**ANNEX**

**To the Third Periodic Report of the Republic of Serbia on the application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

**Protection of human rights advocates, journalists, LGBT population and national minorities**

During the reporting period, a number of activities were carried out, which primarily enhanced police cooperation with the representatives and associations of sexually different persons. In the course of 2015, the cooperation with the representatives of the LGBT association "Labris" continued, within which the activities related to the project "Homosexual orientation and gender identity in the work of police officers" were coordinated with the Embassies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. During the analysis of the project "Creating Tolerance and Understanding towards LGBT Population in Serbian Society", besides the Office for Human and Minority Rights, the contact was established with the members of the Advisory Board of the project. In 2016, in accordance with the Action Plan for improving the work and cooperation of the police with the representatives and associations of persons with different sexual orientation, a publication entitled "A Handbook for Police Work with LGBT Population" was made and published. In cooperation with the state institutions and civil society organizations, and within the project "Homosexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Work of Police Officers", five public discussions were held on the topic "The work of liaison officers with LGBT population" and about 2,000 police officers on continuous duty from all regional police administrations were trained to work and cooperate with the LGBT population. In May 2016, on the occasion of the International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia, the police department officer received the annual award "Duga" for 2015/2016. During 2017, activities on improving prevention and protection against discrimination continued, improving the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly, preventing torture, ill-treatment and torture of detainees and taking measures to prevent racism and xenophobia. Within the project "Networking to Improve the Position of LGBT Persons in Serbia", seven local networks for the prevention of discrimination and support to LGBT people were formed at the initiative of NGO "Labris" (in 2016 there were already four local networks) in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Novi Pazar, Subotica, Pančevo, Nis and Kragujevac.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attacks on members of the LGBT population | | | | | | | |
|  | Number of reported attacks | | Consequences | | Measures taken | | |
| Physical | Verbal | Degree of  injuries | |
| Serious | Minor | Number of criminal offences | Number of  violations | Reports to competent prosecutor’s office |
| **2015** | 8 | 8 |  | 5 | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| **2016** | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| **2017** | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| **I-IX 2018** | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 |
|  | 31 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 23 |

Between 2015[[1]](#footnote-1) and September 2018, 57 attacks on LGBT persons (31 physical, 26 verbal) were reported. Criminal charges were filed for 28 criminal offenses, requests to initiate misdemeanour proceedings due to eight violations committed pursuant to the Law on Public Peace and Order, and 23 cases of event reports were sent to the competent prosecutor’s office.

**Chronology of the Pride Parade held**

**Year 2015**

On September 20, 2015 from 11:30 to 15:00, „Trans Parade” public gatherings were held in the presence of about 170 participants and „Pride Parade 2015”, in the presence of about 1,100 participants. Trans Parade started at 11.30 at Pionirski Park, and the gathering of participants of the "Pride Parade" started at 12.00 in front of the Government building in Nemanjina Street. They moved along the street of Knez Milos to "London" and King Milan to Terazije and Nikola Pasic Square, and ended up on the plateau in front of the City Assembly of Belgrade (The Old Palace). The public meeting organized by Mladen Obradovic, scheduled for September 20 in front of the Government building was banned, and before the Pride Parade, a Crvena zvezda football fan and seven other persons were arrested on suspicion of planning the attack on the participants of the gathering. About 1,000 people gathered at the parade. 54 persons (15 minors) were brought to the official premises, out of which 31 for identification purposes. One person was detained on the basis of the Law on Misdemeanours, and four were prosecuted in a "shortened" misdemeanour procedure.

**Year 2016**

It was ensured that the public gathering and rally under the title „Pride Parade 2016“successfully took place, and for the activities within the „Pride Week“ to undergo safely. After a security assessment, a decision was made to ban five[[2]](#footnote-2) public gatherings. Prior to, during and after the said gathering, 33 persons (three minors) were brought to the official premises, among which there were three foreign citizens.

