



**Convention on the  
Rights of the Child**

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COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD  
Forty-first session  
Geneva, 9 – 27 January 2006

WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF LITHUANIA  
CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/LTU/Q/2) RECEIVED  
BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING  
TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF  
LITHUANIA (CRC/C/83/Add.14)

[Received on 4 January 2006]

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of Lithuania (CRC/C/83/Add.14)**

**Part I**

**A. Data and statistics, if available**

**1. Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age, groups, minority groups, urban, rural and remote areas) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004**

**a) on the number and proportion of children under 18 living in Lithuania**

*Population (aged 0-17) number by sex and age as of 1 January, 2002*

Age	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	33794	17500	16294	21741	11284	10457	12053	6216	5837
2	35880	18480	17400	23101	11793	11308	12779	6687	6092
3	36291	18813	17478	23426	12124	11302	12865	6689	6176
4	36961	19025	17936	23998	12431	11567	12963	6594	6369
5	38136	19457	18679	24562	12558	12004	13574	6899	6675
6	40064	20534	19530	25905	13325	12580	14159	7209	6950
7	40988	20925	20063	26043	13311	12732	14945	7614	7331
8	45617	23480	22137	29199	14976	14223	16418	8504	7914
9	51762	26391	25371	32753	16683	16070	19009	9708	9301
10	53053	27216	25837	33724	17249	16475	19329	9967	9362
11	53681	27400	26281	34421	17607	16814	19260	9793	9467
12	52590	26951	25639	33523	17054	16469	19067	9897	9170
13	53597	27311	26286	34601	17497	17104	18996	9814	9182
14	55891	28373	27518	36101	18300	17801	19790	10073	9717
15	57448	29483	27965	37592	19204	18388	19856	10279	9577
16	56199	28292	27907	37175	18611	18564	19024	9681	9343
17	55099	28039	27060	36928	18636	18292	18171	9403	8768
<b>0-17</b>	<b>797051</b>	<b>407670</b>	<b>389381</b>	<b>514793</b>	<b>262643</b>	<b>252150</b>	<b>282258</b>	<b>145027</b>	<b>137231</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3475586</b>	<b>1624478</b>	<b>1851108</b>	<b>2326175</b>	<b>1068507</b>	<b>1257668</b>	<b>1149411</b>	<b>555971</b>	<b>593440</b>

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania*

*Population (aged 0-17) number by sex and age as of 1 January, 2003*

Age	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0	29813	15379	14434	18588	9566	9022	11225	5813	5412
1	31301	15978	15323	19534	9945	9589	11767	6033	5734
2	33755	17478	16277	21679	11250	10429	12076	6228	5848
3	35849	18451	17398	23054	11762	11292	12795	6689	6106
4	36254	18786	17468	23349	12076	11273	12905	6710	6195

5	36918	18999	17919	23935	12410	11525	12983	6589	6394
6	38092	19429	18663	24495	12509	11986	13597	6920	6677
7	40019	20515	19504	25848	13299	12549	14171	7216	6955
8	40954	20912	20042	25967	13279	12688	14987	7633	7354
9	45571	23452	22119	29108	14903	14205	16463	8549	7914
10	51726	26372	25354	32667	16629	16038	19059	9743	9316
11	53004	27178	25826	33626	17193	16433	19378	9985	9393
12	53638	27380	26258	34340	17559	16781	19298	9821	9477
13	52548	26928	25620	33417	16991	16426	19131	9937	9194
14	53523	27275	26248	34457	17431	17026	19066	9844	9222
15	55833	28336	27497	35978	18230	17748	19855	10106	9749
16	57381	29433	27948	37509	19137	18372	19872	10296	9576
17	56113	28236	27877	37022	18523	18499	19091	9713	9378
<b>0-17</b>	<b>802292</b>	<b>410517</b>	<b>391775</b>	<b>514573</b>	<b>262692</b>	<b>251881</b>	<b>287719</b>	<b>147825</b>	<b>139894</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3462553</b>	<b>1617304</b>	<b>1845249</b>	<b>2317251</b>	<b>1063318</b>	<b>1253933</b>	<b>1145302</b>	<b>553986</b>	<b>591316</b>

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania*

*Population (aged 0-17) number by sex and age as of 1 January, 2004*

Age	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0	30409	15712	14697	18988	9863	9125	11421	5849	5572
1	29806	15372	14434	18493	9499	8994	11313	5873	5440
2	31228	15927	15301	19377	9856	9521	11851	6071	5780
3	33679	17438	16241	21528	11173	10355	12151	6265	5886
4	35788	18418	17370	22871	11665	11206	12917	6753	6164
5	36161	18743	17418	23178	12001	11177	12983	6742	6241
6	36846	18954	17892	23763	12322	11441	13083	6632	6451
7	38016	19389	18627	24334	12438	11896	13682	6951	6731
8	39926	20469	19457	25665	13194	12471	14261	7275	6986
9	40877	20880	19997	25785	13182	12603	15092	7698	7394
10	45461	23398	22063	28881	14785	14096	16580	8613	7967
11	51640	26334	25306	32470	16517	15953	19170	9817	9353
12	52927	27144	25783	33397	17072	16325	19530	10072	9458
13	53548	27328	26220	34123	17449	16674	19425	9879	9546
14	52465	26886	25579	33249	16907	16342	19216	9979	9237
15	53421	27213	26208	34246	17301	16945	19175	9912	9263
16	55728	28278	27450	35841	18134	17707	19887	10144	9743
17	57282	29373	27909	37293	18999	18294	19989	10374	9615
<b>0-17</b>	<b>775208</b>	<b>397256</b>	<b>377952</b>	<b>493482</b>	<b>252357</b>	<b>241125</b>	<b>281726</b>	<b>144899</b>	<b>136827</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445857</b>	<b>1608687</b>	<b>1837170</b>	<b>2297400</b>	<b>1052897</b>	<b>1244503</b>	<b>1148457</b>	<b>555790</b>	<b>592667</b>

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania*

b) on the number and proportion of children belonging to minority groups, refugees, and asylum seekers.

*Refugees by age group and sex\**

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
0–4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
5–9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
10–14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
15–17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Data provided by the Department of Migration.

*Minor asylum seekers in 2004*

Nationality	Number
Afghanistan	12
Stateless	1
Kazakhstan	2
Pakistan	2
Russia	144
Sri Lanka	2
Total	163

*Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior*

**2. In light of article 4 of the Convention please provide additional disaggregated data for 2003, 2004 and 2005 on budget allocations and trends (in absolute figures and percentages of the national and regional budgets and/or GDP) related to the implementation of the Convention, evaluating also the priorities for budgetary expenditures given to the following:**

a) education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education);

Budget allocations for education amounted to 5.9 percent of GDP in 2003. In 2004, budget allocations for pre-primary education made up 0.75 percent of GDP, for basic education accounted for 2.63 percent of GDP, for secondary education amounted to 0.69 percent of GDP and for higher education were equal to 1.31 percent of GDP. As of 2001, national education budget expenditures on pre-primary education and regular schools have constantly risen. In 2003, the expenditure of the national budget of the Republic of Lithuania on pre-primary education establishments amounted to LTL 411,862 thousand (LTL 400,940 thousand in 2002) and on general education schools accounted for LTL 1,521,916 thousand (LTL 1,488,375 thousand in 2002). In 2004, national budget allocations for pre-primary education made up LTL 457,240 thousand and for secondary education amounted to LTL 1,610,540 thousand. The year 2003 witnessed an increase in budget allocations per child in pre-primary education establishments (from LTL 4.3 thousand in 2000 to LTL 4.6 thousand in 2003, LTL 5.2 thousand in 2004) and per pupil in regular schools (from LTL 2.2 thousand in 2000 to LTL 2.7 thousand in 2003, LTL 3.2 thousand in 2004). The percentages of state funds and municipal funds in the national education budget for 2003 were the following: the state budget – 37.1 percent and municipal budgets – 62.9 percent.

- b) child care services, including day care centres and  
d) programmes and services for children with disabilities;

*National budget expenditure on social security, care and welfare*

	2003		
	In thousand LTL	%	%
<b>Expenditure on social sphere</b>	<b>5,613,582</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Expenditure on social security, care and welfare</b>	<b>1,152,594</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Social security	866,003	15.1	75.1
Care and welfare	194,900	3.5	16.9
<i>Child care and welfare institutions</i>	31,787	0.6	2.8
<i>Care homes for elderly people (residential homes for elderly people)</i>	41,130	0.7	3.6
<i>Care institutions for disabled people</i>	89,532	1.6	7.8
<i>Other care and welfare institutions and facilities</i>	23,729	0.4	2.1
<i>Institutions providing assistance for people in social support at their homes</i>	8,722	0.2	0.8
Other social security and welfare functions	64,537	1.1	5.6
Maintenance of central and municipal institutions	25,962	0.5	2.3

Source: the 2004 Annals of Statistics of Lithuania (Lietuvos statistikos metraštis 2004) p.553

Data provided by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour indicates that municipalities allocated approximately LTL 88.8 million for social services in 2004. Allocations from municipal budgets for social services on average amounted to 2.15 percent of the total municipal budget (2.05 percent in 2001) and ranged from 0.07 to 6.14 percent in individual municipalities.

