

Updated information required by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in connection with the consideration of the Second Periodic Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

In the Czech Republic there is no authority responsible for overall coordination of policies concerning protection of the rights of the child and authorized to access all relevant statistical data and other information. This document is a compilation of information provided by individual ministries responsible for specific issues relevant to the protection of the rights of the child. As a result, the specificity and structure of the presented statistical data may vary.

Part I

Re A1)

Tables 1 and 2 show the number of children in the Czech Republic, Table 1 shows the data for 1999 and 2000 structured only according to age groups. Table 2 showing the number of children in 2001 is more detailed, with data structured according to age and sex. Current statistics structured according to national minority groups or according to urban and rural areas are not available for the time being. These data were collected in the 2001 census and are currently being processed by the Czech Statistical Office.

Table 1 - Structure of population aged 0-18 years in 1999 and 2000

| Age group | Number of persons (both sexes) in the age group as of 31 December | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| | 1999 | 2000 |
| 0-2 | 269 558 | 269 865 |
| 3-5 | 291 490 | 275 802 |
| 6-14 | 1 146 157 | 1 118 767 |
| 15-18 | 548 875 | 541 127 |
| Total | 2 256 080 | 2 205 561 |

Table 2 - Structure of population according to sex and age as of 31 December 2001 (estimate)

| Age | Total | Male | Female |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 90 652 | 46 569 | 44 083 |
| 1 | 89 589 | 46 346 | 43 243 |
| 2 | 89 369 | 45 932 | 43 437 |
| 3 | 90 029 | 46 245 | 43 784 |
| 4 | 89 531 | 45 848 | 43 683 |
| 5 | 90 579 | 46 611 | 43 968 |
| 6 | 96 419 | 49 481 | 46 938 |
| 7 | 106 961 | 54 833 | 52 128 |
| 8 | 119 588 | 61 374 | 58 214 |
| 9 | 122 038 | 62 791 | 59 247 |
| 10 | 127 208 | 65 485 | 61 723 |
| 11 | 130 549 | 66 934 | 63 615 |
| 12 | 127 939 | 65 347 | 62 592 |
| 13 | 130 772 | 66 840 | 63 932 |
| 14 | 130 548 | 67 001 | 63 547 |
| 15 | 132 233 | 67 846 | 64 387 |
| 16 | 134 341 | 68 699 | 65 642 |
| 17 | 134 960 | 69 194 | 65 766 |
| 18 | 136 382 | 69 887 | 66 495 |
| Total | 2 169 687 | 1 113 263 | 1 056 424 |

In 2001 asylum seekers in the Czech Republic totalled 18,093, including 915 boys and 778 girls aged 0-14 years and 1,056 boys and 462 girls aged 15-19 years. This figure includes 239 unaccompanied minors - 36 minors aged 0-14 years and 203 minors aged 15-17 years. Unaccompanied minors arrived mostly from Romania (45), India (26) and Afghanistan (22). In 2000 unaccompanied minors totalled 298 and the leading countries of origin were Afghanistan (63), India (61) Sri Lanka (29), China (27) and Vietnam (24). In 1999 unaccompanied minors totalled 329, arriving mostly from Afghanistan (147), Sri Lanka (52), India (26) and Bangladesh (25). On 31 December 2001 persons with valid asylum status in the Czech Republic totalled 1,261, including 154 boys and 158 girls aged 0-17 years.

One of the indicators of the quality of care for children's health is the infant mortality rate. Infant mortality rate in the Czech Republic was 9.9 per mille in 1992, 5.9 per mille in 1997 and 4.0 per mille in 2001. Table 3 shows neonatal and infant mortality rates in 2000 and 2001.

Table 3 - Neonatal and infant mortality rates

| Region | | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Neonatal | Infant | Neonatal | Infant |
| City of Prague | Boys | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| | Girls | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Central Bohemia | Boys | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| | Girls | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| South Bohemia | Boys | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 6.0 |
| | Girls | 3.6 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Pilsen Region | Boys | 2.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| | Girls | 3.8 | 5.5 | - | 1.2 |
| Karlovy Vary Region | Boys | 2.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 4.7 |
| | Girls | 5.0 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Ústí nad Labem Region | Boys | 4.3 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| | Girls | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 7.0 |
| Liberec Region | Boys | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 5.3 |
| | Girls | 2.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Hradec Králové Region | Boys | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| | Girls | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Pardubice Region | Boys | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| | Girls | 3.6 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| Vysočina Region | Boys | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| | Girls | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| South Moravia | Boys | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| | Girls | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| Olomouc Region | Boys | 2.8 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| | Girls | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Zlín Region | Boys | 2.1 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 5.0 |
| | Girls | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Moravia-Silesia | Boys | 3.4 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| | Girls | 3.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Czech Republic | Boys | 2.7 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 4.5 |
| | Girls | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 |

Mortality rates in the 0-14 age group have been declining since mid-1970's. Between 1975 and 2000 mortality in this age group has dropped to one quarter of the original rate. This significant reduction is especially due to the decline of neonatal and infant mortality. Specific mortality rates have been declining also in other children's age groups, though the decline has been less marked. For children under 1 year of age, the leading causes of death are certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, in the 1-14 age group the leading causes of death are injuries and poisoning which account for roughly 40% of deaths in this age group. Table 4 shows mortality rates for children under 19 years of age structured according to age group, sex and region.

The marked decline in child mortality is due to the improvement of health care, especially prenatal care. Pregnant women likely to deliver a low weight baby are referred to perinatal care centres. The Czech Republic currently has twelve perinatal care centres with state-of-the-art diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and highly skilled staff. The care then continues in neonatal care centres treating pre-term and low birth weight infants.

Since 1993 the statistics have indicated a marked increase of the incidence of congenital defects in proportion to the number of live births. However, this increase is attributable to improved diagnostics, systematic ultrasound scanning of all pregnant women and improved reporting of congenital defects for statistical purposes. Despite the progress in prenatal diagnostics of congenital defects, these defects account for 25% of child deaths.

Table 4 - Mortality (per 100, 000 population) according to sex, age group and region

