of persons present at the work, possibly that their freedom of movement and communication

⁸⁵ http://www.zastitnik.rs/attachments/1597_brosura_Final%20ddd.pdf

with others are limited, as well as whether there is a threat or coercion in the case of work engagement of illegal immigrants - foreign nationals working in the territory of Serbia without necessary permits. The importance of individual access, or access case by case, was noticed. Different profiles of victims, i.e., the diversity and complexity of each individual situation, affect the use of approach that in each case is considered unique.

Data of civic associations

Civic associations that are active in the field of prevention and protection of children are involved in life or work on the streets is a significant source of information. Within the framework of the programme *Comprehensive protection for children involved in the life and work on the streets in South East Europe in 2012-2014*, which was launched by the “Save the Children” for Southeast Europe, during the first half of 2012, the following data were collected: In relation to the total number of beneficiaries who stayed in shelters since their establishment, according to the data of the Centre for Integration of Youth in Belgrade there were 602 beneficiaries, the Novi Sad Ecumenical organisation EHO recorded 216 beneficiaries, while in Niš, according to the data from the Centre for assistance to children, the number of beneficiaries was 302. The number of beneficiaries in 2011 was almost identical in Belgrade (the Shelter and the Day Care Centre had 191 active beneficiaries) and in Novi Sad (192), while in Niš the number of beneficiaries was higher and amounted to 207. The data from June 2012 show that in 2012, the number of active beneficiaries of both programmes was 214 in Belgrade, 206 in Novi Sad and 106 in Niš. As regards gender structure of beneficiaries of these programmes, it testifies of a much higher representation of beneficiaries males compared to females, in Belgrade, the ratio is 65% against 35% in the Shelter, 75% against 25% in Day Care Centre, 72% against 28% in Novi Sad, and 70% against 30%. in Niš. The collected data do not indicate the number of juvenile persons among the beneficiaries of the shelters.

H4 (27): Sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking (Articles 34 and 35)

H4 (27) a: The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;

H4 (27) b: The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking, which is allowed to use the programme for rehabilitation;

H4(27)c: The number of cases of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, abduction of children and violence against children reported during the reporting period;

The number of reported crimes against sexual freedom and other criminal acts with elements of sexual exploitation of minors								
criminal offence	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
Rape (Article 178 of the Criminal Code)	28	4	30	9	39	7	25	7
Sexual intercourse with a helpless person (Article 179 of the Criminal Code)	9	1	8		7		3	
Sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code)	74	5	53	3	50	1	45	
Sexual intercourse by abuse of position (Article 181 of the Criminal Code)	18		13	1	8	3	7	
Non-consensual sexual acts (Article 182 of the of the Criminal Code)	100	4	85	7	110	1	87	
Pandering and facilitating sexual intercourse (Article 183 of the of the Criminal Code)	10		13		1		1	

Mediation in prostitution (Article 184 of the of the Criminal Code)	10		8		3		6	
Showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (Article 185 of the of the Criminal Code)	24		43		24		7	
Forcing a minor to witness sexual acts (Article 185a of the Criminal Code)	2		3		11		7	
Exploitation of computer networks or other means of communication to commit offences against sexual freedom of a minor (Article 185b of the Criminal Code)					1		1	
Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the of the Criminal Code)	130		110		112		109	
Incest (Article 197 of the of the Criminal Code)	1		1				1	
Human trafficking (Article 388 of the Criminal Code, for sexual exploitation or forced marriage)	21	1	10	1	14	1	32	
the total number of offences	427	15	377	21	380	13	331	7

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Of the total of registered crimes of rape, criminal offences committed to the detriment of minors make up about 32% - 35%.

The so-called “Marija's Law” was adopted in April 2013, i.e. the **Law on special measures to prevent the commission of crimes against sexual freedom of minor persons**, which applies to offenders who committed the following offences against minors: 1) rape (Article 178, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Criminal Code); 2) sexual intercourse with a helpless person (Article 179, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Criminal Code); 3) sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code); 4) sexual intercourse by abuse of position (Article 181 of the Criminal Code); 5) illicit sexual acts (Article 182 of the Criminal Code); 6) pandering and facilitating sexual intercourse (Article 183 of the Criminal Code); 7) mediation in prostitution (Article 184 of the Criminal Code); 8) showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code); 9) forcing a minor to witness sexual acts (Article 185a of the Criminal Code), 10) the use of computer network or other means of communication to commit offences against sexual freedom of a minor (Article 185b of the Criminal Code). This law does not apply to juvenile offenders. The court may not reduce the sentence to an offender of a criminal act, a person sentenced to imprisonment may not be released on parole, the prosecution and enforcement of the sentence do not expire for offences under this law against minors. A conviction for a criminal offence under this law shall incur referred to in the following legal consequences: 1) cessation of exercise of a public function; 2) termination of employment or cessation of occupation or activity that relates to work with minors; 3) prohibition of acquisition of public functions; 4) prohibition of employment or performance of occupation or activity that relates to work with minors. The legal consequences of conviction referred to in points 3) and 4) of this law shall last for 20 years. This law regulates keeping special records of persons convicted of these offences.

As part of the *Armageddon* campaign, conducted by the **Department to combat cybercrime of the Ministry of the Interior** in cooperation with the Special Prosecutor's Office for cyber crime, criminal charges were filed in 2010 against 88 people suspected of committing the criminal offence of showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (referred to in Article 185 of the Criminal Code). More than 15 terabytes of material were confiscated resulting from the

sexual abuse of minors for pornography, and the most common activity of paedophiles in Serbia related to the provision of the said material via the Internet using the Peer to Peer network, as well as possession of such materials on computers and other carriers of memory. Based on the information submitted to the Department by the police in the Great Britain, the United States of America and other countries, dozens of persons who carried out the alleged crimes were apprehended.

The number of reported criminal offences of trafficking (all forms of exploitation) and trafficking in minors for adoption								
criminal offence	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
Human trafficking (Article 388 of the Criminal Code)	25	1	13	1	21	1	48	
Trafficking in minors for adoption (Article 389 of the Criminal Code)			4		1			
the total number of criminal offences	25	1	17	1	22	1	48	