*Financial-economic activities of child care institutions\* in 2003-2004*

		2003	2004
Income, total		94,962.9	105,320.9
including	from the state budget	71,059.9	76,748.1
	from municipal budgets	18,065.4	21,364.5
	from extra-budgetary funds	85.7	29.9
	founder's ( <i>non-governmental organization's, religious community's</i> ) funds	324.2	168.7
	assistance	4,945.2	6,510.1
	including foreign assistance	3,688	4,377.2

\*state, municipal and NGO child care homes, infants' homes, care homes for disabled children and young people, special child care homes, temporary child care homes

	voluntary contributions of natural persons	72.1	215.7
	from other sources	410.4	283.9
Expenditure, total		94,056.7	103,469.1
current		90,066.3	99,930.7
	wage	46,722.7	51,399.1
	social insurance contributions	14,441.3	15,860
	use of goods and services	28,901.5	32,667.9
	interest		3.3
including	income tax and wealth tax	0.8	0.4
capital		3,990.4	3,538.4
including the acquisition of tangible fixed assets		3,223.9	2,971.1

*Data provided by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

LTL 2.2 million was allocated for the implementation of the National Programme on Child Day Care Centres in 2003, LTL 2.8 million in 2004 and LTL 3.5 million in 2005.

In 2005, LTL 50 thousand was allotted for the implementation of the 2005-2008 Programme for the Assistance for Orphans and Persons Deprived of Parental Care and their Integration into Society, approved by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 13 October 2004. It is planned to allocate LTL 2.4 million in total for the implementation of the Programme.

c) health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care, mental health care and other health care services for children, including social insurance); the Ministry of Health Care

e) support programmes for families;

Serial No.	Benefits	2003	2004	2005
		Expenditure in million LTL	Expenditure in million LTL	Expenditure in million LTL
	<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>545.7</b>	<b>524.5</b>	<b>569.9</b>
1.	Benefits to families raising children, including:	252.9	293.6	x
1.1.	Birth grant	22.4	22.2	x
1.2.	Lump sum benefits for the compensation of the higher cost of baby diapers	0	5.08	x
1.3.	Maternity benefit for studying women *	0.046	0.043	x
1.4.	Lump sum maternity benefit *	0	0.95	x
1.5.	Family benefit **	82.9	47.3	x
1.6.	Child benefit **	0	102.4	x
1.7.	Military family benefit	0.123	0.074	x
1.8.	Benefit to families raising 3 and more children ***, including:	78.6	44.2	x
	raising 3 children	51	28.4	x
	raising 4 and more children	27.6	15.8	x
1.9.	Foster benefit	48.6	50.4	x

1.10.	Orphan scholarship	14.9	15.6	x
1.11.	Lump sum benefit for acquiring a dwelling or for settling	5.4	5.4	x
2.	Benefits and other types of assistance for low-income residents, including:	264.7	200.5	x
2.1.	Social benefit	94.3	69.4	x
2.2.	Compensations for the cost of heating and for the cost of water	105.1	64.4	x
2.3.	Lump sum benefits	4.3	4.7	x
2.3.	Free of charge meals for pupils	61	61	x
2.4.	Assistance for the preparation for a new school year		1	x
3.	Funeral benefit	28.1	30.4	x

*Data provided by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

\*The maternity benefit for studying women was paid before 01-07-2004, since 01-07-2004 the lump sum maternity benefit has been paid

\*\*The family benefit was paid before 01-07-2004, since 01-07-2004 the child benefit has been paid

\*\*\*The benefit was paid before 01-07-2004

f) support for children living below the poverty line (please also specify the criteria for poverty and indicate the number of children living below the poverty line and any regional disparities in this respect);

Support for children living below the poverty line is included in the support for families specified in question e).

g) the protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions;

A child fostered in the family, household or non-governmental child care institution is entitled to the foster benefit during the period of guardianship. These benefits amounted to LTL 48.6 million in 2003 and LTL 50.4 million in 2004.

h) programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse, child sexual exploitation, trafficking children and child labour;

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the 2005-2007 National Programme for the Prevention of Child Abuse and for the Assistance for Children by Resolution No. 491 of 4 May 2005. The Programme is aimed at outlining complex and concerted actions and measures (prevention, intervention and postvention) for eliminating abuse in its all forms. Lithuania intends to organize the education of children and parents about the prevention of child abuse, to conduct public awareness campaigns, to run campaigns against child abuse, to raise awareness about assistance for victims of abuse and opportunities to receive it, about the significance of humane relations and punishments for perpetrators of abuse; to provide specialists working with children with advanced training in the prevention of abuse, to improve legal system in order to prevent child abuse, to modernize the mechanism of the questioning of the abused child, to create, promote and offer abused children efficient and adequate services, and to guarantee conditions serving their interests and close to home environment in which human dignity is not destroyed and individuality of each person is respected etc. Lithuania is also conducting a campaign for the prevention of child abuse in child care homes, special boarding schools and other care homes. 11 child care homes have been visited so far. In 2005, LTL 500 thousand was allocated for the implementation of the Programme.

i) juvenile justice;

The Ministry of Justice draws attention to the fact that juvenile justice is closely related to adult justice, therefore in the majority of cases it is impossible to determine

the share of funds provided for juvenile justice. However, it should be noted that the Republic of Lithuania allocates a certain portion of state budget funds to programmes on juvenile justice. In 1999-2002 Lithuania was carrying out the Programme on Juvenile Justice. After its implementation and assessment, objectives of further activities were formulated. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Programme on Juvenile Justice for 2004-2008 by Resolution No. 600 of 19 May 2004. This Programme is financed from the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania and, if possible, with the money provided for this purpose by foreign states and international organizations, as well as from other sources in accordance with the procedure set forth by the legislation. The need for funds is laid down in the measures for the implementation of the Programme, outlined in the Appendix to this Resolution of the Government. It is planned to allocate LTL 4.5 million for the implementation of the Programme in 2005.

j) juvenile crime prevention, recovery and reintegration;

Juvenile crime is connected, though indirectly, with academic failures, withdrawal from the educational system, continuity of education, access to education and the ability of the educational system to meet the needs, inclinations and capabilities of criminally inclined minors. In 2003-2005, LTL 1 million per year was allocated from the state budget for the implementation of the National Programme for the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Crime.

k) the protection and support of migrant, refugee, asylum seeking children, in particular non-accompanied children;

LTL 1.57 million was allotted for the social integration of refugees in 2003, LTL 1.46 million in 2004 and LTL 1.6 million in 2005. Lithuania on average allocated LTL 500-700 per capita per month. 361 people, including 173 children, were involved in social integration in 2003, 404 people, including 165 children, in 2004 and 257 people, including 127 children, until October 2005.

l) other social services.

So as to ensure free telephone support services for socially vulnerable groups of residents, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour has been promoting (since 1998) the activities of telephone support services by paying for residents' telephone calls to these services using provided telephone numbers and since 2005 has been also partly covering services' administrative expenses. Data provided by the Lithuanian Association of Telephone Support Services (LATSS) shows that approximately 100 thousand calls per year (from 2001 to 2004) were registered by all telephone support services. At the end of 2004 Lithuania had 8 hotlines operated by 17 telephone support services offering residents telephone support: Child Hotline, Youth Hotline, Pupil Hotline, Hotline for Russian-Speaking Residents, Hope Hotline and 2 professional telephone support hotlines and Women's Support Hotline. LTL 190 thousand was allocated to telephone support services from the state budget in 2003 and LTL 250 thousand in 2004, and it is planned to allot LTL 330 thousand in 2005.

Please also indicate the estimated expenses of the private sector, in particular for health and education.

**3. With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age group, minority groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, on the number of children:**

a) separated from their parents;

b) placed in institutions;

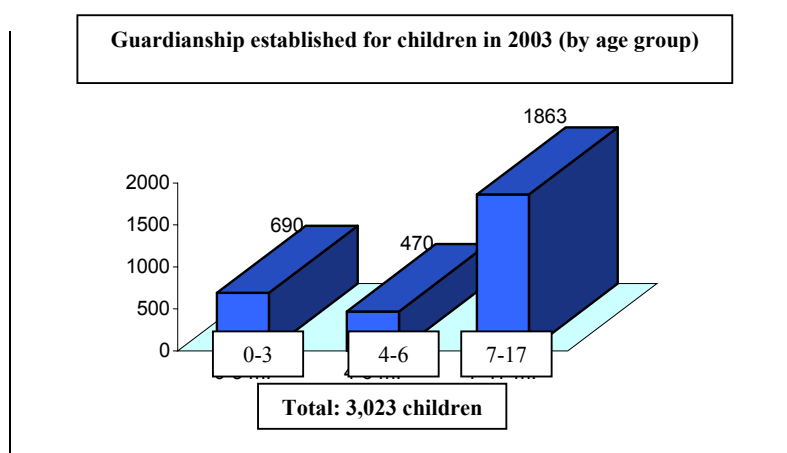


c) placed with foster families;

