

NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Grupo de las ONGs para la Convención sobre los derechos del niño
Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant

**Violence Against Children
in
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA**

Violence Against Children in the Community

DATABASE

**from national NGO coalitions reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
1990-2005**

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Context: This table has been formed using NGO coalition alternative reports that can be found on the CRIN website. Hopefully the table will serve a visual tool to easily see and assess what is and is not being reported on in this region. Just because there isn't any indication of a certain kind of violence in a certain sector of life does not mean it doesn't exist, it may just be unreported. *While you will find the table for one sector of life below, tables for each sector of life are available (Home and Family, Institutions, Education, or Community and Place of Work).* Please reference the actual NGO alternative reports for further, more detailed information. Hopefully this table will aid in encouraging countries and NGO coalitions to report on violence in all sectors of life. Please, contact the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child for an electronic version of the database.

Methodology: Through this table we are able to categorically plot and track violence against children that is being recorded in national NGO coalition reports. The goal of this table is to be able to better analyze what forms of violence against children have been reported to take place and where (from the family to the community, country and world region).

In the left vertical column are listed the countries that have ratified the CRC, come before the Committee and for which a national NGO coalition report has been prepared and submitted.

Across the top, horizontally, are listed:

- Country
- Date report was published
- Date of the last CRC that the Committee addressed the given country
- State Party Reference
- Link to CRIN with access to the NGO coalition report used in making the table

Continuing across the top, according to setting, the following categories are addressed:

- General Information on Violence Against Children Report
- Violence in Home and Family Settings (overall comments):
 - Corporal Punishment
 - Child Abuse
 - Harmful Traditional Practices
 - Neglect
- Violence in Institutional Settings (overall comments):
 - Care System
 - Correctional Institution
 - Shelters
 - Disabled Persons
- Violence in Educational Settings (overall comments):
 - Violent Discipline
 - Verbal Abuse
 - Violence in Military Schools
 - Peer Bullying
- Violence in the Community (overall comments):
 - Trafficking
 - Law Enforcement
 - Judiciary Process
 - Sexual Exploitation
- Violence and Compromising Situations in the Work Place (overall comments):
 - Domestic Labor
 - Child Labor
 - Trafficking
 - Streets

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
Albania	August 2004	10 - 28 January 2005	38	CRC/C/11/Add.27	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.38/Albania_ngo_report.pdf	Children in police stations, pre-trial detention centers and prisons often become victims of abuse or torture by police forces, adults or other children. Poverty and the extreme difficult situation of the Albanian family, has brought about the increase of the number of females less than 18 years of age prostituting in exchange for money.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andorra					not available on the CRIN	No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Armenia	unknown	12 - 30 January 2004	35	CRC/C/93/Add.6	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.35/armenia_ngo_report.doc	Limited information on violence.	No	No	No	No
Austria	January 2004	10 - 28 January 2005	38	CRC/C/83/Add.8	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.38/Austria_ngo_report(E).doc	Trafficking: there is still urgent need for continued comprehensive implementation of the Protocol. The juvenile justice system has been abolished-not enough supervision to ensure safety.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan					No report available on the CRIN	No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Belarus					No report available on the CRIN	No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Belgium	September 2001	20 May - 7 June 2002	30	CRC/C/83/Add.2	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.30/belgium_coal_ngo_report_eng.doc	Limited information on violence. Concern about proper representation of a minor in court that is in the best interest of the child. Trafficking of minors is equally of concern. Arbitrary "disparity in services": a youth can be designated to a "devoted fighter for children's rights", or to a trainee in fiscal law who has no notion of children's rights and no incentive to remedy this.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina					http://www.crin.org/resources/tr eaties/listType.asp?type=ctry	Newest report has been recently published but is not yet available in electronic form. Please check www.crin.org periodically for an electronic report.	No	No	No	No
Bulgaria						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Croatia	unknown	13 September - 1 October 2004	37	CRC/C/70/Add.23	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.37/Croatia_ngo_report(E).doc	There is a likelihood that children who enter and exit the country without parents are being trafficked. Little information about VAC in the field of law enforcement and judiciary process.	Yes	No	No	No
Cyprus						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	September 2002	January 2003	32	CRC/C/83/Add.4	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.32/Czech_LHR_ngo_report.doc	Each third girl or woman and every fourth to fifth man were or had been confronted to sexual abuse, two thirds of them were confronted with contact sexual abuse, approximately half of the contact sexual abuse included intercourse. In cases of sexual abuse committed on girls the perpetrator in half of cases was a man from the family, in one third of cases somebody known (e.g. teacher) and from one fourth it was a strange person. On the contrary in case of boys half of perpetrator is a strange person. The study has described growing tendency of commercial sexual abuse of boys.	No	No	Yes	Yes
Denmark					http://www.crin.org/resources/tr eaties/listType.asp?type=ctry	Newest report has been recently published but is not yet available in electronic form. Please check www.crin.org periodically for an	No	No	No	No