**Year 2017**

The "Pride Parade 2017" was held safely on September 17 in the presence of some 900 participants and 150 journalists, who moved from Flower Square to Republic Square. 21 persons were brought to the official premises. Two persons were brought in on criminal basis (possession of narcotics), 11 on misdemeanour basis (nine for the lack of identification documents and two for having a knife) and two on an arrest warrants. Among the persons brought in for identity purposes, there were four persons who were taken over by the BIA, on suspicion of leaving the bags with some cubes and glass bottles filled with petrol at Balkanska Street (these items were found by a BIA member, on September 17, around 00:30, and the investigation was carried out by the police officers of the Eight Section of the CPD, on account of which the report was submitted to the competent prosecutor’s office).

**Year 2018**

The „Pride Parade 2018“ was held safely in September, and within the „Pride Week 2018”, which lasted from September 10 to September 15 at several locations in Belgrade, a number of events were held (public discussions, exhibitions, debates, etc.), and all went safely. The central event was held on September 16, in the presence of about 700 participants and 120 media representatives, and the columns of peoples moved from Slavija Square, along King Milan Street, via Terazije, Kolarčeva and Vasina Street to Student Square, where an appropriate musical program was held.

**Safety of media representatives**

At the end of 2016, representatives of journalistic associations, Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office and Ministry of Interior signed the **Cooperation Agreement to raise the level of journalists’ safety**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attacks on media representatives when performing professional duty | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Attacks on media representatives | | Consequences | | Measures taken | | | | |
| Physical | Verbal | Degree of injuries | |
| Serious | Minor | Criminal offences | Misdemeanours | Competent | Persons brought in | Number of persons held |
| 2015 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 2016 | 8 | 10 |  | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 |  |  |
| 2017 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 4 |  |
| I – IX 2018 | 4 | 7 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |  |
|  | 30 | 40 | 1 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 31 | 6 | 3 |

Between 2015 and September 2018, 70 attacks (30 physical, 40 verbal) on members of media were reported while performing professional activities, with one person suffering severe and 12 people suffering minor injuries. Criminal charges were filed for 25 committed criminal offenses, requests to initiate misdemeanour proceedings due to 14 violations committed pursuant to the Law on Public Peace and Order, and 31 cases of event reports were sent to the competent prosecutor’s office.

**Actions taken to prevent violence against ethnical minorities**

In the period between May 1, 2015 and September 30, 2018, 279 inter-ethnic incidents were recorded on the territory of the Republic of Serbia (from May to December 2015 - 74, in 2016 - 89, in 2017 - 73 and in the period between January – September 2018 - 43). As for the serious incidents, **26 physical attacks** were recorded (from May to December 2015 - 5, in 2016 - 12, in 2017 - 7 and in the period January- September 2018 - 2). Physical assaults were to the detriment of: Roma - 15, Serbs and Muslims – 3 each, Albanians- 2, Croatians and Gorani - 1 each, and members of the religious community "Jehovah’s Witnesses" - 1. In addition, **6 fights** between members of different nationals were reported: Albanians and Serbs - 3, Roma and Serbs - 2 and Muslims and Serbs - 1. In addition to physical assaults and fights the following was also reported: 18 anonymous threats, 98 verbal conflicts, 10 damages to religious buildings, 31 damages to property owned by Albanians, Turks and Gorani, four damages to facilities where Roma live, 81 cases of graphite writing and five other cases.

Regarding the total of 279 cases that can be in the broadest sense of the word classified as inter-ethical conflicts, criminal charges were filed for 92 criminal offences:

* 57 provoking national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance,
* 16 threats to security,
* two serious physical injuries,
* one minor bodily injury,
* three racial and other discrimination,
* five destructions and damages to other people’s property,
* one violation of the reputation of Serbia,
* threat using dangerous weapon in fight and quarrel,
* three violent behaviours,
* causing panic and disorder and
* Two obstructions of an official person performing security activities or maintaining public order and peace.

Of the total of 92 criminal offences, 53 were uncovered and criminal charges were filed against perpetrators. At the beginning of March 2016, the Republic of Serbia adopted the **Action Plan on the realization of the rights of national minorities**. In addition to numerous activities aimed at improving the position of national minorities, this Action Plan envisaged a series of activities in the field of employment in public administration bodies. The Action Plan for the Realization of the Rights of National Minorities also envisaged the amendments to the Law on the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities in order to create bases for prescribing national minorities’ affirmative measures by introducing provisions in special laws governing the labour and legal status of public sector employees will allow giving national minorities the priority in employing.