| Region | Sex | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 0 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 |
| City of Prague | M | 298.1 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 56.4 | 441.5 | 39.2 | 7.4 | 21.8 | 51.9 |
| | F | 177.2 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 23.3 | 194.2 | 17.8 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 29.7 |
| Central Bohemia | M | 523.1 | 24.9 | 18.7 | 25.8 | 82.6 | 365.3 | 35.1 | 15.9 | 20.1 | 89.1 |
| | F | 188.3 | 52.2 | 3.3 | 24.1 | 30.7 | 272.2 | 26.2 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 33.9 |
| South Bohemia | M | 206.0 | 34.5 | 21.1 | 14.6 | 68.0 | 587.4 | 34.8 | 32.5 | 29.2 | 64.3 |
| | F | 519.1 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 23.9 | 400.7 | 36.9 | 17.3 | 40.4 | 24.2 |
| Pilsen Region | M | 488.6 | 20.7 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 75.6 | 557.8 | 52.2 | 19.7 | 34.8 | 38.5 |
| | F | 564.7 | - | 6.8 | 12.1 | 22.6 | 127.0 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 18.3 | 28.5 |
| Karlovy Vary Region | M | 486.8 | 34.0 | 10.7 | 39.4 | 94.0 | 475.9 | 17.3 | - | 9.9 | 75.9 |
| | F | 577.6 | 18.2 | 22.9 | 10.4 | 29.5 | 285.1 | 18.4 | - | - | 39.7 |
| Ústí nad Labem Region | M | 792.5 | 18.7 | 23.5 | 29.6 | 65.2 | 678.0 | 31.4 | 27.9 | 26.0 | 79.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| n | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | 394.1 | 32.6 | 8.3 | 23.2 | 39.6 | 701.7 | 13.2 | 17.0 | 27.2 | 21.9 |
| Liber ec Regio n | M | 577.2 | 12.2 | 30.5 | 14.2 | 53.8 | 515.5 | - | 7.8 | 21.4 | 68.0 |
| | F | 412.2 | 38.4 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 42.3 | 204.7 | 12.9 | 16.6 | 29.3 | 7.1 |
| Hrade c Králó vé Regio n | M | 233.8 | 67.0 | 36.6 | 11.3 | 91.4 | 311.4 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 11.4 | 54.6 |
| | F | 334.4 | 41.8 | 6.5 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 461.4 | 21.0 | - | 17.9 | 34.2 |
| Pardu bice Regio n | M | 334.4 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 12.0 | 39.0 | 167.9 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 78.8 |
| | F | 487.2 | 21.8 | 6.8 | 12.5 | 41.2 | 273.0 | 32.7 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 23.9 |
| Vyso čina Regio n | M | 576.4 | 9.9 | 36.2 | 27.7 | 67.8 | 325.3 | 60.5 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 42.2 |
| | F | 44.2 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 17.9 | 27.7 | 436.7 | 32.0 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 44.5 |
| South Mora via | M | 263.6 | 30.1 | 12.0 | 24.9 | 72.4 | 347.5 | 5.0 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 47.9 |
| | F | 391.6 | 31.5 | 28.4 | 14.4 | 47.3 | 258.2 | 21.3 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 26.6 |
| Olom ouc Regio n | M | 627.6 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 23.7 | 57.6 | 383.1 | 34.6 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 67.3 |
| | F | 261.0 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 36.4 | 456.1 | 18.3 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 37.0 |
| Zlín Regio n | M | 513.0 | 46.6 | 16.8 | 20.0 | 87.8 | 468.1 | 18.8 | 5.8 | 25.1 | 74.1 |
| | F | 239.3 | 19.6 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 34.2 | 200.7 | 19.8 | 12.1 | 21.1 | 24.6 |
| Mora via- Silesi a | M | 622.1 | 33.1 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 61.9 | 582.5 | 29.5 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 69.3 |
| | F | 527.5 | 25.9 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 390.8 | 26.2 | 19.2 | 7.1 | 25.7 |
| Czec h Repu blic | M | 470.9 | 28.4 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 68.8 | 452.2 | 28.2 | 15.0 | 18.5 | 64.8 |
| | F | 355.3 | 26.1 | 13.3 | 17.5 | 31.4 | 338.4 | 22.3 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 28.5 |

Re A2)

The following two tables show the grants provided by ministries to non-governmental non-profit organizations in support of projects aimed to protect the rights of the child.

The Ministry of the Interior supports social prevention projects under the Programmes for Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Table 5, including support for emergency and guidance services (emergency accommodation, helplines, assistance to crime victims) predominantly utilized by women and children.

Table 5

| Year | Social prevention, total | | Incl. support for emergency and guidance services | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | Projects | Grants (CZK) | Projects | Grants (CZK) |
| 2000 | 353 | 36 736 000 | 86 | 11 552 000 |
| 2001 | 242 | 15 448 000 | 40 | 4 853 000 |
| 2002 | 279 | 18 730 500 | 39 | 5 725 500 |

Table 6 shows the grants provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to non-governmental non-profit organizations for child and family welfare programmes:

Table 6

| Year | Programmes and services for disabled children (CZK) | Family welfare programmes (CZK) | Protection of children requiring alternative care (CZK) |
|------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 2000 | 224 974 223 | 14 711 869 | 8 684 100 |
| 2001 | 314 057 746 | 22 826 940 | 12 522 550 |
| 2002 | 331 326 137 | 25 197 569 | 13 759 700 |

For the time being there are no programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection against child labour.

The Ministry of Health provides funds to non-governmental non-profit organizations for humanitarian projects in the area of supplementary services to disabled persons. In selecting these projects the basic criterion is the purpose of the service (education or rehabilitation). Supplementary services to handicapped children include stays in Czech and foreign health resorts, hippotherapy, educational and training courses, fitness exercises, health guidance, nursing and other services (swimming lessons, transport services for immobile disabled children), public information (magazines, lectures). The target group are persons with disabilities, including the visually impaired, hearing impaired, mentally ill, persons with mobility impairments, diabetics, psoriatics, persons with respiratory diseases, multiple sclerosis patients, epileptics, oncological patients, post-stroke patients or persons with civilizational diseases.

Health care for children is funded from the public health insurance pool. The State pays health insurance premiums on behalf of children and young people who have not yet completed their vocational training (the maximum age-limit for entitlement is 26 years). Children and young people mostly receive health care free of charge but some medicines or dental products (dental braces) are partly or fully paid by the parents. The present economic

situation in the health sector does not permit broadening of the range of free health services. Public Health Insurance Act No. 48/1997 Coll. requires that children over 3 years of age must undergo a preventive medical check-up every two years. Before attaining the age of one year, the child be examined eleven times, and again at 18 months and 3 years of age. These compulsory check-ups are necessary and justified but at present cannot be covered by public health insurance. Children and young people requiring special medical attention are enrolled in follow-up programmes, with check-ups scheduled according to their health condition.

Table 7 based on data provided by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports shows the expenditure on education from the Ministry budget and from municipal and regional budgets in 2001.

Table 7 - Expenditure on education from the budget of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and from municipal and regional budgets

| Item | Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports | Municipalities and regions |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| | thousand CZK | thousand CZK |
| Pre-school facilities | 12 440.0 | 4 510 300.8 |
| Special pre-school facilities | 6 014.0 | 264 666.0 |
| Primary schools | 66 399.3 | 23 768 411.8 |
| Special primary schools | 187 052.8 | 2 121 524.7 |
| Special boarding kindergartens | 5 869.0 | – |
| Special boarding primary schools | 130 108.9 | – |
| Other pre-school and primary school services | – | 28 123.5 |
| Comprehensive secondary schools | 198 115.5 | 4 334 460.9 |
| Secondary technical schools, boarding secondary schools, secondary art schools | 114 474.3 | 8 080 504.2 |
| Vocational schools, boarding vocational schools, vocational training centres, practical training centres | 140 598.0 | 7 088 671.2 |
| Special secondary schools | 69 865.0 | 244 248.9 |
| Special vocational schools | 95 351.6 | – |
| Special boarding secondary technical schools | 55 581.0 | – |
| Special boarding vocational schools | 36 387.0 | – |
| Other facilities providing secondary education | – | 1 665.4 |
| Reformatories for children and juveniles | 487 407.6 | – |
| Diagnostic institutions for children and juveniles | 138 767.0 | – |
| Other educational facilities for children and young people providing institutional and reformatory treatment | 35 746.0 | – |
| School meals at kindergartens and primary schools | 8 914.0 | 3 609 448.0 |
| School meals at secondary schools | 10 618.0 | 486 555.8 |
| School clubs and after-school care centres | 8 077.0 | 577 967.7 |
| "School in Nature" (a programme of classes in the country for city children) | 35.7 | 87 938.5 |
| Boarding facilities at secondary schools and secondary vocational schools | 28 407.0 | 1 121 499.8 |
| Educational guidance centres and preventive educational care centres | 111 234.8 | – |
| Other facilities related to education of children and young people (services to schools) | 3 127.0 | 208 716.3 |
| Higher professional schools | 43 224.0 | – |
| Activities of universities | 11 047 828.2 | – |
| University research and development activities | 3 331 764.6 | – |
| University dormitories, canteens | 782 965.0 | – |
| Primary art schools | 73 850.1 | 1 903 467.2 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| Other special studies | – | 31 716.3 |
| Central administration of education and research (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) | 267 809.7 | – |
| Other education and research management (Education Offices, Czech Schools Inspection) | 245 202.2 | – |
| Research in the field of schools and education | 10 165.0 | – |
| International cooperation in the field of education and research | 582 191.9 | – |
| Other activities related to education and research | 19 202 440.2 | 128 368.3 |
| Leisure time activities (leisure time centres for children and young people) | 244 658.3 | . |
| Health care programmes (drugs, alcohol prevention. etc.) | 17 555.9 | . |
| Leisure time activities (leisure time centres for children and young people) | 983 159.2 | . |
| Institutional care (children's homes) | 121 424.0 | |

Re A3)

A judge may place a child in the care and custody of an individual other than the child's parent (preferably the child's relative) or in foster care if the placement is in the child's best interests and if the judge is satisfied that the child will receive proper upbringing. Where the child's development and welfare is seriously jeopardized and the problem cannot be otherwise resolved, or where the child's parents are for serious reasons unable to take care of the child, the court may place the child in institutional care or, on the basis of a recent amendment, in a facility which caters for children requiring immediate assistance. Table 8 shows the number of children committed by courts to institutional or reformatory treatment in 1999-2001.