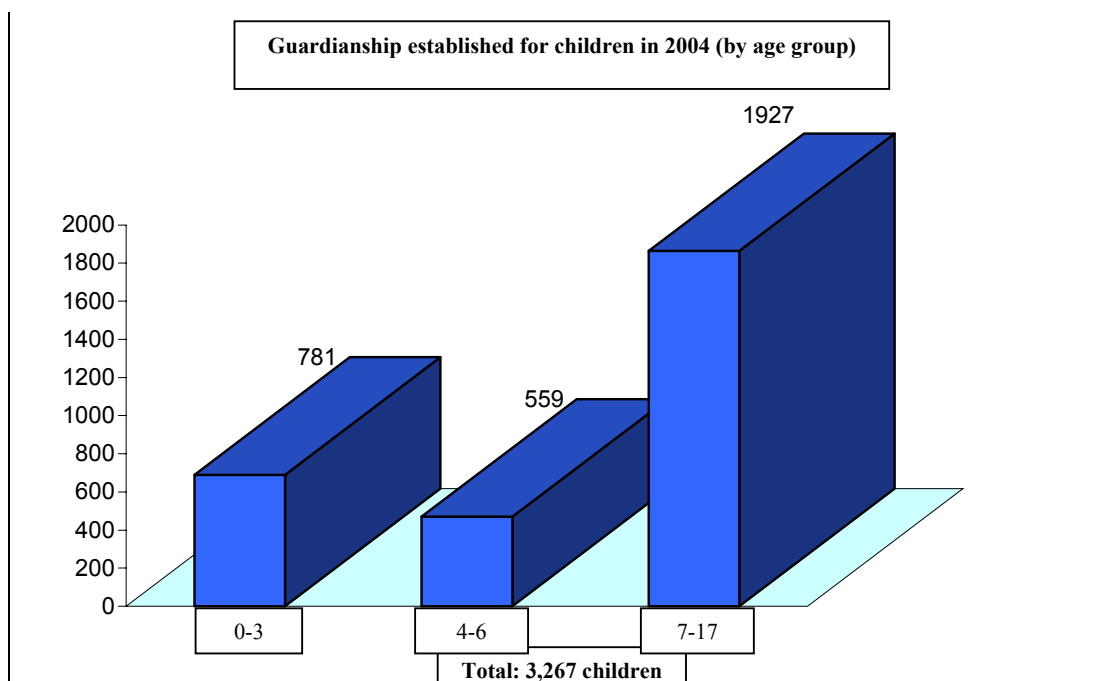
*Referral tendencies for children deprived of parental care for 2000-2004*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The number of children deprived of parental care who were referred to child care institutions, households and families, total	2,834	2,863	3,003	3,023	3,267
- to families	1,287	1,274	1,359	1,436	1,368
- to households	45	32	36	27	25
- to infants' homes	232	239	254	248	295
- to county child care homes	348	410	483	459	599
- to care institutions for disabled children	11	4	10	30	19
- to regular boarding schools	80	76	45	36	40
- to special boarding schools	96	54	49	41	64
- to municipal child care homes	170	249	444	348	397
- to municipal child care groups	232	252	200	280	301
- to NGO child care homes	38	19	123	118	159
- to parish child care homes	80	59	...	...	...
- to temporary child care homes	131	170	...	...	...
- to special child education and care homes	65	16	...	...	...
- to vocational, post-secondary and higher education establishments in which they are supported by the state	11	2	...	...	...
- to other child care institutions	...	7	...	...	...

*Data provided by Municipal Services for the Protection of the Rights of the Child*



*Data provided by Municipal Services for the Protection of the Rights of the Child*



*Data provided by Municipal Services for the Protection of the Rights of the Child*

d) adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions;

*Adoption by citizens of the Republic of Lithuania residing in Lithuania for*

2002

Adopted children by age group					
0-1	1-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	<b>Total</b>
29	30	29	58	13	159

*Data provided by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

*Adoption by citizens of the Republic of Lithuania residing in Lithuania for*

2003

Adopted children by age group				
0-3	4-6	7-10	11-18	<b>Total</b>
49	22	26	20	117

*Data provided by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

*Adoption by citizens of the Republic of Lithuania residing in Lithuania for*

2004

Adopted children by age group						
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-14	15-17	<b>Total</b>
	69	17	6	1	0	93

Females	43	9	2	1	0	
Males	26	8	4	0	0	

*Data provided by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

*Adoption by citizens of foreign states for 2002-2003*

Serial No.	State	Adopted children		Adoptive persons		Age group of adopted children							
		2002	2003	2002	2003	9 months-2 years		3-5		6-11		12-17	
						2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Total:	72	104	54	72	15	27	33	45	20	26	4	6
1.	USA	15	26	12	19	7	10	6	10	1	5	1	1
2.	France	32	43	25	31		10	14	20	12	12		1
3.	Italy	12	22	6	12	1	2	7	7	4	9		4
4.	Israel	1		1		1							
5.	Germany	3	9	2	6	5	3	2	6	1			
6.	Sweden	3	3	2	3			3	1				
7.	Denmark	2		2			2					2	
8.	Poland	1		1						1			
9.	Belgium	1		1				1					
10.	Switzerland	1		1								1	
11.	Currently residing in the Republic of Lithuania	1								1			
12.	Brazil		1		1		1						

*Data provided by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

*Adoption by citizens of foreign states for 2004*

Serial No.	State	Adopted children		Adoptive persons		Age group of adopted children									
		2003	2004	2003	2004	0-3		4-6		7-9		10-14		15-17	
						2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Total:	104	103	72	72	52	28	26	41	12	19	13	14	1	1
1.	USA	26	25	19	16	13	12	7	9	3	3	2	1	1	
2.	France	43	25	31	19	25	7	11	11	5	4	2	3		
3.	Italy	22	40	12	27	4	5	5	12	4	12	9	10		1
4.	Germany	9		6		7		2							
5.	Sweden	3	8	3	7	2	2	1	6						
6.	Australia		4		2		1		3						
7.	Spain		1		1		1								
8.	Brazil	1		1		1									

*Data provided by the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

e) migrant unaccompanied minors.

The data is specified in question 11 c).

**4. Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by gender and age, covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:**

General information on children with disabilities. Children with disabilities under 16 – 13,824 in 2002, 13,859 in 2003; children with disabilities under 18 – 16,121 in 2004, including 2,045 with severe disabilities, 2,455 with medium disabilities, 2,380 with mild disabilities, 8,119 with no level of disability and disabled children between 16 and 18 – 1,122.

a) living with their families;

We are unable to supply this information.

b) in institutions;

The following number of pupils lived in special (boarding) schools and education centres:

2000-2001 – 4,347;

2002-2003 – 3,551;

2003-2004 – 3,515;

2004-2005 – 3,214.

*The number of children and youth with disabilities in care institutions*

<b>By age group</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Under 7	50	28	29	22	21
7-10	108	135	101	63	34
11-15	238	282	239	131	117
16-17	174	124	105	75	100
18 and older	296	296	404	414	439
Total	866	865	878	705	711

*Data provided by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour*

c) attending regular schools;

Pupils with special educational needs (hereinafter referred to as SEN) made up 9.4 percent of all pupils of regular schools in 2001-2002, 9.9 percent in 2002-2003 and 11.5 percent in 2003-2004. 48,029 SEN pupils attended regular schools in 2001-2002 and 49,989 in 2002-2003. In 2003-2004, 54,240 SEN pupils went to regular schools (full integration).

d) attending special schools;

In 2001-2002, 401 pupils attended special education classes and 6,154 pupils went to special schools. In 2002-2003, 791 pupils attended special education classes and 5,965 pupils went to special schools and centres. There were 826 pupils in special education classes (partial integration), 765 pupils in special education centres and 5,848 pupils in special schools in 2003-2004. Children with disabilities were among these pupils and they were included in the total number of SEN pupils. 89 percent of all SEN pupils attended regular schools in 2004.

e) not attending any school.

*The number of children with disabilities under 16 not attending any school, by date of birth*

Date of birth	2002	2003	2004	2005
1985	1			
1986	6	3		
1987	20	6	3	
1988	16	19	3	1
1989	20	17	15	2
1990	21	18	12	18
1991	22	22	14	16
1992	22	18	16	10
1993	15	19	10	8
1994	12	10	9	6
1995	35	21	12	6
1996		27	17	16
1997			9	7
1998				7
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>97</b>

*Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Science*

**5. Please provide information on the number of children abducted from or to Lithuania.**

4 crimes within the meaning of Article 127 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania valid until 1 May 2003 were registered in 2002. This Article provided for criminal liability for the abduction of another person's child or baby swap for a selfish purpose or due to other base motives. 1 such crime was registered between January and April 2003.

Article 156 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania which came into force as of 1 May 2003 establishes criminal liability for the abduction of another person's small child or baby swap (paragraph 1 of Article 156 of the CC) and criminal liability for the abduction of your own or your relatives' small child from a child care institution or from a person with whom the child has legally resided, committed by a father, a mother or a close relative (paragraph 2 of Article 156 of the CC). Such crimes were not registered in 2003. 2 crimes within the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 156 of the Criminal Code were registered in 2004.

**6. With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by age, gender, minority groups and types of violations reported) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the:**

a) number of individual complaints/reports received per year in the last three years;

b) number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up.

The requested statistics are not available. In accordance with the Instruction on the Centralized Accounting of Criminal Acts, Persons who Committed them and Victims, approved by Order No. 1V-160 of the Minister of the Interior of 8 May 2003, only the accounting of registered criminal acts shall be managed in a centralized manner.

It should be pointed out that as of 1 January 2006 the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior intends to create departmental registers of incidents and administrative delinquencies registered by the police.

**7. Please provide disaggregated data (including by gender, age groups, minority groups (including Roma, asylum seekers and refugees), urban and rural areas) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the:**

a) enrolment and completion rates in percentages of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools and in secondary schools;

54,373 pupils went to the 1st form in 1998 and 52,573 pupils finished the 4th form and were awarded the certificate of achievements in 2002. 53,489 pupils were enrolled in primary schools in 1999 and 51,194 pupils left the 4th form and were issued with the certificate of primary education in 2003. 47,909 pupils went to the 1st form in 2000 and 45,862 pupils finished the 4th form and were awarded the certificate of primary education in 2004. Secondary education is not compulsory. The percentage of Lithuanian pupils attending the 11th form in regular schools located on the territory of municipalities was 66.1 at the beginning of 2002 and 2003. In spring 2002, 92.4 percent of pupils finished the 10th form in regular schools. The percentage of pupils in municipalities, who received secondary education ranged from 87.6 to 100 percent. In 2003-2004, the percentage of females involved in pre-primary education amounted to 47.5, in primary education to 48.6, in basic education to 48.1, in secondary education to 49.8, in post-secondary education to 62.7 and in higher education to 59.9. In 2003-2004, 25.3 percent of all six-year-olds receiving education, 95.6 percent of all seven-year-olds receiving education and all pupils under 15 attended regular schools. Vocational schools were attended by 1 percent of all studying fifteen-year-olds, 4.5 percent of all studying sixteen-year-olds, 16.3 percent of all studying seventeen-year-olds, 21.8 percent of all studying eighteen-year-olds, 25 percent of all studying nineteen-year-olds, 13.7 percent of all studying twenty-year-olds and 6.8 percent of all studying twenty-one-year-olds. 9.9 percent of all studying eighteen-year-olds, 43 percent of all studying nineteen-year-olds, 51.5 percent of all studying twenty-year-olds, 57.7 percent of all studying twenty-one-year-olds, 63 percent of all studying twenty-two-year-olds, 66.9 percent of all studying twenty-three-year-olds and 62 percent of all studying twenty-four-year-olds went to universities.