**Inter-ethnic incidents to the detriment of Roma**

The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia continued to undertake enhanced measures and activities to combat criminal offences and misdemeanours to the detriment of Roma persons and to fully protect the members of this national minority. In the period between May 2015 and September 2018, 71 incidents to the detriment of Roma were registered (May-December 2015 – 15, 2016 – 25, 2017 – 23 and in the period between January and September 2018 – 7). In the period between May 1, 2015 and October 30, 2018, several public gatherings and events were held in order to point to the social position of LGBT population and the requests for the realization of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They are as follows:

**On September 20, 2015**, the second „Pride Parade“ and the first gathering of transgender persons were held;

**Year 2016:**

* June 25- a walk of transgender people was held,
* September 18 – the third „Pride Parade“ was held.

**Year 2017:**

* June 24 – a walk of transgender people was held,
* September 17- the fourth „Pride Parade“ was held.

**Year 2018:**

* June 23 – a walk of transgender people was held,
* September 16 – the fifth „Pride Parade“ was held.

The Ministry of Interior established good cooperation with the organizational committees of the above events, and they went without problems. In addition, the Ministry of Interior places a special emphasis on thematic areas that are primarily aimed at preventing violence, harassment and intimidation of human rights activists, members of the LGBT population, ethnic minorities and Roma population. The program of the professional development of police officers of the Ministry (hereinafter: the Program) for all police officers of the Ministry, envisages compulsory theoretical instruction on the following topics:

1) The work of the police with the marginalized, minority and socially vulnerable groups that was realized: 2016 - 5841 participants, 2017 - 12041 participants, 2018 - 9710 participants.

2) Implementation of anti-discrimination policies: 2016 - 23 participants. As of 2017, this training has been realized through the topic "The concept, recognition and response to manifestation of discrimination", which was attended by 12061 participants in 2017, and 9478 participants in 2018.

**Number of complaints, police reports, investigations, prosecutions, sentences and fines for crimes committed against human rights activists, journalists, members of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexual population:**

In the above mentioned 135 cases, the following actions were taken:

- Conviction was rendered in 6 cases

- Indictment was filed in 5 cases

- In 1 case, the motion was submitted to the court for imposing a measure of compulsory psychiatric treatment

- 10 cases are underway to carry out evidence-based operations

- The opportunity was applied in 6 cases (rejected application)

- The use of opportunity is underway in 2 cases

- A request was made to collect the necessary notifications in 25 cases,

- A request for international legal assistance in criminal matters was sent in 2 cases a

- Criminal prosecution was transferred to the competent authorities of another state in 1 case in the procedure of international legal assistance in criminal matters

- 20 cases were recorded in the records of unknown perpetrators

- In 27 cases, a decision was made to reject criminal charges

- An official note was issued in 25 cases

- In 5 cases the factual situation is being considered for decision making

In the period between June 1, 2015 and October 31, 2018 criminal charges were filed to the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Technology Crime against 19 persons for the criminal offense of endangering security referred to in Article 138 of the CC to the detriment of members of the LGBT population. Out of that number, an indictment was filed against 1 person, evidence collecting process against 12 persons is in progress, in relation to 4 persons a decision was made to reject the criminal charges, and in relation to 2 persons a request was made to collect the necessary notifications.

In addition, criminal complaint was filed to the Public Prosecutor’s Offices against 3 persons for committing criminal offense of racial and other discrimination under Article 387 of the CC, to the detriment of members of the LGBT population. In relation to all 3 persons, a request was made to collect the necessary notifications.

Criminal charges were filed against two persons for committing the criminal offense of Violent Conduct under Article 344 of the CC, to the detriment of members of the LGBT population. There is an ongoing evidence-taking process against the reported persons.

Criminal charges were filed against 1 person for committing the criminal offense of Minor physical injury under Article 122 of the CC, to the detriment of members of the LGBT population. In relation to the registered person, a request was made to collect the necessary notifications.