New Act No. 109/2002 Coll. concerning institutional or reformatory treatment and preventive educational care in educational facilities recognizes four types of facilities providing institutional or reformatory treatment: diagnostic institutions, children's homes, children's homes with schools and reformatory homes. The number of children committed to these institutions is shown in Table 9. For a breakdown of these data, see Annex 1.

Table 8 - Children under court-ordered institutional or reformatory treatment:

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number | 2 189 | 2 084 | 2 129 |
| Incl. reformatory treatment | 71 | 81 | 46 |

Table 9 - Facilities providing institutional and reformatory treatment - children - by facility (situation as of 15 October 2001)

| Facility | Residents | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Total | Pre-school age | School age | | Completed compulsory school attendance | |
| | | Total | Total | Incl. girls | Total | Incl. Girls |
| Total | 7222 | 440 | 4028 | 1617 | 2754 | 1049 |
| Reformatory home for children 2) | 483 | - | 431 | 92 | 52 | 27 |
| Reformatory home for children and juveniles 3) | 685 | - | 229 | 47 | 456 | 175 |
| Reformatory home for juveniles 5) | 975 | - | 13 | 4 | 962 | 225 |
| Diagnostic | 245 | 10 | 235 | 58 | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| institution for children 2),4) | | | | | | |
| Diagnostic institution for young people 3),4) | 200 | - | - | - | 200 | 84 |
| Children's homes 1) | 4634 | 430 | 3120 | 1416 | 1084 | 538 |
| Incl. family type homes | 1576 | 153 | 1022 | 504 | 401 | 207 |
| Incl. boarding school type | 3058 | 277 | 2098 | 912 | 683 | 331 |

Comments:

1) Children's homes cater for children and juveniles between 3 and 18 years of age.

2) Residents of reformatories and diagnostic institutions stay in the institution until completing their compulsory school attendance (i.e. even after attaining the age of 15 years).

3) Residents of diagnostic institutions and reformatories over 15 years old stay in the institution until completing their compulsory school attendance. They attend primary and secondary schools.

4) Children are committed to diagnostic institutions for a period strictly necessary for a thorough psychiatric examination. The stay may not exceed 8 weeks. After completing the examination the child is referred to a facility providing long-term care.

5) Including reformatories for juveniles, reformatories catering for juvenile mothers (or special departments for juvenile mothers at diagnostic institutions or reformatory homes) and reformatories with medical treatment programmes.

Institutional care is also provided by infants homes and children's homes catering for children under the age of 3 years. Placement in these institutions should be understood as a provisional emergency measure, to be followed by restoration to family or placement in alternative family care on the basis of an expert opinion, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Infants homes and children's homes catering for children under 3 years of age make every effort to restore the children to families or place them in alternative family care. According to the available data roughly 78% of the children are eventually placed in a family setting, of which adoptions account for roughly 26%, foster care for roughly 8% and restoration to family for roughly 46%. The remaining children are placed in children's homes and predominantly in social care institutions.

Table 10 - Children in foster families

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Situation as of 1 January | 5 959 | 6 093 | 6 263 |
| Situation as of 31 December | 6 029 | 6 000 | 6 411 |

Adoption is regulated by the Family Act. Adoption establishes between the adopter and the adopted person a relationship of the same kind as that existing between a parent and a child. Table 11 shows the number of children placed in pre-adoption care in 1999-2001. Ratification of the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption¹ has created the legal conditions for intercountry adoptions in the Czech Republic. The number of adoptions to foreign countries, chiefly Denmark, has increased from 16 children placed in pre-adoption care in 2000 to 26 children in 2001.

Table 11 - Children in pre-adoption care

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of children | 566 | 512 | 545 |

¹ Notice No. 43/2000, International Treaties Journal.

Re A4)

Table 12 shows the number of disabled children in social care institutions, including institutions for physically handicapped children, institutions for children with combined physical and mental handicaps, institutions for children with multiple physical handicaps and institutions for mentally handicapped children.

Table 12 - Disabled children in social care institutions:

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Institutions for physically handicapped children | 1 016 | 1 047 | 797 |
| Institutions for children with combined physical and mental handicaps | 734 | 729 | 795 |
| Institutions for children with multiple physical handicaps | 345 | 314 | 621 |
| Institutions for mentally handicapped children | 10 481 | 10 506 | 10 537 |

The following tables show the number of disabled children integrated in ordinary classes at ordinary schools on an individual basis (Table 13), in special classes at ordinary schools (Table 14), newly enrolled in special classes at ordinary schools (Table 15) and children who completed school attendance in special classes at ordinary schools (Table 16).

Table 13 - Disabled children integrated in ordinary classes at ordinary schools on an individual basis

| | 1999/2000 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls | | Incl. Girls |
| Kindergartens | 3 138 | - | 3 006 | - | 2 728 | - |
| Primary schools | 51 507 | 14 089 | 55 088 | 15 480 | 56 973 | 16 086 |
| Secondary schools | 899 | 285 | 1 044 | 300 | 1 274 | 444 |

Table 14 - Disabled children in special classes at ordinary schools

| | 1999/2000 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls | | Incl. Girls |
| Kindergartens | 4 470 | - | 4 360 | - | 4 222 | - |
| Primary schools | 11 543 | 3 460 | 11 997 | 3 667 | 11 550 | 3 604 |
| Secondary schools | 76 | 24 | 29 | 9 | 27 | 8 |

Table 15 - Children newly enrolled in special classes at ordinary schools

| | 1999/2000 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls |
| Kindergartens | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary schools | 291 | 96 | 294 | 105 | 288 | 108 |
| Secondary schools | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 16 - Children who completed school attendance in special classes at ordinary schools

| | 1999/2000 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls | | Incl. girls |
| Kindergartens | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary schools | 1 027 | 279 | 1 142 | 316 | - | - |
| Secondary schools | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Re A5)

Table 17 shows the number of cases of physical, mental and sexual abuse reported to the Child Welfare Departments at District Offices.

Data on pending criminal proceedings initiated by Child and Family Welfare Departments of District Offices in cases of abused and neglected children are shown in Table 18.

Table 17

| Year | PHYSICAL ABUSE | | | | MENTAL ABUSE | | | | SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN | | | |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Number | Including committed by: | | | Number | Including committed by: | | | Number | Including committed by: | | |
| | | Parents | Family members | Others | | Parents | Family members | Others | | Parents | Family members | Others |
| 1999 | 662 | 455 | 154 | 53 | 224 | 155 | 49 | 20 | 638 | 131 | 140 | 367 |
| 2000 | 530 | 361 | 132 | 33 | 213 | 165 | 40 | 8 | 614 | 98 | 111 | 405 |
| 2001 | 648 | 444 | 148 | 56 | 236 | 188 | 35 | 13 | 522 | 92 | 128 | 302 |

Table 18

| Year | Criminal cases pending on 1 January | In the year | | Cases terminated | | | | Criminal cases pending on 31 December |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Motions to commence criminal proceedings | Incl. commenced criminal proceedings | Convictions | | Other disposal | | |
| | | | | Cases commenced in previous years | Cases commenced in the year | Cases commenced in previous years | Cases commenced in the year | |
| 1999 | 228 | 375 | 265 | 64 | 62 | 72 | 100 | 207 |
| 2000 | 194 | 356 | 248 | 75 | 77 | 58 | 82 | 183 |
| 2001 | 171 | 363 | 261 | 56 | 48 | 49 | 62 | 183 |

Re A6)

Table 19 shows the number of special school pupils, including schools at reformatory homes, according to age, in 1999-2001 and Table 20 shows the number of children who completed special schools.