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
						electronic report.				
Estonia	2002	January 2003	32	CRC/C/8/Add.44	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.32/Estonia_ngo_report.doc	70% of the respondents had experienced sexual abuse (including verbal abuse, mental, physical and serious physical sexual abuse). No special courts have been established in Estonia for criminal proceedings against juveniles and these cases are being proceeded in general courts. Prolonged court investigation and proceedings. There are over 130 juvenile suspects at 32 chambers at Maardu prison who can only walk outside for one hour per day. They have no possibility of learning or working; the prison does not offer pro-social relations and the role model of a normal adult.	No	No	Yes	Yes
Finland		18 September - 6 October 2000	25	CRC/C/70/Add.3	http://www.crin.org/resources/traities/listType.asp?type=ctry	Newest report has been recently published but is not yet available in electronic form. Please check www.crin.org periodically for an electronic report.	No	No	No	No
France	March 2003	17 May - 4 June 2004	36	CRC/C/65/Add.26	www.globenet.org/enfant/dei_fr/ance_rapport_2002.zip	There is street violence. In 2001, 5 900 children were reportedly sexually abused. There are an estimated 8000 minors who prostitute themselves in France.	No	No	No	Yes
Georgia	March 2003	15 September - 03 October 2003	34	CRC/C/104/Add.1	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.34/georgia_ngo_report.doc	Extremely impoverished families sometimes force their children to earn their living by begging, carry out unsuitable work of markets or nightclubs. Abduction of children from wealthy families is frequent. Children go to the streets with parental permission "to make money", as well as so-called "street children" – children living completely independent and always in search of shelter. There are, officially registered nearly 4000 of them, but based on unofficial sources their number, as a minimum is twice as much. This category of children are specified by the same problems that are inherent to entire society, although their social condition is very hard and their rights are more frequently violated. The law doesn't restrict children's sex-tourism. All these make promoting area for commercial exploitation of children, abduction, trafficking, especially in the existing severe economic situation. The system of juvenile legislation is not in compliance with the convention; especially it concerns the Criminal Code.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	unknown	12 - 30 January 2004	35	CRC/C/83/Add.7	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.35/Germany_Coalition_ngo_report.doc	The National Coalition sees a pressing need for action on the part of the legislature to change the existing law on juvenile courts (Jugendgerichtsgesetz) so that a sentence of imprisonment passed on a youth without legal defense assistance is inadmissible on principle. Growing numbers of juveniles are being committed on remand for comparably minor offences, such as theft or fraudulent misappropriation, and sentenced to youth custody. The exceptionally high number of juveniles who are remanded without then finally being sentenced to custody is extremely disquieting and leads to the conjecture that, in many cases, remand might be being illegally misused as a covert form of short-term imprisonment. Generally speaking, juvenile prisons do not practice separating younger prisoners under 18 from those over 18, which, in certain instances, can lead to grave problems, especially for very young prisoners, where older prisoners may, for example, subject them to threatenin	No	No	Yes	Yes