b) number and percentage of drop-outs and repetitions;

In 2002-2003 college drop-outs accounted for 9.3 percent of students, while university drop-outs for 12.1 percent of students. In 2004 pupils repeating a course made up 0.8 percent of all pupils in regular schools.

c) ratio of teachers to students/teacher per child ratios;

The ratio of full-time teachers in pre-primary institutions to children was 1 to 9.5 in 2002 and 1 to 9.6 in 2003. The ratio of full-time teachers to pupils in regular schools was 1 to 12 in 2002 and 2003 (in rural areas 1 to 9 in 2002 and 1 to 10 in 2003). The ratio of teachers of professions to students in vocational schools was 1 to 19 in 2002 and 2003. The ratio of teachers of general education subjects in vocational schools to students was 1 to 25 in 2002 and 2003. The ratio of teachers in post-secondary schools to students was 1 to approximately 7 in 2002 and 2003. The ratio of full-time university teachers to students at all university levels was 1 to 19 in 2002 and 1 to 22 in 2003.

d) number of children attending schools abroad; and

The data provided by the Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad indicates that 19 foreign states give Lithuanians living abroad an education in

Lithuanian philology of different character. In 2003-2004, 135 schools in various foreign states provided an education in Lithuanian philology. The schools were attended by 4,798 pupils.

e) number of children not attending any school.

Pupils not attending any regular school amounted to 550 in 2002, to 572 in 2003, to 505 in 2004 and to 631 in 2005, which made up about 0.1 percent of the total number of pupils.

**8. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age groups, minority groups, urban and rural areas) on infant and child mortality, early pregnancy, children infected and affected by tuberculosis, and data on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), suicide, mental health problems (e.g. eating disorders, depression), drug abuse, alcohol and tobacco abuse covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. Please provide numbers of health professionals working in the health care services for children.**

*Infant mortality*

Year	Deaths under 1 year					Deaths per 100000 live births				
	Total	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females	Urban	Rural
2002	238	133	105	128	110	786	852	715	678	964
2003	206	119	87	108	98	675	755	591	567	857
2004	240	132	108	133	107	788	848	726	685	968

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

Year	Deaths under 1 year by age					Deaths per 100000 live births				
	Total	0 days	1-6 days	7-27 days	more than 27 days	Total	0 days	1-6 days	7-27 days	more than 27 days
2002	238	48	50	32	108	7,86	1,58	1,65	1,06	3,56
2003	206	32	47	34	93	6,75	1,05	1,54	1,11	3,05
2004	240	41	63	42	94	7,88	1,35	2,07	1,38	3,09

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Perinatal mortality*

Year	Number of deaths in perinatal period			Deaths per 100000 births		
	Total	Stillbirths	Deaths at age 0-6 days	Total	Stillbirths	Deaths at age 0-6 days
2002	291	193	98	9,63	6,39	3,23
2003	247	168	79	8,03	5,46	2,59
2004	254	150	104	8,31	4,91	3,42

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Child mortality (2002 year)*

Number of deaths									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	74	47	27	45	27	18	29	20	9
5-9	57	38	19	26	18	8	31	20	11
10-14	71	43	28	43	23	20	28	20	8
15-17	102	74	28	57	42	15	45	32	13
Deaths per 1000 population									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	0,53	0,65	0,40	0,50	0,58	0,41	0,58	0,77	0,37
5-9	0,27	0,35	0,19	0,19	0,26	0,12	0,41	0,52	0,30
10-14	0,27	0,32	0,21	0,25	0,27	0,24	0,29	0,40	0,17
15-17	0,60	0,86	0,34	0,51	0,75	0,27	0,78	1,08	0,46

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Child mortality (2003 year)*

Number of deaths									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	60	35	25	33	19	14	27	16	11
5-9	39	24	15	22	14	8	17	10	7
10-14	60	34	26	29	13	16	31	21	10
15-17	99	71	28	62	44	18	37	27	10
Deaths per 1000 population									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	0,45	0,51	0,39	0,39	0,44	0,34	0,55	0,63	0,47
5-9	0,20	0,24	0,16	0,17	0,22	0,13	0,24	0,28	0,20
10-14	0,23	0,26	0,20	0,18	0,15	0,20	0,33	0,43	0,22
15-17	0,59	0,83	0,34	0,57	0,80	0,33	0,63	0,89	0,35

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*



*Child mortality (2004 year)*

Number of deaths									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	54	32	22	27	17	10	27	15	12
5-9	50	30	20	25	17	8	25	13	12
10-14	48	31	17	31	18	13	17	13	4
15-17	117	83	34	57	41	16	60	42	18
Deaths per 1000 population									
Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1-4	0,42	0,49	0,36	0,34	0,41	0,26	0,57	0,61	0,52
5-9	0,26	0,31	0,22	0,21	0,27	0,14	0,37	0,37	0,36
10-14	0,19	0,24	0,14	0,20	0,22	0,17	0,18	0,27	0,09
15-17	0,71	0,99	0,42	0,54	0,77	0,31	1,02	1,39	0,63

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Early births*

Age	Number of births (% from total)		
	Total	Urban	Rural
2004			
Total	30419	19464	10955
Under 16	47 (0,15%)	23 (0,12%)	24 (0,22%)
16	152 (0,5%)	82 (0,42%)	70 (0,64%)
17	435 (1,43%)	226 (1,16%)	209 (1,91%)
2003			
Total	30598	19140	11458
Under 16	58 (0,19%)	25 (0,13%)	33 (0,29%)
16	188 (0,61%)	88 (0,46%)	100 (0,78%)
17	427 (1,4%)	209 (1,09%)	218 (1,9%)
2002			
Total	30014	18697	11317
Under 16	53 (0,18%)	24 (0,13%)	29 (0,26%)
16	190 (0,63%)	96 (0,51%)	94 (0,83%)
17	461 (1,54%)	230 (1,23%)	231 (2,04%)

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Abortions*

	Age group	
	Under 15	15-19
2004		
Legally induced abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	3	905 6.69
Spontaneous abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	0	428 3.17
2003		
Legally induced abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	3	872 6.38
Spontaneous abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	1	427 3.13
2002		
Legally induced abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	3	860 6.34
Spontaneous abortion abs. numb. per 1000 women	1	446 3.29

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Tuberculosis in Lithuania in 2002 - 2004 years (abs.n.)*

age	2002				2003				2004			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Femal
0-3	3	4	3	3	8	1	4	4	6	9	3	4
4-6	6	2	5	1	4	9	5	4	9	7	2	4
7-17	55	54	23	22	37	30	27	30	28	32	17	16
<i>Total</i>	64	60	31	26	49	40	36	38	43	48	22	24

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Sexually transmitted infections and children (2002)*

age	syphilis		gonorrhoea		chlamydias	
	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas
0-15	6	4	4	-	-	-

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Sexually transmitted infections and children (2003)*

age	syphilis				gonorrhoea				chlamydias			
	males		females		males		females		males		females	
	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas
0-14		1							1			
15			1				1					
16					2						1	
17		1	1		5		2					

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Sexually transmitted infections and children (2004)*

age	syphilis				gonorrhoea				chlamydias			
	males		females		males		females		males		females	
	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas	urban areas	rural areas
0-14		1			2			1			1	
15											1	
16	1			2		2						
17	1				2	1	2				2	

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

*Child morbidity from mental disorders (by age groups and in absolute figures)*

Names of disorders and codes according to ICD-10	2002			2003			2004		
	0-14	15-18	Total	0-14	15-18	Total	0-14	15-18	Total
1. Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders F00-F09	346	217	563	296	195	491	257	177	434
2. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders F20-F29	70	130	200	75	128	203	67	126	193
3. Mood (affective) disorders F30-F39	276	266	542	259	201	460	271	289	560
4. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders F40-F48	560	244	804	551	254	805	562	226	788
5. Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors F50-F59	73	59	132	65	58	123	68	61	129
6. Mental retardation F70-F79	2,935	1,328	4,263	2,752	1,212	3,964	2,695	1,138	3,833

7. Disorders of psychological development F80-F89	680	120	800	678	113	791	707	105	812
8. Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence F90-F98	1,949	500	2,449	1,970	469	2,439	2,058	485	2,543

*Data provided by the State Mental Health Center*

*Child morbidity from depressions and eating disorders (in absolute figures)*

Names of disorders and codes according to ICD-10	2002	2003	2004
Depressive episode (F32) and recurrent depressive disorder (F33)	250	282	263
Eating disorders (F50)	23	17	25

*Data provided by the State Mental Health Center*

*Child suicides by gender and age groups (in absolute figures)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	29	23	6	20	17	3	38	25	13
5-9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	4	3	1	4	2	2	7	6	1
15-17	24	19	5	16	15	1	31	19	12

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Child suicides by gender and age groups (the number of suicides per 100,000 people)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	3.6	5.5	1.5	2.5	4.2	0.8	5.0	6.4	3.5
5-9	0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	4.8	0.8
15-17	14.2	22.1	6.0	9.5	17.6	1.2	18.9	22.7	15.0

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Child suicides in urban areas by gender and age groups (in absolute figures)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	15	11	4	10	9	1	13	8	5
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	2	1	1	1	-	1	4	3	1
15-17	13	10	3	9	9	-	9	5	4