Table 19 - Children in special schools (including schools at reformatory homes)

| Pupils. by age | 1999/2000 | | 2000/2001 | | 2001/02 | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Total | Incl. girls | Total | Incl. girls | Total | Incl. girls |
| 6 years and younger | 151 | 80 | 99 | 39 | 51 | 18 |
| 7 years | 377 | 157 | 366 | 139 | 244 | 108 |
| 8 years | 1 028 | 453 | 936 | 385 | 963 | 397 |
| 9 years | 2 101 | 875 | 1 720 | 742 | 1 693 | 652 |
| 10 years | 2 524 | 1 091 | 2 588 | 1 100 | 2 129 | 916 |
| 11 years | 3 147 | 1 327 | 2 910 | 1 252 | 2 966 | 1 240 |
| 12 years | 3 811 | 1 629 | 2 541 | 1 477 | 3 340 | 1 422 |
| 13 years | 4 272 | 1 709 | 4 266 | 1 742 | 3 996 | 1 629 |
| 14 years | 5 182 | 1 964 | 4 709 | 1 877 | 4 678 | 1 838 |
| 15 years | 5 312 | 2 085 | 5 263 | 2 002 | 4 924 | 1 923 |
| 16 years | 3 596 | 1 318 | 3 462 | 1 302 | 3 481 | 1 253 |
| 17 years and older | 601 | 210 | 633 | 230 | 562 | 258 |

Table 20 - Children who completed special schools

| | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Total | 5 855 | 5 565 | . |
| Incl. girls | 2 204 | 2 148 | . |

Table 21 shows the number of children in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools and the number of children who completed these schools, children repeating a year in primary and secondary schools and the number of pupils per teacher.

Table 21 - Pupils, children who completed school, children repeating a year, number of pupils per teacher (special schools not included)

| | 1999/2000 | | 2000/2001 | | 2001/2002 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Pupils | Incl. girls | Pupils | Incl. girls | Pupils | Incl. girls |
| Ful-time study | | | | | | |
| Kindergartens | 290 192 | | 279 838 | | 276 438 | |
| Primary schools | 1 071 318 | 522 519 | 1 056 860 | 515 082 | 1 027 827 | 500 616 |
| Secondary schools | 463 349 | 232 875 | 509 938 | 258 164 | 515 827 | 259 084 |
| Completed | | | | | | |
| Kindergartens | 104 374 | | 92 737 | | | |
| Primary schools 1) | 115 081 | 55 613 | 116 786 | 56 461 | | |
| Secondary schools | 73 902 | 33 008 | 113 113 | 56 508 | | |
| % Repeating | | | | | | |
| Primary schools | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Secondary schools | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Pupils per teacher 2) | | | | | | |
| Kindergartens | 11.8 | | 11.4 | | 11.8 | |
| Primary schools | 15.8 | | 15.5 | | 15.2 | |
| Secondary schools | 12.4 | | 11.5 | | 11.3 | |

Comments:

- 1) Not including pupils transferred to secondary schools prior to completing compulsory school attendance
- 2) Teachers = individuals - headmasters, full-time teachers, not including vocational training instructors

Table 22 shows the number of children in kindergartens, according to age, and Table 23 shows the number of primary school pupils, according to age and sex. No separate data on girls are recorded.

Table 22 - Children in kindergartens

| | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Total | 290 192 | 279 838 | 276 438 |
| Under 3 years old | 15 238 | 18 712 | 20 043 |
| 3 years old | 59 829 | 63 172 | 65 057 |
| 4 years old | 84 986 | 82 242 | 81 865 |
| 5 years old | 104 240 | 91 393 | 87 020 |
| Over 5 years old | 25 899 | 24 319 | 22 453 |

Table 23 - Primary school pupils, according to age (these data were not recorded in 1999/2000)

| | 2000/2001 | | 2001/2002 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Total | Incl. girls | Total | Incl. girls |
| 5 years old | 1 605 | 839 | 1 406 | 782 |
| 6 years old | 87 043 | 45 278 | 74 305 | 38 734 |
| 7 years old | 119 281 | 58 254 | 110 564 | 53 932 |
| 8 years old | 119 778 | 58 372 | 118 776 | 58 168 |
| 9 years old | 128 004 | 62 411 | 119 512 | 58 249 |
| 10 years old | 123 100 | 60 243 | 127 546 | 62 003 |
| 11 years old | 116 446 | 56 635 | 114 605 | 55 570 |
| 12 years old | 114 441 | 55 776 | 114 521 | 55 819 |
| 13 years old | 113 897 | 55 167 | 112 738 | 54 794 |
| 14 years old | 111 529 | 53 809 | 111 578 | 54 067 |
| 15 years old | 20 715 | 7 897 | 21 366 | 8 147 |
| Over 16 years old | 1 021 | 401 | 910 | 351 |

Re A7)

The predominant majority of teenagers have been immunized in early childhood by diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-Haemophilus Influenza B tetravaccine and measles-mumps-rubella trivaccine, as well as vaccines against poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and Hepatitis B. Additional immunizations are provided in cases of deteriorating epidemiological situation (e.g. against influenza or Hepatitis B), in cases of injuries and cases involving wound healing inhibition (tetanus). In cases of animal bites the patient is vaccinated against rabies if there is a suspicion of rabies infection. Some other vaccines are paid by the patient, e.g. against tickborne encephalitis or meningococcal meningitis.

Table 24 - Immunized children in the Czech Republic

| | Immunized (%) | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| TBC | 98 | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis | 98 | 98.4 | 99.2 |
| Measles | 95 | 97.1 | 97.4 |
| Polio | 97 | 97.4 | 97.2 |

% immunized= % children who received basic immunization under Health Ministry Regulation No. 48/1991.

Tables 25- 27 show the number of abortions for young women between 12 and 18 years of age in 1999-2001.

Table 25 - Abortions - young women - 1999

| Age of mother | Spontaneous abortions | Induced abortions | Ectopic pregnancy | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 12 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 13 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | - | 33 | - | 33 |
| 15 | 16 | 143 | - | 159 |
| 16 | 52 | 416 | 3 | 471 |
| 17 | 88 | 670 | 7 | 765 |
| 18 | 206 | 1021 | 11 | 1238 |

Table 26 - Abortions - young women - 2000

| Age of mother | Spontaneous abortions | Induced abortions | Ectopic pregnancy | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 12 | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 14 | 1 | 25 | - | 26 |
| 15 | 16 | 133 | - | 149 |
| 16 | 45 | 367 | 2 | 414 |
| 17 | 89 | 566 | 8 | 663 |
| 18 | 168 | 896 | 8 | 1072 |

Table 27 - Abortions - young women - 2001

| Age of mother | Spontaneous abortions | Induced abortions | Ectopic pregnancy | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 12 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 13 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| 14 | 4 | 14 | - | 18 |
| 15 | 13 | 121 | 1 | 135 |
| 16 | 44 | 343 | 2 | 389 |
| 17 | 108 | 559 | 5 | 672 |
| 18 | 158 | 755 | 5 | 918 |

Table 28 shows the number of births for young women under 17 years of age and in 18-19 years of age according to region in 2000 and 2001.