Source: Ministry of the Interior

The number of minors against whom criminal acts against sexual freedom and other criminal acts with elements of sexual exploitation were committed													
criminal offence	age/sex	2010			2011,			2012,			2013		
		M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ
Rape (Article 178 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6					1	1						
	6 to 11	1	5	6		1	1	1	4	5		1	1
	11 to 14		3	3	3	5	8		8	8		9	9
	14 to 18	1	22	23	1	27	28		32	32		18	18
	total	2	30	32	4	34	38	1	44	45		28	28
Sexual intercourse with a helpless person (Article 179 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	1	1	2								1	1
	6 to 11		2	2	1	1	2		1	1			
	11 to 14								1	1			
	14 to 18	1	7	8		6	6	1	2	3		2	2
	total	2	10	12	1	7	8	1	4	5		3	3
Sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	1	1	2		2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
	6 to 11	3	8	11	5	8	13	1	2	3	2	5	7
	11 to 14		58	58	3	34	37	4	39	43	3	27	30
	14 to 18												
	total	4	67	71	8	44	52	6	42	48	6	34	40
Sexual intercourse by abuse of position (Article 181 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6		2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1
	6 to 11	6	3	9		3	3	1		1		1	1
	11 to 14	2	2	4		3	3	3	2	5		4	4
	14 to 18	1	5	6	2	5	7	6	1	7		1	1
	total	9	12	21	2	12	14	10	4	14		7	7
Illicit sexual acts (Article 182 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	3	3	6	1	9	10	1	6	7		4	4
	6 to 11	6	27	33	7	26	33	3	21	24	2	33	35
	11 to 14	4	39	43	1	19	20	3	35	38	2	29	31
	14 to 18	3	38	41	3	33	36	3	54	57	2	22	24
	total	16	107	123	12	87	99	10	116	126	6	88	94
Pandering and facilitating sexual intercourse (Article 183 of the Criminal Code)	11 to 14				2	1	3		1	1	1		1
	14 to 18	1	13	14	3	5	8						
	total	1	13	14	5	6	11		1	1	1		1
Mediation in prostitution (Article 184 of the Criminal Code)	11 to 14		1	1		1	1		2	2		1	1
	14 to 18		10	10		6	6	1	4	5		3	3
	total		11	11		7	7	1	6	7		4	4
Showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic mat. and exploitation of times. for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code)	6 to 11	6	4	10	3		3	2	6	8		2	2
	11 to 14	1	7	8	5	1	6	1	3	4		1	1
	14 to 18	1	6	7	18	5	23	3	10	13	1	4	5
	total	8	17	25	26	6	32	6	19	25	1	7	8

Criminal Code)													
Forcing a minor to witness sexual acts (Article 185a of the Criminal Code)	up to 6										1		1
	6 to 11	2	1	3		1	1	1	3	4			
	11 to 14				6	4	10		2	2		1	1
	14 to 18					1	1	1	4	5		4	4
	total	2	1	3	6	6	12	2	9	11	1	5	6
Exploitation of computer networks or other means of communication and other technical means to commit offences against sexual freedom of a minor (Article 185b)	11 to 14									1	1		
	14 to 18											1	1
	total								1	1		1	1
Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the of the Criminal Code)	11 to 14		12	12		8	8		9	9		7	7
	14 to 18		108	108		89	89		95	95	2	97	99
	total		120	120		97	97		104	104	2	104	106
Incest (Article 197 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6					1	1						
	6 to 11											1	1
	11 to 14		1	1									
	total		1	1		1	1					1	1
Trafficking in human beings - for sexual exploitation or forced marriage (Article 338 of the Criminal Code)	6 to 11		2	2									
	11 to 14		5	5		2	2		4	4		6	6
	14 to 18		20	20		13	13		10	10		11	11
	total		27	27		15	15		14	14		17	17
total number of damaged juveniles	up to 6	5	7	12	1	14	15	2	8	10	2	8	10
	6 to 11	24	52	76	16	40	56	9	37	46	4	43	47
	11 to 14	7	128	135	20	78	98	11	107	118	6	85	91
	14 to 18	8	229	237	27	190	217	15	212	227	5	163	168
	total	44	416	460	64	322	386	37	364	401	17	299	316

Source: Ministry of the Interior

The number of minors against whom criminal acts of human trafficking were committed / with an overview of types of exploitation													
Criminal offence	Age/sex	2010			2011			2012			2013		
		F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	
Human trafficking (Article 388 of the Criminal Code)	up to 6	2		2					2	2	1		1
	6 to 11	3	4	7	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	1	4
	11 to 14	2	8	10	4	3	7	1	6	7	5	7	12
	14 to 18		20	20		14	14	2	10	12		13	13
	total	7	32	39	6	18	24	6	20	26	9	21	30
type of exploitation													
sexual	23 (59%)			14 (58.3%)			12 (46.2%)			15 (50%)			
mendicancy	11 (28.2%)			9 (37.5%)			11 (42.3%)			8 (26.7%)			
forced marriage	4 (10.2%)			1 (4.2%)			2 (7.7%)			2 (6.6%)			
forced physical labour	1 (2.6%)												
execution of criminal acts							1 (3.8%)			5 (16.7%)			

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Minors make up about 40% to 43% of the total number of injured persons in the commission of the criminal act human trafficking (the most numerous among the victims were senior female juveniles). During the reporting period, of the total number of damaged parties, three minors were taken from the

Republic of Serbia and were sexually exploited in Germany and Turkey, while one was forcibly married in Sweden. Activities of the police prevented the transfer of six minors abroad (Italy, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sweden), recruited for sexual exploitation (in four cases) and for forced marriage (in two cases).

The number of minors against whom criminal acts of human trafficking were committed for adoption													
Criminal offence	Age/sex	2010			2011			2012			2013		
		M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ	M	F	Σ
Trafficking in minors for adoption (Article 389 of the Criminal Code)	up to 1 year				1	1	2	1			1		
	3 to 5				1	1	2						
	total				2	2	4	1		1			

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Change of residence after the previous illegal adoption: two children moved to other countries (Republic of Montenegro; France), while three children remained in the Republic of Serbia in the same city (Belgrade) where they were born.

Data by the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

Data by the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection		2012	Female juveniles victims	2013	Female juveniles victims
The total number of identified victims		79	33	92	45
Type of exploitation					
Sexual		42	11	31	14
Forced marriage		6	6	10	7
Forced marriage and sexual		1	-	-	-
Labour exploitation		12	1	22	1
Labour and sexual		1	1		
Coercion into mendicancy		12	12	11	8
Begging and coercion into criminal activities		2	2	-	-
Coercion into criminal activities		3	-	2	-
Age	Of legal age	46	33*	47	45
Sex	Male	12	6	24	5
	Female	34	27	23	40
Characteristics of exploited victims of trafficking	National	30	28	50	29
	Transnational	49	5	26	1

Source: Retrieved from <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>

* In 2013, sexual (41%) and labour (29%) victims are predominant in the group of identified exploited victims of trafficking, and there was a multiple exploitation in 3 cases.

According to the data from the *Service for Coordination of Protection of Human Trafficking Victims*, workers in these services during 2010 identified a total of 89 victims of human trafficking. Of the total

number of victims, 42 were minors. In 2011, workers of the Service identified a total of 88 trafficking victims, and of the total number of victims, 26 were minors. Of a total of 79 identified victims in 2012, since it was established on 02 July 2012 until 31 December 2012, the Centre for the protection of victims of trafficking recorded 43 victims of trafficking while in the period from 01 January 2012 to 02 July 2012, 36 victims of human trafficking were identified. According to the report *Characteristics of the process of trafficking and trafficking victims identified in 2013 in Serbia*,⁸⁶ dominant is the trade at national level and accounts for 70% of human trafficking, minors are to a greater extent victims - 45 out of 92 victims of trafficking, women (69%) are more often victims than men (31%), and adults and minors are equally represented. There is a connection between sex and age of the victim, so the male's adults are usually of legal age, while females are often underage. The largest number of trafficking victims was discovered by public services, 93%, while civil society organisations and citizens directly reported 6% of the victims. The victims were mostly recruited by familiar persons, in 73% of cases, while acquaintances recruited 43% and family members of the victims recruited 30% of the victims. At the same time, the chance for a victim to be recruited by a familiar person is 3.5 times greater if the underage person is in relation to that if the adult. So the victims were most frequently recruited through personal contact, in 82% of cases. The period of recruiting the victims is usually short, and in 46% of cases it lasted 3 days or less. Only 12% of victims were discovered, and were in the trafficking chain for more than a year. The most common length of exploitation where the victim was discovered in less than a month - as many as 38% of the victims were discovered in the first month of exploitation. The structure of victims in relation to the manner of exploitation depends on the age. In the case of juvenile victims of human trafficking, exploitation is significantly more common through proposals to marry and trafficking for forced marriage. The frequency of sexual exploitation is approximately equal in both age groups. In the group of identified exploited victims, Serbia is a country of exploitation in 68% of cases, and of the victims exploited in Serbia 52, or 56% are minors.