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
						behavior, blackmail or even rape. Despite the improvements in legislation protecting children as victims of sexual abuse, this problem remains widespread in Germany since the legal provisions are not being sufficiently applied in practice.				
Greece	May 31, 2001	14 January - 1 February 2002	29	CRC/C/28/Add.17	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traties/crc.29/greece_ngo_report.doc	Illicit transfer of minors could involve trafficking of minors, sexual and/or labor exploitation. Efforts are being made regarding the implementation of the ratified Hague Convention (1980) concerning civil law issues on child abduction, but there are still a lot of difficulties in practice. Sexual abuse is still a social taboo, with the majority of cases in hiding. Presence of around 3,000 children and young persons involved in prostitution and the forced provision of sexual services. The alleged recorded cases of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials are not that rare to be considered as "accidental". There are cases of unlawful juvenile detention which the Greek Government should stop and should provide appropriate reparation.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	unknown	18 May - 5 June 1998	18	CRC/C/8/Add.34	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traties/crc.18/Hungary_NGO_Report.pdf	The most immediate and dramatic threat to Roma comes from attacks and harassment by racist hate groups. Roma are frequently victims of community violence: many are routinely subjected to harassment and intimidation by skinheads and other extremist elements of society; many have been subjected to physical attack, or to the threat of physical attack. Many of the attacks in recent years have involved not only the acquiescence of local police, but even their active involvement.	No	Yes	No	No
Iceland	unknown	January 2003	32	CRC/C/83/Add.5	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traties/crc.32/Iceland_ngo_report.doc	A report on prostitution published in spring 2001 by the Ministry of Justice shows evidence of child prostitution. Necessary to increase the awareness of the public as well as all public officials who come into contact with children who may be victims of sexual violence.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ireland		5 to 23 January 1998	17	CRC/C/11/Add.12	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traties/crc.17/Ireland_SmallVoices_NGO_Report.pdf	There is evidence of an increasing number of children working as prostitutes on the streets of Dublin and the problem has also emerged in Dundalk, north of Dublin. The problem is linked to issues of poverty, homelessness and drugs. Children as young as 12 are reportedly being used as prostitutes in Dublin and other provincial towns.	No	No	No	Yes
Italy	November 2001	January 2003	32	CRC/C/70/Add.13	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traties/crc.32/Italy_ngowg_report.doc	Based on reported crimes, the judicial authorities state that on average 3,418 sexual abuse crimes are committed on children annually in Italy. The public perception of juvenile prostitution in Italy is informed by the presence of girls walking the streets of almost all towns. However, in addition, there is a significant problem of male child prostitution, and girls working in clubs, night clubs or private apartments, although people are generally unaware of its existence. The number of reported cases of sexual abuse on children of less than 14 years of age from 1984 to 1999 has increased by 98%. The Italian legal system has not yet introduced the crime of torture and the ratification of the Convention against torture in 1984 does not resolve the problem. It is not sufficient to "cover" this crime under different headings such as those defined in Italian law as lesions, private violence or threats.	No	No	No	Yes
Kazakhstan	unknown	19 May - 6	33	CRC/C/41/Add.13	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr	Indifference of society towards the issue of the child prostitution	No	No	No	No