Table 28 - Births - young women, according to region of woman's residence

| Region | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | -17 | 18-19 | -17 | 18-19 |
| City of Prague | 41 | 202 | 32 | 141 |
| Central Bohemia | 78 | 340 | 79 | 285 |
| South Bohemia | 51 | 191 | 42 | 161 |
| Pilsen Region | 52 | 201 | 36 | 156 |
| Karlovy Vary Region | 56 | 166 | 61 | 159 |
| Ústí nad Labem Region | 156 | 530 | 135 | 446 |
| Liberec Region | 57 | 189 | 46 | 153 |
| Hradec Králové Region | 45 | 192 | 56 | 161 |
| Pardubice Region | 26 | 170 | 32 | 133 |
| Vysočina Region | 36 | 178 | 23 | 116 |
| South Moravia | 84 | 336 | 77 | 279 |
| Olomouc Region | 45 | 210 | 34 | 187 |
| Zlín Region | 28 | 122 | 26 | 116 |
| Moravia-Silesia | 146 | 531 | 145 | 521 |
| Total | 901 | 3558 | 824 | 3014 |

Tables 29 and 30 show the number of substance abuse cases - alcohol (Table 29) and drugs (Table 30) - in 1999-2001 among children under 19 years of age, according to age group and sex.

Table 29 - Patients on active files - alcohol abuse

| Alcohol | 1999 | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-14 years old | 9 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 9 | 31 |
| 15-19 years old | 306 | 92 | 398 | 344 | 95 | 439 | 350 | 152 | 502 |
| Total | 315 | 96 | 411 | 349 | 97 | 446 | 372 | 161 | 533 |

Table 30 – Patients on active files - drug abuse

| Drugs | 1999 | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-14 years old | 69 | 31 | 100 | 39 | 23 | 62 | 65 | 26 | 91 |
| 15-19 years old | 2027 | 1128 | 3155 | 1840 | 941 | 2781 | 1509 | 929 | 2438 |
| Total | 2096 | 1159 | 3255 | 1879 | 964 | 2843 | 1574 | 955 | 2529 |

Note: "Patients on active files" include:

- a) All patients who underwent short-term and long-term treatment
- b) All patients under medical and social welfare supervision, whose last record on the appropriate files is not older than one year.

Tables 31-33 show the number of newly reported HIV/AIDS cases among children under 19 years of age in 1999-2000, according to age and sex.

Table 31 - Newly reported HIV/AIDS cases in 1999, according to age and sex

| Age group | HIV+ | | | Incl. AIDS | | |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 0-19 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - |

Table 32 - Newly reported HIV/AIDS cases in 2000, according to age and sex

| Age group | HIV+ | | | Incl. AIDS | | |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 0-19 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - |

Table 33 - Newly reported HIV/AIDS cases in 2001, according to age and sex

| Age group | HIV+ | | | Incl. AIDS | | |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 0-19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |

For a breakdown of the above data for 1999-2000, see the Annexes. Annex 2 contains information on children and juveniles under medical supervision. Annex 3 shows reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases cases and Annex 4 shows the number of discharges and deaths in psychiatric inpatient facilities.

Re 8A)

The Criminal Code² contains special provisions on the prosecution of juvenile offenders (offenders who at the time of committing the crime were over 15 and under 18 years old). In such cases the court must take into account the particular care devoted by the society to young people. In cases involving juvenile offenders the purpose of punishment is primarily to foster their development into good citizens, to teach them respect for family values and generally for the culture and social values of their home country. Juveniles may be sentenced only to imprisonment, community work, forfeiture of a thing and expulsion. Juveniles who engage in gainful activities may be ordered to pay a fine. If the juvenile engages in gainful activities, he may be ordered to pay a fine; a ban on professional activities may be imposed only if it does not impede the juvenile’s vocational training and in any case the ban must not exceed five years. Data on penalties imposed on juveniles in 1999-2001 are shown in Table 38. Table 37 shows various statistical data on juveniles sentenced in 1999-2001.

Table 34 shows the number of juveniles who committed crimes reported to the police in 1999-2001. The table differentiates between violent crimes, crimes against property and other crimes.

Table 34 - Juveniles (between 15 and 18 years of age) who committed crimes reported to the police

| Year | Prosecuted and investigated | Total crimes | Incl. property | Incl. violent | Incl. other crimes |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1999 | 9 146 | 14 920 | 11 450 | 1 233 | 1 457 |
| 2000 | 8 905 | 13 507 | 10 260 | 1 111 | 1 404 |
| 2001 | 9 273 | 12 913 | 9 650 | 1 141 | 1 392 |

*Comments: Crimes against property (larceny, burglary....)
Violent crimes (murder, robbery, bodily harm...)
Other crimes (drug trafficking, drug possession, obstructing the execution of an official order...). The sources of these data are statistics on cleared criminal cases. .*

Table 35 shows the number of prosecuted, charged and sentenced offenders, including juveniles.

Table 35 - Prosecuted, charged and sentenced offenders

| Year | Prosecuted | | Charged | | Finally sentenced | |
|------|------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Incl. 15-18 years old | Total | Incl. 15-18 years old | Total | Incl. 15-18 years old |
| 2000 | 110 808 | 8 558 | 86 074 | 6 270 | 63 211 | 4 155 |
| 2001 | 110 461 | 8 722 | 84 855 | 6 207 | 60 182 | 3 805 |

² Act No. 140/1961

Table 36 shows the incidence of acts which otherwise constitute crimes, committed by children younger than 15 years who are under the age of criminal liability. The table demonstrates the trend since 1990 to the present.

Table 36 - Crimes committed by children under 15 years of age- development

| Year | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crimes | 3524 | 4678 | 5234 | 6780 | 6632 | 7118 | 10899 | 10296 | 10175 | 10757 | 10313 | 10224 |

Table 37 - Finally sentenced offenders - juveniles

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Total crimes | 7594 | 7057 | 6435 |
| Under the influence of alcohol | 152 | 122 | 130 |
| Under the influence of drugs | 128 | 80 | 68 |
| Total sentenced | 4723 | 4252 | 3912 |
| Habitual offenders | 235 | 230 | 190 |
| First-time offenders | 3766 | 3367 | 3055 |
| Women | 311 | 310 | 305 |
| Juveniles | 4723 | 4252 | 3912 |
| Sentences imposed | | | |
| Unconditional prison sentences, total | 512 | 432 | 327 |
| Less than 1 year | 341 | 298 | 220 |
| 1 year - 5 years | 162 | 134 | 107 |
| 5-15 years | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Over 15 years | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Life sentence | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conditional prison sentences, total | 3448 | 2721 | 2339 |
| Bans on professional activities | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Driving bans | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Fines | 19 | 18 | 8 |
| Other penalties | 262 | 577 | 670 |
| Discharge without punishment | 479 | 502 | 564 |
| Concurrent sentence | | | |
| Bans on professional activities | 109 | 79 | 82 |
| Driving bans | 106 | 79 | 80 |
| Fines | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Other penalties | 155 | 134 | 115 |
| Court-ordered medical treatment | | | |
| Alcohol detoxification | | | |
| Inpatient treatment | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Outpatient treatment | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| Drug abuse treatment | | | |
| Inpatient treatment | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Outpatient treatment | 13 | 10 | 19 |
| Other | | | |
| Inpatient | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Outpatient | 23 | 20 | 15 |
| Court-ordered reformatory treatment | 38 | 39 | 32 |

Table 38 - Sentences imposed on juveniles

| Sentence | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Exceptional life sentence | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unconditional prison sentence | | | |
| Open prison | 27 | 33 | 25 |
| Prison under supervision | 487 | 473 | 366 |
| Guarded prison | 78 | 49 | 51 |
| Top security prison | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Conditional prison sentence | 3580 | 2984 | 2577 |
| Conditional sentence subject to probation | 77 | 66 | 90 |
| Community work | 253 | 565 | 712 |
| Loss of titles and distinctions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loss of military rank | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ban on other activities | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Driving ban | 122 | 101 | 104 |
| Ban on activities related to railway transport | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ban on working as a teacher or instructor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ban on working as a physician | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ban on other activities related to medicine | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ban on activities related to catering | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forfeiture of property | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Forfeiture of a thing | 153 | 160 | 138 |
| Fine | 22 | 20 | 12 |
| Expulsion | 26 | 27 | 13 |
| Residence ban | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Waiver of concurrent penalty | 123 | 152 | 148 |
| Remission of sentence under Section 36 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Discharge subject to court-ordered medical treatment | 6 | 10 | 17 |
| Discharge subject to court-ordered reformatory treatment | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| Absolute discharge under Sections 24. 27 | 294 | 277 | 295 |
| Conditional discharge subject to probation | 55 | 66 | 94 |
| Guilt determined, no penalty imposed | 0 | 1 | 0 |

The treatment of juveniles remanded in custody is regulated by Custody Act No. 293/1993 Coll. containing special regulations on juveniles, and by Justice Ministry Regulation No. 109/1994 introducing the Custody Rules as amended. Additional rules concerning juveniles in custody and prison are contained in the *Programme for the Treatment of Juvenile Prisoners* issued by the Director of the Custody and Prison Sentences Department of the Prison Service.

