

(Translated from Russian)

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/RUS/3) RECEIVED BY
THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO
THE CONSIDERATION OF THE THIRD PERIODIC REPORT OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

(CRC/C/125/Add.5)

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

**Replies to the list of issues for discussion in connection with the consideration
of the third periodic report of the Russian Federation**

PART I

A. Data and statistics

1. Please provide disaggregated data (by sex, age groups, ethnic groups, urban, rural and remote areas) covering the years of 2002, 2003 and 2004:

(a) On the number and proportion of children under 18 living in the State party;

(b) On the number and proportion of children belonging to indigenous and ethnic minority groups, as well as children who are internally displaced, refugees and asylum-seekers.

At the beginning of 2004 there were 30.1 million children under 18 in Russia: this is a fifth of the Russian population (20.9 per cent). Over the period 2001-2003, the number of children under 18 diminished by 3.4 million, or 10 per cent; the decline in 2003 was 1.1 million, or 3.3 per cent. This marked decrease is the result of youths born in the mid-1980s, when the birth rate was higher than at any other time over the past 40 years, reaching majority.

Composition of population by age and sex (beginning of year, thousands)*

	2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	67 921	77 728	67 491	77 473	67 024	77 144
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	3 261	3 101	3 315	3 157	3 400	3 232
5	677	646	650	621	665	635
6	709	679	678	647	651	621
7-15	9 290	8 911	8 703	8 344	8 075	7 735
16	1 258	1 221	1 310	1 267	1 303	1 257
17	1 292	1 253	1 261	1 227	1 309	1 267
0-17	16 487	15 811	15 917	15 263	15 403	14 747

	2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Working age**	44 556	43 960	44 962	44 244	45 456	44 440
Above working age***	9 428	20 431	9 183	20 460	8 777	20 481
Urban population	49 370	57 355	49 079	57 242	48 755	57 063
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	2 237	2 124	2 289	2 174	2 373	2 250
5	459	436	441	421	452	432
6	480	459	459	437	442	421
7-15	6 384	6 136	5 951	5 712	5 498	5 267
16	931	927	930	910	917	891
17	991	985	947	956	936	922
0-17	11 482	11 067	11 017	10 610	10 618	10 183
Working age**	33 268	33 704	33 559	33 892	33 874	33 973
Above working age***	6 542	14 496	6 380	14 606	6 116	14 720
Rural population	18 551	20 373	18 412	20 231	18 269	20 081
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	1 024	977	1 026	983	1 027	982
5	218	210	209	200	213	203
6	229	220	219	210	209	200
7-15	2 906	2 775	2 752	2 632	2 577	2 468
16	327	294	380	357	386	365
17	301	268	314	271	373	345
0-17	5 005	4 744	4 900	4 653	4 785	4 563
Working age**	11 288	10 256	11 403	10 352	11 582	10 467
Above working age***	2 886	5 935	2 803	5 854	2 661	5 761

Composition of population by age and sex (as percentage of total)

	2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.1	5.1	4.2
5	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
7-15	13.7	11.5	12.9	10.8	12.0	10.0
16	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
17	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7
0-17	24.3	20.4	23.6	19.7	23.0	19.1
Working age**	65.6	56.5	66.6	57.1	67.8	57.6
Above working age***	13.9	26.3	13.6	26.4	13.1	26.6
Urban population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	4.6	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.9	3.9
5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
7-15	12.9	10.7	12.1	10.0	11.3	9.2
16	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
17	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
0-17	23.3	19.3	22.4	18.5	21.8	17.9
Working age**	67.4	58.7	68.4	59.2	69.5	59.5
Above working age***	13.2	25.3	13	25.5	12.5	25.8
Rural population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which aged (years)						
0-4	5.5	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.9
5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0

	2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7-15	15.7	13.6	15	13.0	14.1	12.3
16	1.8	1.5	2	1.8	2.1	1.8
17	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.7
0-17	27.0	23.3	26.6	23.0	26.2	22.7
Working age**	60.8	50.4	61.9	51.2	63.4	52.1
Above working age***	15.6	29.1	15.2	28.9	14.6	28.7

* Total adjusted at the beginning of 2002 to take account of the results of the 2002 general census. Trifling differences between totals and the sums of the constituent figures are due to rounding.

** Men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54.

*** Men aged 60 and above, women aged 55 and above.

Indigenous minority children in the Russian Federation disaggregated by age group and sex

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Abaza	32 346	15 562	16 784	12 019	5 562	6 457	20 327	10 000	10 327
Of which aged:									
0-4	1 844	913	931	703	349	354	1 141	564	577
5-9	2 142	1 120	1 022	812	434	378	1 330	686	644
10-14	3 002	1 505	1 497	1 154	567	587	1 848	938	910
15-17	2 104	1 094	1 010	827	419	408	1 277	675	602
18-19	1 241	590	651	517	233	284	724	357	367
Aleut	446	213	233	96	36	60	350	177	173
Of which aged:									
0-4	30	14	16	5	2	3	25	12	13
5-9	26	14	12	3	-	3	23	14	9
10-14	42	19	23	5	-	5	37	19	18
15-17	29	9	20	9	1	8	20	8	12
18-19	12	5	7	3	2	1	9	3	6

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Besermen	2 998	1 482	1 516	665	317	348	2 333	1 165	1 168
Of which aged:									
0-4	109	60	49	9	4	5	100	56	44
5-9	140	74	66	12	5	7	128	69	59
10-14	217	111	106	26	13	13	191	98	93
15-17	140	66	74	37	18	19	103	48	55
18-19	55	29	26	19	11	8	36	18	18
Vep	6 889	2 762	4 127	3 746	1 435	2 311	3 143	1 327	1 816
Of which aged:									
0-4	120	64	56	69	40	29	51	24	27
5-9	102	57	45	61	37	24	41	20	21
10-14	246	127	119	128	67	61	118	60	58
15-17	216	97	119	129	56	73	87	41	46
18-19	113	38	75	91	29	62	22	9	13
Dolgan	7 077	3 187	3 890	1 194	419	775	5 883	2 768	3 115
Of which aged:									
0-4	658	323	335	79	33	46	579	290	289
5-9	691	329	362	80	39	41	611	290	321
10-14	1 000	506	494	131	55	76	869	451	418

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
15-17	564	258	306	119	45	74	445	213	232
18-19	252	118	134	107	40	67	145	78	67
Izhor	177	44	133	46	17	29	131	27	104
Of which aged:									
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Itelmen	2 939	1 382	1 557	1 012	446	566	1 927	936	991
Of which aged:									
0-4	231	117	114	68	37	31	163	80	83
5-9	203	118	85	60	38	22	143	80	63
10-14	270	134	136	87	44	43	183	90	93
15-17	203	100	103	70	34	36	133	66	67
18-19	119	62	57	49	25	24	70	37	33
Kamchadal	1 881	903	978	1 030	478	552	851	425	426
Of which aged:									
0-4	128	69	59	77	37	40	51	32	19

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
5-9	113	56	57	61	29	32	52	27	25
10-14	193	99	94	104	46	58	89	53	36
15-17	129	69	60	70	38	32	59	31	28
18-19	60	23	37	29	12	17	31	11	20
Kerek	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
Of which aged:									
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ket	1 189	574	615	199	65	134	990	509	481
Of which aged:									
0-4	99	60	39	15	7	8	84	53	31
5-9	103	48	55	4	1	3	99	47	52
10-14	145	78	67	17	7	10	128	71	57
15-17	91	53	38	17	11	6	74	42	32
18-19	57	28	29	18	8	10	39	20	19

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Koryak	8 271	3 975	4 296	2 368	1 042	1 326	5 903	2 933	2 970
Of which aged:									
0-4	674	345	329	203	102	101	471	243	228
5-9	763	387	376	195	103	92	568	284	284
10-14	991	480	511	294	142	152	697	338	359
15-17	701	354	347	257	114	143	444	240	204
18-19	362	188	174	154	77	77	208	111	97
Kuman	2 888	1 312	1 576	1 522	676	846	1 366	636	730
Of which aged:									
0-4	114	60	54	54	37	17	60	23	37
5-9	111	51	60	41	17	24	70	34	36
10-14	191	98	93	85	44	41	106	54	52
15-17	138	70	68	88	43	45	50	27	23
18-19	103	46	57	68	31	37	35	15	20
Mansi	10 820	4 916	5 904	5 487	2 383	3 104	5 333	2 533	2 800
Of which aged:									
0-4	1 032	543	489	519	280	239	513	263	250
5-9	926	477	449	431	213	218	495	264	231
10-14	1 412	723	689	669	346	323	743	377	366

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
15-17	905	455	450	491	247	244	414	208	206
18-19	441	173	268	282	106	176	159	67	92
Nagaibak	9 087	4 141	4 946	1 447	614	833	7 640	3 527	4 113
Of which aged:									
0-4	327	174	153	28	10	18	299	164	135
5-9	407	207	200	31	11	20	376	196	180
10-14	637	323	314	31	19	12	606	304	302
15-17	462	223	239	54	28	26	408	195	213
18-19	265	117	148	90	29	61	175	88	87
Nanai	11 569	5 348	6 221	3 278	1 403	1 875	8 291	3 945	4 346
Of which aged:									
0-4	733	390	343	139	69	70	594	321	273
5-9	820	400	420	164	75	89	656	325	331
10-14	1 277	606	671	292	150	142	985	456	529
15-17	914	442	472	292	120	172	622	322	300
18-19	473	219	254	185	72	113	288	147	141
Nganasan	811	355	456	147	55	92	664	300	364
Of which aged:									
0-4	45	20	25	10	2	8	35	18	17

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
5-9	86	40	46	12	5	7	74	35	39
10-14	142	58	84	20	7	13	122	51	71
15-17	59	26	33	10	5	5	49	21	28
18-19	37	19	18	16	9	7	21	10	11
Negidal	505	222	283	115	45	70	390	177	213
Of which aged:									
0-4	40	24	16	6	5	1	34	19	15
5-9	48	23	25	9	6	3	39	17	22
10-14	50	22	28	7	3	4	43	19	24
15-17	24	10	14	10	3	7	14	7	7
18-19	25	13	12	7	2	5	18	11	7
Nenets	39 813	18 575	21 238	6 781	2 674	4 107	33 032	15 901	17 131
Of which aged:									
0-4	4 328	2 189	2 139	595	294	301	3 733	1 895	1 838
5-9	4 688	2 329	2 359	621	311	310	4 067	2 018	2 049
10-14	5 513	2 789	2 724	848	412	436	4 665	2 377	2 288
15-17	3 001	1 482	1 519	608	255	353	2 393	1 227	1 166
18-19	1 468	668	800	416	137	279	1 052	531	521

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Nivkh	4 902	2 262	2 640	2 291	1 020	1 271	2 611	1 242	1 369
Of which aged:									
0-4	388	204	184	138	78	60	250	126	124
5-9	438	222	216	182	83	99	256	139	117
10-14	546	283	263	230	128	102	316	155	161
15-17	342	167	175	169	79	90	173	88	85
18-19	196	85	111	111	45	66	85	40	45
Oroch	426	199	227	150	70	80	276	129	147
Of which aged:									
0-4	23	9	14	5	2	3	18	7	11
5-9	33	19	14	16	10	6	17	9	8
10-14	61	32	29	23	17	6	38	15	23
15-17	32	18	14	12	6	6	20	12	8
18-19	23	13	10	9	6	3	14	7	7
Saami	1 769	814	955	680	278	402	1 089	536	553
Of which aged:									
0-4	129	62	67	47	24	23	82	38	44
5-9	124	66	58	40	21	19	84	45	39
10-14	161	87	74	45	23	22	116	64	52

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
15-17	131	64	67	49	17	32	82	47	35
18-19	47	23	24	21	11	10	26	12	14
Selkup	4 056	1 951	2 105	645	291	354	3 411	1 660	1 751
Of which aged:									
0-4	299	160	139	28	19	9	271	141	130
5-9	286	149	137	23	11	12	263	138	125
10-14	420	220	200	44	24	20	376	196	180
15-17	307	167	140	60	26	34	247	141	106
18-19	161	78	83	39	16	23	122	62	60
Soyot	2 739	1 377	1 362	232	103	129	2 507	1 274	1 233
Of which aged:									
0-4	239	142	97	8	2	6	231	140	91
5-9	271	142	129	10	8	2	261	134	127
10-14	298	147	151	12	8	4	286	139	147
15-17	190	99	91	30	17	13	160	82	78
18-19	108	49	59	42	18	24	66	31	35
Taz	256	122	134	90	44	46	166	78	88
Of which aged:									
0-4	14	5	9	4	2	2	10	3	7

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
5-9	10	7	3	2	1	1	8	6	2
10-14	17	10	7	5	2	3	12	8	4
15-17	20	6	14	6	2	4	14	4	10
18-19	8	5	3	3	2	1	5	3	2
Telengit	2 368	1 141	1 227	87	37	50	2 281	1 104	1 177
Of which aged:									
0-4	208	112	96	4	2	2	204	110	94
5-9	242	110	132	4	3	1	238	107	131
10-14	316	157	159	5	3	2	311	154	157
15-17	180	102	78	15	4	11	165	98	67
18-19	69	38	31	13	5	8	56	33	23
Teleut	2 534	1 144	1 390	1 044	476	568	1 490	668	822
Of which aged:									
0-4	126	57	69	49	24	25	77	33	44
5-9	148	78	70	62	29	33	86	49	37
10-14	249	130	119	91	51	40	158	79	79
15-17	158	83	75	70	35	35	88	48	40
18-19	102	44	58	50	25	25	52	19	33

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Tofalar	723	362	361	42	24	18	681	338	343
Of which aged:									
0-4	60	27	33	-	-	-	60	27	33
5-9	64	35	29	5	5	-	59	30	29
10-14	87	50	37	3	3	-	84	47	37
15-17	53	28	25	3	2	1	50	26	24
18-19	46	28	18	2	2	-	44	26	18
Tubalar	1 533	772	761	120	52	68	1 413	720	693
Of which aged:									
0-4	114	63	51	7	3	4	107	60	47
5-9	111	60	51	4	2	2	107	58	49
10-14	194	94	100	8	4	4	186	90	96
15-17	89	46	43	7	3	4	82	43	39
18-19	42	26	16	8	4	4	34	22	12
Tuva-Todjan	4 435	2 150	2 285	3	2	1	4 432	2 148	2 284
Of which aged:									
0-4	429	212	217	-	-	-	429	212	217
5-9	443	216	227	1	-	1	442	216	226
10-14	569	294	275	-	-	-	569	294	275