The number of identified victims of trafficking who received support during the identification in 2012			
	Children	Adults	Total
The number of victims of trafficking who were provided support during the emergency response for identification	14	11	25
The number of victims of trafficking who were provided support during the regular identification	9	9	18
Total	23	20	43
The number of underage victims of human trafficking covered by the measures of family legal protection and safeguards against domestic violence, compared to age and sex in 2012			
Measure applied	Children		
	Male	Female	Total
Custody	-	-	-
Temporary custody	4	10	14
Measures of surveillance over the exercise of parental	2	1	3

⁸⁶ <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/aktivnosti/item/38-karakteristike-procesa-trgovine-ljudima-i-%C5%BErtava-trgovine-ljudima-identifikovanih-tokom-2013-godine>

right					
Measures of protection from domestic violence	2	1		3	
Adoption	-	-		-	
Total	8	12		20	
The number of victims of human trafficking accommodated in institutions of social protection in 2012					
Measure applied	Children		Adults		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Shelter	-	9	-	1	10
Centre for protection of infants, children and youth	1	4	-	-	5
Institution for education of children and youth	1	1	-	-	2
Safe House	-	3	-	-	3
Temporary house non-governmental organisation ATINA	-	-	-	6	6
Family accommodation care	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	18	-	7	27*

Source: Retrieved from <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>

* Of a total of 43 victims of human trafficking, identified by the Centre, 27 victims are in accommodation care while for 16 victims there was no need for accommodation care.

The method of keeping⁸⁷ the data can not provide all the necessary information at the level of each victim of trafficking. The data were kept according to the number of services provided. In 2013, the following forms of protection were implemented: Guardianship: 33 persons in total were covered by guardian protection, 32 of who were children; Accommodation care services: a total of 40 persons were accommodated in social care institutions, accommodation care facilities of non-governmental organisations or alternative forms of accommodation care.⁸⁸ Social care accommodation care facilities were used in 73% of these cases whilst a temporary shelter run by the non-governmental organisation ATINA was used in 27% of the cases. In addition to these protective measures, there were other support activities such as counselling, services of professional psychologist, legal services, support to victims participating in court proceedings, support in establishing and improving family relations.

Data of the NGO ASTRA - in the period from 2008 to 2013, 59 minor victims were identified (4 boys and 55 girls). Only three of the total number of foreign juvenile victims is citizens of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2) Montenegro (1). The most common form of exploitation was sexual exploitation in 36 cases, forced marriage in 11 cases, begging in 7 cases, and coercion into criminal activity and banditry in 1 case. In a few cases, reference was made to the combined exploitation, sexual exploitation and forced begging (3), sexual and labour exploitation (1). For two victims, the data on the type of exploitation are unknown. Male children were victims of labour exploitation and forced begging, and their exploitation was done in Macedonia and in Serbia. Foreign countries were destinations in eight

⁸⁷ Report Characteristics of the process of trafficking and trafficking victims identified in 2013

⁸⁸ Support to the victims of human trafficking in the social welfare system is provided by social welfare centres and institutions providing accommodation care. The government participated in providing much bigger funding than the direct allocations to protect victims of human trafficking. As the government support to the victims is financed through regular work of institutions, it often remains invisible and there is a misconception that there is no systemic government support for the victims. In addition to the social security system, the government provides financial support for the victims based on the last opportunity rule.

cases of girl victims of human trafficking (Germany 4, Italy 1 Spain 1, Austria 1, Bosnia and Herzegovina 1) Internal trafficking is present in 78% of cases.

Sixty-five underage victims (44 girls and 21 boys) were referred to the Team for Field Support, the Reintegration Centre and the Temporary Shelter – three programmes focusing on the social inclusion of human trafficking victims, implemented by the NGO ATINA between January 2008 and late 2013. All victims were formally identified by the Service for Coordination of Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking / Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection. Of the total number of sent victims, six of them were foreign nationals; two were citizens of Afghanistan, two citizens of Montenegro, one citizen of Macedonia and one citizen of Albania. All the other children who were supported within the programme of the non-governmental organisation ATINA in this period (59 of them) are nationals of the Republic of Serbia. The most common type of exploitation was sexual exploitation (a total of 42 victims), coercion to marriage (12 victims), five victims of labour exploitation, two victims of forced begging and four victims who were identified based on the intention of exploitation. Countries of final destination in cases of beneficiaries that the ATINA non-governmental organisation supported in this period were Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy. Based on the data that the ATINA non-governmental organisation obtained through direct work with children sent to ATINA NGO programmes, during the period covered by this report, there is an increase in internal trafficking, and sexual exploitation of girls aged 12 to 14 years was the most common form of exploitation.⁸⁹

The non-governmental organisation ASTRA coordinates⁹⁰ the European helpline for missing children (tel. 116 000), and which became operational on the Missing Children's Day, 25 May 2012. When a missing child is found on the territory of a foreign country, this type of assistance is especially important as, due to the language barrier, child's parents are not able to communicate with the local police. The telephone line for missing children is open non-stop, 24 hours 7 days a week, throughout the year (24/7/365). In the period from 25 May 2012 to 31 December 2013, a total of 133 calls were received that were related to 13 missing children (10 girls, 3 boys) and 20 cases of missing babies starting from the 1970s to the present date.

In the area of human trafficking, the Ministry of the Interior carried out a large number of preventive activities, of which the following are the most important ones: *Month of October - the month of the fight against human trafficking* and the national campaign *Prevention is better than cure* (with which the Republic of Serbia supported the UN global campaign in the fight against human trafficking called *Blue Heart*), during which the film *Sisters* was aired (which was seen by some seven million people). A video

⁸⁹ In September 2012, ASTRA citizen's association in partnership with the French Embassy in Belgrade signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia with the aim of establishing cooperation that would contribute to solving these problems. The objective of the signing of the memorandum is to improve the status and protection of victims' rights in court, and positive results were observed already during 2013. Employees of the judicial authorities are familiar with the specific problems of human trafficking, which in some cases resulted in the reduction of the level of secondary victimisation of victims and improving the efficiency of the judicial process. A year later, the non-governmental organisation Atina, following ASTRA's experience and with the support of the Embassy of France also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia. After two years of negotiations and work on the draft, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 14 February 2014 by and between ASTRA and the Ministry of the Interior to establish an efficient system of missing children.