Juveniles under the age of 18 years are kept in a separate prison department with a special regime and equipment (e.g. common recreational area, classroom). Beside wardens the staff includes a tutor, special educator and a social welfare worker. The inmates may participate in rehabilitational and educational programmes, sports and leisure activities.

In the Czech Republic juveniles remanded in custody are kept in remand prisons and special prison departments for detainees awaiting trial. There are 13 remand prisons and 6 prisons with special custody departments. Juveniles are thus kept in 19 remand prisons and prisons. There are no established rules on the capacity of juvenile detention facilities. The capacity of individual prison departments is adjusted to meet the current needs. Juvenile detainees awaiting trial are kept only in facilities designed for custody purposes. Table 39 shows the number of juveniles in custody, according to sex, and Table 40 shows their age structure.

The average length of custody for juveniles was not recorded in the period under review. The Prison Service statistics show only the average length of custody for all detainees in a calendar year. In the period under review the Prison Service has not recorded any case of abuse or maltreatment of juveniles under arrest or custody.

Table 39 - Juveniles remanded in custody

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--------|------|------|------|
| Male | 214 | 156 | 116 |
| Female | 13 | 7 | 4 |
| Total | 227 | 163 | 120 |

Table 40 - Age structure of juveniles remanded in custody

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Under 16 years | 24 | 18 | 19 |
| 16 -17 years | 83 | 55 | 37 |
| 17 - 18 years | 120 | 90 | 64 |

The service of prison terms by juveniles is regulated by Act No. 169/1999 Coll. concerning the service of prison terms and by Justice Minister's Regulation No. 345/1999 introducing the Rules for the Service of Prison Terms. Special rules concerning juvenile prisoners are laid down in the aforementioned Programme for the Treatment of Juvenile Prisoners.

Juveniles sentenced in the Czech Republic serve their prison terms predominantly in juvenile prisons. Juvenile men are kept in Opava prison (Krnovská department) with a capacity of 40 inmates and in Všechny prison with a capacity of 101 inmates. Juvenile women serve their prison terms in Pardubice prison.

Re A9)

Table 41 shows the number of children (0-15 years of age), according to sex, who were victims of crimes classified as sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a dependent person (crime committed by a person who has the custody of the child on the basis of law or whose professional responsibilities include the education of and care for children), traffic in children or spreading of a sexually transmitted diseases. There are no statistics on the demographic distribution in urban and rural areas.

Table 41

| Year | Boys | Girls |
|------|------|-------|
| 1999 | 162 | 940 |
| 2000 | 172 | 727 |
| 2001 | 152 | 712 |

Statistical data on children under 16 years of age engaged in child labour and on street children are not available, the responsible ministry has only provided some facts on the incidence of child labour. According to the Labour Code the minimum age for employment is 15 years. However, according to the available information there are working children under 15 years of age, mostly delivering newspapers and leaflets. In each district there may be several tens of children engaged in such work but in some recorded cases the number exceeded one hundred. Some children are engaged in newspaper and leaflet distribution already at the age of seven years. Children also work in agriculture, in family businesses and are engaged in modelling.

Part II

Re B1)

There exists no authority or body in the Czech Republic responsible for coordination of the policies related to implementation of the rights of the child and monitoring the compliance with such policies (see B3).

Act No. 359/1999 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children was adopted in 1999, with effect as of 1 April 2000. The Act respects the requirement that the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in respect of any activity relating to children, providing in its Section 5 that *“the primary consideration of social and legal protection is the interest in the child’s well-being”*. The Act also respects the child’s right to freedom of expression of views regarding all matters concerning him/her, providing in its Section 8(2) that *“a child that is capable of formulating its own views and opinions shall have the right, for purposes of social and legal protection, to freely express such views and opinions in proceedings regarding any and all matters concerning the child, in or without the presence of the parents or any other persons responsible for the child’s upbringing”*.

The Czech Republic has no special legislation relating to prohibition of corporal punishment. The provisions governing the manner of bringing up children and protection of children from corporal punishments are contained in the Family Act. Pursuant to the amendment³ to that Act, being in effect from 1 August 1998, the parents, in exercising their parental responsibilities, are obligated to consistently protect the child’s interests, direct its conduct and supervise the child in a manner adequate to the level of the child’s development. They have the right to use adequate formative means such that the child’s dignity is not interfered and that the child’s health condition, physical, emotional, mental and moral development are not jeopardized in any manner whatsoever. The Act on Family thus defines the boundary for the formative influence of the parents that could endanger the child. In cases where such imaginary boundary could be transgressed, the parent or another person responsible for bringing up the child can be penalised. The amendment⁴ to Act No. 200/1990 Coll. on Misdemeanours, being in effect from 1 April 2002, extended the scope of misdemeanours in the field of labour and social affairs as defined in the Misdemeanours Act. Thus, a misdemeanour is committed by a person who, with the intent of humiliating the human dignity of a minor child, applies an inadequate measure against the child. Such misdemeanour may be penalised by a fine of up to CZK 10,000.

Draft bill on criminal liability of children and on judicial system in the matters of juvenile delinquency is currently being drafted. The law should provide in a consistent manner for the methods by which the state, in cooperation with other entities, will respond to more serious delinquency of minors below 15 years of age, juveniles, and young adults (i.e., persons below 21 years of age). Depending on seriousness of the act committed, the level of maladjustment and age of the perpetrator, the available options of response include formative, protective or, in respect of the last two age groups, penal measures. The law should thus also apply to persons below 15 years of age who, on the grounds of insufficient age, are not criminally liable for acts otherwise constituting crimes, and to whose delinquency the state should perhaps respond primarily by formative and educational measures. The law balances the repressive elements with preventative and formative features. This is reflected not only by the range of measures to be imposed on juvenile delinquents but also by certain special aspects of their treatment.

³ Act No. 91/1998 Coll.

⁴ Act No. 360/1999 Coll.

Re B2)

The Czech Republic does not consider the possibility of withdrawing its reservation to Article 7(1) of the Convention. Pursuant to Family Act No. 93/1964 Coll., in cases of irrevocable adoptions, the adoptive parent is registered in the civil register in lieu of the adopted child's parent.

Re B3)

By Resolution No. 1 dated 6 January 1999 to the Concept of the State Policy in Relation to the Young Generation in the Czech Republic by the Year 2002, the Government accepted responsibility for the development of the young generation and for creating conditions of its broadest possible participation in the social, political and economic life of the Czech Republic. The National Committee for the Issues of Children, Young Persons and Family established under the Resolution was, however, dissolved in December 2001.

The Czech Republic has no independent governmental programme focused on the protection of the rights of the child. Measures relating child and family welfare are included in the Policy Statement of the Government of the Czech Republic. The Czech Government undertook in August 2002 to draft a family policy and provide for its implementation by means of the *National Programme for Support of Families with Children*, to be prepared on the basis of broad expert and public discussion. The Programme should improve the compatibility of professional and parental duties so that parents, in the course of the parental leave, do not lose contact with their profession and at the same time can devote themselves to bringing up their children.