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
15-17	370	188	182	-	-	-	370	188	182
18-19	121	57	64	-	-	-	121	57	64
Udege	1 531	751	780	337	131	206	1 194	620	574
Of which aged:									
0-4	115	65	50	10	6	4	105	59	46
5-9	104	55	49	22	10	12	82	45	37
10-14	180	102	78	29	16	13	151	86	65
15-17	101	54	47	26	9	17	75	45	30
18-19	60	27	33	24	6	18	36	21	15
Ulta (Orok)	298	151	147	169	85	84	129	66	63
Of which aged:									
0-4	18	11	7	6	6	-	12	5	7
5-9	18	8	10	10	4	6	8	4	4
10-14	37	21	16	23	12	11	14	9	5
15-17	24	12	12	13	7	6	11	5	6
18-19	13	4	9	7	1	6	6	3	3
Ulcha	2 718	1 273	1 445	413	164	249	2 305	1 109	1 196
Of which aged:									
0-4	201	94	107	16	8	8	185	86	99

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
5-9	212	117	95	13	8	5	199	109	90
10-14	321	171	150	32	18	14	289	153	136
15-17	204	109	95	39	15	24	165	94	71
18-19	100	46	54	23	7	16	77	39	38
Khanty	27 655	12 575	15 080	9 190	3 808	5 382	18 465	8 767	9 698
Of which aged:									
0-4	2 713	1 382	331	836	423	413	1 877	959	918
5-9	2 637	1 326	1 311	700	354	346	1 937	972	965
10-14	3 488	1 738	1 750	971	487	484	2 517	1 251	1 266
15-17	2 141	1 054	1 087	751	345	406	1 390	709	681
18-19	1 134	490	644	563	220	343	571	270	301
Chelkan	830	364	466	113	56	57	717	308	409
Of which aged:									
0-4	80	39	41	9	5	4	71	34	37
5-9	61	23	38	3	2	1	58	21	37
10-14	81	36	45	7	5	2	74	31	43
15-17	53	28	25	15	9	6	38	19	19
18-19	32	17	15	11	6	5	21	11	10

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Chuvan	990	438	552	295	111	184	695	327	368
Of which aged:									
0-4	80	38	42	20	9	11	60	29	31
5-9	89	42	47	16	5	11	73	37	36
10-14	120	57	63	31	14	17	89	43	46
15-17	79	36	43	25	10	15	54	26	28
18-19	33	20	13	14	7	7	19	13	6
Chukchi	14 034	6 596	7 438	2 320	957	1 363	11 714	5 639	6 075
Of which aged:									
0-4	1 338	689	649	184	90	94	1154	599	555
5-9	1413	704	709	184	92	92	1229	612	617
10-14	1694	838	856	245	117	128	1449	721	728
15-17	1119	567	552	236	116	120	883	451	432
18-19	569	294	275	205	90	115	364	204	160
Chulym	643	309	334	44	21	23	599	288	311
Of which aged:									
0-4	37	21	16	3	2	1	34	19	15
5-9	28	12	16	-	-	-	28	12	16
10-14	62	24	38	1	1	-	61	23	38

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
15-17	57	24	33	1	1	-	56	23	33
18-19	25	9	16	3	1	2	22	8	14
Shapsug	3 213	1 613	1 600	792	404	388	2 421	1 209	1 212
Of which aged:									
0-4	165	80	85	27	17	10	138	63	75
5-9	188	96	92	38	17	21	150	79	71
10-14	264	146	118	65	39	26	199	107	92
15-17	189	110	79	51	35	16	138	75	63
18-19	95	42	53	26	12	14	69	30	39
Shor	12 773	5 929	6 844	9 094	4 147	4 947	3 679	1 782	1 897
Of which aged:									
0-4	647	336	311	424	221	203	223	115	108
5-9	758	389	369	503	263	240	255	126	129
10-14	1 258	650	608	881	462	419	377	188	189
15-17	786	405	381	569	288	281	217	117	100
18-19	417	185	232	318	139	179	99	46	53
Evenk	34 610	16 681	17 929	7 901	3 628	4 273	26 709	13 053	13 656
Of which aged:									
0-4	2 806	1 494	1 312	448	232	216	2 358	1 262	1 096

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
5-9	3 378	1 734	1 644	614	344	270	2 764	1 390	1 374
10-14	4 403	2 243	2 160	816	422	394	3 587	1 821	1 766
15-17	2 649	1 367	1 282	666	327	339	1 983	1 040	943
18-19	1 376	691	685	557	263	294	819	428	391
Even	18 642	7 850	10 792	5 831	2 079	3 752	12 811	5 771	7 040
Of which aged:									
0-4	1 595	762	833	405	206	199	1190	556	634
5-9	1 824	905	919	433	190	243	1391	715	676
10-14	2 219	1 070	1 149	606	286	320	1613	784	829
15-17	1 352	632	720	473	201	272	879	431	448
18-19	727	353	374	321	129	192	406	224	182
Ents	197	99	98	24	8	16	173	91	82
Of which aged:									
0-4	17	11	6	1	1	-	16	10	6
5-9	7	6	1	-	-	-	7	6	1
10-14	31	14	17	3	1	2	28	13	15
15-17	24	11	13	3	2	1	21	9	12
18-19	12	7	5	2	1	1	10	6	4

	Urban and rural population			Urban			Rural		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
Eskimo	1 534	733	801	394	159	235	1 140	574	566
Of which aged:									
0-4	120	64	56	33	17	16	87	47	40
5-9	146	74	72	27	14	13	119	60	59
10-14	185	93	92	40	17	23	145	76	69
15-17	123	67	56	33	16	17	90	51	39
18-19	70	38	32	34	14	20	36	24	12
Yukagir	1 176	571	605	494	238	256	682	333	349
Of which aged:									
0-4	106	55	51	42	26	16	64	29	35
5-9	127	81	46	48	31	17	79	50	29
10-14	150	67	83	47	19	28	103	48	55
15-17	75	31	44	30	14	16	45	17	28
18-19	46	27	19	29	17	12	17	10	7

Data from Russian population census, 2002.

Forced migration in the Russian Federation by age and sex

	Forced migrants				Refugees				People in temporary shelter			
	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began
Total forced migrants	20 453	4 668	4 249	237 998	51	58	42	614	...	177	160	1 228
In age range:												
0-5	952	169	150	14 525	5	3	10	35	...	15	11	126
6-15	3 536	558	356	41 572	14	19	10	126	...	37	18	250
16-17	639	146	114	12 603	4	2	1	27	...	3	7	22
0-15	4 488	727	506	56 097	19	22	20	161	...	52	29	376
0-17	5 127	873	620	68 700	23	24	21	188	...	55	36	398
As percentage of all forced migrants: children aged												
0-15	21.9	15.6	11.9	23.6	37.3	37.9	47.6	26.2	...	29.4	18.1	30.6
0-17	25.1	18.7	14.6	28.9	45.1	41.4	50	30.6	...	31.1	22.5	32.4
Male	9 183	2 104	1 801	105 166	26	27	19	313	...	107	100	838
In age range:												
0-5	487	91	79	6 979	1	1	2	8	...	5	5	67
6-15	1 833	292	158	20 117	5	10	5	70	...	21	9	135
16-17	306	74	56	5 953	1	1	-	15	...	2	3	8
0-15	2 320	383	237	27 096	6	11	7	78	...	26	14	202
0-17	2 626	457	293	33 049	7	12	7	93	...	28	17	210

	Forced migrants				Refugees				People in temporary shelter			
	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began	2002	2003	2004	By 1 January 2005 since records began
As percentage of all forced migrants: children aged												
0-15	25.3	18.2	13.2	25.8	23.1	40.7	36.8	24.9	...	24.3	14	24.1
0-17	28.6	21.7	16.3	31.4	26.9	44.4	36.8	29.7	...	26.2	17	25.1
Female	11 270	2 564	2 448	132 832	25	31	23	301	...	70	60	390
In age range:												
0-5	465	78	71	7 546	4	2	8	27	...	10	6	59
6-15	1 703	266	198	21 455	9	9	5	56	...	16	9	115
16-17	333	72	58	6 650	3	1	1	12	...	1	4	14
0-15	2 168	344	269	29 001	13	11	13	83	...	26	15	174
0-17	2 501	416	327	35 651	16	12	14	95	...	27	19	188
As percentage of all forced migrants: children aged												
0-15	19.2	13.4	11	21.8	52	35.5	56.5	27.6	...	37.1	25	44.6
0-17	22.2	16.2	13.4	26.8	64	38.7	60.9	31.6	...	38.6	31.7	48.2

2. In light of article 4 of the Convention, please provide additional updated disaggregated data for the years 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 the priorities for budgetary expenditures given to the following:

- (a) Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education);
- (b) Child-care services, including day-care centres, kindergartens and nurseries;
- (c) Health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health-care services for children, including social insurance);
- (d) Programmes and services for children with disabilities;
- (e) Support programmes for families;
- (f) The protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions;
- (g) Programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse and child sexual exploitation and child labour;
- (h) Juvenile justice;
- (i) The protection and support of refugee, asylum-seeking and internally displaced children;
- (j) Children's Ombudsman institutions.

The Russian Federation's budget rubric does not separately identify specific items of expenditure under the consolidated and Federal budgets that relate to the financing of child-oriented State social policy measures. Accordingly, aggregate financing under sections 14 (Education), 15 (Culture, the arts and cinema), 17 (Health care and physical education) and 18 (Social policy) of the Federation's consolidated and Federal budgets appear as follows:

(millions of rubles)

Applicable section of Russian Federation budget classification up to 1 January 2005	2002		2003		Spending growth under consolidated budget (%)	2004 (rolling figures)		Spending growth under consolidated budget (%)
	Consolidated budget	of which Federal budget	Consolidated budget	of which: Federal budget		Consolidated budget	Of which: Federal budget	
Section 14 (Education)	409 408.5	81 702.0	475 572.3	99 777.9	16.2	593 196.1	121 618.9	24.7
of which:								
- Pre-school education	62 273.5	617.3	72 082.2	833.0	15.8	91 502.9	352.9	26.9
- General education	215 282.0	1 347.5	23 6636.6	1 541.0	9.9	298 100.3	1 357.9	25.9
- Basic vocational training	26 839.2	1 347.5	30 371.9	21 488.5	13.2	35 589.7	24 324.4	17.2
- Intermediate vocational training	20 162.8	10 531.8	24 109.9	13 034.5	19.6	30 486.0	15 810.2	26.4
- Advanced vocational training	48 457.9	44 925.1	61 161.2	56 777.2	26.2	76 969.0	71 830.7	25.8
Section 15 (culture, the arts and cinema)	48 610.6	10 203.7	60 330.1	14 194.7	24.1	74 254.6	16 786.3	23.1
Section 17 (Health care and physical education)	253 660.4	31 609.7	297 634.4	39 425.5	17.3	370 136.2	49 122.7	24.4
of which:								
- health care	236 101.3	26 264.7	230 426.0	31 516.0	-2.4	283 818.5	38 936.8	23.2
- epidemiological control	4 606.6	3992.2	5 914.9	5 544.9	28.4	7 331.9	6 957.0	24.0
- physical education and sport	12 952.5	1 352.8	17 276.1	2 364.6	33.4	22 042.4	3 228.9	27.6
- compulsory medical insurance	X	X	44 017.4	X	X	5 6943.4		29.4
Section 18 (Social policy) (excluding basic pensions)	294 922.6	153 276.6	31 943.1	138 826.4	8.3	404 078.5	153 798.6	26.5
of which:								
- State benefits to citizens with children	25 409.8		24 224.8		-4.7	21 914.2		-9.5

The main source of financing for the Education sector is resources from budgets at all levels. Education spending accounted for 3.5 per cent of GDP in 2004.

The following Federal programmes were financed out of the Federal budget in 2004 in support of efforts to bring about conditions conducive to children's overall development and activity and end neglect, lawbreaking and crime in juvenile and teenage milieux:

“Children in Russia” for the period 2003-2006, including subprogrammes “Prevention of juvenile neglect and lawbreaking”, “Invalid children”, “The healthy child”, “Gifted children” and “Children missing one or both parents”. A total of 1,703,890,000 rubles from the Federal budget was allocated to the scheduled activities, including 284,260,000 rubles for the “Prevention of juvenile neglect and lawbreaking” subprogramme, 313.4 million rubles for “Invalid children”, 511,110,000 rubles for “The healthy child”, 32.8 million rubles for “Gifted children” and 462,320,000 rubles for “Children missing one or both parents”.

“Young people in Russia” (2001-2005): 116,920,000 rubles, including 40 million for “Physical education and healthy development for children and young people”;

The Federal programme for educational development in the Russian Federation -- 1,826 million rubles;

“The Russian language” -- 40 million rubles;

“Development of a single educational information environment (2001-2005)” -- 2,991,310,000 rubles.

The “Development and preservation of Russia’s cultural heritage” subprogramme under the Federal “Russian culture” programme for 2001-2005 -- 243.5 million rubles.

The Federal programme “Multidisciplinary efforts to combat drug abuse and illegal trafficking, 2002-2004” -- 574.9 million rubles.

The Federal “Prevention and control of social diseases (2002-2006)” programme -- 2,235,980,000 rubles.

The “Preventive vaccination” subprogramme of the above -- 63,2 million rubles.

The “Anti-HIV/AIDS” subprogramme -- 472,870,000 rubles.

Altogether 49,250,000 rubles from the Federal budget were allocated to physical education and sports in 2004.

Every year the Federal budget contains allocations for a fitness campaign for children and teenagers.

The (amended) 2004 Federal budget allots resources for children’s leisure pursuits, fitness and activities as follows:

Funding of activities relating to the fitness campaign for children and teenagers	1 711.8 million rubles
Travel for children needing care at a health resort	50.0 million rubles

Funding of activities relating to the conveyance of minors who have absconded from their families, children's homes, boarding schools or special educational institutions 55.0 million rubles

The 2004 Federal budget also provided 593.3 million rubles for arranging temporary employment for minor citizens aged between 14 and 18.

3. With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by sex, age groups, minority and ethnic 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, such as orphanages;
- (c) Placed with foster families;
- (d) Placed in boarding schools;
- (e) Adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions.

**Inmates of boarding institutions in the Russian Federation
(thousands at end of year)**

	2002	2003	2004
Children's institutions	19.3	19.1	20.0
Children's homes	75.5	75.4	74.7
Children's homes-cum-schools	11.1	11.4	10.5
Family-type children's homes	0.4	0.4	0.7
Boarding schools for children	28.9	28.9	28.9
Normal boarding schools*	...	161.1	...
Boarding schools for orphans and children lacking parental support	25.5	23.5	23.4
Boarding schools for children with development abnormalities	188.7	181.5	175.1
- of which, boarding schools for orphans	25.1	25.4	24.5

* Information collected once every two years.