⁹⁰ All costs for the Line 116000 are covered from the funds that the ASTRA provided for the Programme dedicated to the victims of human trafficking. The Republic of Serbia does not yet have the budget to cover the costs for this service. Despite the two-year initiative of the ASTRA, the Ministry of the Interior did not sign the memorandum of cooperation that would contribute to more efficient solving of the problem of missing children.

game called *Life is not for sale* was created within the framework of the IOM and the UN GIFT in Serbia to fight against human trafficking.⁹¹ In cooperation with the Red Cross of Serbia, the manual *Human Trafficking - a preventive package* has been on the basis of which two social games were developed: “1, 2, 3, from School to Home” (for school children) and “Trafedo” (for adolescents) as well as a cartoon “Pinocchio”, which in its sequences has all phases of human trafficking presented: recruiting, transit and exploitation. The mentioned materials are intended for volunteers, who through peer education spread knowledge about human trafficking and measures of precaution. During 2012 and 2013, the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the association of citizens ATINA and the Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre, Team for social inclusion and poverty reduction of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the National Employment Service and the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office, carried out the project *The local community the fight against human trafficking*. In cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration, the implementation of the project *Strengthening the system of partnership in the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* is in progress. The Serbian Red Cross is involved in raising awareness in over 100 of its branches in cities and municipalities, through a network of 500 trained volunteers, mostly of who are young people. Over the past six years they have been informing the public about the issues and various ways in which to protect a great number of potentially vulnerable individuals – children and young people in schools, institutions for children without parental care, children with developmental problems, people using Red Cross soup kitchens, people staying at accommodation care centres and displaced people.

H4 (27) D: The number and percentage of cases that have resulted in sanctions, with information on the country of origin of the perpetrators and the nature of the sentences imposed;

The number of adults convicted of certain criminal offences of child sexual exploitation and trafficking of children for adoption								
	Total	Imprisonment	Cash fine	Suspended sentence	Work conviction in the public interest and seizure of the driver's licence	Judicial warning	Educational measure	Pronounced guilty and released from penalty
2010								
Sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code)	10	4	-	6	-	-	-	-
Showing pornographic material or using children for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code)	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

⁹¹ <http://www.lifenotforsale.rs/game/index.html>.

Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the Criminal Code)	51	4	4	41	-	-	1	1
Trafficking of children for adoption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011								
Sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code)	21	19	-	2	-	-	-	-
Showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code)	14	5	2	7	-	-	-	-
Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the of the Criminal Code)	59	4	3	47	3	1	-	1
Trafficking of children for adoption	6	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
2012								
Sexual intercourse with a child (Article 180 of the Criminal Code)	25	20	-	4	1	-	-	-
Showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code)	34	17	-	17	-	-	-	-
Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the of the Criminal Code)	57	11	5	39	1	-	1	-
2013								
Sexual intercourse with a child	34	30	-	3	-	-	1	-

(Article 180 of the Criminal Code)								
Showing, obtaining and possessing pornographic material and exploiting a minor for pornography (Article 185 of the Criminal Code)	20	13	2	5	-	-	-	-
Extramarital community with a minor (Article 190 of the of the Criminal Code)	59	11	1	45	1	-	1	-

Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

H4(27)e: The number of children trafficked for other purposes, including labour;
H4 (17): f: The number of border officers and employees of the Ministry of the Interior who have completed training in order to prevent child trafficking and respect for their dignity.

Training in the field of prevention and protection from human trafficking

No.	Name of training	Organiser	The number of trained police officers by years		
			2011	2012	2013
1.	Seminar in the field of fight against human trafficking	Ministry of the Interior	207	1,243	3,087
2.	Basic course for trainers (four cycles)	Ministry of the Interior, OSCE Mission in Serbia	38	-	-
3.	Pilot programme of a specialist course in the field of human trafficking (four courses)	Ministry of the Interior, OSCE Mission in Serbia	59	-	-
4.	Basic course for trainers, mentor phases (four cycles)	Ministry of the Interior, OSCE Mission in Serbia	36	-	-
5.	The specialist course programme to combat human trafficking	Ministry of the Interior	-	30	-
6.	Training of police officers on <i>Improving the communication skills with victims of human trafficking</i>	Ministry of the Interior, non-governmental organisation ASTRA, the Dutch National Police	-	22	-
7.	Seminar <i>Protection of children victims of human trafficking in the light of the reform projects of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy and the Ministry of the Interior</i>	Child Rights Centre, OSCE Mission in Serbia	24	18	-
8.	Workshop <i>Analysis of trafficking cases in 2012</i>	DCAF and Ministry of the Interior	-	4	-
9.	Training in the area of human trafficking for labour exploitation	ICMPD	-	-	5
10.	Training of national trainers for the fight against trafficking	FRONTEX	-	-	3

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Trainings in the field of prevention and protection of minors from sexual exploitation (in prostitution and pornography) and sexual abuse - During the reporting period, employees of the Ministry of the Interior (328) participated in the international training, courses and seminars on sexual exploitation of children and child pornography on the Internet, on cyber crime, solving the problems of their safety, on interviewing perpetrators of sexual abuse of children (Basics of behavioural analysis), and others.

H4 (28) Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

(a) The number of reported cases of sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism;

(b) The number of such cases that are investigated prosecuted and punished;

(c) The number of child victims of such offences who were provided assistance for the purposes of recovery or compensation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Optional Protocol.

H5 (29): Implementation of juvenile justice (Article 40)

In 26 higher public prosecutor's offices, as well as in 4 appeals prosecutorial offices and in the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, there are special departments for juveniles, or specially trained holders of public prosecution office (prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors), who handle cases involving juvenile perpetrators. In 34 basic public prosecutors' offices there are specialised holders of public prosecution office (prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors) to act in cases of juvenile victims, not the perpetrators, considering that the jurisdiction against juvenile offenders is at the level of higher public prosecutors' offices. At 67 public prosecution's offices there are currently 637 public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors who are certified in handling such cases by the Judicial Academy. All higher courts have judges acting in cases pertaining to juveniles, namely: 45 judges acting in preparatory proceedings, 48 judges acting in proceedings in connection with juvenile high-tech crime, there are 429 judges at courts acting in trials for juvenile offenders, and the Supreme Magistrate Court has 24 judges acting upon appeals against juveniles.

At the Ministry of the Interior there are several organisational units responsible for prevention and suppression of juvenile delinquency. At the headquarters of the Ministry - Department for the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency; at the police administration in Belgrade - Department for combating juvenile delinquency; in police administrations in Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac - groups for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, while at other police administrations, these duties are the responsibility of at least one police officer of the criminal police.

H5 (29) a: Persons under eighteen years of age arrested by the police due to an alleged conflict with the law;

H5 (29) b: The percentage of cases where legal and other assistance is provided;

H5 (29) c: The number and percentage of persons under eighteen years of age: Who have been sent to programmes of rehabilitation, who have been found to be guilty by the court and have received suspended sentences or were sentenced to other types of punishment other than deprivation of liberty; who have been imposed alternative sanctions, based on a corrective approach, who participated in probation programmes

H5 (29) d: The percentage of cases where there has been a repetition of offence.

As part of its regular annual surveys, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has two surveys on juvenile offenders. The data are collected on the basis of individual questionnaires, to be completed by the competent Higher Public Prosecutor's Office and the competent higher courts providing information on: the offender, criminal offence, procedural stages - through data on completion of the procedure, the type of characteristics, duration of the procedure and the sanctions imposed.