The individual areas of the protection of rights of the child, however, fall within the scope of responsibilities of the relevant ministries, in particular the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (e.g., education, institutional care), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (e.g., social and legal protection of children, alternative family care), the Ministry of Health (e.g., health care, children's homes), Ministry of Justice (e.g., juvenile justice systems) and the Ministry of the Interior (e.g., crime prevention, protection against commercial sexual exploitation of children). No authority in the Czech Republic is responsible for overall coordination of policies in the individual areas of protection of the rights of the child and for gathering all necessary, not only statistical, data regarding children.

A new advisory body to the Government, the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights, was established in 1999. For each area of the protection of human rights, the Council establishes specialised Committees. The Committee on the Rights of the Child comprises representatives of the non-governmental non-profit sector and representatives of the responsible government authorities. The Committee submits to the Council its recommendations on specific problems and proposals designed to improve the protection of the rights of the child.

Re B4)

An unprovided-for child is entitled under Act No. 117/1995 Coll. on State Social Support to child allowance in the event that the relevant income in the family does not exceed an amount stipulated by law. The Government will propose a child allowance as a contribution of the society to the sustenance and education of children, to which all children without exception are to be eligible, in identical amount and differentiated only based on the child's age, provided that the allowance shall include, inter alia, a one-off school contribution increasing based on the level of education achieved.

The amendment⁵ to the Act on State Social Support enables a parent taking care of a small child to contribute to increasing the family's standard of living. Until the effective date of the amendment, the law did not find eligible for the parental allowance that parent who engaged in a gainful activity and whose net income from such activity exceeded the amount for personal needs as specified by the Act on Subsistence Minimum. The amendment has increased this limit to 1.5 multiple of the amount for personal needs. The amount of parental allowance per calendar month now amounts to the product of (i) the amount for personal needs of the parent entitled to the parental allowance and (ii) the coefficient of 1.10. In the Government's opinion, the parental allowance should represent at least one-third of average labour income of employees between 25 and 35 years of age, while the possibility of part-time gainful activity along with the taking of the allowance should be extended.

A number of laws have been enacted in connection with the reform of public administration. An amendment⁶ to Act No. 359/1999 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children, effective from 1 January 2002, provides for the powers and responsibilities of regional offices in the field of social and legal protection. Most duties related to mediating the substitute family care and all decision-making concerning the issuance of authorisations to non-governmental not-for-profit organisations have been transferred to regional offices. The transfer to regions of the decision-making powers regarding authorisations has appeared desirable as regions will have more and better information on the activities of non-governmental non-profit organisations in their regions, and will thus be more competent to consider applications and make decisions, which should result in a greater support to the non-profit sector.

Terminated as of 31 December 2002 will be district offices, which have exercised, inter alia, certain powers in areas relating to the rights of children. In order to ensure continuity of the social and legal protection of children, another amendment⁷ to the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children has been adopted, under which responsibilities in the area of social and legal protection of children will be exercised after termination of district offices by municipal offices of municipalities with extended powers.

A similar situation exists in the area of education, where the amendment to Act No. 564/1990 Coll. on State Administration and Local Administration in Education will transfer the responsibilities of district offices in education to municipal offices of municipalities with extended powers effective from 1 January 2003.

⁵ Act No. 271/2001 Coll.

⁶ Act No. 272/2001 Coll.

⁷ Act No. 320/2002 Coll. on Amendments to and Abrogation of Certain Laws in Connection with Termination of District Offices.

Re B5)

No independent institution exists in the Czech Republic whose exclusive responsibility is to monitor the implementation by the state of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to monitor the observance of the rights of the child as set out by the Convention.

Observance of the fundamental rights and freedoms, including also the rights of the child, is, pursuant to Article 4 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic, under the protection of the judicial power. Amendment to Article 10 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic will contribute to a better level of protection of the rights of individual as embodied in international treaties. Pursuant to the language as in force to 31 May 2002, only ratified and promulgated international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms were directly binding and prevailed over the national law. The amendment to Article 10 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic being in force from 1 June 2002 is a break-through, as it provides that *“The promulgated international treaties, the ratification whereof has been authorised by the Parliament and which are binding on the Czech Republic, shall be an integral part of the [Czech Republic’s] legislation; where an international treaty provides otherwise than the law, the international treaty shall apply”*. This in practical terms means that the Parliament of the Czech Republic will no longer decide as to whether an international treaty is a “human rights” treaty under Article 10 of the Constitution, i.e. a directly applicable treaty. All international treaties binding on the Czech Republic, which have been ratified and promulgated, will be directly applicable.

The establishment of the office of the Public Protector of Rights (the “Ombudsman”) under Act No. 349/1999 Coll. on Public Protector of Rights has contributed to the enhancement of the protection of rights of the child. The Ombudsman works towards the protection of persons against the actions of authorities and other institutions specified by law, where the actions of such authorities and other institutions violates the law, is inconsistent with the principles of a democratic law-abiding state and of good governance, as well as against their omissions or inactivity, thus contributing to the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms, including the rights of the child. The Ombudsman is authorised, with the knowledge of the heads of the offices and even without prior notice, to enter any and all premises of the offices and conduct investigation, including, without limitation, inspecting files, questioning employees of the offices, and talking to persons placed in establishments serving for detention custody, imprisonment, protective or institutional reformation or protective treatment, in or without the presence of any other persons.

Re B6)

The Czech Republic has no institution assigned to gathering and evaluating all relevant information and data related to the rights of children and their protection. Ministries collect the relevant data and statistical information only in the areas falling under their jurisdiction.

The Institute of Medical Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic – ÚZIS ČR was established in 1960 by the Ministry of Health. Its primary purpose and objective has been to manage and coordinate the performance of tasks by the National Medical Information System, including any activities related to the development and improvement of the System, being designated for collecting and processing medical information and for maintaining national health registers. In the field of medical statistics on the international level, the Institute has cooperated in particular with WHO, OECD, UN, EUROSTAT and others.

Effective from 1 January 1991, the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports decided to establish the Institute for Information in the Education Process (hereinafter the “Institute”). The Institute has performed a number of functions – statistical, statistical combined with records keeping, informative and librarian, research and analytical, organizational and coordinative. The Institute obtains, gathers and processes statistical information and information of a similar nature, manages and develops a central information- and data-base within the field of jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, as part of its own statistical research, monitors selected indicators related to the protection of children. This in particular applies to data describing the activities of the department of childcare at district offices. The scope of the data monitored has significantly increased from the submission of the 2nd report on the performance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly so in connection with the enactment of Act No. 359/1999 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children.

In the spring of 2002, a trilateral Czech-German-Polish working group was established to address criminality in border areas. The group works on several levels, the highest level being that of Deputy Ministers of the Interior of each of the three countries. One of the issues addressed by the group on the expert and police levels includes criminal offences against good morals, including the trafficking in humans, the risks associated with sexual exploitation of children for prostitution, and flexible exchange of information and data.

Part III

With the objective of increasing the protection of the rights of children, several fundamental legislative changes have been introduced since 1999 to date. These include, in the area of criminal law, the amendment to the Criminal Code and the amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure. Adoption of the amendment⁸ to Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, in force as of 1 July 2002, should enhance the quality of the protection of children against sexual exploitation. Said amendment has modified the definition of the criminal offence of breach of morals (Section 205 of the Criminal Code). In the definition of child pornography, the phrase “sexual intercourse with a child” has been replaced by language referring to pornographic works depicting a child. After the amendment, indictable shall be not only the distribution, dissemination, making publicly available, production, importation, transfer or exportation of child pornography, but also possession thereof for the above purposes. The amendment has also newly introduced penal sanctions for dissemination of pornography through mass communication media, including the Internet.