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Child suicides in urban areas by gender and age groups (the number of suicides per 100,000 people)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	2.9	4.1	1.6	2.0	3.5	0.4	2.7	3.2	2.1
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	-	1.2	2.6	3.8	1.3
15-17	11.7	17.8	5.5	8.3	16.3	-	8.6	9.4	7.7

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Child suicides in rural areas by gender and age groups (in absolute figures)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	14	12	2	10	8	2	25	17	8
5-9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	2	2	-	3	2	1	3	3	-
15-17	11	9	2	7	6	1	22	14	8

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Child suicides in rural areas by gender and age groups (the number of suicides per 100,000 people)*

Age group	2002			2003			2004		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total (0-17)	4.8	8.0	1.4	3.5	5.5	1.4	9.0	11.9	5.9
5-9	1.3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	2.1	4.0	-	3.2	4.1	2.2	3.3	6.5	-
15-17	19.0	30.3	7.1	11.9	19.8	3.5	37.4	46.2	28.1

*Data provided by the Department of Statistics*

*Children addicted to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

	Children under 18			
	Total	Including in rural areas	Males	Females
Children addicted to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances				
2002	77	2	57	20
2003	62	5	46	16
2004	54	3	42	12
Children addicted to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, applying for the first time				
2002	44	2	31	13
2003	32	1	24	8
2004	16	2	12	4

*Drug Control Department under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania*

*Health care professionals working in health care services for children*

	Abs. numb.			Per 10000 children (age 0-17)		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Paediatricians	1097	982	887	13,67	12,67	11,89
Other specialists (children cardiologists, children neurologists, children endocrinologists, etc.)	477	466	454	5,95	6,01	6,08
Children surgery (incl. orthopaedics and traumatology)	118	113	109	1,47	1,46	1,46
Children psychiatry	51	51	54	0,64	0,66	0,72
Children ophthalmology	25	29	27	0,31	0,37	0,36
Children otolaryngology	19	20	19	0,24	0,26	0,25
Children dentists	72	67	51	0,90	0,86	0,68
Children nurses	2248	2017	2001	28,02	26,02	26,81

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

Year	Family doctors	
	Abs. numb.	Per 10000 pop.
2002	1150	3.32
2003	1500	4.35
2004	1665	4.86

*Data provided by the Ministry of Health Care*

The Health Behavior in School-Aged Children Study – a cross-national research - started by the World Health Organization in the schools of Europe 20 years ago (in 1983 – 1984). Every fourth year the representative sample of schoolchildren aged 11, 13 and 15 is drawn and surveyed. In Lithuania, the first survey was conducted in 1994 (5428 schoolchildren were surveyed), the second survey – in 1998 (4513 schoolchildren were surveyed), and the third survey – in 2002 (5645 schoolchildren were surveyed). In 1994, the survey was carried out in 24 countries, whereas in 1998 already 29, and in 2002 – 36 countries were taking part in it.

**Smoking.** The results showed that percentage of schoolchildren, who ever smoked tobacco, was increasing with an increase of age. 89% of 15-years-old boys and 73% of girls tried to smoke. According to the results of survey conducted in 2002, 76% of boys aged 11 – 15 and 85% of girls of the same age do not smoked at all. Frequency of smoking was noticeably increasing during adolescence. Among 11-year-old boys 5% were smoking. Among 15-year-old boys already 47% were smoking, from them 27% were daily smokers, 8% smoked several times per week. Frequency of smoking among girls aged 11 – 15 increased from 2% till 30% with an increase of age. Among 15-year-old girls 11% were daily smokers and 7% smoked several times per week. Smoking was more prevalent among urban girls in comparison to rural girls; among boys this difference was not observed. In 1994, proportion of smokers among 11 – 15-years-old boys was 11%, and among girls – 4%. Comparison of the results of three surveys disclosed that the percentage of schoolchildren, who smoked, has noticeably increased (more than twice) in recent years (Figure 2).

**Alcohol consumption.** According to 2002 survey, 51% of 11 – 15-years-old boys and 40% of girls reported that they have been drunk at least once in their life (in 1994 33% boys and 21% girls, and in 1998 39% boys and 27% girls were drunk at least once). Frequency of regular alcohol consumption among schoolchildren was increasing during 1994 – 2002. Boys consumed alcohol twice more often in comparison to girls (Figure 3).

**Drug consumption.** According to 2002 survey, 6% of boys and 4% of girls used drugs (cannabis, glue or solvents and any other drug) at least once during past 12 months. Frequency of drug consumption was increasing with an increase of age, especially among boys (Figure 4).



Figure 2. Frequency of smoking among schoolchildren during 1994 - 2002

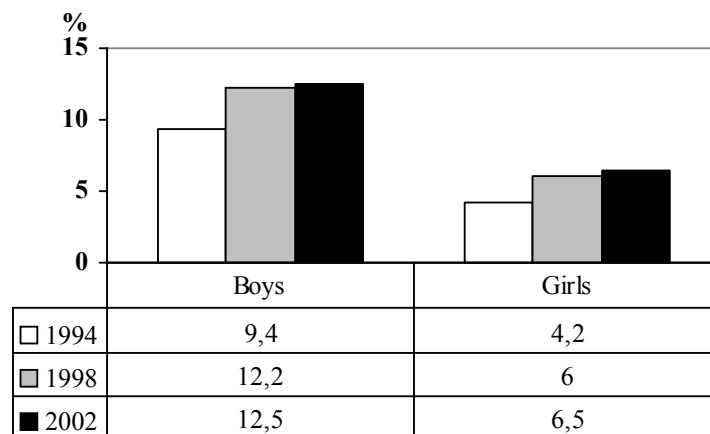


Figure 3. Regular alcohol consumption among schoolchildren during 1994 - 2002



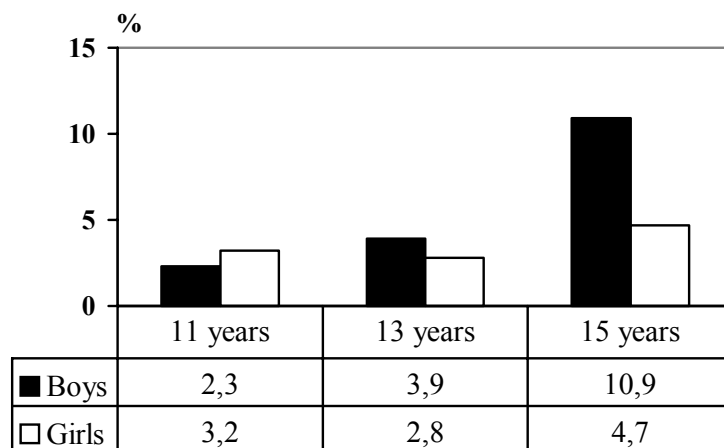


Figure 4. Frequency of drug consumption among schoolchildren in 2002

**9. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age groups, minority groups, urban and rural areas) on children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS as well as information on programmes implemented to address the problems of these children.**

The Lithuanian AIDS Center (LAC) has been carrying out the State Programme for HIV/AIDS Prophylaxis and Control for 2003 – 2008, which outlines the following measures for people with HIV and AIDS, including youth: medical, social and psychological assistance for people with HIV, their family members and relatives, seminars, lectures, programmes *Low Threshold* and counselling. A free hotline 8 800 01111 provides relevant information. Pertinant questions can be asked on the website [www.aids.lt](http://www.aids.lt).

The LAC devotes special attention to HIV/AIDS and drug addiction prevention among youth: it organizes contests for pupils *We Are against AIDS* and events in memory of those who died from AIDS and on the occasion of the World AIDS Day, publishes and distributes information material, its specialists visit pupils in education establishments and discuss HIV/AIDS issues with them, pupils come to the Center to familiarize themselves with its activities. The Center conducts various campaigns aimed at encouraging young people to look after their health better and at stimulating their interest in healthy lifestyle. Risk group girls can use the services of day care centres.

*Registered HIV/AIDS cases among persons aged 0 – 17 in Lithuania*

Age	Number of cases		Likely way of contracting HIV/AIDS
	males	females	
0-14	0	0	
15	1	0	Intravenous drug abuse
16	2	1	Intravenous drug abuse
17	8	3	Males –. intravenous drug abuse Females–1 case of contracting HIV/AIDS through a sexual contact and in 2 cases a way of contracting HIV/AIDS is unknown.

*01-11-2005 data provided by the Lithuanian AIDS Center*

**10. Please provide appropriate data (disaggregated by gender, age groups, minority groups, and type of crime) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of persons below 18:**

a) who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;

Detailed statistics provided cover only the years 2002 and 2004, because, as new criminal laws came into force as of 1 May 2003, the classification and the procedure for the registration of criminal acts changed in 2003.

*Minors who (allegedly) committed a crime, by age group and gender (2002 – 2004)*

		2002	2003	2004
Total		3,522	3,037	3,762
By gender	Males	3,318	2,838	3,564
	Females	204	199	198
By age group	14-15	1,076	810	1,025
	16-17	2,446	2,227	2,737

*Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior*

*Minors who (allegedly) committed a crime (2002)*

		2002
Total		3,522
By gender	Males	3,318
	Females	204
By age group	14-15	1,076
	16-17	2,446
By crime	Homicides (Articles 104-105 of the CC)	19
	Rapes (Article 118 of the CC)	31
	Crimes against property (Articles 271-279 of the CC)	2,922

*Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior*

*Minors who (allegedly) committed a criminal act (crime or misdemeanour) (2004)*

		2004
Total		4,232
Including those who (allegedly) committed a	crime	3,762
	misdemeanour	470
By gender	Males	3,987
	Females	245
By age group	14-15	1,183
	16-17	3,049
By criminal act	Homicides (and attempts) (Articles 129-131 of the CC)	26
	Severe health impairments (Articles 135-136 of the CC)	26
	Rapes (and attempts) (Article 149 of the CC)	24
	Thefts (Article 178 of the CC)	2,408
	Robberies (Article 180 of the CC)	854
	Extortion (Article 181 of the CC)	29
	Criminal acts related to the disposal of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Articles 259-264 of the CC)	49
	Breach of road traffic safety or vehicle operation regulations (Article 285 of the CC)	34
	Breach of public order (Article 284 of the CC)	362

*Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior*

b) who were sentenced and the type of punishment or sanctions related to the offences (e.g. community service, detention, other type of sanction):

*Minors entered in the register of correctional authorities in 2002*

	2002
Total	1,239
including females	-
Sentenced to:	
corrective labour without imprisonment (Article 29 of the CC)	0
deprivation of certain work or certain activity (Article 30 of the CC)	1
who received a suspended sentence (Article 47 <sup>1</sup> of the CC)	1,213
who were released on licence (Article 54 <sup>2</sup> of the CC)	25
suspension of the execution of a penalty by imposing an obligation to carry out free labour (paragraph 6 of Article 32 of the CC)	0

*Data provided by the Ministry of Justice*

As of 1 May 2003, a new Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Code of Execution of Sentences came into force in Lithuania.