Children's institutions and inmates in the Russian Federation (at year's end)*

	2002	2003	2004
Number of institutions	249	251	255
Number of places	21 505	21 950	22 150
Number of children in institutions	19 337	19 113	19 962
- of which aged:			
0-12 months	5 289	5 425	6 370
1-3 years	9 815	9 588	9 649
3 years and above	4 233	4 100	3 943
Total number of children admitted during year	13 959	14 626	16 550
- of which:			
orphans and children lacking parental support consigned by parents	10 591 3 369	11 150 3 476	12 824 3 654
Total number of children leaving during year	13 497	14 231	15 187
- of which:			
retrieved by parents	2 546	2 581	2 780
taken for adoption	5 293	8 094	8 808
taken for international adoption	4 051	4 864	5 977
transferred to social welfare institutions	1 126	1 139	1 062
transferred to educational institutions	2 139	1 893	1 727
Number of children dying during year	481	511	513
- of which, aged under 1 year	261	287	307
Number of children found to have:			
nutritional disorders	5 023	4 704	4 695
second- or third-degree rickets	3 208	3 132	2 690
anaemia	4 374	4 533	4 338
Number of children with retarded:			
physical development	10 638	10 267	9 955
mental development	15 553	15 156	15 221

* Figures from the Ministry of Health and Social Development.

**Inmates of children's homes and boarding schools for orphans
and children lacking parental support in the Russian Federation
(thousands at end of year)**

	Children's homes			Boarding schools for orphans and children lacking parental support		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total inmates	75.5	75.4	74.7	25.5	23.5	23.4
- of which:						
in built-up areas	55.7	55.0	54.2	20.9	19.7	19.7
in rural districts	19.8	20.4	20.5	4.5	3.8	3.7

Inmates of children's homes and boarding schools for orphans and children lacking parental support in the Russian Federation by sex and age group (thousands at end of year)

	Children's homes			Boarding schools for orphans and children lacking parental support		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Inmates:						
Girls	33.6	33.3	32.6	10.9	9.9	10.0
Boys	41.9	42.2	42.1	14.6	13.6	13.4
Age group:						
2 years and under	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.04	0.03
3-4	5.1	4.3	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-6	7.8	8.4	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
7-15	54.3	52.7	51.0	21.0	18.7	18.6
16 and over	7.9	9.5	10.2	3.6	3.9	4.0

Placement of orphans and children lacking parental support in the Russian Federation (thousands)

	2002	2003	2004
Total number of children discovered to be lacking parental support during year	127.1	129.0	132.5
- of which placed:			
in children's institutions, children's homes and boarding schools for orphans and children lacking parental support, welfare or other institutions entirely at State expense	37.2	39.3	41.2
in care (guardianship), for adoption	75.9	76.3	76.8
- of which, adopted by foreigners:	6.9	7.9	9.4
in primary, secondary, vocational higher and other educational institutions entirely at State expense	2.3	3.0	3.3
Number of registered orphans and children lacking parental support (at year's end), total	700.9	711.9	722.3
- of which:			
being raised in families:			
in care (guardianship)	359.7	371.0	374.9
after adoption	155.0	157.0	158.6

	2002	2003	2004
children being raised:			
in children's institutions	14.7	14.5	15.2
in children's homes	71.7	71.7	74.7
in children's homes-cum-schools	10.4	10.5	10.5
in boarding schools for orphans	22.4	21.2	23.4
in ordinary boarding schools	10.0	10.4	9.6
in residential homes	15.9	15.2	15.2
in boarding schools for children with developmental abnormalities	41.0	40.5	40.2
- of which:			
for the mentally retarded	34.4	33.9	33.5
for the sightless	0.2	0.2	0.3
for children with poor eyesight	0.7	0.8	0.7
for the deaf	0.3	0.3	0.3
for children with poor hearing or late-onset deafness	0.2	0.3	0.3
for children with musculoskeletal defects	0.9	1.0	0.9
for children with serious speech defects	1.2	0.9	0.9
for children with retarded mental development	3.1	3.1	3.3
Number of orphans in:			
family-type children's homes (without biological parents)	0.4	0.4	0.7
foster families (without biological parents)	6.5	8.6	11.1

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

- (a) Living with their families;
- (b) In institutions;
- (c) Attending regular schools;
- (d) Attending special schools;
- (e) Placed in boarding schools;
- (f) Not attending any school.

Cohorts of invalid children in the Russian Federation*

Child's age	Child's sex	No. of invalids					
		Total			New cases		
		2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
0-4	Male	40 870	41 200	43 416	14 390	14 613	15 267
	Female	32 663	33 060	34 970	11 302	11 574	12 298
5-9	Male	80 535	78 433	76 016	11 036	10 146	9 361
	Female	58 620	56 683	54 820	7 341	6 796	6 426
10-14	Male	137 420	127 330	118 126	14 060	12 169	10 480
	Female	96 136	88 707	82 024	9 122	8 161	7 038
15	Male	37 671	35 591	33 501	3 626	3 073	2 743
	Female	25 963	24 552	22 924	2 449	2 058	1 805
16-17	Male	65 326	70 914	70 051	5 233	5 197	5 143
	Female	45 138	48 474	47 702	3 324	3 250	3 220
Total (0-17)	Male	361 822	353 468	341 110	48 345	45 198	42 994
	Female	258 520	251 476	242 440	33 538	31 839	30 787

* Figures from the Ministry of Health and Social Development.

Invalid children studying at educational establishments in the Russian Federation*
(thousands, beginning of academic year)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Invalid children attending ordinary State or municipal daytime educational institutions	125.3	137.0	142.6	141.7
Invalid children studying at home under special programmes	31.0	33.6	37.3	40.1

* Excluding special (correctional) institutions and classes for students with developmental abnormalities.

**Educational institutions in the Russian Federation for children with restricted health opportunities
(beginning of academic year)***

	No. of schools					No. of pupils (thousands)				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Total educational institutions for children with restricted health opportunities	1 950	1 959	1 975	1 952	1 967	281.3	274.6	267.4	256.8	247.8
Of which:										
For the mentally retarded	1 411	1 403	1 399	1 376	1 374	203.7	196.2	188.6	179.9	171.0
For the sightless	16	18	17	18	21	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
For children with poor eyesight	84	83	89	89	87	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.2	10.2
For the deaf	82	86	90	91	90	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.8
For children with poor hearing or late on-set deafness	84	84	86	86	86	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.1
For children with musculoskeletal defects	74	74	77	74	79	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.0
For children with serious speech defects	65	67	69	63	67	11.5	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.8
For children with retarded mental development	114	122	126	132	139	19.2	19.8	20.0	19.9	21.1
Other schools	20	22	22	23	24	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.0
Classes in normal schools for children with restricted health opportunities	20 329	20 570	19 993	19 632	19 018	228.7	226.0	214.3	205.6	197.0
Of which:										
For the intellectually retarded	2 450	2 448	2 580	3 216	3 130	24.2	25.3	25.9	26.5	28.3
For children with regarded mental development	17 574	17 411	16 993	15 918	14 750	202.2	197.1	184.0	173.3	158.3

* Figures from Russian State Statistical Institute.

5. With reference to child abuse please provide disaggregated data (by age, sex, minority and ethnic group and types of abuse reported) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, if available, on the:

- (a) Number of reported cases of abuse;
- (b) Number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up;
- (c) Number of reports received about female genital mutilation and honour killings, if any.

According to the Ministry of the Interior's Main Data Analysis Centre, over 50,000 crimes involving violence against children were reported in the Russian Federation in 2004.

According to reports from internal affairs authorities in the States of the Russian Federation, the setting in which domestic violence occurs is one of widespread workaday drunkenness, alcoholism, unemployment, property disputes and, consequently, growing domestic conflict. Virtually one crime in three is preceded by abuse of hard liquor. More than half of all offenders have no steady source of income.

A survey by the Office of the Procurator-General shows that criminal proceedings were started under article 156 of the Russian Criminal Code (non-fulfilment of obligations to bring up a minor, accompanied by cruelty) in 3,405 instances in 2003; 2,562 offenders were identified and 1,570 were convicted. In 2004, proceedings were started in 3,603 instances, 2,715 offenders were identified and 1,821 were convicted.

Forty-eight thousand cases were forwarded to the courts in 2004 (against 40,700 in 2002) for decisions on whether to strip individuals of their parental rights.

Over 11,000 cases were forwarded to the pretrial investigation authorities so that criminal proceedings could be brought against minors' parents or legal guardians for not honouring their obligations to bring the minor up; proceedings were indeed brought in 7,700 cases.

Reported assaults by adults on minors in the Russian Federation, 2001-2004

(figures from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Killing of a newborn by its mother	203	204	195	212
Sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a child under 14	146	175	203	751
Acts of depravity	583	762	841	1 397
Malicious refusal to make support payments for children or for parents unfit for work	44 111	36 752	33 601	39 540
Involvement of a minor in crime	16 570	10 302	9 477	9 356
Involvement of a minor in anti-social conduct	418	411	355	308
Failure to honour obligations to bring up a minor	2 973	2 751	3 405	3 603
Disclosure (breach of confidentiality) of adoption	26	23	19	28
Trafficking in minors	16	10	21	-
Illegal distribution of pornographic material or items	442	600	900	2 433

Juvenile victims of criminal assault, 2000-2004

(thousands)

(figures from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	Victims of criminal assault			Died in consequence			Health seriously impaired in consequence		
	Total	Of which, minors		Total	Of which, minors		Total	Of which, minors	
		Total	%		Total	%		Total	Total
2000	2 095.5	104.1	5.0	76.7	3.8	5.0	74.5	5.7	7.7
2001	2 162.3	96.7	4.5	78.7	3.9	5.0	71.3	4.7	6.6
2002	1 893.2	94.1	5.0	76.8	3.3	4.3	68.2	3.9	5.7
2003	2 077.1	91.1	4.4	76.9	3.4	4.4	63.9	3.6	5.6
2004	2 222.2	113.5	5.1	72.3	3.1	4.3	59.5	3.3	5.5

The Office of the Procurator-General received five complaints of cruelty to children in 2001, seven in 2002, one in 2003 and one in 2004.

6. Please provide disaggregated data (by sex, age groups, minority and ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on:

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

(b) Number and percentage of dropouts and repetitions;

(c) Ratio of teachers to students.

Children in pre-school educational establishments in the Russian Federation*
(at year's end)

	2002	2003	2004
Children in pre-school educational establishments - total (thousands)	4 267	4 321	4 423
Of which:			
In built-up areas	3 398	3 444	3 528
In rural districts	869	877	895
Overall coverage of children aged 1-6 by pre-school educational establishments (%)	58	58	*
Of which:			
In built-up areas	66	66	*
In rural districts	39	38	*
Children on list for pre-school places (thousands)	404.9	397.0	805.0

* Figures will be available in September 2005.

**Children in pre-school educational establishments in the Russian Federation,
by sex and age group**
(thousands, at year's end)

	Pre-school institutions, total			Of which					
				In built-up areas			In rural districts		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
No. of children:									
Girls	2 013	2 037	2 090	1 603	1 624	1 667	410	413	423
Boys	2 254	2 284	2 333	1 795	1 820	1 861	459	464	472
In age group:									
Up to 1½ years	36	37	34	28	28	26	8	9	9
1½-3 years	797	829	876	632	659	697	165	170	179
3 years and over	3 434	3 455	3 513	2 738	2 757	2 805	696	698	707
Of these, age on 1 September:									
5	869	874	880	688	690	696	181	183	184
6	826	833	844	661	667	573	164	166	171
7	511	508	569	427	426	477	85	82	91

**Children in State and municipal daytime educational establishments
in the Russian Federation, by sex and age**
(thousands, at year's end)

	Total			Of which					
				Girls			Boys		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total pupils in classes 1-12	17 885	16 787	15 648	8 978	8 428	7 852	8 907	8 359	7 796
Age on 1 September:									
5	17	11	12	8	6	6	9	5	6
6	344	301	303	173	152	152	171	149	151
7	1 265	1 211	1 168	622	591	573	643	620	595
8	1 407	1 345	1 287	690	662	632	717	683	655
9	1 419	1 410	1 346	697	691	662	722	719	684
10	1 591	1 414	1 408	782	695	690	809	719	718
11	1 778	1 589	1 416	873	782	695	905	807	721
12	1 968	1 779	1 592	968	874	783	1 000	905	809
13	2 120	1 959	1 773	1 046	966	874	1 074	993	899
14	2 225	2 072	1 908	1 107	1 028	946	1 118	1 044	962
15	1 880	1 780	1 645	985	929	857	895	851	788
16	1 466	1 471	1 348	806	809	742	660	662	606
17	380	418	410	206	227	224	156	191	186
18 and above	25	29	32	13	14	16	9	13	16

**Children in State and municipal daytime educational establishments in the
Russian Federation, by level of education***
(thousands, beginning of academic year)

	2002/03	2003/4	2004/5
Total pupils	17 885	16 787	15 648
Of which:			
Pupils repeating a year:	132	113	100
As percentage of total	0.7	0.7	0.6
In classes:			
1-4 (primary education)	5 394	5 305	5 282
5-9 (basic secondary education)	9 584	8 629	7 710
10-11/12 (middle school/full general education)	2 907	2 853	2 665
Total pupils in built-up areas	12 390	11 641	10 872
Of which:			
Pupils repeating a year	76	64	57
As percentage of total	0.6	0.5	0.5
In classes:			
1-4 (primary education)	3 581	3 580	3 647
5-9 (basic secondary education)	6 697	5 981	5 281
10-11/12 (middle school/full general education)	2 112	2 080	1 944
Total pupils in rural districts	5 495	5 146	4 776
Of which:			
Pupils repeating a year:	56	48	43
As percentage of total	1.0	0.9	0.9
In classes:			
1-4 (primary education)	1 812	1 725	1 635
5-9 (basic secondary education)	2 888	2 648	2 420
10-11/12 (middle school/full general education)	795	773	721
Pupils receiving a school certificate:**			
Of basic general education	2 267	2 204	2 161
Of middle-school/full general education	1 333	1 371	1 394
No. of teachers***	1 641	1 605	1 555

* Excluding special (correctional) institutions and classes for students with developmental abnormalities.

** In 2002, 2003 and 2004 respectively.

*** Including school principals, head teachers and persons who, besides teaching at the institution concerned, are employed in other organizations.

At the end of 2004, it was found, there were 12,693 children aged between 7 and 15 (0.08 per cent of the 15.8 million children in this age category)¹ who were not receiving an education. For comparison, there were 16,229 (0.1 per cent of a total of 16.5 million) in 2003, and 40,749 (0.2 per cent of a total of 20.7 million) in 1999. Hence the number of minors not receiving an education in breach of the law has fallen by 28,056, or 68.8 per cent, and as a proportion of the total number of children aged 7-15 in Russia, by 0.12 per cent since 1999; by comparison with 2003, the number has fallen by 3,536, or 21.8 per cent, and the proportion by 0.02 per cent. A decline in numbers of children in this category since 1999 has been established in most States of the Russian Federation. There has also been a decline in such children in all age groups from 7 to 15 years.

7. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by sex, age groups, urban, and rural areas) on infant and child mortality, early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), suicide, drug use, alcohol and tobacco abuse for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Infant mortality by sex

	No. of children dying before first birthday					
				per 1,000 births		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Entire population						
2002	18 407	10 703	7 704	13.3	15.0	11.5
2003	17 948	10 323	7 625	12.4	13.8	10.8
2004	17 339	10 090	7 249	11.6	13.1	10.0
Urban population						
2002	12 511	7 729	5 232	12.7	14.3	10.9
2003	12 183	6 996	5 187	11.8	13.1	10.3
2004	11 596	6 666	4 930	10.8	12.1	9.5
Rural population						
2002	5 896	3 424	2 472	14.9	16.8	12.9
2003	5 765	3 327	2 438	14.2	15.6	12.1
2004	5 743	3 424	2 319	13.4	15.6	11.1

¹ This category does not cover children not receiving an education because of serious illness, since this is due to *force majeure* and the children's right to an education is not being violated.

Mortality among children aged 0-4

	No. of children dying before fifth birthday			Likelihood of dying between birth and fifth birthday (1000g ₀₋₅)*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Entire population						
2002	22 659	13 139	9 520	16.6	18.8	14.3
2003	22 057	12 726	9 331	15.5	17.4	13.5
2004	21 330	12 337	8 993			
Urban population						
2002	14 971	8 685	6 286	15.4	17.4	13.3
2003	14 591	8 407	6 184	14.4	16.0	12.6
2004	13 938	7 987	5 951			
Rural population						
2002	7 688	4 454	3 234	19.5	22.1	16.8
2003	7 466	4 319	3 147	18.3	20.7	15.7
2004	7 392	4 350	3 042			

* Data for 2004 will be available in August of that year

Children born live to mothers under 18, by mother's marital status

	All births	To mothers aged					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
All births							
Entire population:							
2002	37 102	6	55	359	2 667	9 546	24 469
2003	38 853	-	29	416	2 726	10 548	25 134
2004	41 159	2	33	382	2 719	10 580	27 443
Urban population:							
2002	22 090	3	29	235	1 519	5 509	14 795
2003	23 355	-	17	263	1 651	6 261	15 163
2004	24 488	1	20	217	1 584	6 354	16 312

	All births	To mothers aged					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
Rural population:							
2002	15 012	3	26	124	1 148	4 037	9 674
2003	15 498	-	12	153	1 075	4 287	9 971
2004	16 671	1	13	165	1 135	4 226	11 131
Born out of wedlock							
Entire population:							
2002	23 636	6	51	339	2 440	6 578	14 222
2003	25 339	-	28	390	2 531	7 402	14 988
2004	27 154	2	33	363	2 500	7 558	16 698
Urban population:							
2002	13 769	3	26	218	1 381	3 805	8 336
2003	14 949	-	17	249	1 533	4 349	8 801
2004	15 903	1	20	207	1 463	4 518	9 694
Rural population:							
2002	9 867	3	25	121	1 059	2 773	5 886
2003	10 390	-	11	141	998	3 053	6 187
2004	11 251	1	13	156	1 037	3 040	7 004
Marriage certificate							
Entire population:							
2002	13 466	-	4	20	227	2 968	10 247
2003	13 514	-	1	26	195	3 146	10 146
2004	14 005	-	-	19	219	3 022	10 745
Urban population:							
2002	8 321	-	3	17	138	1 704	6 459
2003	8 406	-	-	14	118	1 912	6 362
2004	8 585	-	-	10	121	1 836	6 618
Rural population:							
2002	5 145	-	1	3	89	1 264	3 788
2003	5 108	-	1	12	77	1 234	3 784
2004	5 420	-	-	9	98	1 186	4 127

Deaths by age group and cause of death (International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10))

	Boys and girls						Boys						Girls					
	0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which				
		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
Entire population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	37 802	18 407	4 252	2 889	4 679	7 575	23 222	10 703	2 436	1 781	3 025	5 277	14 580	7 704	1 816	1 108	1 654	2 298
2003	36 502	17 948	4 109	2 845	4 210	7 390	22 394	10 323	2 403	1 771	2 746	5 151	14 108	7 625	1 706	1 074	1 464	2 239
2004	35 109	17 339	3 991	2 731	3 946	7 102	21 561	10 090	2 247	1 698	2 563	4 963	13 548	7 249	1 744	1 033	1 383	2 139
by suicide																		
2002	1 770	-	-	17	404	1 349	1 407	-	-	15	323	1 069	363	-	-	2	81	280
2003	1 601	-	-	8	355	1 238	1 284	-	-	5	279	1 000	317	-	-	3	76	238
2004	1 545	-	-	17	344	1 184	1 225	-	-	16	272	937	320	-	-	1	72	247
Urban population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	24 595	12 511	2 460	1 736	3 020	4 868	15 021	7 279	1 406	1 051	1 941	3 344	9 574	5 232	1 054	685	1 079	1 524
2003	23 620	12 183	2 408	1 717	2 634	4 678	14 375	6 996	1 411	1 073	1 690	3 205	9 245	5 187	997	644	944	1 473
2004	22 446	11 596	2 342	1 661	2 454	4 393	13 616	6 666	1 321	1 037	1 584	3 008	8 830	4 930	1 021	624	870	1 385
by suicide																		
2002	936	-	-	5	209	722	741	-	-	5	166	570	195	-	-	-	43	152
2003	835	-	-	5	170	660	664	-	-	2	133	529	171	-	-	3	37	131
2004	776	-	-	8	155	613	616	-	-	8	125	483	160	-	-	-	30	130

	Boys and girls						Boys					Girls						
	0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which				
		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
Rural population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	13 207	5 896	1 792	1 153	1 659	2 707	8 201	3 424	1 030	730	1 084	1 933	5 006	2 472	762	423	575	774
2003	12 882	5 765	1 701	1 128	1 576	2 712	8 019	3 327	992	698	1 056	1 946	4 863	2 438	709	430	520	766
2004	12 663	5 743	1 649	1 070	1 492	2 709	7 945	3 424	926	661	979	1 955	4 718	2 319	723	409	513	754
by suicide																		
2002	834	-	-	12	195	627	666	-	-	10	157	499	168	-	-	2	38	128
2003	766	-	-	3	185	578	620	-	-	3	146	471	146	-	-	-	39	107
2004	769	-	-	9	189	571	609	-	-	8	147	454	160	-	-	1	42	117

Deaths by age group and cause of death (ICD-10) per 100,000 individuals of the same age and sex

	Boys and girls						Boys						Girls					
	0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which					0-17	- of which				
		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
Entire population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	122.5	1 375.3	85.5	41.9	45.4	103.2	147.1	1 555.5	95.3	50.4	57.4	141.3	96.7	1 184.9	75.1	33.0	32.9	63.7
2003	119.0	1 289.9	81.5	42.5	43.9	98.4	143.0	1 444.7	93.0	51.7	56.0	134.9	94.0	1 126.5	69.4	32.9	31.2	60.7
by suicides																		
2002	5.7	-	-	0.2	3.9	18.4	8.9	-	-	0.4	6.1	28.6	2.4	-	-	0.1	1.6	7.8
2003	5.2	-	-	0.1	3.7	16.5	8.2	-	-	0.1	5.7	26.2	2.1	-	-	0.1	1.6	6.5
Urban population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	114.8	1 314.0	71.1	37.0	42.4	93.7	137.1	1 458.8	79.1	43.7	53.3	126.9	91.5	1 131.9	62.7	30.0	31.0	59.6
2003	111.3	1 224.8	68.6	37.6	40.0	86.4	132.9	1 367.9	78.4	45.9	50.3	117.3	88.9	1 073.4	58.3	28.9	28.9	54.9
by suicide																		
2002	4.4	-	-	0.1	2.9	13.9	6.8	-	-	0.2	4.6	21.6	1.9	-	-	-	1.2	5.9
2003	3.9	-	-	0.1	2.6	12.2	6.1	-	-	0.1	4.0	19.4	1.6	-	-	0.1	1.1	4.9
Rural population:																		
Deaths from all causes																		
2002	139.8	1 526.3	118.2	52.3	52.0	126.0	169.6	1 726.4	132.5	64.7	66.4	175.7	108.6	1 315.1	103.2	39.4	36.9	73.8
2003	136.3	1 453.0	111.0	53.1	52.2	129.5	165.6	1 638.1	126.6	64.3	68.4	179.2	105.5	1 258.9	94.7	41.3	35.3	76.0
by suicide																		
2002	8.8	-	-	0.5	6.1	29.2	13.8	-	-	0.9	9.6	45.4	3.6	-	-	0.2	2.4	12.2
2003	8.1	-	-	0.1	6.1	27.6	12.8	-	-	0.3	9.5	43.4	3.2	-	-	-	2.6	10.6

**Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among children (0-14 years)
and adolescents (15-17 years)***

	2002	2003	2004
Children first diagnosed with:			
Syphilis			
Thousands	1.7	1.4	1.1
Per 100,000 children	7.2	6.1	5.2
Gonorrhea			
Thousands	0.9	0.7	0.6
Per 100,000 children	3.8	2.9	2.7
Adolescents first diagnosed with:			
Syphilis			
Thousands	7.8	6.1	5.1
Per 100,000 adolescents	105.9	81.6	68.1
Gonorrhea			
Thousands	8.2	7.0	6.3
Per 100,000 adolescents	111.2	92.7	84.1

* Data from the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

Drug addiction among children and adolescents*

at year's end

	2002	2003	2004
Children registered as drug addicts at preventive and therapeutic institutions (thousands):			
Children aged 0-14	0.16	0.11	0.10
Adolescents aged 15-17	3.95	2.33	1.77
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	0.68	0.50	0.44
Adolescents aged 15-17	53.6	31.3	23.7

	2002	2003	2004
Children registered for preventive care after taking narcotics with harmful consequences:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	1.07	0.97	0.90
Adolescents aged 15-17	10.10	8.53	7.75
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	4.64	4.34	4.05
Adolescents aged 15-17	137.1	114.4	103.9

* Data from the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

Drug addiction among children and adolescents*

	2002	2003	2004
Children diagnosed for the first time as drug addicts and placed under observation:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	0.06	0.07	0.08
Adolescents aged 15-17	1.31	0.83	1.03
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	0.26	0.33	0.35
Adolescents aged 15-17	17.77	11.01	13.77
Children put on the register for preventive care after taking narcotics with harmful consequences:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	0.69	0.66	0.57
Adolescents aged 15-17	5.20	4.90	4.75
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	2.94	2.92	2.51
Adolescents aged 15-17	70.8	65.3	63.3

* Data from the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

**Incidence of alcoholism and alcohol-related psychosis
among children and adolescents***

at year's end

	2002	2003	2004
Children registered as alcoholics and diagnosed with alcohol-related psychosis at preventive and therapeutic institutions:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	0.14	0.15	0.13
Adolescents aged 15-17	2.01	2.35	2.54
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	0.60	0.67	0.58
Adolescents aged 15-17	27.3	31.5	34.1
Children registered for preventive care after consuming alcohol with harmful consequences:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	9.1	9.26	8.59
Adolescents aged 15-17	62.6	65.3	64.4
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	39.6	41.6	38.6
Adolescents aged 15-17	849.5	875.5	863.0

* Data from the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

**Incidence of alcoholism and alcohol-related psychosis
among children and adolescents***

	2002	2003	2004
Children diagnosed for the first time as alcoholics and placed under observation:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	0.10	0.09	0.08
Adolescents aged 15-17	1.20	1.33	1.32
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	0.41	0.39	0.35
Adolescents aged 15-17	16.4	17.8	17.6
Children put on the register for preventive care after consuming alcohol with harmful consequences:			
Thousands			
Children aged 0-14	6.1	6.4	5.9
Adolescents aged 15-17	38.7	39.3	38.2
Per 100,000 individuals of the corresponding age			
Children aged 0-14	25.8	28.0	25.9
Adolescents aged 15-17	527.5	523.4	508.9

* Data from the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development.

8. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by sex, age groups) on children:
- (a) Infected or affected by HIV/AIDS;
 - (b) Heading households due to HIV/AIDS;
 - (c) Orphans of HIV/AIDS living in extended families or institutions.

**Children infected with HIV/AIDS disaggregated by sex and age
at moment of identification (situation on 31 December)***

		2002	2003
HIV-positive at age			
Under 1 year	Boys	2 189	3 608
	Girls	2 095	3 330
1-4	Boys	323	552
	Girls	309	525
5-9	Boys	24	30
	Girls	18	25
10-14	Boys	464	486
	Girls	213	234
Diagnosed with AIDS at age:			
Under 1 year	Boys	1	1
	Girls	1	2
1-4	Boys	26	24
	Girls	23	24
5-9	Boys	4	4
	Girls	5	5
10-14	Boys	5	5
	Girls	2	2

* Data from the Federal Methodology Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, Russian Ministry of Health.

9. Please provide data (disaggregated by sex, age, minority and ethnic groups, and type of crime), for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, on:

(a) The number of persons below 18 years who allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;

(b) The number of persons below 18 years who were sentenced and the nature of sanctions (community service, detention, other type of sanction);

(c) The number of juveniles (under 18) detained and imprisoned, the place of their detention or imprisonment (e.g. police station, jail or other place) and the lengths of their detention or imprisonment, including pretrial detention;

(d) The number of persons below 18 years detained in adult facilities;

(e) Reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons below 18 years during their arrest and detention.