Juvenile offenders perpetrators of criminal offences in the 2008-2013 period						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Criminal charges	4,085	3,497	3,747	4,323	3,913	3,844
Charges	2,833	2,465	2,205	3,140	2,946	3,300
Convictions	2,229	1,902	1,640	2,290	2,302	2,648

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Judiciary Statistics

Juvenile offenders perpetrators of criminal offences - criminal charges, according to the type of decision 2008-2013							
Year	Total	Submitted proposal for imposing a criminal sanction		Proceedings have not been initiated - the charges have been dismissed		Preparatory procedure stopped	
		no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2008	4,085	2,220	54.3	1,359	33.3	506	12.4
2009	3,497	2,074	59.3	1,080	30.9	343	9.8
2010	3,747	2,298	61.3	1,096	29.3	353	9.4
2011	4,323	2,878	66.6	1,084	25.1	361	8.4
2012	3,913	2,531	64.8	1,084	27.7	298	7.6
2013	3,844	2,327	60.5	1,248	32.6	269	6.9

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Judiciary Statistics

The number of reported crimes committed by juvenile offenders in the Republic of Serbia (2008 - 2013)						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Criminal act against life and body	571	481	491	419	356	376
Criminal act against the rights and freedoms of man and citizen	33	41	76	80	60	89
Criminal act against honour and reputation		3	1	1	2	3
Criminal act against sexual freedom	52	47	49	40	43	38
Criminal act against marriage and family	47	61	60	42	91	80
Criminal act against intellectual property	8	3	3	1		
Criminal act against property	5,763	5,645	5,879	5,989	5,575	7,127
Criminal act against the economy	37	45	25	28	41	28
Criminal act against the public health	225	299	342	333	283	361
Criminal act against the environment	19	25	32	26	21	26
Criminal act against general security of people and property	62	55	45	42	64	36
Criminal act against public traffic safety	229	185	163	169	152	112

Criminal act against the constitutional order and security of the Republic of Serbia	5	7	10	8	11	5
Criminal act against the state authorities	30	33	46	37	37	29
Criminal act against justice	19	22	25	22	10	21
Criminal act against public order and peace	352	380	521	421	360	510
Criminal act against legal traffic	63	49	48	32	46	42
Criminal act against official duty		1		1	4	2
Criminal act against humanity and other goods protected by international law	1	6	3	5	2	5
Criminal act against the Army of Serbia		1	4	1	1	
Criminal act from special laws	70	78	35	25	23	32
the total number of criminal offences	7,586	7,467	7858	7,722	7,182	8,922

Source: Ministry of the Interior

According to the data of the Ministry of the Interior, the number of crimes committed by juvenile offenders makes up about 7% of the total number of criminal offences in the Republic of Serbia. In 2013, due to legislative changes (of the Criminal Code), which referred to lowering of the legal minimum cash value of the stolen or misappropriated thing, i.e., lowering the amount of damage done by fraud from RSD 15,000 to RSD 5,000 recorded an "apparent growth" in the number of reported crimes of theft and aggravated theft with a small material damage (by about 1,500).

An overview of the most serious crimes against life and body committed by juvenile offenders in the Republic of Serbia in the period from 2008 to 2013.						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder (Article 113 of the Criminal Code)	4	2	4		1	3
Attempted aggravated murder (Article 113 in conjunction with Article 30 of the Criminal Code)	11	13	17	14	8	11
Aggravated murder (Article 114 of the of the Criminal Code)	4	3	4	4	2	2
Attempted aggravated murder (Article 114 in conjunction with Article 30 of the Criminal Code)	6	2	4	1	2	3
Heavy bodily injury (Article 121 of the of the Criminal Code)	217	179	170	162	145	151
Participation in a fight (Article 123 of the of the Criminal Code)	56	50	43	40	28	30
Endangering with dangerous tools in a fight and an argument (Article 124 of the of the Criminal Code)	28	29	19	21	9	16
the total number of criminal offences	326	278	261	242	195	216

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Of the total number of juvenile offenders, 1.7% - 2% undergoes the measures of police arrests (mostly in cases of execution of violent property crimes and serious crimes against life and body). In 2011 and 2012, a reduction was recorded in the most serious violent offences committed by minors (this is also the best situation of juvenile violent crime in the past ten years).

The number of measures of deprivation of liberty applied to juvenile offenders in the Republic of Serbia 2008 - 2012						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Criminal act against life and body	32	13	23	21	15	15
Criminal act against the rights and freedoms of man and citizen	1	2	4	2	8	2
Criminal act against sexual freedom	6		4	6	4	8
Criminal act against marriage and family	3	3	5	1	4	3
Criminal act against property	37	37	35	36	40	37
Criminal act against the public health	5	6	8	7	8	4
Criminal act against the environment					3	1
Criminal act against general security of people and property			4		3	
Criminal act against public traffic safety		2	1		2	
Criminal act against the constitutional order and security of the Republic of Serbia		1	2			
Criminal act against the state authorities		1	2		2	2
Criminal act against justice				1		
Criminal act against public order and peace	9	8	9	10	8	16
Criminal act against legal traffic					1	
Criminal act against humanity and other goods protected by international law		2	1	1		1
Criminal act from special laws (Article 23 of the Law on Public Peace and Order)		2				
the total number of enforcement of the measure of deprivation of liberty under the juvenile perpetrators	93	77	98	85	98	89

Source: Ministry of the Interior

One or more diversion orders may be applied to a juvenile offender⁹² for criminal offences punishable by a fine or imprisonment of up to five years. The relevant state prosecutor for juveniles or a Juvenile judge may apply a diversion order to a juvenile. The requirements to apply a diversion order are: juvenile's confession of a criminal offence and his attitude towards the offence and the injured party. The purpose of diversion order is to avoid instituting criminal proceeding against a juvenile or to suspend proceeding as a kind of conditional opportunity. Based on the data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the following can be concluded: those corrective orders are little applied (related to juveniles against whom the criminal proceedings have been initiated), both by the public prosecutor for juveniles (less than 2%) as well as by the juvenile judge (less than 3.5%). The public prosecutor applies for juvenile a diversion order for the most common crimes: the destruction or damage of other things, and the crime of endangering public traffic. The judge for minors applies a diversion order mostly for criminal offences: minor bodily harm, aggravated theft and illicit production and trafficking of narcotics. From 2012, the types of corrective orders are also monitored.

⁹² Under the Law on Juvenile Criminal Offenders, diversion orders include: Settlement with the injured party so that by compensating the damages, apology, work or otherwise, the detrimental consequences would be alleviated either in full or partly (point 1); Regular attendance of classes or work (point 2); Engagement, without remuneration, in the work of humanitarian organisations or community work (welfare, local or environmental) (point 3); Undergoing relevant check-ups and drug and alcohol treatment programmes (point 4), and Participation in individual or group therapy at suitable health institution or counselling centre (point 5).