*Minors entered in the register of correctional authorities in 2003 – 2004*

	2003	2004
Total	793	831
including females	36	46
Sentenced to:		
deprivation of certain work or certain activity (Article 45 of the CC)	0	0
community service (Article 46 of the CC)	18	16
restriction of liberty (Article 48 of the CC)	3	72
who received a criminal sanction – free labour (Article 70 of the CC)	1	0
who received a suspended sentence (Articles 75 and 92 of the CC)	718	651
who received reformatory sanctions (Article 82 of the CC)	-	64
who were released on licence before the term (Article 94 of the CC)	0	0
who were released on licence (Article 157 of the CES)	53	28

*Data provided by the Ministry of Justice*

c) detained and imprisoned, the location of their detention or imprisonment (e.g. police station, jail or other place) and the length of their detention or imprisonment, including pre-trial detention;

In accordance with the Rules Regarding the Referral of Convicts who have been Given a Determinate Custodial Sentence and a Life Sentence by Court Decision to a Definite Correctional Institution or Custody, approved by the Director of the Prisons Department, minors sentenced by the judge to imprisonment in juvenile penitentiaries are referred to: in case of females, the Panevėžys Penitentiary, in which adult females also serve their custodial sentences, and in case of males, the Kaunas Juvenile Interrogation Facility – Correction Facility. Male and female minors who have received a sanction – detention are also kept in the Kaunas Juvenile Interrogation Facility – Correction Facility until imprisonment.

*The number of detained and imprisoned minors in imprisonment institutions*

	2002	2003	2004
Detained minors, including:	84	75	60
females	-	-	-
those kept in adult interrogation facilities	38	13	13
Imprisoned minors, including females	222 4	119 2	124 0

*Data provided by the Ministry of Justice*

The average length of detention in an interrogation facility until imprisonment is 4 months.

*Data on minors sentenced to imprisonment, disaggregated by criminal acts*

Minors imprisoned for:	2002	2003	2004
premeditated murders and attempts	15	11	12
severe health impairments	4	2	7
rapes and attempts	22	4	4
thefts	88	56	46
robberies	71	42	47
extortion	4	0	2

frauds	1	0	1
breaches of public order	8	1	2
crimes related to the disposal of narcotic drugs	2	0	1
other crimes	7	3	2

*Data provided by the Ministry of Justice*

*Data on minors sentenced to imprisonment, disaggregated by the length of imprisonment*

Imprisoned minors by the length of imprisonment:	2002	2003	2004
up to 6 months	7	6	6
from 6 months to 1 year	6	11	19
from 1 year to 3 years	124	77	65
from 3 years to 5 years	64	15	19
from 5 years to 10 years	21	10	15
The average length of imprisonment by sentence	3 years	2 years and 6 months	3 years
The average real length of imprisonment	11 months	1 year and 1 month	11 months

*Data provided by the Ministry of Justice*

d) detained in adult facilities; and

No information available.

e) reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of children occurred during their arrest and detention.

No information available.

**11. With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by gender, age groups, minority groups, urban and rural areas) covering the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of:**

a) children victims of sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography, sale and trafficking and the number of those children who were provided access to recovery and reintegration services;

Statistics on victims of criminal acts have been managed according to the Instruction on the Centralized Accounting of Criminal Acts, Persons who Committed them and Victims, approved by Order No. 1V-160 of the Minister of the Interior of 8 May 2003, only since May 2003. Thus, we provide just the 2004 statistics on sexually exploited children.

Crime	The number of children victims in 2004
Purchase or sale of small children (Article 157 of the CC)	0
The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 162 of the CC)	1
The exploitative use of children in prostitution (Article 308 of the CC)	2
Trafficking in people (Article 147 of the CC)	3

*Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior*

b) children victims of substance abuse and the number of those children who received recovery and reintegration treatments;

*The number of cases of child drug abuse registered in health care institutions (by gender, age groups, rural and urban areas)*

	2002	2003	2004
Males 0-14	3	5	3
Males 15-18	396	279	184
Females 0-14	2	1	0
Females 15-18	114	81	65
Rural areas	2	5	3
Urban areas	513	361	249

*Data provided by the State Mental Health Center*

*The number of cases of child alcohol abuse registered in health care institutions (by gender, rural and urban areas)*

	2002	2003	2004
Males	2	3	3
Females	0	0	0
Rural areas	1	2	1
Urban areas	1	1	2

*Data provided by the State Mental Health Center*

*The number of cases of child psychotropic substance abuse registered in health care institutions*

	2002	2003	2004
The number of cases	517	369	258

*Data provided by the State Mental Health Center*

c) unaccompanied migrant minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children, as well as the number of children awaiting expulsion;

*Unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors by nationality and gender*

Nationality	2002		2003		2004	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Afghanistan			1			
Armenia			1			
Belarus		2		1		
Estonia				1		
Latvia	1					
Pakistan					2	
Russia	10	9	9	7	2	5
Stateless	2	1	1	1	2	
Ukraine				2		
Total	13	12	12	12	6	5
	25		24		11	

Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior

*Unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors by nationality and age groups*

Nationality	2002			2003			2004		
	0-13	14-15	16-18	0-13	14-15	16-18	0-13	14-15	16-18
Afghanistan						1			
Armenia					1				
Belarus			2			1			
Estonia				1					
Latvia	1								
Pakistan									2
Russia	1	7	11		3	13	1		6
Stateless		2	1			2		1	1
Ukraine					2				
Total	2	9	14	1	6	17	1	1	9
	25			24			11		

Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior

*Asylum-seeking minors in 2004*

Nationality	Number
Afghanistan	12
Stateless	1
Kazakhstan	2
Pakistan	2
Russia	144
Sri Lanka	2
Total	163

Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior

d) children involved in child labour (formal or informal sectors); and

*Employment of children by age (2003)*

	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
In the country	1,437,994	72	471	671
Males	726,205	0	399	520
Females	711,788	72	73	151
In urban areas	1,001,262	0	0	282
In rural areas	436,732	72	471	389

Data provided by the Department of Statistics

e) street children.

No information available.

## **B. General Measures of Implementation**

**1. The Committee would appreciate receiving information on intended or planned activities related to recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations (CRC/C/15/Add.146 of 21 February 2001) on the initial report of Lithuania (CRC/C/11/Add.21) which have not yet been fully implemented, in particular those contained in paragraphs: 9-10 (legislation); 11-12 (coordinated policy relating to children); 13-14 (budgetary allocations); 19-20 (general principles); 21-22 (non-discrimination).**

It should be noted that conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child on the Initial Report of the Republic of Lithuania and on the activities referred to in the question have been evaluated and taken into account in developing the Strategy of State Policy on Child Welfare and the Plan for 2005-2012 of the Measures for its Implementation. The Strategy was already approved by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 17 February 2005.

The Strategy outlines the following objectives which have provided the basis for the formulation of relevant measures for their implementation:

1. to draw up necessary draft laws and draft laws amending them and other legislation or its drafts in order to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
2. to promote the co-operation among state and municipal institutions, non-governmental organizations and communities at the local, national and transnational levels so as to guarantee the participation of children and youth in tackling issues concerning child welfare;
3. to render assistance to the family and to increase parents' personal responsibility for their children;
4. to establish the network of social services with all necessary chains providing social services, which guarantees sustainable high quality assistance for the child and his or her family;
5. to modernize educational system, to increase the funding of children's recreational activities and the contributions of the state, and to combine other sources of funding, to provide educational environment adapted for persons with various needs and to develop a variety of forms of education;
6. to improve the protection of the health of children, to increase a variety of health care services for children and to facilitate access to them, and to devote special attention to the protection of the child and the family from the risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/AIDS);
7. to devise a system of complex and co-ordinated actions and measures, aimed at protecting children from any forms of abuse and economic exploitation;
8. to consider child needs in working out cities' infrastructure plans;
9. to ensure the protection of the rights of foreign children who have been granted asylum;
10. to guarantee the accumulation of detailed statistics on all groups of children and all fields of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
11. to regularly assess the state of child welfare in Lithuania (the spheres of the provision for the child, the protection of the child and the participation of the child);
12. to provide specialists in the field of the protection of the rights of the child with advanced training and to develop the system for training guardians (foster parents) and adoptive parents and the network of centres for social work methods.



The measures for the implementation of the Strategy, having regard to the paragraphs specified in the question, are aimed at:

- 1) revising certain applicable laws or drafting new laws, taking into consideration the provisions of the Convention;
- 2) drawing up a draft law relating to the establishment of the public body for the protection of the rights of the child and laying down the fundamentals of interinstitutional co-operation in the protection of the rights of the child;
- 3) the Interdepartmental Council for Child Welfare was formed and the regulations on its activities were approved by the Order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 21 June 2005;
- 4) carrying out a complex assessment of child welfare (assessing the access to social, educational and health services for children and causes and conditions of child delinquency).