The juvenile crime situation is encapsulated in the figures below:

Juvenile crime in the Russian Federation
(figures from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Recorded crimes, total	2 968 255	2 526 305	2 756 398	2 893 810
In which minors were principals or accessories - of which:	185 379	139 681	145 368	154 414
Especially serious	11 615	11 423	10 667	7 445
Serious	135 513	91 346	73 350	49 525
Homicide and attempted homicide	1 670	1 672	1 692	1 694
Wilful infliction of serious bodily harm	2 728	2 947	3 142	3 277
Rape and attempted rape	899	858	902	1 058
Violent robbery	5 956	6 028	5 505	5 739
Robbery	14 881	14 148	15 193	19 040
Theft	108 619	66 008	72 310	83 813
Extortion	3 028	2 638	2 526	3 310
Wilful destruction or damage of property	3 607	2 562	1 716	1 707
Fraud	1 394	681	1 014	2 720
Unlawful taking of a motor or other vehicle without intent to steal	6 365	7 933	8 621	9 139
Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale storage, transport or carriage of arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices	1 586	1 406	1 129	352

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Theft or extortion of arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices	354	302	278	208
Illegal production, acquisition, storage, transport, consignment or sale of narcotics or psychotropic substances	7 105	5 478	5 089	3 582

Characteristics of juvenile offenders in the Russian Federation
(data from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Juvenile offenders identified	172 811	140 392	145 577	151 890
As percentage of all offenders	10.5	11.2	11.8	12.4
Among juvenile offenders:				
Girls	14 110	11 107	11 226	11 981
As percentage ¹	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.9
Age:				
14-15	51 892	40 098	43 241	46 004
As percentage	30.0	28.6	29.7	30.3
16-17	120 919	100 294	102 336	105 886
As percentage	70.0	71.4	70.3	69.7
With no steady source of income	57 612	46 996	47 675	49 633
As percentage ²	47.6	33.5	32.7	32.7
With prior record	29 946	25 479	22 540	22 250
As percentage	17.3	18.1	15.5	14.6
Offence committed:				
In a group	109 798	85 529	85 163	85 005
Percentage	63.5	60.9	58.5	56.0
In a state of intoxication:				
From alcohol	31 122	30 148	29 287	24 478
Percentage	18.0	21.5	20.1	16.1
From narcotics and toxic substances	629	396	456	371
Percentage	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2

Juveniles taken to internal affairs offices (police stations) for committing an offence
(data from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage
No. of juveniles taken to internal affairs offices on any grounds for committing an offence	1 140 169	100.0	1 099 753	100.0	1 086 741	100.0	1 115 414	100.0
- of which:								
Against in years:								
Under 14	300 968	26.4	309 803	28.2	302 017	27.8	300 317	26.9
14-15	378 496	33.2	356 080	32.4	357 832	32.9	356 056	31.9
16-17	460 705	40.4	430 609	39.2	426 892	39.3	459 041	41.2
Female	155 567	13.6	151 453	13.8	145 956	13.4	146 078	13.1
From broken home	432 343	37.9	424 518	38.6	420 666	38.7	413 123	37.0
Having no parents	31 758	2.8	39 309	3.6	40 916	3.8	52 533	4.7
For committing an offence	113 293	9.9	110 896	10.1	95 709	8.8	101 967	9.1
For committing a socially dangerous act before attaining the age of criminal responsibility	79 227	6.9	66 005	6.0	54 429	5.0	50 786	4.6
For committing an administrative misdemeanour	706 122	61.9	606 390	55.1	534 822	49.2	547 686	49.1
of which:								
For consuming hard liquor or appearing in a public place in a state of alcoholic inebriation	276 535	24.3	244 022 ¹	22.2	231 306	21.3	247 166	22.2

¹ - for consuming hard liquor, abusing narcotic or psychotropic substances or appearing in a public place in a state of inebriation

Numbers of minors on registers of juvenile crime prevention units
(data from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage	Total	As percentage
No. of minors on register at close of reporting period, total	390 588	100.0	363 234	100.0	362 416	100.0	356 707	100.0
- Of which, aged:								
13 or under	85 703	21.9	81 524	22.4	85 271	23.5	80 530	22.6
14-15	133 581	34.2	124 806	34.4	118 529	32.7	116 595	32.7
16-17	171 304	43.9	156 859	43.2	158 616	43.8	159 160	44.6
Out of the total:								
Female	53 790	13.8	53 749	14.8	52 660	14.5	52 240	14.6
Attending ordinary school	209 391	53.6	197 127	54.3	199 848	55.1	195 160	54.7
Attending other academic institutions	85 736	22.0	77 801	21.4	84 200	23.2	84 744	23.8
Working	27 445	7.0	25 438	7.0	25 045	6.9	24 097	6.8
Unemployed and not studying	68 016	17.4	62 868	17.3	53 323	14.7	52 706	14.8
From a broken home	151 459	38.8	144 457	39.8	145 980	40.3	14 842	41.7
Having no parents	12 414	3.2	14 283	3.9	16 601	4.6	18 630	5.2
Living in children's homes or boarding schools	7 024	1.8	7 509	2.1	8 497	2.3	9 463	2.7

Offenders convicted at age 14-17

(figures from the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation)

Year	Individuals convicted	Exempted from serving sentence by amnesty or on other grounds	Punishment							
			Deprivation of liberty		Punitive deduction of earnings		Suspended sentence, deferred sentence		Fine	
			Total	%*	Total	%*	Total	%*	Total	%*
2001	142 829	12 061	29 624	22.7	510	0.4	99 840	76.3	794	0.6
2002	88 334	11 022	18 934	24.5	381	0.5	57 651	74.6	346	0.4
2003	96 809	1 053	25 236	26.7	599	0.6	69 213	73.4	708	0.8
2004	97 506	1 573	20 831	21.4	1 481	1.5	65 618	67.3	7 967	8.2

* of number convicted minus those exempted from punishment.

Offenders convicted at age 14-17 in the Russian Federation by type of offence
(figures from the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation)

Type of offence	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Convicted	%	Convicted	%	Convicted	%	Convicted	%
Total	142 829	100.0	88 334	100.0	96 809	100.0	97 506	100.0
of which for:								
Homicide	1 673	1.2	1 695	1.9	1 823	1.9	1 672	1.7
Wilful infliction of serious bodily harm	3 064	2.1	3 582	4.1	3 925	4.1	3 968	4.1
Rape	1 102	0.8	1 095	1.2	981	1.0	1 165	1.2
Theft	88 074	61.7	39 419	44.6	47 243	48.8	50 065	51.3
Robbery	14 850	10.4	14 454	16.4	14 333	14.8	15 828	16.2
Robbery with violence	5 013	3.5	4 617	5.2	4 526	4.7	4 757	4.9
Extortion	1 595	1.1	1 440	1.6	1 139	1.2	1 543	1.6
Taking of a vehicle without intent to steal	5 812	4.1	6 515	7.4	7 347	7.6	8 004	8.2
Unlawful conduct connected with arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices	884	0.6	661	0.7	634	0.7	336	0.3
Narcotics- and psychotropic drug-related offences	5325	3.7	3509	4.0	3595	3.7	2459	2.5

Minors accounted for 11.5 per cent of all convicts in 2001, 10.3 per cent in 2002, 12.6 per cent in 2003 and 12.3 per cent in 2004.

Minors entering juvenile remand homes

	2002	2003	2004	2004 as % of 2003
Minors entering during reporting period	20 595	20 093	24 196	+17.5
- Of which:				
- Aged: under 11 years	1 359	1 197	11 841*	+5.8
11-13	9 829	9 742		
14-15	5 335	4 813	12 038**	+30.6
16-17	3 881	4 066		
18 and over	191	275	317	+66.0
- Female	3 165	3 113	4 058	+28.2
- As percentage	15.4	15.5	16.8	
- Pupils at academic institutions	15 484	14 929	17 195	+11.1
- As percentage	75.2	74.3	71.1	

	2002	2003	2004	2004 as % of 2003
- Working	67	118	179	+167.2
- As percentage	0.3	0.6	0.7	
- Unemployed and not studying	4 887	5 046	6 072	+24.2
- As percentage	23.7	25.1	25.1	
- Having no parents	2 100	2 247	2 978	+41.8
- As percentage	10.2	11.2	12.3	
- Missing one parent	8 670	845	9 787	+12.9
- As percentage	42.1	42.0	40.4	
- Having committed a socially dangerous act before attaining the age of criminal responsibility	9 805	9 737	9 158	-6.6
- As percentage	47.6	48.5	37.8	
- Having committed an administrative misdemeanour	7 368	7 389	11 419	+55.0
- As percentage	35.8	36.8	47.2	
Truants from:				
- Closed-type special schools	126	140	215	+70.6
- Closed-type special colleges	305	265	439	+43.9
Minors leaving [centres] over reporting period	20 761	20 207	24 116	+ 6.2
- Handed over to:				
- Parents or legal representatives	9 491	8 944	10 544	+11.1
- Children's homes or boarding schools	815	826	1 409	+72.9
- Closed-type special schools	1 274	1 354	1 430	+12.2
- Closed-type special colleges	933	798	1 056	+13.2
- Medical institutions	366	340	359	-1.9
- Special-purpose institutions for minors in need of social rehabilitation	424	434	502	+18.4
- Escort	71	86	109	+ 53.5

* - aged 7 to 13.

** - aged 14-17 (age 14- 3836, age 15-17- 8202)

Convicted minors by age and sex

Year	aged 14-15	aged 16-17	females
2002	28 522	59 813	5 978
2003	32 353	64 456	6 379
2004	31 659	65 847	6 637
Total	92 534	190 116	18 994

No official judicial statistics are kept on convicted persons' membership of particular ethnic or minority groups.

Juveniles held in places of detention
(figures from the Federal Penal Correction Service)

(thousands at end of year)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
In reformatories, total	17,2	18,7	11,0	16,5	13,4
In remand centres, prisons and other premises operating as such	11,1	7,3	8,1	8,8	8,0

**Persons convicted of offences committed when they were minors
and serving custodial sentences in reformatories**
(figures from the Federal Penal Correction Service)

		2002	2003	2004
Muster roll at year's end		10 950	16 491	13 407
- Of which, females		657	945	1 015
Convicted of	Homicide (Criminal Code, art. 195)	1 225	1 423	1 407
	Wilful infliction of serious bodily harm (art. 111)	1 772	2 212	2 134
	Rape (art. 131)	820	744	681
	Theft (art. 158)	2 335	5 335	3 723
	Robbery (art. 161)	1 135	2 145	2 015
	Robbery with violence (art. 162)	2 370	2 447	1 925
	Criminal mischief (art 213)	250	521	136
	Extortion (art. 163)	117	136	126
	Wrongfully taking possession of a car or other vehicle (art. 166)	382	812	716

		2002	2003	2004
	Drugs-related offences (arts. 288-230)	164	212	92
	Theft or extortion of arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (art. 226)	84	76	41
	Other offences	296	428	411
Ages	14 and 15	1 207	1 909	1 007
	16 and 17	7 133	11 359	9 228
	18 and 19	2 453	3 058	2 995
	20 and 21	157	165	171
Serving sentences of	up to 2 years	1 361	1 742	1 701
	2 to 3 years	2 091	3 727	3 350
	3 to 5 years	3 927	6 735	4 954
	5 to 8 years	2 812	3 314	2 626
	8 to 10 years	759	973	776

**Outcome of preventive work by Department of the Interior
temporary holding centres for juvenile offenders
(figures from Russian Ministry of the Interior)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Material and correspondence sent to governmental authorities and voluntary organizations concerned with combating juvenile crime and its causes, child neglect and its causes, and violations of children's rights - instances	18 533	16 393	18 153	21 847
Responses received to the above	9 687	7 697	8 150	10 070
Correspondence sent to the internal affairs authorities and procurators' office - instances	21 857	19 788	18 367	21 074
Of which:				
Concerning offences committed	7 309	6 583	6 738	7 809
- involving violence against a minor	474	454	436	445
Concerning violations of minors; rights	1 361	853	722	926
Responses received to the above	11 570	9 403	8 908	9 993
- Of which				
Relating elucidation of a crime	1 342	1 139	1 129	1 053
- Involving violence against a minor	91	68	58	82

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Individuals found liable for failure to act to combat juvenile crime and its causes, child neglect and its causes, and violations of children's rights				
Found criminally liable	40	14	17	6
Found administratively liable	3 440	2 872	2 535	1 867
Found liable to disciplinary proceedings	1 275	1 622	1 400	1 508

Breakdown by age and sex of neglected and homeless minors in temporary holding centres for juvenile offenders (situation on 1 January 2005)

(figures from Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	Total	Of which	
		Girls	Boys
Total minors in temporary holding centres for juvenile offenders	13 433	2 313	11 120
Ages on reporting date (years)			
7	28	13	15
8	39	6	33
9	173	25	148
10	456	46	410
11	947	91	856
12	1 679	144	1 535
13	2 691	315	2 376
14	2 105	360	1 745
15	1 778	392	1 386
16	1 733	496	1 237
17	1 698	412	1 286

Minors sentenced to deprivation of liberty are not held in correctional institutions for adults.

Since 2001, the Office of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation has received eight complaints of individuals under the age of 18 being violently and cruelly handled during arrest and detention in custody. Four of the complaints have been found warranted.

The procurator's office in the Sovetsky district of Kazan instituted proceedings on 5 May 2003 into an offence under article 286 of the Russian Criminal Code (exceeding authority). It was ascertained during the investigation that minors D.N. Petrov and P.P. Nuriev were beaten up by militiamen T.A. Garifullin and I. K. Burganov. The culprits were sentenced to various forms of punishment by the Sovetsky district court.

The procurator's office in Ioshkar-Oly instituted proceedings on 19 May 2004 and investigated an offence under article 286 of the Criminal Code (exceeding authority) in connection with the beating given to minors M.S. Tulovchikov and E.V. Abrosimov by militia neighbourhood officers V.V. Popov and N.A. Zhuravlev. The culprits were sentenced on 29 April 2005 to long terms of imprisonment.

On 13 October 2004 the Tatarstan Procurator's Office instituted proceedings under article 285 of the Russian Criminal Code (abuse of authority) in response to a complaint by the parents of minors Safin, Tukhbatullin and Fayzutdinov that their children had been beaten up by militia members M.M. Ashirov, R.L. Gubaydullin and A.V. Martynenko. When the investigation concluded the case went to court, where the individuals concerned were found not guilty on the grounds that their actions did not constitute an offence.

On 10 July 2001 the government procurator for the Avtozavodsky district of Nizhny Novgorod instituted criminal proceedings on the strength of a statement by minor A.V. Gusev that he had been beaten by militia members A.B. Aleshin and I.V. Polikarpov. The proceedings have been interrupted several times; on the last such occasion, the Avtozavodsky procurator sent the case back for further investigation.

Upon checking, four complaints of violence towards minors were found to be unsubstantiated.

10. With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by sex, age, urban/rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on:

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

(b) The number of children involved in substance abuse and the number of those children who received recovery and reintegration treatments;

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

(d) The number of children involved in child labour (formal or informal sectors);

(e) The number of children recruited or participating in hostilities in the Northern Caucasus.

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior, over 50,000 crimes involving violence against minors were recorded in the Russian Federation in 2004; almost 6,000 minors became victims of crimes associated with sexual violence.

The statistics available appear in the reply to question 5.

Under the Russian Criminal Code, it is an offence to entice someone known to be a minor into prostitution (art. 240.3), to produce or circulate material or objects bearing pornographic depictions of minors (art. 242.1) and to traffic in persons (covered, in the case of persons known to be minors, by art. 127.1, para. 2(b)). Articles 127.1 and 242.1 of the Code were brought into effect by Federal Act No. 162-FZ of 8 December 2003; before that time, article 152, under which only trafficking in minors was a crime, applied. Ten cases were brought under that article in 2002, and 21 in 2003. Three crimes in which minors were bought and sold were detected in 2004: in two cases the minors were aged between 1 and 3 years, and one involved a 16-year-old.