Application of corrective orders from 2008 to 2013.								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Applied by Public Prosecutor	55	72	59	87	106	171		
Applied by judge minors	14	38	92	100	20	34		
Total	69	110	151	187	126	205		
Minors - criminal charges by type of decision - diversion order								
	Total	Diversion applied (Article 7, paragraph 1)						
		Total	%	Item 1.	Item 2.	Item 3.		
2012	3,913	106	2.7	98	4	7		
2013	3,844	171	4.4	158	8	7		
Minors - submitted proposal for imposing more sanctions to type of decision - diversion order								
	Total	Diversion applied (Article 7, paragraph 1)						
		Total	%	Item 1.	Item 2.	Item 3.	Item 4.	Item 5.
2012	2946	20	0.7	10	9	6	1	0
2013	3300	34	1.1	5	12	10	4	3

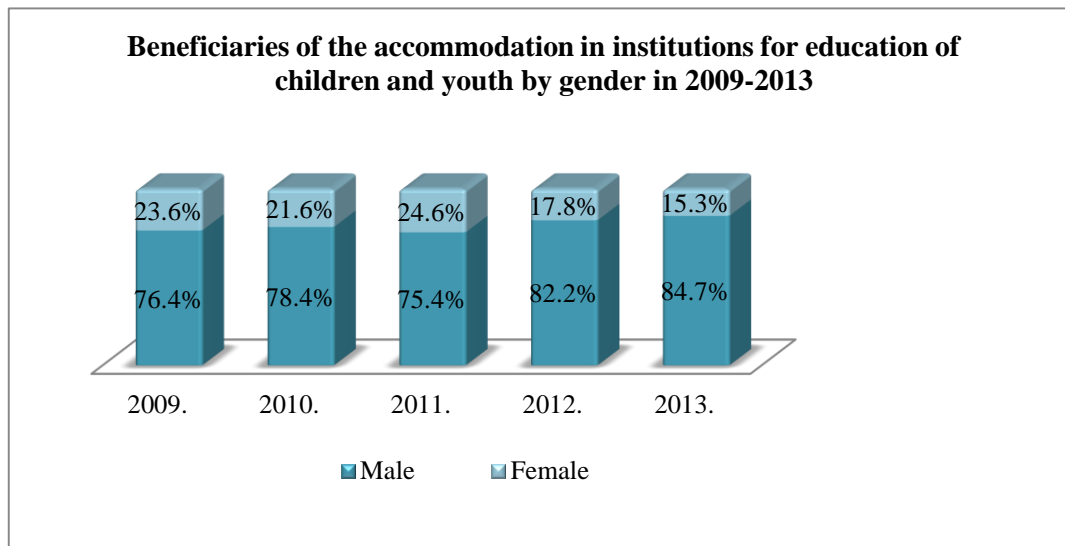
Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

With the introduction of misdemeanour courts, it is explicitly stipulated that only a juvenile court may impose sanctions: correctional measure, a fine, penalty points and the juvenile prison and a protective measure, as provided for by the new **Law on Misdemeanours** (2013). According to the law, only certain corrective measures may be imposed on a junior juvenile by the court (measures of warning and guidance - a reprimand and special duties or increased supervision: a measure of increased supervision by parents, adoptive parents or guardian and the measure of increased supervision by guardianship), and correctional measures, penalties or punishment may be imposed on a senior juvenile (a fine and juvenile prison sentence which cannot be longer than 30 days). In addition to educational and protective measures, senior juveniles may be imposed penalty points, i.e., punishment (a fine and juvenile prison). The punishment of juvenile imprisonment for a senior juvenile may be imposed exceptionally where the nature of the offence, personal characteristics and behaviour of minors must be borne in mind. The novelty is also a solution that for a juvenile offender, an imposed fine may not be substituted by juvenile prison, but it must be collected by force in accordance with the law. A penalty of juvenile imprisonment cannot be imposed on a minor without previously obtaining the opinion of the guardianship authority, and the novelty is the solution under which the court is under an obligation to notify the guardianship authority that is in charge by the place of minor's residence on the imposed correctional measure or punishment to a juvenile offender. The Court may, if it is necessary due to the nature of offences, impose one of the protective measures on a junior or senior juvenile. The Law on Misdemeanours stipulates twelve types of protective measures: 1) forfeiture; 2) prohibition of performing certain activities; 3) prohibition to the legal person from performing certain activities; 4) prohibiting the responsible person to perform certain tasks; 5) ban on driving a motor vehicle; 6) compulsory treatment addicts on alcohol and psychoactive substances; 7) compulsory psychiatric treatment; 8) prohibition of approaching the damaged party, premises or place of the misdemeanour; 9) ban on attending certain sports events; 10) publication of the judgment, and 11) expulsion of a foreign national from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, and 12) confiscation of animals

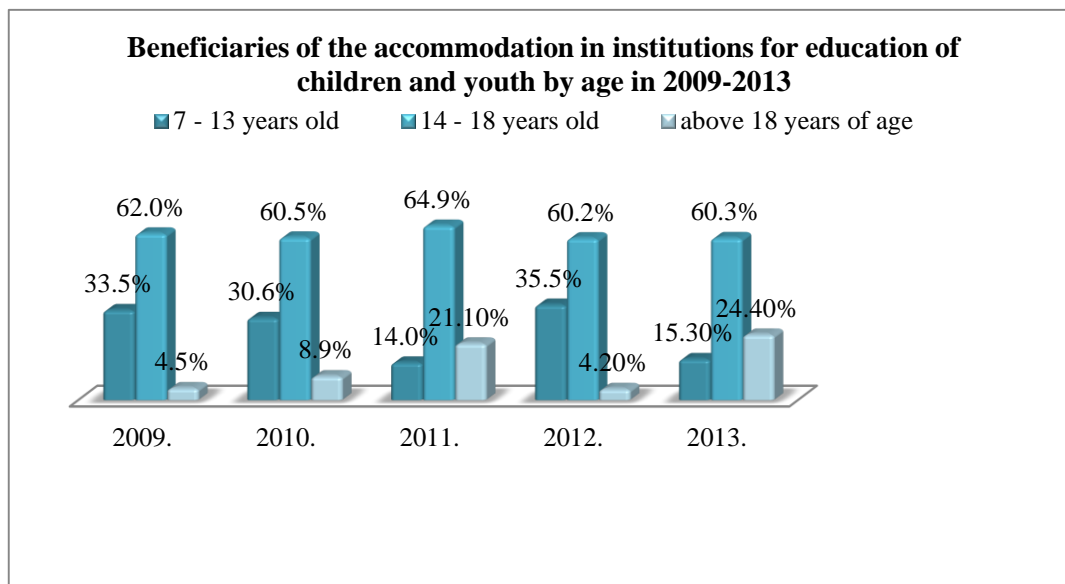
and a ban on keeping animals. A juvenile person who has not attained the age of sixteen years shall be invited as a witness by the legal representative, unless this is not possible because of the need to act urgently, or due to other circumstances. A juvenile person who has not attained the age of fourteen years of age and who is heard as a witness may not face the accused and another witness - which is explicitly for the first time, provided for in the law.

Institution for education of children and youth

In the institutions for education of children and youth, there is a predominant number of boys who in 2013 accounted for 85% of accommodated beneficiaries. The number of girls in these institutions is declining. In 2009, the share of girls in the total number of accommodated beneficiaries was 23.6%, and in 2013, girls accounted for 15.3% in all institutions for education of children and youth.