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		June 2003			eaties/crc.33/Kazakhstan ngo report.doc	made it easier to use sex services of young girls both for sex traders and adult clients. The society is rather tolerant to an adult man that pays about 50 tenge (0.3 USD) for sexual services of a minor girl. His actions are viewed as a standard.				
Kyrgyzstan	April 2004	13 September - 1 October 2004	37	CRC/C/104/Add.4	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.37/kyrgyzstan ngo report.doc	violation of right to peaceful assembly, 95% of children report having been assaulted in the days following their arrest. False confessions. Police are and judges themselves sexually exploit children.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	unknown	8-26 January 2001	26	CRC/C/11/Add.22	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/CRC.26/Latvia ngo report.pdf	Sexual exploitation exists. In Latvia, conditions in penal institutions of juvenile offenders do not comply with the Beijing rules of November 29, 1985 which set the minimum standard requirements of the United Nations respective regulations. Treatment of children in such institutions by no way promotes the child's sense of human dignity and self-respect.	No	No	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Lithuania						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	unknown	10 - 28 January 2005	38	CRC/C/104/Add.5	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.38/Luxembourg ngo report.doc	Little information about violence in the community provided other than the presence of discrimination.	No	No	No	No
Malta						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Monaco							No	No	No	No
Netherlands	May 2003	12 - 30 January 2004	35	CRC/C/117/Add.1	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.35/Netherlands coalition ngo report.doc	In 1998 1500 girls were thought to be prostituting themselves and in 2001 1500 boys were thought to be prostituting themselves. Children are sometimes exported to the Netherlands for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Judicial system is overwhelmed, no exposure of physical abuse in this report however the process is unlawfully slow. Young people are committing more serious crimes at younger ages. Many more young people are entering closed institutions. The number of placements under criminal law has now exceeded the number of placements under civil law.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Norway		15 May - 2 June 2000	24	CRC/C/70/Add.2	http://www.crin.org/resources/tr eaties/listType.asp?type=ctry	Newest report has been recently published but is not yet available in electronic form. Please check www.crin.org periodically for an electronic report.	No	No	No	No
Poland	unknown	16 September - 4 October 2002	31	CRC/C/70/Add.12	www.crin.org/docs/resources/tr eaties/crc.31/Poland ngo report eng.doc	Network "Blue Line" (against violence) registered 7 thousand phone calls, 2/3 of which came from victims of a violence and 500 of which came from children. Emergency Care Units structure needs elementary changes, i.e. separating victims from perpetrators – by separating intervention in critical situations units. There are cases that courts rule against child's interest. 4% of polish children have sexual contacts once in year (it means touching intimate part of the body) with an adult. 8.4% of children were persuaded to watching pornography films and magazines. 35% of women and 29% of men were sexually abused in their childhood . Almost 17% of women and 9% of men were abused by	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC Session	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
						the family members. More than 10% of asked women and 3% - men they were raped in the childhood, more of these persons never told about this and did not use medical, psychological or legal help. In 1999 police statistics indicate 1659 cases of pedophilia - sexual abuse of children under 15 years. It is estimated that only 5% of cases of sexual abuse of children are revealed. Child prostitution is present. "La Strada" Foundation and Foundation "A child" have data confirming trafficking of children in Poland.				
Portugal	May 1995	30 October - 17 November 1995	10	CRC/C/3/Add.30	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.10/Portugal_NGO_Report.pdf	Little information about violence in the community.	No	No	No	No
Moldova (Republic of)	2002	16 September - 4 October 2002	31	CRC/C/28/Add.18	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.31/Moldova_ngo_report.doc	The fact that in Moldova the cases involving juveniles are examined in the courts of law along with all the other criminal cases, and the proceedings may last between several months and 2 or 3 years, while juveniles are held in preliminary detention, often not separated from the adults, fails to ensure the right of the children to be protected against torture or other cruel treatment. abuses are committed against children and young people: intentional beating, severe physical punishment, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, forced prostitution, educational neglect, etc. The factors causing this state of things include the following: severe poverty, high unemployment rate, high divorce rate, alcoholism, domestic violence, parents leaving their families in search for work abroad, etc. Law enforcement authorities are identifying a growing number of cases of prostitution among minors. During these last years, Moldova has been included in the international network of illegal trafficking with human beings, that has become a well organized and extensive phenomenon, most of the persons who are the victims of trafficking for prostitution being women.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Romania	2002	January 2003	32	CRC/C/65/Add.19	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.32/Romania_Federation_ngo_report.doc	The number of child victims of sexual offences was of 582 in 2000, and increased up to 745 offences in the first 9 months of 2001. A special category to be had in view is street children. This phenomenon spreads more and more not only in Bucharest, but also at national level, being associated with juvenile delinquency, child sexual exploitation and particularly with school drop out. From the quantitative and qualitative studies conducted by NGOs it comes out that there are 600 children living in the street in Bucharest, and 2,500 at national level. NGOs have become concient of the illegal traveling and kidnapping of unaccompanied children (trafficking).	Yes	No	No	Yes
Russian Federation		20 September - 8 October 1999	22	CRC/C/65/Add.5	http://www.crin.org/resources/traities/listType.asp?type=ctry	Newest report has been recently published but is not yet available in electronic form. Please check www.crin.org periodically for an electronic report.	No	No	No	No
San Marino		15 September - 03 October	34	CRC/C/8/Add.46	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.34/SanMarino_CSC_S_ngo_report.doc	n/a	No	No	No	No