Over the past three years the detected incidence of child substitution (art. 153 of the Criminal Code) has doubled, from two cases to four.

Crimes detected	2002	2003	2004
Homicide accompanied by rape or sexual violence (art. 105.2 (k) of the Criminal Code)	15	5	6
Rape (art. 131)	2 099	1 853	2 091
Sexual violence (art. 132)	2 355	1 964	2 103
Coercion into sexual activity (art. 133)	25	20	40
Sexual intercourse or other sexual activity with a person under 16 (art. 134)	124	129	577
Depravity (art. 135)	598	620	1 086
Trafficking in minors (art. 152)	10	21	no longer in effect
Enticement into prostitution (art. 240)	12	15	67

Over the period 2002-2004, a total of 496 individuals (171 in 2002, 157 in 2003, 168 in 2004) were convicted of inducing a minor to make systematic use of hard liquor and stupeficients or engage in vagrancy and begging (art. 151 of the Criminal Code).

**Administrative practice vis-à-vis minors, parents
and persons *in loco parentis* 2003-2004**
(data from the Russian Ministry of the Interior)

	2003	2004
Material on administrative misdemeanours and socially dangerous conduct by minors reviewed by officials - instances	1 091 014	1 174 234
Reports concerning minors drawn up - total	1 034 546	1 095 217
Of which:		
Against minors	472 432	506 462
For:		
Consumption of alcohol and spirituous liquor in public places	66 849	66 888
Consumption of narcotics or psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription or consumption of other stupeficients in public places	5 636	6 240

	2003	2004
Appearance in public places in a drunken state	166 492	180 655
Illegal acquisition or storage of narcotics or psychotropic substances, and trading in analogues of such substances	1 169	1 639
Consumption of narcotics or psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription	2 989	4 022
Other offences	229 297	247 018
Against parents and persons <i>in loco parentis</i>	474 896	498 070
For:		
Enticement of minors into the use of hard liquor or stupeficients	6 459	5 093
Failure by parents or other legal representatives to meet obligation to support minors	376 053	392 030
Appearance of minors in a drunken state, consumption by minors of alcohol or spirituous liquor, consumption by minors of narcotics or psychotropic substances in public places	84 529	85 880
Against employees of commercial and catering establishments (organizations) for breach of the rules governing sales of alcoholic beverages	15 680	18 971
Against other persons	71 538	71 714
For:		
Enticement of minors into the use of hard liquor or stupeficients	33 073	35 488
Media presentations, lectures delivered at schools and other educational and academic institutions - total	748 903	833 458

In 2004 the internal affairs authorities had on their books some 47,900 minors with criminal records, including 37,700 who had been given suspended sentences. During the year applications and petitions for repeal of suspended sentences, imposition of other obligations, extension of suspended sentences and other preventive measures were submitted to penal correction enforcement units in respect of 14,000 such juveniles. Of the individuals on the authorities' books, some 2,900 had had experience of life inside a custodial institution.

Numbers of forced migrants
(data from the Federal Migration Service)

	2002	2003	2004	Total on 1 January 2005 since records began
Total families	9 955	1 915	3 426	99 344
Individuals	20 504	4 726	4 291	238 612
Of which aged:				
0 - 5	957	172	160	14 560
6 - 15	3 550	577	366	41 698
16 - 17	643	148	115	12 630
0 - 15	4 507	749	526	56 258
0 - 17	5 150	897	641	68 888
Percentage of all forced migrants aged:				
0 - 15	22.0	15.8	12.3	23.6
0 - 17	25.1	19.0	14.9	28.9

Employed population aged 15-17 disaggregated by principal occupation and sex
(data from sample surveys on employment issues¹)

	2003	2004
Total	265 503	293 070
Highly skilled workers	614	46
Moderately skilled workers	6 541	181
Information processors	4 541	16 178
Employed in the housing and communal services sector	26 741	42 048
Skilled farm, forestry, hunting and trapping workers	107 705	87 650
Skilled workers in large and small industrial firms	34 543	40 094
Machine operators and minders, welders	7 615	19 932
Unskilled workers	77 203	86 941

	2003	2004
Male	164 838	174 970
Highly skilled workers	614	0
Moderately skilled workers	6 541	73
Information processors
Employed in the housing and communal services sector	3 955	15 350
Skilled farm, forestry, hunting and trapping workers	69 082	55 536
Skilled workers in large and small industrial firms	23 752	28 901
Machine operators and minders, welders	6 340	14 794
Unskilled workers	54 555	60 318
Female	100 665	118 100
Highly skilled workers	...	46
Moderately skilled workers	...	109
Information processors	4 541	16 178
Employed in the housing and communal services sector	22 787	26 698
Skilled farm, forestry, hunting and trapping workers	38 623	32 114
Skilled workers in large and small industrial firms	1 276	5 138
Machine operators and minders, welders	10 790	11 193
Unskilled workers	22 648	26 624
Total	265 503	293 070
Male	164 838	174 970
Female	100 665	118 100

¹ End November, 2003-2004. Employment figures include people working at home to produce goods for sale.

Employed population aged 15-17 disaggregated by education level and sex
(data from sample surveys on employment issues¹)

	2003	2004
Total	265 503	293 070
Initial vocational training	19 300	20 397
Middle (full) general education	86 803	106 986
Basic secondary education	150 371	150 594
Initial secondary education, no secondary education	9 028	15 093
Male	164 838	174 970
Initial vocational training	16 577	20 397
Middle (full) general education	32 793	43 779
Basic secondary education	106 439	101 312
Initial secondary education, no secondary education	9 028	9 482
Female	100 665	118 100
Initial vocational training	2 723	...
Middle (full) general education	54 009	63 207
Basic secondary education	43 932	49 282
Initial secondary education, no secondary education	...	5 611

¹ End November 2003-2004.

Employed population aged 15-17 disaggregated by economic sector¹ of principal occupation
(data from sample surveys on employment issues²)

	2003	2004
Total	265 503	293 070
Of which:		
Industry	42 120	63 258
Farming and forestry	134 046	103 379
Construction	9 824	13 663
Service industries	79 513	112 770

¹ Sectors in accordance with the National Classification Scheme for Economic Sectors.

² End November 2003-2004. Employment figures include people working at home to produce goods for sale.

**Levels of economic activity, employment and unemployment
among the population aged 15-17**
(data from sample surveys on employment issues¹)

	(per cent)	
	2003	2004
Level of economic activity		
Total	5.9	6.7
Male	7.2	7.7
Female	4.5	5.6
Level of employment		
Total	3.6	4.1
Male	4.4	4.8
Female	2.8	3.3
Level of unemployment		
Total	38.7	39.2
Male	39.1	38
Female	38.0	41.0

¹ End November 2003-2004.

Research into children employed in the worst forms of child labour began in 1999 at the Moscow temporary remand centre for juveniles. The situation of employed street children in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Leningrad oblast was investigated in 2000-2003 with ILO support under the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Since 1997 the yearly national reports on the situation of children in the Russian Federation have contained a special section on child employment giving statistics and other information on its extent and nature.

Under Russian law, persons under 18 cannot be called up for military service or take part in combat operations; this is established in the Military Service Act. Russian criminal law prohibits the recruitment, financing or material support by other means, and employment in armed conflict or military operations of mercenaries (art. 359 of the Criminal Code). That such a

mercenary is a minor is an aggravating circumstance, rendering the culprit liable to 7 to 15 years' deprivation of liberty, with or without confiscation of property. Russian law regards as a mercenary an individual acting for material gain who is not a citizen of or permanently resident in a State participating in armed conflict or military operations and has not been sent to perform official functions. No one under 18 qualifies.

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 on the second periodic report of the Russian Federation (CRC/C/15/Add.110) which have not yet been fully implemented, in particular those contained in paragraphs 21 (non-discrimination); 27 (freedom of thought, conscience and religion); 31 (separation of parents); 41 (mental health services) and 43 (childcare services).

Non-discrimination

Under the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State guarantees equal individual and civil rights and liberties irrespective of sex, race, ethnicity, language, descent, wealth, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership of voluntary organizations and other factors. All restrictions of civil rights or liberties on social, racial, ethnic, linguistic or religious grounds are prohibited. Everyone is equal before the law and the courts. Fundamental human rights are inalienable and belong to everyone from birth.

The Family Code establishes equal rights for children born inside and outside wedlock. Details of the Russian Federation's adherence to the principle of non-discrimination may be found in paragraphs 74-87 of its second periodic report and paragraphs 63-72 of its third periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The economic and social policies pursued by the Russian Federation are intended gradually to reduce regional disparities in children's standards of living, subject to the resources available, to provide all children with equal access to basic social services, and to provide special support for children who require special protection.

Legislation passed in 2003-2004 delimiting the powers of the federal authorities and the States of the Russian Federation in the social sphere and elsewhere is backed up by amendments to the Budget Code and the federal Local Government (General Principles of Organization) Act. Taken together, these legislative acts underpin arrangements to provide more money for children to live decent lives. The range of measures to equalize the flow of funds to the regions was expanded in 2003: special regional development funds were set aside in the federal budget in addition to the financial support arrangements already in use; the size of the compensation fund is being increased; and public funding for special federal programmes to serve the interests of children, run recreational activities in summertime and escort runaway children back to their homes is being maintained.

In view of the harsh climate and geographical isolation experienced by children of the peoples of the North and the meagre social development of many northern regions, special measures are being adopted to make high-quality education and health care more accessible to children. The federal programme for the economic and social development of small indigenous peoples of the North in the period to 2011 offers help to children belonging to indigenous northern peoples: schools, kindergartens and children's institutions are being built, and the programme allocates money for the repair of children's facilities. All northern regions now have their own regional programmes to fund children's facilities, protect children's health and assist children in difficult personal circumstances. For example, the following regional programmes are in operation in the Chukchi Autonomous Area in 2005: "Children, Chukotka's Future", "Development of Education in the Chukchi Autonomous Area", "Youth of Chukotka", "Healthy Children of Chukotka", and "Prevention and Control of Social Diseases". School and kindergarten construction and social welfare measures are funded from the area budget. In 2005 Chukotka boasted 54 preschool institutions, 53 schools, 5 vocational education colleges, 16 extended education colleges and 24 residential schools. The Chukchi polytechnic opened in 2003.

To ensure that children from different social backgrounds enjoy equal access to high-quality education, including children from poor families and rural areas, several special steps have been taken: censuses of school-age children are taken annually and where necessary,

families are given help with purchasing school clothes, shoes, supplies and textbooks. A regionally centralized system of financing has been introduced by law to ensure that teachers are paid and schools are supplied with reading material, thereby laying the foundation for teaching in rural areas that matches the quality of teaching in urban areas. A new school-leaving test - the standard State examination - is being phased in. The test is administered on the basis of a nationwide curriculum and the results determine admission to higher education. The standard State examination was piloted in 65 regions in 2004; more than 820,000 school leavers took part in the trial and 100,000 school leavers obtained results that gained them entry to higher educational establishments. Higher education has become more accessible to young people from low-income families and those who live far from centres of higher learning. In 2005 students from 78 regions (more than 855,000 young people) sat the standard State examination. A federal bill based on the outcome of the pilot project has been drafted and submitted to the Government.

To ensure that children of refugees and forcibly displaced persons enjoy unfettered access to education, in 2003 the Ministry of Education circulated an instruction to the educational authorities in the States of the Russian Federation stipulating that such children can be admitted to a school provided that they are shown in a parent's passport and the parent furnishes a written statement indicating where they are actually living, whether or not registration documents can be produced.

The Russian Federation is a multi-ethnic country. Considerable attention is devoted to ensuring children can exercise their right to study their native (non-Russian) languages and to providing instruction in their mother tongue. In 2003, a total of 6,260 schools in the Russian Federation (9.9 per cent of all schools) offered tuition in a mother tongue other than Russian and native languages other than Russian were taught as a subject in 10,404 schools (16.4 per cent of the total). Teaching is offered in 30 native languages in Russian schools today.

To ensure that children have access to health care regardless of their families' social and economic status or place of residence, the Government regularly approves programmes offering State-guaranteed free medical treatment for Russian citizens. (The most recent programme, covering 2006, was approved in July 2005.) The basic programme covers diagnosis, treatment and disease prevention, and incorporates immunization, preventive examinations and regular

medical check-ups, including of healthy children. In recent years increasing use has been made of telemedicine, which makes possible timely consultations that are invaluable in diagnosing diseases and treating children in remote areas. Children are given high-tech medical treatment in federal medical institutions. Referrals for treatment are based exclusively on the nature and gravity of the disease, without considering other factors (family income, place of residence, etc.).

Socially vulnerable groups of children receive special attention. With effect from 2005, on the basis of legislation adopted in 2005 (Federal Act No. 122 of 22 August 2004), the situation of children with disabilities has improved dramatically. They now benefit from a guaranteed range of social services including free medicines, medical care, treatment at sanatoriums and health resorts, and transport to and from their place of treatment for them and a person to accompany them. In addition, children with disabilities now receive welfare benefit of 550 rubles a month. All of the above is provided to the disabled child irrespective of income and place of residence, and is funded from the federal budget (welfare benefits for children with disabilities used to be funded chiefly from regional and local budgets). Disabled children are also guaranteed free prosthetic appliances, the cost of which is met from the federal budget and the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.

Additional laws are required to regulate schooling in homes for mentally handicapped children. In line with Order No. 524 dated 12 August 2005 of the Ministry of Health and Social Development, confirming the recommended staffing levels at residential institutions for mentally and physically handicapped children, additional medical and educational posts have been added to the recommended staffing levels to help disabled children lead viable lives and to conduct medical, educational and social activities.

A network of social service institutions for families and children aims to ensure equality of opportunity for children in difficult personal circumstances (primarily homeless and neglected children, and children from dysfunctional families, violent homes or poor families). On 1 January 2005 the network included 3,373 institutions (689 social rehabilitation centres for minors, 582 social welfare centres for families and children, 550 welfare shelters for children and teenagers, 322 rehabilitation centres for children with special needs, 33 help centres for children without parental care, 30 psychological and educational help centres, and 10 telephone

counselling helplines for use in emergencies). The principal aim of all these institutions is to help families and children in times of crisis, to resocialize neglected and socially disruptive children, to help disabled children adapt to normal life, and to prevent children from being abandoned to the care of the State by ensuring that they remain with their families. The institutions provide social, educational, medical, economic, psychological, legal and other services. In 2004 the network assisted 3.3 million families and approximately 4.5 million children. Welfare services were provided to 1.5 million low-income families, 874 broken homes, 436,100 large families, 401,000 families with children who have special health needs, and 9,600 refugee and forcibly displaced families.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Freedom of conscience in the Russian Federation is guaranteed by the Constitution. The Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations Act states that “no one shall be obliged to declare his attitude to religion or subjected to coercion while defining his attitude to religion, to the profession of or refusal to profess a particular faith, or to participation or refusal to take part in acts of worship, other religious rites and ceremonies, the activities of religious associations, or religious instruction. It is forbidden to entice minors into religious associations, or to give minors religious instruction against their will and without the consent of their parents or persons *in loco parentis*” (art. 3, para. 5).