Another principal change has been made to Section 246 of the Criminal Code – trafficking in women. In this case, the very designation of the criminal offence has been modified so as to further refer to trafficking in humans for purposes of sexual intercourse. Thus, the sanctions for this type of criminal conduct will also apply to the trafficking in boys and young males. Legal protection of foreigners (of both genders) will be extended.

⁸ Act No. 134/2002 Coll.

A similar change has been introduced to Section 241 of the Criminal Code – rape, by the 2001 amendment⁹. This amendment provides that any natural person can force another person to copulation or similar sexual intercourse or can take advantage of such person's helplessness to commit such an act. Better protection of children should also be brought about by the amendment to Section 216b of the Criminal Code, where the text “unless such person has attained majority earlier” has been deleted from the definition of child as a person younger than eighteen years of age.

Amendment¹⁰ to Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Code of Criminal Procedure, in effect from 1 January 2002, represents a shift towards a higher-quality prevention, more humane penal proceedings and more efficient penalisation of sexual exploitation of children. Acceleration and simplification of penal proceedings brought about by the amendment is less onerous for the child victim and reduces the risk of what is referred to as secondary victimisation.

Act No. 169/1999 Coll. on the service of prison sentences has introduced new provisions permitting a convicted woman to have with her and take care of, while serving her sentence in prison, her child of, as a rule, up to three years of age, unless the child has been entrusted to the guardianship of another person. Such procedure is possible if allowed by the conditions in the prison and by the personality of the convicted woman. Before making the decision, the director of the prison will request an opinion of a physician and clinical psychologist and of an authority of social and legal protection of children, to determine whether such procedure would be to the benefit of the child.

The amendment¹¹ to Custody Act No. 293/1993 Coll. imposes an obligation on the Prison Service of the Czech Republic to offer to a juvenile kept in custody the possibility of participating in educational, formative, hobby-oriented and sports programmes. It is naturally up to the juvenile delinquent to decide whether or not he or she will accept such offer.

The amendment¹² to Act No. 29/1984 Coll. on the System of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Secondary Vocational Schools (the “School Act”) has made it possible to admit to secondary schools not only pupils who have successfully completed elementary school, but generally all pupils who have completed compulsory school attendance and who have satisfied at the entrance examination the conditions for admission by demonstrating appropriate skills, knowledge, interests and health condition required for the selected field of study. This change has made it possible to admit, subject to satisfaction of applicable requirements, to studies also pupils who have successfully completed special school.

New Act No. 109/2002 Coll. on institutional or reformatory treatment has been adopted in 2002. The Act stipulates the terms and conditions for placement, accommodation, upbringing and education of children with mandatory institutional care or mandatory protective care in school establishments, provides for the operation and activities of such establishments and sets out the rights and obligations of children, directors of the establishments and the persons responsible for care and education.

⁹ Act No. 144/2001 Coll.

¹⁰ Act No. 265/2001 Coll.

¹¹ Act No. 208/2000 Coll.

¹² Act No. 19/2000 Coll.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has issued a directive regarding integration of children and pupils with special educational needs to schools and school establishments (Ref. No. 13710/2002-24). The directive is focused on supporting the success of the process of integration of disabled children in the mainstream education process. In addition, the Ministry has issued a methodological instruction regarding education of pupils with specific learning or behaviour disorders (Ref. No. 113711/2001-24), setting out the terms and conditions for educating children affected by specific learning or behaviour disorders.

During the monitoring period, two international treaties relevant to the protection of the rights of children have become binding on the Czech Republic, the first of them being the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, being in force since 1 June 2000. The Convention provides the legal framework for implementation of international adoptions. The Office for International Legal Protection of Children, based in Brno, Czech Republic, has been appointed to serve as the body mediating international adoptions. On 19 June 2002, the Czech Republic became bound by ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. In accordance with this Convention, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs prepares the National Action Programme for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

In respect of new policies and programmes, as referred to above, there exists no general programme or plan for the protection of the rights of children. Policies and programmes are drafted by individual ministries and each of them focuses on resolving one specific problem.

The Ministry of the Interior has drafted the *Policy of Placement, Education and Upbringing of Children with a Language Barrier, Including Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers, in Institutional Care Facilities*, providing for the placement and further stay of foreign children in facilities providing institutional or reformatory treatment.

In the area of struggle against commercial sexual exploitation of children, the Ministry of the Interior drafted in 2000 its first *National Plan for Combatting Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (2000-2002)*, which is updated periodically every two years. The Plan formulates the strategy of Czech Republic's state authorities in their struggle against child prostitution, pornography and child trafficking. Measures and projects focussed on the keeping of clear records of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in police statistics and in the files of bodies of social and legal protection, improving the awareness of the public regarding child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography in a manner adequate to the importance of this issue, protection against distribution of child pornography over the Internet, inclusion of this issue in the professional trainings of social, school and medical workers and the staff of authorities conducting criminal investigation and prosecution, support to effective forms of social work with high-risk children and young persons in most exposed locations, support to long-term therapeutic work with victims and their families, ensuring protection from further victimisation for victims and witnesses in the course of investigation – gradual installation of specialised rooms for police work with child victims and witnesses (investigation rooms furnished for the needs of children, equipped with technologies allowing the making of audiovisual recordings of the child's testimony, in a quality such that it is admissible by court as unrepeatable act, and in order to avoid repeated examinations and confrontations with the offender in the course of the court hearing of the case), support to the

activities of non-governmental and charitable organisations dedicated to prevention, crisis intervention and subsequent care for the victims.

The Ministry of Health has launched a project of *medical prevention of crime*. By implementing this project, the Ministry adopted a systemic approach to resolving the medical aspects of crime prevention, which is necessary based on the low qualification of physicians and medics in dealing with concrete cases, and on the dysfunctional interconnection with other system outside the jurisdiction of the relevant ministry. The objective of this multi-year project is to extend the level of education of medical workers as regards primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. The project shall focus on exploited persons (children, women, elderly people), mentally ill perpetrators of criminal offences, victims of criminal offences, mentally ill in crisis situations, and high-risk young persons. In the first stage, a structure of the set of problems to be resolved has been drafted to cover all problematic areas, and a system of project management has been prepared in cooperation with representatives of all relevant ministries (the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) and representatives of professional organisations (total of 25 experts). Work of two basic groups established based on the aetiology of the problem (victim, perpetrator) has begun, and critical moments, situations and influences have been identified where it is possible to intervene by means of medical prevention. The situation concerning frequency of problems, need for dispensarisation and cooperation with social workers has been surveyed by means of a questionnaire study among paediatricians and paedopsychologists.

The Ministry of Health has also adopted the *Recommended Procedure of Diagnosing the Syndrome of Abused and Neglected Child (the CAN syndrome)*. The core of the procedure rests in the definition and clinical picture of the CAN syndrome, physician's actions if CAN syndrome is suspected, and documentation of the case. Physicians are recommended to inform the body of social and legal protection of children and, in the event of immediate danger to the child, also the Police of the Czech Republic.

In December 1998, the Government of the Czech Republic adopted the *Action Plan for Health and the Environment of the Czech Republic*. The Council for Health and the Environment has been established, and the Minister of Health has been appointed the chairperson of the Council. The Action Plan sets goals for the individual ministries in this important field. Short-term and long-term activities have been defined to implement the programme, and targets to be achieved. Information tools have been specified for purposes of monitoring health and the environment. Information systems: NZIS, EPIDAT, oncologic register, register of HIV-positive persons and AIDS patients in the Czech Republic, narcotics information system and system for monitoring the health condition of the population in relation to the environment – MZSO.

In the course of the 2nd half of this year, the Ministry of Health has been performing the task imposed on it by the resolution of the Government relating to *Provision for Implementation of the WHO document Health for All in the 21st Century*. The objectives of the document include Healthy Start and Health of the Young, handling the issue directly in relation to the young population both via the Ministry of Health and through an overlap to the competencies of other ministries. Cooperation of the ministries will be coordinated with the Council for Health and the Environment, within the framework of which the Committee for Health 21 – the National Health Programme will be set up.