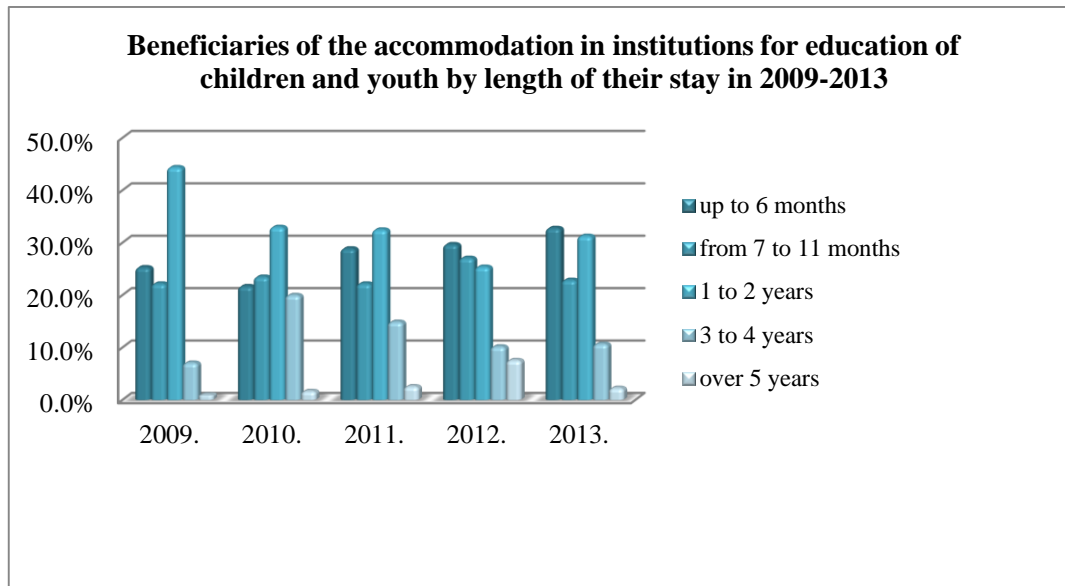


Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia



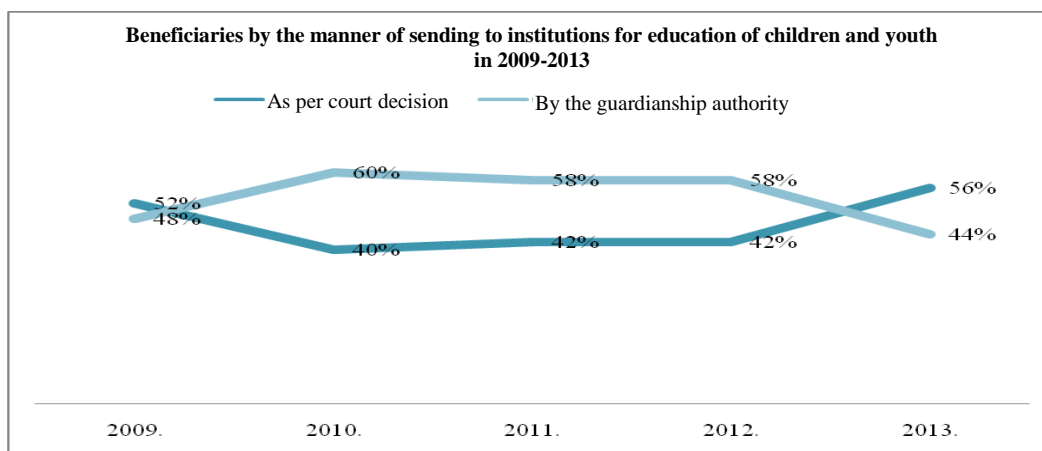
Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In the period from 2009 to 2013, by age, the largest age group spanned from 14 to 17 years olds, who were placed in the institutions for education of children and youth. Between April 2011 and the entry into force of the Law on Social Protection, the activity of institutions for education is focused on the implementation of corrective measures, which means that for children under 14 years of age there is no legal basis for referring to an institution for education. However, the structure of the children placed in 2013 includes the age group under 14 that is represented with a share of 15.3%.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

According to the length of stay, in 2013, 32.8% of beneficiaries lived in institutions for education for less than six months, 54.2% of beneficiaries are in the institution between seven months to two years, while 13% of beneficiaries in the institution for more than two years.



Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

The share of beneficiaries in institutions for the education of children and youth who are placed at the decision of the court rose in 2013 to 56% from 42% in 2012, and the proportion of beneficiaries who are placed based on the decision of the guardianship authority in 2013 was reduced to 44%.

The structure of beneficiaries according to the environment they come from into the institution in the period from 2009 to 2013.					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Biological family	75	59	62	68	77
Family accommodation care	5	10	14	13	16
Other establishment for accommodation care	50	31	30	26	35
Other institution for education	3	7	3	6	3
Other	1	8	5	5	-

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Most beneficiaries at the institution for the education of children and youth come from biological families, and then from other institutions in the system of social protection. In the period from 2009 to 2013, there was a visible trend of increasing the number of beneficiaries in foster families.

The number of beneficiaries by reasons for the termination of accommodation care from 2009 to 2013.					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Correctional measure expired	28	25	8	17	11
Left the institution on their own will	4	21	9	1	6
Transferred to another institution	7	4	1	2	3
Sent to correctional facility	7	2	10	10	17
Other	10	11	17	17	19

Source: Children in the social security system in 2013, the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

In 2013, 19.6% of beneficiaries left the institutions for education due to the termination of correctional measures, and 30.4% were referred to an educational-correctional facility. The number of beneficiaries who were in 2013 sent to the Correctional Facility doubled in comparison to 2009. The largest share of beneficiaries left the institution on the basis of the decision of the guardianship authority.

Juveniles and earlier sanctions from 2008 to 2013.						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Juveniles -imposed criminal sanctions	2229	1,902	1,162	2290	2302	2648
Earlier pronounced guilty. sanction	293	322	186	330	304	433
%	13.1	16.9	11.3	14.4	13.2	16.3

Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

X6(30): Children deprived of their liberty, including all forms of detention, arrest or accommodation care in the prison environment (Article 37 (b) - (d))

The new Law on the Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions was adopted (2012). The measure of custody of the juveniles is determined restrictively, it is executed in all penal and correctional institutions, by the seat of the court before which the criminal proceedings are in process. In the Serbian criminal justice system, criminal proceedings against the juvenile has the character of an emergency procedure, so the standard procedure is that a juvenile is put in custody for a short period of time until he is possibly sent to a specialised institution for juveniles, where there is organised education, vocational training and individualised treatment programmes. Given that juveniles are for a short time in custody, their schooling

continues immediately after the committal to an institution for execution of criminal sanctions against juveniles.