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
		2003								
Serbia and Montenegro						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Slovakia	unknown	18 September - 6 October 2000	25	CRC/C/11/Add.17	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.25/slovakNGOreport1.doc	There are children on the street (though little insight into the violence that exists): children without housing, children on the run from the family or substituting institution, nonage and juvenile drug users, nonage and juvenile prostitutes, criminalizing gangs of juvenile and children originating from specific area.	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	unknown	12 - 30 January 2004	35	CRC/C/70/Add.19	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.35/Slovenia_ngo_report.doc	Unaccompanied children risk becoming part of the slave trade and sexual exploitation. Deep discrimination with regards to minorities and refugees or asylum seekers. No report on the violence that this discrimination may ensue.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Spain		20 May - 7 June 2002	30	CRC/C/70/Add.9	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.30/spain_plataforma_ngo_report_eng.doc	Sexual tourism. Little information about the judiciary process.	No	No	No	Yes
Sweden	June 1, 2004	10 - 28 January 2005	38	CRC/C/125/Add.1	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.38/Sweden_ngo_report_NC.doc	Little information about violence. There is a lack of information and knowledge within the judicial system and among politicians. It is of greatest importance that all decision-makers on all levels – national, county and local level – know and work according to the UN CRC.	No	No	No	No
Switzerland	unknown	20 May - 7 June 2002	30	CRC/C/78/Add.3	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.30/swiss_ngo_report_eng.doc	Switzerland has one of the highest mortality rates for child victims of traffic accidents.	No	No	No	No
Tajikistan	April 2000	18 September - 6 October 2000	25	CRC/C/28/Add.14	www.crin.org/docs/resources/traities/crc.25/tajikistanNGOreport.doc	Girls are increasingly at risk of sexual violence in the streets and public places. Socio-economic hardships are thought to create aggression in the society. This, in turn, is reflected first of all in tension in relations between people, which leads to sexual promiscuity, growing physical & verbal abuse, and cruel treatment of women by women and by men. There are cases when parents, fearing that their daughter might be subjected to sexual harassment, try to get their daughter married as early as possible. While poor families struggle to survive, wealthy families pursue materialism. The result is cadres of Tajik boys who are on neighbourhood streets without a fixed purpose involved in petty crimes and annoyances. Tajik girls are more often at home, but they, too, may be seen begging or selling small goods at sidewalk tables. Teenagers who for violations of law, i.e. begging, etc., are subjected to all kinds of violence and humiliation, both physical and psychological, by the militia. Some interviewed juveniles who have had experience with the militia reported being beaten by rubber batons, being forced to stand on one foot for as long as half-of-an-hour or longer, being threatened by firearms – the militia would shoot at the floor near their feet. The hard conditions of the investigation prisons are aggravated by the tyranny of the administration; it can, for example, send a 15-year-old detainee to a cold room for 5-10 days; these rooms do not have light, and the floor is covered with water. It is not surprising that more than half of young prisoners upon release from investigation prison suffer from chronic pneumonia, tuberculosis, or gastritis.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic of)	multiple	10 - 28 January 2000	23	CRC/C/8/Add.36	www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_MNC_ngo_report.pdf www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_Medjasi_ngo_report.pdf www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_HRW_ngo_report.pdf	www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_MNC_ngo_report.pdf www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_Medjasi_ngo_report.pdf www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.23/Macedonia_HRW_ngo_report.pdf	No	No	No	No
Turkey						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Turkmenistan						No report available on the CRIN	No	No	No	No
Ukraine	January 1995	30 October - 17 November 1995	10	CRC/C/8/Add.10/Rev.1	www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.10/Ukraine_NGO_Report.pdf	Juvenile delinquency is becoming a social evil. Almost 10,000 minors serve sentences in conditions not at all conducive to their rehabilitation. The number of offenses committed by minors is rising. Any activity in the prevention of offenses is conducted by means of inhuman methods and consequently proves to be ineffective. Children are held for periods of over 3 years in special reform schools for juvenile delinquents where their mail is censored and where other forms of violence are prevalent.	No	No	Yes	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	multiple	16 September - 4 October 2002	31	CRC/C/83/Add.3	http://www.crin.org/resources/treaties/list.asp?ID=225&type=country www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.31/CRC_England_2002.pdf www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.31/UK_ngo_report.doc www.sacr.org.uk/artman/publish/article_50.shtml www.crin.org/doc	The U.K. NGO system has split their reporting into four reports, one for each of the four main regions. For more information please reference the full reports directly.	No	No	No	No
Uzbekistan	2001	24 September - 12 October 2001	28	CRC/C/41/Add.8	www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.28/Uzbekistan.doc	There are cases of tortures (beatings) noted particularly towards juveniles held in temporary isolators (special prisons for detainees and suspects), penitentiary colonies and prisons. Corporal punishment is found in families, especially in dysfunctional families, schools and children institutions, e.g. orphanages, where parents, teachers or other relevant staff physically and psychologically abuse children by beating them considering it an educational norm. There are no special departments of investigation appropriate to deal with juvenile offenders. Torture of children in prisons, colonies or other similar types of institutions are reported to be common. There are known cases of torture of children by the staff, officials and, worst of all, by other children whose behaviour is initiated by the so-called informal code of behaviour common to juvenile prisons. Child prostitution is an existing problem in Uzbekistan. However, there is no official data about the age and percentage of children involved in prostitution. Street children and children in institutions, such as orphanages are often coerced in to prostitution, either voluntarily or	No	No	Yes	Yes

Countries	Date Published	Dates of CRC	CRC Session	State Party Reference	Link to CRIN	Violence in the Community	Trafficking	Law Enforcement	Judiciary Process	Sexual Exploitation
						by force. Street girls and children in prisons can often be subject to sexual abuse practised by the prison staff or by their elder peers.				