**The Case of Radislava Dada Vujasinovic:**

On April 8, 1994 at about 23:00, at Novi Beograd, the Third Boulevard St. number 118. Radislava- Dada Vujasinovic, born on February 10, 1964, was found dead in her apartment

One projectile was fired from a rifle found near the lifeless body that caused fatal injuries due to which she died. An investigation was carried out, criminal and technical documentation was produced and submitted to the competent prosecutor’s office. In the course of the mentioned report, it was concluded that it was a suicide, and the report was sent to the competent prosecutor’s office for further action.

The results of processing the crime scene pointed to suicide.

During the autopsy, the pathologist Aleksandrić established that two of the caps were found (the name for the part of the fired cartridge from the hunting rifle), which resulted in confusion, and it was found accordingly that John Doe fired two projectiles and that it was a criminal offence of murder. The said pathologist Aleksandrić made a correction of the expertise and concluded that the two caps were in fact one cap that broke into two, and that this was what led to confusion.

The court expert witness of the family of the murdered Dada Vujasinovic, whom they personally hired, said that it was a John Doe murder, ignoring the additional expertise and correction.

All operational data available to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and inspections conducted indicated that it was a suicide, but it was necessary to perform the super-expertise because of the attitude and opinion of the expert engaged by the family of the killed person.

After the formation of the Commission for Investigating Murders of Journalists, a Working Group was formed within the Ministry of Interior, which again examined the experts who conducted the forensic expertise, and then found evidence that was collected at the crime scene during the investigation. After that, the Commission decided to perform a super-expertise at the Dutch Forensic Institute, which concluded there was not enough material to confirm any form of deprivation of life and that, on the basis of the analysed material traces found at the scene, a murder, suicide or death by accidental firing were possible.

On the basis of the above, it was concluded that there was no room left for further work, as the next plan will be made by the competent prosecutor’s office.

**The case of Slavko Ćuruvija:**

On April 11, 1999 at around 17:00 in the passage of the building at Svetogorska St. No. 35 Slavko Curuvija was killed by John Doe, in a way that an unknown perpetrator stepped up to him from the back, while he was in the company of Prpa Branko, and fired several projectiles from a 7.65 mm calibre firearm of an unknown brand in the head and body and thus deprived him of his life, and left in an unknown direction.

After the formation of the Commission for Investigating Murders of Journalists, a Working Group was formed within the Department of Interior to resolve the criminal offense and, in cooperation with the Prosecutor’s Office for Organized Crime (POC), filed criminal charges against the person: Radomir Markovic, who is serving 40 years in prison "Zabela" in Pozarevac; against Radonjic Milan, and Kurak Miroslav, who has been living for many years in Africa, Tanzania, Zanzibar and Romic Ratko.

The suspect Radomir Markovic is serving a prison sentence in the Special Department of the prison "Zabela" near Pozarevac; after years in custody, the suspects Milan Radonjić and Ratko Romic were released to house arrest, and an international warrant has been issued by the National Central Bureau (NCB) of INTERPOL Belgrade for the suspect person Kurak Miroslav, who is on the run, on the basis of the agreement of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia, and as per the order of the High Court in Belgrade, Special Department dated January 21, 2014. The request was sent to NCB Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) and to the General Secretariat of INTERPOL in Lyon with the aim of locating and arresting the suspect Miroslav Kurak on the basis of the available international warrants, based on available information. After several urgencies to this day, we have not received any response from the authorities in Tanzania and Ethiopia. International Red Interpol's warrant for Miroslav Kurak is in effect and he is still being sought after.

The first-instance verdict is expected to be reached in the near future after bringing to conclusion the nearly four-year trial at the Special Court in Belgrade.

**The case of Milan Pantic:**

Under Article 114 of the RS Criminal Code, the first degree murder of the journalist Milan Pantic was committed on June 11, 2001 in Jagodina, at the entrance of the building where the late Pantic lived in the morning, probably around 07:45, by John Doe, and it is registered under the number Ku-259/01.

After the Commission for Investigating Murders of Journalists was formed, a Working Group within the Department of Interior was also formed, which carried out a detailed analysis of all the activities undertaken so far, determined the course of the investigation, conducted interviews with witnesses and submitted the Report to the High Public Prosecutor’s Office (HPO) in Jagodina with the sublimated previous information and collected operational data related to the motives, those who ordered the murder, executors and the manner of committing the criminal act of murdering Milan Pantic, executed on June 11, 2001 in Jagodina.