At the same time, the State “shall not interfere in a citizen’s determination of his attitude to religion and religious affiliation, or in the upbringing of children by parents or persons *in loco parentis* in accordance with their beliefs, taking into account the child’s right to freedom of conscience and religious freedom” (art. 4, para. 2). The State provides “teaching of general educational subjects in educational institutions established by religious organizations in accordance with Russian educational legislation” (art. 4, para. 3).

Moreover, article 5, paragraph 1, of the Act states that everyone has the right to receive religious education at their option, individually or in association with others. Children are to be brought up and educated by their parents or persons *in loco parentis* with due regard for the

children's right to freedom of conscience and religious freedom. Religious organizations have the right to found educational institutions in accordance with their charters and the law of the Russian Federation (art. 5, para. 3).

At the request of parents or persons *in loco parentis*, and with the consent of children attending public and municipal educational institutions, the administrations of those institutions may, by agreement with the appropriate local government body, authorize a religious organization to offer religious instruction to children outside the normal curriculum (art. 5, para. 4).

According to the register maintained by the Ministry of Justice, on 1 January 2004 there were 21,664 religious associations in the country, including 157 religious educational institutions. For example, in 2004 the Republic of Dagestan alone had 13 Islamic universities (and approximately 43 affiliated schools) and 278 primary schools attached to mosques.

The State upholds children's right to a religious education, as can be seen by the rapid increase in the number of religious educational institutions.

The religious education network of the Russian Orthodox Church includes five ecclesiastical academies, three theological institutes, 33 seminaries, 39 religious schools, and pastoral courses. According to information presented by Patriarch Alexei II at the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church on 16 July 2005, Orthodox seminaries provide instruction to 4,095 day students and 4,710 extramural students. Ecclesiastical academies provide instruction to 1,060 residential students and 990 extramural students. In 2005, a total of 560 Orthodox seminarians completed residential courses, and 878 seminarians completed extramural studies. At the ecclesiastical academies, students defended 74 candidate of theology dissertations and 159 diploma theses.

The State devotes considerable attention to the development of religious education. Schools in most regions offer instruction in religious knowledge. For the most part these are optional courses on the basic precepts of the major religions (Orthodoxy, Islam, Buddhism,

Judaism), the history of world religions and the religions of Russia (in religiously diverse areas). In addition, there are private educational institutions such as Orthodox lycées and secondary schools, Cossack cadet corps, and Jewish and Islamic schools.

The governmental Religious Associations Commission has an interdepartmental working group on religious education that reviews the activities of federal and regional executive bodies in the sphere of religious education.

Mental health services

The Russian Federation has a system providing psychiatric care to children and teenagers which includes professionals such as psychiatrists, neuropsychiatrists and medical psychologists working at outpatient clinics, children's hospitals and children's psychiatric hospitals.

For more than 25 years the Russian health service has had a well-organized structure to dissuade people from committing suicide. It operates on the following principles:

- A multi-pronged system including a crisis centre at a general hospital, social and psychological help centres at clinics and neuropsychiatric outpatient clinics, a telephone helpline, and physicians at emergency hospitals experienced in dealing with suicidal people;
- Branches of the service are sited outside the psychiatric institutions.

In order to develop and improve specialist treatment for people experiencing emotional crises and to stop people from committing suicide, Ministry of Health Order No. 148 of 6 May 1998 approved regulations on telephone helpline units, social and psychological help centres, crisis units, the staffing table of medical personnel working in the suicide service, a training programme for suicide counsellors, and practical recommendations on the organization of regional suicide services.

The Moscow Psychiatric Research Institute has a centre that offers guidance on dealing with suicidal people. It provides organizational assistance, guidance and advice to existing and newly formed units and centres that aim to stop people from committing suicide.

Childcare services

The provision of childcare services is a traditional and extremely important component of family policy in the Russian Federation.

At the end of 2004 the Russian Federation had 47,200 preschool educational institutions (26,700 in built-up areas; 20,500 in rural areas) attended by 4,423,000 children (3,528,000 in cities and 895,000 in rural areas). In the period 2002-2003, 58 per cent of children aged 1-6 years were in preschool education (66 per cent in cities and 38-39 per cent in rural areas).

Preschool educational institutions focus on the upbringing, instruction, supervision, care and healthy development of children aged between two months and 7 years.

Nevertheless, almost no children aged under 18 months attend preschool institutions; they account for just 0.8 per cent of the entire preschool population. Children aged between 18 months and 3 years account for 19.8 per cent of the preschool population. Most of this population (3,513,000 children) are aged over 3. The principal reason for the poor attendance of under-3s at preschool institutions is that parents prefer to look after young children at home, since under Russian law one parent may take leave to care for a child up to the age of 3. The preschool attendance rate among children over the age of 3 was 67.8 per cent at the end of 2003.

Alongside conventional nursery schools, the network of preschool institutions includes nursery schools that adopt a rounded approach while at the same time emphasizing one or a number of areas of development, special-needs nursery schools for children impaired in hearing, speech, sight and intellect, or suffering from skeletomuscular disorders or tuberculosis (sanatorium-type facilities), child development centres, and day-care and recreational facilities.

In addition to nursery schools that look after children throughout the working day, an increasing number of facilities supervise groups of children for shorter periods. They are normally attached to existing nursery schools and aim to meet the various needs of children and families - playschools, sports and fitness programmes, rehabilitation sessions for disabled

children, activities for gifted children, and classes designed to develop and prepare children for school. At the end of 2003 groups of this kind were in existence at 6.9 per cent of preschool institutions, and were attended by 48,000 children.

Priority admission to preschool educational institutions is accorded to children of single working parents, mothers still in education and disabled parents, children from large families, children in care, children with a parent or parents engaged in military service, and children whose parents are unemployed, refugees, forcibly displaced persons or students.

The average cost of preschool childcare in the Russian Federation was 19.95 rubles a day or 400 rubles a month in December 2004, at a time when the minimum wage was 720 rubles a month and the average income was 6,828 rubles a month, meaning that families with children could afford preschool education (the average cost of maintaining a child in such a facility represented 6 per cent of the average monthly salary).

Nevertheless, a number of problems continue to plague childcare provision for families. Among the most serious is the shortage of places at preschool institutions resulting from the increase in the birth rate in the period 2000-2004. Consequently, 805,000 children were on nursery school waiting lists at the end of 2004, twice as many as in 2002. There are considerable regional differences in nursery school provision, and the standard of nutrition and care needs to be improved.

2. Please provide information on the current status and possible date of approval by parliament and/or date of enactment of the bill on Juvenile Justice, Federal Law No. 122 and the bill on amending the Adoption Act.

The Federal Constitutional Act supplementing the Federal Constitutional Act on the Organization of the Courts, which envisages the introduction of juvenile courts into the Russian judicial system, was approved in first reading by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly in February 2002.

The Act's progress through parliament will be determined by the timetable for the scrutiny of legislation adopted by the State Duma itself.

Federal Act No. 122-FZ of 22 August 2004 became law on 1 January 2005. It amended certain legislative acts and invalidated others pursuant to the adoption of the Federal Acts amending and supplementing the Legislative (Representative) and Executive Authorities in the States of the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act and the Local Government in the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act.

December 2004 saw the entry into force of amendments to the Family Code designed to promote the concept of adoption within the Russian Federation and accord Russian citizens a preferential right to adopt children without parental care. Under the amendments, a court, mindful of the child's interests and other considerations warranting attention, can when ruling on adoption waive the requirement that the prospective adopter must have appropriate income and housing. Similarly, these requirements do not apply in the case of adoption by a stepfather or stepmother.

3. Please provide information on cases where the Convention has been directly invoked in courts.

There are no official judicial statistics.

However, on 10 October 2003 the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, sitting in plenary, adopted Decision No. 5 on the application by the ordinary courts of generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties to which the Russian Federation is party. The Decision states that the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties are an integral part of the Russian legal order and that their content may be elucidated in documents of the United Nations and its specialized agencies - all of which applies in full measure to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

4. Please provide updated information on efforts to coordinate policies for children and the implementation of the Convention, with special reference to the decentralization process.

Pursuant to the administrative reforms of 2004 and the changes prescribed by Presidential Decree No. 314 of 9 March 2004 on the system and structure of federal executive bodies, the Russian Government is currently debating a draft decision to amend the Regulations on the Russian Government's Interdepartmental Commission for Minors' Affairs. It is intended that the reformed Commission will continue to carry out its former duties in addition to the functions of the now defunct Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on implementation by the Russian Federation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the World Declaration on the Survival, Development and Protection of Children. It is also planned to change the membership of the Commission so as to reflect the new structure of the federal executive bodies: there will be representatives of the relevant federal executive bodies, the President's office, the staff of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, members of the State Duma, a member of the Federation Council, and representatives of voluntary organizations.

At regional level (in the States of the Russian Federation) there are currently 4,644 commissions on juvenile affairs and protection of juveniles' rights, which in accordance with the federal Prevention of Child Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency (Basic Principles) Act coordinate the efforts of regional and municipal bodies to protect children's rights (agencies and institutions responsible for social welfare, education, health care, employment, internal affairs, youth policy, etc.).

The reforms and the new distribution of jurisdiction and powers among the various levels of the administration require new coordination arrangements to serve the interests of children. Accordingly, and pursuant to the Federation's international obligations under the Declaration and Plan of Action entitled "A World Fit for Children" (item 31) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-seventh special session on children on 10 May 2002, a presidential decree validating the main lines of national social policy to improve the lot of children in the Russian Federation in the period to 2010 (the National Action Plan for Children) has been drafted. A policy framework to protect the health of children in the Russian Federation

in the period to 2010 has been mapped out and an action plan to implement it drawn up. The adoption of these instruments will determine the principal areas of activity to help children at regional level. It will also ensure that policies for children are pursued consistently throughout the Russian Federation.

The texts are currently being coordinated with the relevant ministries and departments.

5. Please provide information on the establishment of an Ombudsman for children's rights at the regional level (in addition to the six already established) and their relation and cooperation with the Presidential Human Rights Commission. Please also provide information on the modalities of operation (accessibility for children), the number of complaints they received and actions taken as follow-up.

In June 2005 there were 18 ombudsmen for children's rights, including 15 in various States of the Russian Federation (Republic of Dagestan, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), North Ossetia-Alania, Krasnodar territory, Krasnoyarsk territory, Volgograd oblast, Vologda oblast, Ivanovo oblast, Kemerovo oblast, Novgorod oblast, Perm oblast, Samara oblast, Saratov oblast, Moscow and St. Petersburg) and three at municipal level (Arzamas district in Novgorod oblast and the cities of Volzhsky and Kamyshin in Volgograd oblast). Efforts are currently being made to re-establish the post of commissioner for children's rights in the Chechen Republic.

The legal status of the regional commissioners for children's rights varies considerably. In many cases the post has been created by the head of the regional administration, but recently commissioners have been appointed and their jurisdiction defined on the basis of regional laws or presidential decrees, which gives them more extensive possibilities to protect children's rights.

The commissioners' work supplements existing forms and means of protecting children's rights and legitimate interests without supplanting the structures that traditionally ensure particular aspects of the protection of children's rights (for example educational, health-care and social welfare bodies and procurator's offices).

Commissioners learn of violations of children's rights from face-to-face contacts, including visits to collective facilities for children (schools, young offenders' institutions, residential homes), oral reports (by telephone) and written statements and press articles. They also receive information from the correspondence departments of administrative bodies. Information comes from children themselves, their parents, other relatives, children's legal representatives, and also teachers, members of parliament, family caseworkers and representatives of voluntary organizations. The range of issues that citizens raise regarding the protection of children's rights is very broad indeed: housing and interpersonal problems, violence in the family or at school, foot-dragging by the authorities on issues affecting the interests of children, the low living standards among families with children, and failure to obey the law.

The commissioners avail themselves of every opportunity to work directly with children. In addition to meeting children individually, they visit schools, residential homes and young offenders' institutions. In the course of their conversations they gather information about children's living conditions and education. They inform minors of their rights and the courses open to them in emergencies, and distribute copies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The number of communications submitted to commissioners is increasing. In 2004 the commissioner for children's rights in Ivanovo oblast received 222 collective and individual communications and complaints. The commissioner in Krasnodar territory received 351 communications from the 42 municipalities in the territory (up from 280 in 2003). The commissioner for St. Petersburg received 1,350 oral and 204 written communications containing 1,865 questions on violations of children's rights. Fifteen per cent of the authors of these communications were children. The commissioner for Moscow received 914 communications and complaints, up from 794 in 2003.

Regional monitoring of the situation of children and subsequent analysis of the data received enables commissioners for children's rights to identify problematic situations for children and rights-violation "black spots".

The commissioners devote particular attention to the situation of children with disabilities (including the exercise of their right to education, which is all too often violated), orphans and children without parental care, and juvenile delinquents in young offenders' institutions.

A programme entitled "Children behind bars" has been in operation in Volgograd oblast since 2002. In addition to his general activities under the programme, the commissioner for children's rights works individually with youngsters at the Kamyshin young offenders' institution. Each young offender has the opportunity to communicate with the commissioner both orally and in writing. At the commissioner's initiative, an oblast-wide database is maintained on former juvenile detainees who are now being helped to readapt to life in society.

Efforts to control juvenile delinquency in Krasnodar territory stress prevention, including daily monitoring of the situation and efforts to keep children busy with studies, sports or cultural development.

To improve the quality of legal education, promote legal awareness and protect the rights of the various stakeholders in education (i.e. students, their parents and teachers) in Saratov oblast, schools in Saratov (initially 50 establishments, then 140 and eventually oblast-wide) have launched an experiment involving the appointment of commissioners to defend the rights of stakeholders in education. The school commissioners and their assistants drawn from among the senior students are fostering pupils' legal education and establishing new ways for children and adults to relate to each other.

Conferences and seminars for regional commissioners have become a regular fixture. A Coordinating Council of Regional Commissioners for Children's Rights has been established to coordinate the regional commissioners' work in 2005.

In recent years the commissioners for children's rights have cooperated constantly with the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation (for example forwarding information about violations of children's rights and their own work, and attending seminars at the Commissioner's Office to discuss a range of issues), and have also been invited to discuss

issues of fundamental importance to children by the Presidential Council on the development of civil society and human rights institutions, and the State Duma (at parliamentary hearings, for example).