Moreover, within the meaning of Article 3.164 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, in case of addressing any issue affecting the child, the child able to formulate his or her attitudes shall be provided with the opportunity to be heard directly (or, as the case may be, through a representative), and in case of decision-making, should it not threaten the interests of the child, his or her opinion shall be taken into account.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the List of Indicators of the Statistics on Children by the Resolution of 8 June 2004 (the following indicators are disaggregated by age group, gender, rural and urban areas: demography, living conditions of households raising children, health of children, education, employment in the labour market, social security, delinquency and migration).

**2. Please indicate whether the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been invoked directly in domestic courts during the reporting period, and if so, please provide examples of such cases.**

Courts of the Republic of Lithuania hear cases in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, which is adopted taking into account international documents, thus we are unable to provide examples of cases in which the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has been invoked.

**3. Please provide additional information on measures taken to improve the system for collection of disaggregated data on children under 18 in all areas under the Convention. In paragraph 25 of the State party's report it is stated that the Ministry of Social Security and Labour is drafting a resolution on statistical data about children and that the approval of this resolution is envisaged in 2004. In paragraph 26 of the report it is stated that a register of data will be established in the municipalities in 2004. Please provide information on any progress in this respect.**

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the List of Indicators of the Statistics on Children by Resolution No. 695 of 8 June 2004. The List of Indicators of the Statistics on Children was approved by this Resolution (the following indicators are disaggregated by age group, gender, rural and urban areas: demography, living conditions of households raising children, health of children, education, employment in the labour market, social security, delinquency and migration). The Resolution establishes that statistics on children shall be collected as of 2005 according to the indicators specified in the list approved by this Resolution.

**4. In paragraph 29 of the State party's report it is stated that the State party envisages the development of a State Policy Strategy on the Child Well-being.**

**Please provide information on any progress in this respect, including the proposals on the development of a system of analysis and monitoring.**

The Strategy of State Policy on Child Welfare and the Plan for 2005-2012 of the Measures for its Implementation have been developed on the basis of the Concept of State Policy on Child Welfare, approved by the Resolution of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 May 2003. The Concept lays down guidelines for its implementation in 7 spheres (interdepartmental activities, services sphere, state statistics, child welfare research and monitoring sphere, system of child welfare institutions, planning of human resources and planning of financial resources). The Strategy of State Policy on Child Welfare has been devised and the measures for its implementation have been outlined by reference to the above-mentioned guidelines set out in the Concept. One set of guidelines is in the child welfare research and monitoring sphere. The objective of this set of guidelines is to constantly examine the state of child welfare and to analyse the influence of legal, economic and political decisions on the quality of life of the child and implementation of the rights of the child. To this end the measures for the implementation of the Strategy envisage scientific research in 2006, i.e. a complex assessment of child welfare (assessment of the access to social, educational and health services for children and causes and conditions of child delinquency). The same assessment is planned in 2012 after carrying out the Plan of the Measures for the Implementation of the Strategy.

**5. In paragraph 31 of the State party's report it is stated that according to the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in 2004-2005, funds will be allocated for the development of a system for rehabilitation of children who are victims of violence. Please provide information on any progress in this respect.**

In implementing the National Programme against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children, in 2004 Lithuania issued an invitation to the Tender for Projects to Provide Short-Term and Long-Term Assistance for Children Victims of Sexual Abuse or Commercial Sexual Exploitation. LTL 168 thousand was allocated to partly fund 8 projects. The projects aiming to render complex assistance: psychological, social, legal, temporary accommodation and catering services were run from June to December 2004. Such assistance was provided for 158 children victims and their families on the territories of Vilnius City, Vilnius District, Kaunas City, Kaunas District, Kaišiadorys District, Kėdainiai District, Marijampolė and Alytus District Municipalities and Panevėžys, Utena and Klaipėda Counties.

**6. Please provide updated information on the dissemination of the Convention, particularly among school children, teachers, medical professionals and the judiciary.**

Usually health care institutions offering these services (in particular to children) disseminate (through noticeboards, leaflets etc) the provisions of the Convention regulating the protection of the health of children.

Moreover, training programmes for the judiciary directly include the protection of the rights of the child and citizenship education programmes for school children include the provisions of the Convention.

**7. Please provide information on the role of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Convention as well as in the progress of preparation of the State party report, if any.**

Representatives of non-governmental organizations such as the Lithuanian National Committee for UNICEF and Save the Children Lithuania, an organization fighting for the rights of the child, have also been among the members of the work group on the

preparation of the Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

So as to secure the practical implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, in 2004 – 2005 in accordance with the UNICEF Multilateral Co-operation Programme for 2003 – 2005, aimed at the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour was allocated LTL 130 thousand for translating and publishing the book *It's Only Right!: A Practical Guide to Learning About the Convention on the Rights of the Child*. 500 copies of books and 500 copies of CD-ROMs as well as educational material for specialists on the practical implementation of the provisions of the Convention and on the evaluation of work performed have been published.

**8. Please indicate the issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention.**

The following issues currently require the most urgent attention:

A strategy draft for the reorganization of the system of guardianship (child fostering) is envisaged in 2006 and a draft of the concept of the law on mediation in the settlement of family disputes of the Republic of Lithuania and a draft of this law are envisaged in 2006 – 2007. Attention is also devoted to the implementation of the Programme on Juvenile Justice and the 2005-2007 National Programme for the Prevention of Child Abuse and for the Assistance for Children.

### **Part III**

**Under this section, the State party is invited to briefly (3 pages maximum) update the information provided in its report with regard to:**

- **New bills or enacted legislation**
- **New institutions**
- **Newly implemented policies**
- **Newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope.**

*The sphere of child welfare and social security.*

1. One of the latest documents concerning child welfare, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 17 February 2005, is the Strategy of State Policy on Child Welfare and the Plan for 2005-2012 of the Measures for its Implementation. The major aim of this Strategy is, taking into account Lithuanian cultural, religious and social traditions and the best representation of the interests of the child, to create conditions for the child to live a proper life in the family and actively participate in public life, to protect him or her from any forms of abuse and exploitation and from interference with his or her education, and in case of need to provide the child with appropriate medical assistance. It is planned to allocate approximately LTL 12 million for the implementation of the Strategy.

In pursuing this Strategy, the Interdepartmental Council for Child Welfare and the regulations on its activities were approved by the Order of 21 June 2005. The Council consists of Secretaries of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health Care and the Ministry of the Interior and representatives of the Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania, the Association of Heads of Municipal Administration Services (Divisions) for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, the Association of Chiefs of Local Authorities of Lithuania, the Confederation of Non-governmental Organizations for

Children and Save the Children Lithuania, an organization fighting for the rights of the child. The aim of the Council is to submit proposals concerning improvement in the activities of state and municipal institutions and establishments and in interdepartmental co-operation in the field of child welfare to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, to promote the co-operation of these institutions and establishments with non-governmental organizations and, in case of addressing any issue affecting the child, to provide the child with the opportunity to be heard.

2. Changes which started in the last decade such as a fall in birth rate, high migration, family instability, high mortality rate and rapid aging of population have caused new social and economic problems and have resulted in the necessity for changing population policy. To this end the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the National Demographic (Population) Policy Strategy by the Resolution of 28 October 2004.

3. In order to secure a more effective protection of the rights and legal interests of the child in accordance with international conventions ratified by the Republic of Lithuania and in order to offer adoptive and foster parents greater assistance, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Regulations of the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour by Resolution of 20 October 2005, on the basis of which the functions of the Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour have been extended and its name has been changed.

4. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved by the Resolution of 1 December 2004 the National Programme on Child Day Care Centres for 2005 – 2007 which aims to tackle social issues affecting children who live in social risk families and relating to child care and education of children: to provide children attending centres with education and extracurricular activities, to ensure social work and in this way to create favourable conditions for the child to live in his or her biological family. This Programme is a continuation of the National Programme on Child Day Care Centres of Non-governmental Organizations for 2002 – 2004, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 24 May 2002.

5. In adopting the measures for the implementation of the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2001 – 2004, which were intended to carry through the reform of the system of guardianship, to give priority to child fostering and to reorganize the system of the assistance for orphans and children deprived of parental care, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved by the Resolution of 13 October 2004 the Programme for the Assistance for and Social Integration of Orphans and Persons Deprived of Parental Care for 2005 – 2008. Social integration of a person deprived of parental care is a complex and dynamic process and its success depends on the response to individual needs and capabilities of each person. Complex social and education programmes should be drawn up and carried out by using the infrastructure of social services and assistance made available by municipalities and the state. Such aid would develop skills of independent life in persons deprived of parental care and proper and early vocational training would create conditions for entering post-secondary or higher education and for acquiring a marketable speciality. A person deprived of parental care would find a job and deal with issues such as housing and family-building more easily.

6. In order to legitimize centralized monitoring, assessment and control of the quality of the organization and provision of social services, Lithuania has been developing social care norms (standards) for social services, intended for various social groups of people. Social care norms (standards) for children have been developed by Swedish

and Lithuanian experts in social services since 2004 when the final stage of the Project for the Development of Lithuania's Social Policy and Communities' Social Services was being implemented. The approval of the norms is envisaged in 2006. Upon the application, implementation and monitoring of these norms, the implementation of the process of licensing of social care institutions will begin as of 2010.

7. On 18 May 2004 the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Law Amending the Law on State Benefits to Families Raising Children of the Republic of Lithuania which defines the types of benefits to children, their amounts, categories of persons entitled to benefits, conditions of, procedure for and financing of the allocation and payment of these benefits.

8. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the 2005-2007 National Programme for the Prevention of Child Abuse and for the Assistance for Children by the Resolution of 4 May 2005. The Programme is aimed at outlining complex and concerted actions and measures (prevention, intervention and postvention) for eliminating abuse in its all forms. The measures of this Programme are designed for children who can become and are victims of abuse, for their families and juvenile abusers. This Programme does not address issues such as commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking in children.

#### *The sphere of home affairs*

1. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005 – 2008 by the Resolution of 19 May 2005. This Programme is a consistent continuation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002 – 2004, approved by Resolution No.62 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 17 January 2002. The purpose of the Programme is to develop and implement a target oriented, long-term and complex system of measures to prevent and control trafficking in human beings.

The Programme sets out the following tasks:

- to develop and implement a national system of monitoring trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to develop and introduce a uniform system of data collection and to build a common (depersonalised) data base on the victims of trafficking in human beings;
- to develop and implement a system of early prevention measures which would not allow the involvement of new persons in trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- to develop and introduce a system of measures reducing the demand for prostitution;
- to build a system of social assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings, in particular focusing on protection and social issues as well as reintegration into society;
- to develop co-operation among state (municipal), non-governmental and international organisations in combating trafficking in human beings;
- to strengthen Lithuania's specialised police units combating trafficking in human beings;
- to ensure effective co-operation among regional and international institutions and organisations in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

The Programme lays down special measures aimed at minors such as:

- to design a specialised rehabilitation programme for minor victims of trafficking in human beings;

- to work out methodological recommendations for the employees of the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior and the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior on early prevention measures to preclude the illegal smuggling of minors abroad for the purpose of selling them.

*The sphere of drug abuse prevention and the assistance for children using psychotropic substances*

1. In order to ensure the provision of medical, psychological and social rehabilitation services for children using psychotropic substances and specialised rehabilitation for children which had not been provided before, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved by the Resolution of 17 May 2005 the Concept of the Provision of Medical, Psychological and Social Rehabilitation Services for Children Using Psychotropic Substances (hereinafter referred to as the Concept). The purpose of this Concept is to guarantee the access to and the quality of medical, psychological and social rehabilitation services so as to improve the health of children and to help them to overcome psychological and physical addiction to psychotropic substances and to integrate into society.

2. Taking into account the above-mentioned Concept and having regard to the European Union Drugs Strategy for 2005 – 2012 and the European Union Drugs Action Plan for 2005 – 2008, the Drug Control Department under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has drawn up a draft resolution On the Approval of the Measures for 2006 – 2008 for the Implementation of the Concept of the Provision of Medical, Psychological and Social Rehabilitation Services for Children Using Psychotropic Substances.

3. In implementing the measures for 2005 for the implementation of the National Programme for Drug Control and Drug Abuse Prevention for 2004 – 2008, which were approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 March 2005, the Method for Setting the Price for Psychological and Social Rehabilitation Services employed by establishments providing psychological and social rehabilitation services was approved by the Order of the Director of the Drug Control Department under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 September 2005.

4. At the end of 2004 on the initiative of the Drug Control Department under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania conducted the first nationwide survey on the incidence of bad habits among the general population, which disclosed valuable information on Lithuania's problems such as tobacco and alcohol abuse and the abuse of other psychotropic substances, and revealed risk groups, their social-demographic characteristics and the attitude of Lithuanian population to drug abuse.

5. At the beginning of 2006 the Drug Control Department under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania is going to undertake a survey on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the incidence of their abuse in Lithuanian child care homes. The aim of the survey is to examine tendencies of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances among children aged 15 – 16 who are deprived of parental care and live in child care homes, and these children's attitude to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to identify causes of the abuse of these substances.

*The sphere of health care*

The year 2004 was declared the Year for the Health of Children by the Resolution of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 January 2004.

1. The Minister of Health Care approved the Lithuanian Hygiene Norm *Child Care Institutions. General Requirements for Health Safety* by the Order of 22 January 2004. The Norm lays down basic construction, equipping and operation requirements for child care institutions. It is applied to existing, constructed and reconstructed child care institutions.
2. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the State Programme for the Mother and the Child by the Resolution of 16 June 2004. The Programme is aimed at reducing the morbidity and mortality of pregnant women, women who have recently given birth and infants, at improving their health and at building an effective and safe system for the health care of pregnant women, women who have recently given birth and infants, in compliance with Lithuania's conditions and international standards.
3. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Programme for the Year for the Health of Children by the Resolution of 17 May 2004. The Programme establishes the following strategic goal for the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2004: to ensure the health care of the public, in particular of children, by increasing disease prevention and control.
4. The Minister of Health Care approved by the Order of 27 June 2004 the Provisional Regulations concerning the Assessment of Inpatient Health Care Institutions according to the Requirements of a Hospital Favourable for Infants.
5. The Minister of Health Care approved the Requirements of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes for Health Care Institutions by the Order of 27 June 2004.
6. The Minister of Health Care approved the Procedure for the Payment for Covering Children's Molar Teeth with Dental Sealants by the Order of 17 August 2004.

#### *In the sphere of juvenile justice*

1. In 1999 – 2002 Lithuania was carrying out the Programme on Juvenile Justice. After its implementation and assessment, objectives of further activities were formulated. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Programme on Juvenile Justice for 2004-2008 by the Resolution of 19 May 2004. The purpose of this Programme is to create conditions for target oriented, long-term and complex improvement in juvenile justice and to outline and implement relevant measures aimed at a more effective and professional functioning of this system and at a better response of the system to differentiated needs of juvenile offenders, institutions and staff working with them and the general public. This Programme is also intended to implement the provisions of the Codes of the Republic of Lithuania, regulating the legal status and liability of minors.
2. The information on the age of consent provided in paragraph 4 of point 47 of the Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of the Republic of Lithuania is not quite accurate. This issue generated controversial discussions in Lithuania and amendments to certain legislation were introduced, but they have not been adopted yet. The summary of all legal discussions on the age of consent under currently applicable laws of the Republic of Lithuania leads to the following conclusions.  
The legislation of the Republic of Lithuania does not directly lay down the age at which a person has the right (liberty) to have a sexual relationship. Yet, it can be inferred from relevant norms of various branches of law. Since upon attaining the age of majority (18 years of age) persons acquire full legal capacity, including the right to enter into marriage and the majority of other rights (e.g. voting right) related to the

age of majority, it is held that persons of 18 years of age and older have the right to have a sexual relationship. Meanwhile, opportunities for children (persons under 18 years of age) to have a sexual relationship are restricted by the power granted by law to the child's parents or other legal representatives, by the criteria for legal capacity, emancipation and marriage age established by the laws, and by moral norms.

The discussion as to what implications the child's consent to a sexual relationship could have for the liability of a person should be based on criminal law. Articles 149 and 150 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania establish criminal liability for rape and sexual molestation, i.e. sexual intercourse or any other satisfaction of sexual needs against a person's will by using physical force, by threatening with its immediate use or by depriving a person in any other way of an opportunity to resist or by taking advantage of a victim's helpless state. Interpreting the norms of the aforesaid Articles, the Senate of the Supreme Court of Lithuania points out in the Resolution No. 49 On the Practice of Courts in Criminal Cases of Rape and Sexual Molestation of 30 December 2004 that "sexual intercourse or any other satisfaction of sexual needs by mutual consent, in case the persons involved have reached 14 years of age, shall not be a crime". However, should a victim due to a mental disease, social or mental retardation not understand or not fully understand the character or the essence of the actions carried out in respect of him or her, a committed act is considered or can be considered committed against a victim's will. In the event a victim is under 14 years of age, the court has to evaluate that person's mental and social development and only then to draw a conclusion as to whether the consent has been conscious and given with the understanding of the character and the essence of the actions carried out in respect of him or her. Otherwise, in spite of the person's formal consent, the act is considered committed against a victim's will. (...) Sexual intercourse or satisfaction of sexual needs with an underage person (under 14 years of age) is usually viewed as taking advantage of a victim's helpless state, with the exception of the cases in which a victim owing to his or her physical, mental and social development realized the essence of the actions carried out in respect of him or her and consented to such relationship or those actions were carried out on the initiative of an underage person (victim). (...)

#### **Part IV**

**The following is a preliminary list of major issues (that does not contain issues already covered in Part I) that the Committee may take up during the dialogue with the State party. They do not require written answers. This list is not exhaustive as other issues might be raised in the course of the dialogue.**

1. Discrimination faced by minority, immigrant, refugees and asylum-seeking children, in particular in the areas of education, health and other social services.

2. Support for vulnerable families and children at risk.

3. Measures of protection against child abuse and the provision of counseling and recovery services for victims.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the 2005-2007 National Programme for the Prevention of Child Abuse and for the Assistance for Children by Resolution No. 491 of 4 May 2005. The 2005-2007 National Programme for the



Prevention of Child Abuse and for the Assistance for Children is aimed at outlining complex and concerted actions and measures (prevention, intervention and postvention) for eliminating abuse in its all forms. Lithuania intends to organize the education of children and parents about the prevention of child abuse, to conduct public awareness campaigns, to run campaigns against child abuse, to raise awareness about assistance for victims of abuse and opportunities to receive it, about the significance of humane relations and punishments for perpetrators of abuse; to provide specialists working with children with advanced training in the prevention of abuse, to improve legal system in order to prevent child abuse, to modernize the mechanism of the questioning of the abused child, to create, promote and offer abused children efficient and adequate services, and to guarantee conditions serving their interests and close to home environment in which human dignity is not destroyed and individuality of each person is respected etc.

Lithuania issued an invitation to the tender for projects to provide short-term and long-term assistance for children victims of abuse and their families. The purpose of the tender was to render complex assistance to victims of abuse.

4. Children placed in out-of-home care.
5. Domestic violence.
6. Corporal punishment.
7. Education and the problem of bullying in schools.
8. Sexual exploitation of children, child pornography, trafficking and abduction.
9. Alcohol and drug abuse.
10. Juvenile justice.

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