The deterioration of the material and social status of the family and the more difficult economic situation resulted in increased juvenile crime. The number of juvenile delinquents is increasing, their behaviour is destructive and criminal activities are more and more complex. Assessments in recent years by UNICEF show that young people are increasingly becoming involved in more serious offences and juveniles appear as perpetrators of all acts of severe criminal offences. In institutions for juveniles, individualised treatment programmes are carried out tailored to the needs of juveniles, as well as specialised treatment programmes and therapeutic methods (psychotherapy, socio-therapy, family therapy, etc.). Mediation is applied as a way of resolving interpersonal conflicts in the juvenile population - mediation between the victim and the perpetrator. Juveniles are trained on topics of aggression, auto-aggression, drug addiction, alcoholism, reproductive health, HIV and hepatitis. The Programme of anger management and communication skills is implemented. Cooperation was achieved with the local community and non-governmental organisations. The implementation of educational programmes for juveniles has resulted in regular cooperation with schools, social care centres and courts. The Ombudsman, the National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture, the Provincial Ombudsman, the Assembly commission for control of the enforcement of criminal sanctions and civil society organisations representing the external control of work of the Institutes of particular importance to guarantee the protection of the rights of juveniles deprived of their liberty.

H6 (30) a: The number of persons under the age of eighteen who have been detained in police stations or pre-trial detention after being accused of crimes reported to the police, and the average length of their detention;

H6(30)b: The number of institutions devoted exclusively to persons under eighteen years of age who are charged, accused or proven to have violated the criminal law;

H6 (30) c: The number of persons under the age of eighteen years in these institutions and the average length of their stay;

H6 (30) D: The number of persons under eighteen years of age who have been detained in institutions which are not separated from adults;

H6(30)e: The number and percentage of people under the age of eighteen years that the court has determined to be guilty of an offence and who have been sentenced to detention and the average length of detention;

H6 (30) f: The number of reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons under 18 during their arrest and detention / stay in prison.

Juvenile offenders perpetrators of criminal offences under custody in preparatory proceedings 2008-2013					
Year	Total	Total length of detention			
		up to 15 days	over 15 days up to 1.	More than 1 to 2 months	over 2 months
2008	92	21	25	26	20
2009	51	6	22	14	9
2010	67	10	31	23	3
2011	64	12	28	12	12
2012	86	20	38	28	-
2013	72	17	24	31	-

Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Juvenile offenders perpetrators of criminal offences - a proposal for the imposition of criminal sanctions submitted, by type of decision in the 2008-2013 period					
Year	Total	Type of decision			
		Discontinued procedure		Imposed Juvenile prison -correctional measure	
		No.	%	No.	%
2008	2833	604	21.3	2229	78.7
2009	2465	563	22.8	1,902	77.2
2010	2205	565	25.6	1,162	74.4
2011	3140	850	27.1	2290	72.9
2012	2946	644	21.9	2302	78.1
2013	3300	652	19.8	2648	80.2

Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Juveniles who are imposed criminal sanctions in 2008-2013												
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Junior juveniles	992	44.5	791	41.6	670	40.9	979	42.8	984	42.7	1094	41.3
Correctional measures	992	44.5	791	41.6	670	40.9	979	42.8	984	42.7	1094	41.3
Warning and guidance measures	468	21.0	363	19.1	316	19.3	452	19.7	460	20.0	471	17.8
Measures of increased supervision	460	20.6	387	20.3	320	19.5	467	20.4	472	20.5	559	21.1
Institutional measures	64	2.9	41	2.2	34	2.1	60	2.6	52	2.3	64	2.4
Senior juveniles	1.237	55.5	1.111	58.4	970	59.1	1.311	57.2	1.318	57.3	1554	58.7
Juvenile prison	17	0.8	19	1.0	5	0.3	13	0.6	2	0.1	8	0.3
Over 5 to 10 years	1	0.0	2	0.1	-	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1
Over 2 to 5 years	7	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.2	-	0.0	2	0.1
Over 6 months to 2 years	9	0.4	13	0.7	4	0.2	7	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.1
Correctional measures	1.220	54.7	1.092	57.4	965	58.8	1.298	56.7	1.316	57.2	1,546	58.4
Warning and guidance measures	479	21,5	471	24,8	431	26,3	562	24,5	535	23,2	651	24,6
Measures of increased supervision	684	30,7	573	30,1	509	31,0	692	30,2	728	31,6	818	30,9
Institutional measures	57	2.6	48	2.5	25	1.5	44	1.9	53	2.3	77	2.9
Total	2,229	100,0	1,902	100,0	1,640	100,0	2,290	100,0	2,302	100,0	2,648	100

Source: Judiciary Statistics, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

The number of juveniles undergoing enforcement of the measure of committal to an institution and a prison sentence					
2009	1 January 2009	Received in 2009	Total	Dismissed in 2009	31.12.2009.
Kruševac Correctional Facility	191	84	275	58	217
Valjevo Penitentiary	42	12	54	13	41
Total	233	96	329	71	258
2010	1 January 2010	Received in 2010	Total	Dismissed in 2010	31 December 2010
Kruševac Correctional Facility	217	80	297	84	213
Valjevo Penitentiary	41	4	45	9	36
Total	258	84	342	93	249
2011	1 January 2011	Received in 2011	Total	Dismissed in 2011	31 December 2011
Kruševac Correctional Facility	213	98	311	93	218
Valjevo Penitentiary	36	9	45	16	29
Total	249	107	356	109	247
2012	1 January 2012	Received in 2012	Total	Dismissed in 2012	31 December 2012
Kruševac Correctional Facility	218	72	290	80	210
Valjevo Penitentiary	29	11	40	18	22
Total	247	83	330	98	232

Source: Work reports of the Administration for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012⁹³

Length of punishment of those sentenced to juvenile prison in Penitentiary in Valjevo			
Length of sentence	1 January 2009	Received in 2009	Total
Up to 1 year	2	2	4
1 to 2 years	4	3	7
2 to 3 years	2	1	3
3 to 4 years	5	1	6
4 to 5 years	3	1	4
5 to 6 years	10	1	11

⁹³ Retrieved from <http://www.uiks.mpravde.gov.rs/lt/articles/izvestaji/>

6 to 10 years	9	2	11
10 years	7	1	8
Total	42	12	54
Length of sentence	1 January 2010	Received in 2010	Total
Up to 1 year	-	1	1
1 to 2 years	1	-	1
2 to 3 years	6	-	6
3 to 4 years	4	-	4
4 to 5 years	5	-	5
5 to 6 years	9	1	10
6 to 10 years	9	1	10
10 years	7	1	8
Total	41	4	45
Length of sentence	1 January 2011	Received in 2011	Total
Up to 1 year	1	1	2
1 to 2 years	-	3	3
2 to 3 years	2	-	2
3 to 4 years	3	-	3
4 to 5 years	5	4	9
5 to 6 years	7	-	7
6 to 10 years	13	1	14
10 years	5	-	5
Total	36	9	45
Length of sentence	1 January 2012	Received in 2012	Total
Up to 1 year	-	3	3
1 to 2 years	4	1	5
2 to 3 years	1	-	1
3 to 4 years	-	1	1
4 to 5 years	6	5	11
5 to 6 years	4	-	4
6 to 10 years	8	1	9
10 years	6	-	6
Total	29	11	40

Source: Work reports of the Administration for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Year

Structure of discharges of those sentenced to juvenile prison in Valjevo Penitentiary				
Structure of discharges	2009	2010	2011	2012
Served sentence in full	4	3	9	5
Conditionally Released	6	5	4	4
Pardoned	-	-	-	-
On the run	-	-	-	-
Other	3	1	3	9
Total	13	9	16	18

Source: Work reports of the Administration for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012