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

The task of familiarizing schoolchildren with the Convention on the Rights of the Child begins in primary education. The topic “Rights of the Child” is introduced as part of the “World Around Us” module. At the request of the Ministry of Education, the Vita-Press publishing company has developed and published textbooks and manuals for children studying this topic: *Vashi prava* (Your rights) by E.S. Shabelnik and others, intended for Years 2 and 3; *Izuchaem prava cheloveka* (We are studying human rights) by V.V. Antonov, a workbook accompanying *Vashi prava*, intended for Years 2 and 3; and *Prava rebenka* (Rights of the child) by E.S. Shabelnik and others, intended for Years 2 and 3. A teaching manual is also available.

At the core stage of general education, the Convention is studied in the context of the combined “Social Studies” course. The topics “Rights of the Child”, “Human Rights” and “Human Rights Protection” have been singled out for compulsory study. A dozen textbooks and manuals on these topics have been reviewed by a federal board of experts, included in the federally approved list of textbooks and recommended to educational institutions for use in the curriculum.

The topic also appears in staff development programmes for education workers. In 2003, the Ministry of Education organized centralized training in children’s rights protection issues for education managers and teaching staff from all over the Russian Federation. The training was offered at the Academy for Career Development and Refresher Training for Education Workers.

7. 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.

Priority issues are listed below.

Upholding children's right to education, including equal access to education irrespective of place of residence, family income, state of health and other considerations, and identifying children who are not receiving an education and are therefore in breach of the law;

Spiritual and moral education of children, aimed at instilling tolerance, social activism and public-spiritedness in the rising generation;

Preventing children from being abandoned to the care of the State, increasing parental responsibility for children's upbringing, protecting the rights of orphans and children without parental care, and giving priority to the development family-type care for children in this category;

Protecting the rights of children with special health needs and enabling them to integrate into society to the fullest possible extent, attending normal school and being educated at home;

Maintaining and fortifying children's health, preventing drug addiction, HIV/AIDS and other social diseases;

Protecting children against all forms of violence and exploitation, including the worst forms of child labour and sexual exploitation, and enabling them to develop physically, spiritually and morally in a normal manner, especially those who live in difficult circumstances;

Stepping up preventive work with families in the early stages of misfortune, including further expansion and improved operation of family- and child-oriented social security agencies, and broadening and improving the range of social services on offer so as to ensure better delivery to children and families with children;

Devising ways of stimulating an actively pro-child policy in the States of the Russian Federation, including federal budget co-financing of regional programmes to improve the lot of families and children;

Ensuring cooperation among federal executive bodies and the authorities in the States of the Russian Federation to improve the lot of children and protect their rights;

Continuing to develop the social partnership over mother and child issues between State bodies and voluntary and non-profit organizations at the federal and regional levels.

PART II

Please provide copies of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all official languages of the State party as well as in other languages or dialects, when available. If possible, please submit these texts in electronic form.

PART III

Under this section, the State party is 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.**

In the course of 2003-2004 the Russian Federation has continued to pass laws pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A list of the principal laws and regulations (federal acts and government decisions and orders) adopted during this period that directly affect children is given in the annex.

Efforts have concentrated on further liberalization of the law on juvenile offenders, better protection for children against various forms of violence and exploitation, including sexual exploitation, and the institution of arrangements for bringing up orphans in a family environment.

The Russian Federation has ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 182) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and is working steadily to eliminate all such forms of labour. Given that homeless children and children from dysfunctional families are most commonly employed in the worst forms of child labour, efforts to stamp out this problem are focused in programmes to prevent child neglect and juvenile delinquency, including preventive work with families and children and subsequent rehabilitation measures.

Children are now much better protected against sexual violence. Numerous amendments were made to the Criminal Code in December 2003, stiffening penalties for organizing prostitution, brothel-keeping, regularly providing premises for use in prostitution, or enticing persons known to be aged under 14 into prostitution, and raising the so-called “age of voluntary sexual consent” from 14 to 16 years.

It is now an offence under Russian law to manufacture or circulate material or items containing pornographic images of minors. The manufacture, storage or transfer across the State border of the Russian Federation of material or items containing pornographic images of persons known to be minors for the purposes of dissemination, public viewing or advertising, the actual dissemination, public viewing or advertising thereof, or the recruitment of persons known to be minors to perform in pornographic shows or displays is punishable, if the perpetrator is over 18 years of age, by deprivation of liberty for up to six years. The same acts committed by a parent or other person legally responsible for bringing up a minor, or by a teacher or other employee of an educational, pastoral, medical or other institution who is in a position of authority over the minor, are punishable by deprivation of liberty for between three and eight years.

The introduction of harsher penalties for the sexual exploitation of minors and sexual violence against minors has led to more such offences being uncovered.

Broadly speaking, the issue of violence against women and children is constantly being reviewed by the authorities. During the period 1998-2004 a study was made of every aspect of this issue, and steps were taken to tighten up legislation, develop appropriate policies and programmes, and launch information and publicity campaigns.

National and departmental statistical indicators are being refined in order to yield unbiased information about the extent of violence against women and children so that appropriate policies and programmes can be developed. The statistical records used by the internal affairs, health-care and social security authorities have been supplemented by appropriate indicators.

A working group on domestic violence, trafficking in women, prostitution and sexual violence has been in operation in the Ministry of Internal Affairs since 2001. It was set up to ensure cooperation between the Ministry and the federal executive bodies and voluntary organizations involved in these issues. In the course of 2004, welfare protection agencies for minors undertook the social rehabilitation of 574 battered children. The community welfare agencies and social services have records on 3,206 families in which child abuse has occurred. Caseworkers deal with each family individually.

Victims of violence may also get help at centres established by women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Women's voluntary organizations have currently set up 47 crisis centres for women, which work closely with the authorities in the States of the Russian Federation and local government bodies.

State structures, voluntary associations and non-profit organizations are now cooperating more closely to prevent violence against women and girls.

In April 2004 the Russian Federation ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the supplementary Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea and the supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Women and Children.

Criminal law has been amended to relax policy towards juvenile offenders.

Under amendments to article 87 of the Criminal Code, priority when dealing with juvenile offenders is to be accorded to “alternative penalties”: compulsory measures of an improving nature (a caution, placement under the supervision of a parent, person *in loco parentis* or specialized State agency, a requirement to make amends for harm caused, restrictions on leisure time or special requirements as to conduct).

A juvenile may not be given a custodial sentence for a first-time minor offence or offence of intermediate gravity, committed when he was under 16, and no juvenile offender may be sentenced to deprivation of liberty for a first-time minor offence (Criminal Code, art. 88).

When a juvenile is sentenced to deprivation of liberty for a serious or particularly serious offence, the minimum term specified by the relevant article in the special part of the Criminal Code is halved.

Several important amendments have been made to article 92 of the Criminal Code. First, the Code defines the legal status of placement in a closed-type special young offenders’ institution: it is a compulsory re-education measure used to correct minors in need of special education and tuition and a particular pedagogical approach. The Code clarifies the categories of minors to whom this measure may be applied, i.e. only those sentenced to deprivation of liberty for the commission of a crime (the Code formerly allowed a minor to be placed in a closed-type special young offenders’ institution even if sentenced to a different, possibly non-custodial penalty).

In December 2003 the President signed into law federal acts amending the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure so that closed-type special young offenders’ institutions can house not only juveniles who have committed offences of intermediate gravity, but also juveniles who have committed serious offences (other than certain particularly serious offences).

Developments are also taking place in the juvenile justice system.

A project entitled “Restorative justice in the Russian Federation”, being implemented with assistance from the voluntary Centre for Legal Reform, takes due account of this.

The purpose of the project is to establish a legal basis for restorative justice in the Russian Federation and bring into legal practice non-traditional reactions to crime on the part of the authorities (easing the conflict in criminal law through non-repressive measures designed to achieve a compromise between the parties to the conflict).

A number of courts in the States of the Russian Federation are currently experimenting with schemes to introduce special restorative measures (i.e. certain elements of restorative justice) for application to individuals in this category.

Examples include mediation in criminal cases involving minors, and individual social rehabilitation and readjustment programmes for minor victims of crime and juvenile offenders themselves.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is currently summing up judicial practice in cases involving crimes against the family and minors (Criminal Code, chap. 20) in preparation for a plenary decision establishing standard judicial practice in handling cases of this nature.

Work has continued on legislation to guarantee the social welfare of orphans.

December 2004 saw the entry into force of amendments to the Family Code to promote the concept of adoption within the Russian Federation and accord Russian citizens a preferential right to adopt children without parental care.

To lay the foundations for unified standards in this area, expand the preventive functions of tutorship and guardianship agencies and introduce new, effective forms of preventive work with families and children at risk within society, a federal bill is being drafted that will amend the sections of certain Russian laws dealing with the placement of orphans and children without parental care and the activities of local government bodies in their role as agencies of tutorship and guardianship. Work is progressing on bills to provide orphans with housing.

To protect the rights of Russian children given up for international adoption and prevent illegalities in adoption procedure, a federal bill in preparation will amend sections of certain Russian laws dealing with the adoption of Russian children by Russian citizens permanently

resident abroad, foreign citizens and stateless persons. Specifically, it aims to enshrine in law the principle that foreigners (other than the child's relatives) may adopt a Russian child only through child adoption agencies specially accredited in the Russian Federation (other procedures may be introduced only by an international treaty to which the Russian Federation is party).

A federal bill to amend the sections of the Education Act and the Higher and Postgraduate Vocational Education Act dealing with the introduction of the unified State examination was drafted and submitted to the Government in 2005.

Legislation to prevent homelessness and child neglect and improve the lot of children in the Russian Federation is being updated. The lump-sum benefit paid at the birth of a child has again been increased in 2005, and a bill to increase benefits further (the lump-sum payable when a child is born and the monthly benefit paid during leave to care for a child up to the age of 18 months) is now ready. Moreover, in line with the amendments to the Tax Code, as from 2005 tax deductions (benefits) have been doubled for families with children and the qualifying income threshold has been raised.

An extremely important aspect of child protection resulting from the redistribution of powers between the Russian Federation and its constituent States is the statutory obligation upon the regions, pursuant to Federal Act No. 122 of 22 August 2004, not to reduce welfare benefits under the new dispensation and not to make the eligibility criteria more stringent.

Annex

**MAIN LAWS AND REGULATIONS PASSED IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
IN 2003-2004 TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE
CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

Federal Act No. 11-FZ of 10 January 2003 amending the Education Act and the Higher and Postgraduate Vocational Education Act;

Federal Act No. 23-FZ of 8 February 2003 ratifying the Convention (No. 182) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;

Federal Act No. 44-FZ of 5 April 2003 on techniques of revenue accounting and calculation of average per capita family and single-person-household income to measure poverty and provide public welfare assistance;

Federal Act No. 95-FZ of 4 July 2003 amending the Legislative (Representative) and Executive Authorities in the States of the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act;

Federal Act No. 111-FZ of 7 July 2003 amending the Prevention of Child Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency (Basic Principles) Act and other legislative acts;

Federal Act No. 122-FZ of 7 July 2003 amending the sections of certain legislative acts dealing with the financing of general-educational institutions;

Federal Act No. 131-FZ of 6 October 2003 amending the Local Government in the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act;

Federal Act No. 161-FZ of 8 December 2003 bringing the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation and other legislative acts into line with the Federal Act amending the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

Federal Act No. 162-FZ of 8 December 2003 amending the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

Federal Act No. 8-FZ of 10 January 2004 amending the Employment Act and certain legislative acts on the financing of measures to boost employment;

Federal Act No. 26-FZ of 26 April 2004 ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the supplementary Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea and the supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Women and Children;

Federal Act No. 52-FZ of 19 June 2004 ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

Federal Act No. 122-FZ of 22 August 2004 amending some legislative acts and repealing others pursuant to the adoption of the Federal Acts amending the Legislative (Representative) and Executive Authorities in the States of the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act and the Local Government in the Russian Federation (General Principles of Organization) Act;

Federal Act No. 127-FZ of 2 November 2004 amending Parts I and II of the Tax Code and repealing certain legislative acts or certain provisions thereof;

Federal Act No. 146-FZ of 1 December 2004 amending article 45 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act;

Federal Act No. 150-FZ of 1 December 2004 amending the Prevention of Juvenile Child Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency (Basic Principles) Act;

Federal Act No. 151-FZ of 1 December 2004 amending the Basic Principles of Russian Health-care Legislation;

Federal Act No. 170-FZ of 21 December 2004 amending the section of the Rights of the Child (Basic Guarantees) Act dealing with health promotion for children;

Federal Act of 28 December 2004 amending the Family Code of the Russian Federation;

Federal Act No. 199-FZ of 29 December 2004 amending legislative acts in connection with the broader powers granted to the authorities in the States of the Russian Federation in areas under the joint jurisdiction of the federal authorities and the States, and the expanded list of areas under municipal jurisdiction;

Federal Act No. 203-FZ of 29 December 2004 amending Part II of the Tax Code;

Federal Act No. 206-FZ of 29 December 2004 amending article 12 of the State Benefits (Citizens with Children) Act.

Government Decision No. 169 of 24 March 2003 on the financing from compulsory social insurance of health promotion for children in the Chechen Republic in 2003;

Government Decision No. 512 of 20 August 2003 listing the types of income taken into account when calculating the average per capita family or single-person-household income and providing State welfare assistance;

Government Decision No. 459 of 6 September 2004 amending certain Government decisions on the implementation of special federal education programmes;

Government Decision No. 690 of 26 November 2004 on the programme of State-guaranteed free medical treatment for Russian citizens in 2005;

Government Decision No. 713 of 1 December 2004 outlining the procedure whereby forcibly displaced persons and persons issued with a receipt proving they have filed a petition to be granted forcibly displaced status shall receive assistance with travel and baggage removal arrangements, and the payment of appropriate indemnities to poor citizens in this category;

Government Decision No. 870 of 29 December 2004 on the procedure for providing benefits to ensure access to summer recreation camps for children of military personnel, internal affairs officers, personnel of the State fire service, the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Natural Disaster Management, and the penal corrections system, and the children of military personnel killed or missing in action or disabled on mission during the non-international armed conflict in the Chechen Republic or immediately adjacent areas of the North Caucasus designated zones of armed conflict;

Government Decision No. 907 of 31 December 2004 on social assistance for citizens exposed to radiation as a result of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station;

Government Order No. 418-r of 3 April 2003 on leisure, recreation and summer jobs for children in 2003;

Government Order No. 568-r of 6 May 2003 ratifying the policy framework on labour market operations in the period 2002-2005;

Government Order No. 347-r of 8 July 2003 allocating 20.92 million rubles from the Presidential Reserve Fund for the reconstruction and overhaul of social service institutions providing recreational and leisure activities to disabled children;

Government Order No. 320-r of 5 March 2004 on leisure, recreation and summer jobs for children in 2004.