After the inspection into the Working Group Report, the HPO in Jagodina launched a prosecution investigation against John Doe as perpetrator and conducted the case into two parts.

The first part of the prosecutorial investigation was a hearing by the acting prosecutor through KTN [[3]](#footnote-3)of all relevant witnesses that the statements were previously taken from. The second part of the investigation was to establish a criminal investigation against suspects - direct perpetrators of the above-mentioned criminal act, in order to collect the necessary material evidence for processing.

After the completion of both parts of the prosecutorial investigation, a good direction of the investigation was confirmed and the suspicion was confirmed that the suspects were direct perpetrators of the murder of journalist Milan Pantic, but they could not be prosecuted for the time being since there was not enough material evidence the prosecutor would accept for the indictment and initiating a trial.

Further work on the collection of material evidence for the prosecution of the perpetrator of the said criminal offense is continuing.

**The case of Davor Pasalic:**

Police officers, the members of the Working Group, took over the criminal procedure as per the criminal charges No. Ku-12194/14 (PS Novi Beograd) dated July 3, 2014 filed by the journalist Pasalic Davor from Novi Beograd, against John Doe, a criminal offender for the criminal offense of Attempted Robbery under Article 206 and regarding Article 30 of the Criminal Code.

After consultations with the competent prosecutor’s office and in coordination with it, the investigation work and the implementation of police measures were initiated, after which the suspects, i.e. the perpetrators of the attack on Davor Pasalic, were identified.

The procedures in the case of the injured party Davor Pasalic, after consultations with the competent prosecutor’s office, did not result in filing criminal charges to the Public Prosecutor’s Office because the injured Pasalic Davor was not able to recognize the perpetrators when identifying the suspects, and to point out to the persons who attacked him the critical nights, and other material traces were not found at the scene or the scene itself, because Davor Pasalic could not show with certainty exactly where the attack on him took place.

**Application of Article 54а of the Criminal Code**

o in the case of the First Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office in Belgrade for the criminal act of domestic violence, referred to in Article 194 of the CC, which the defendant committed out of hate to the detriment of his son due to his sexual orientation, with the application of Article 54a of the Criminal Code, a final verdict was reached, by which the defendant was imposed suspended sentence by imprisonment for a term of 1 year with the deadline of 3-year verification, as well as the security measure prohibiting the approach and communication with the injured party under Article 89a of the CC.

o in the case of the First Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office in Belgrade for the criminal offense of heavy bodily injury referred to in Article 121 of the Criminal Code out of hatred due to the gender identity of the injured party, an indictment was filed in which the application of Article 54a of the Criminal Code was proposed and an agreement on the recognition of the criminal offense with the defendant was concluded. The proceedings before the court are in progress.

o in the case of the Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office in Velika Plana for the criminal offense of endangering the security referred to in Article 138 of the CC, made out of hatred for the ethnicity of the injured parties, an indictment was filed in which the application of Article 54a CC was proposed. The proceedings before the court are in progress.

**Training against hate crimes for law enforcement officers, court officials and civil servants**

The Standards of conduct in the field of prohibiting all forms of discrimination constitute an integral part of the specialized training in criminal law within the framework of permanent and initial training program of the Judicial Academy.

Through continuous training for judges and public prosecutors the advancement of knowledge and skills necessary for the effective prosecution of hate crimes is ensured. The Continuing Training Program at the Judicial Academy encompasses the area of hate crimes, with a special focus on getting to know the concept of hate crime and getting to know the practices of the European Court of Human Rights and the UN Committee. The training is organized for public prosecutors, judges of criminal departments of the Basic, Higher and Appellate Courts and the concept, elements and international and internal and legal framework and judicial criminal law protection in cases of hate crimes, criminal prosecution in cases of hate crimes, as well as the obligation of reporting are studied in particular.

In 2016, the Department for vocational education and training of the Department of Interior conducted a seminar on the topic "Hate Crimes" attended by 10 police officers of the Police Department in Nis.

The RS Ministry of Interior is continuously working on combating, detecting and resolving all crimes with the characteristics of national hatred and intolerance and racial, religious and other discrimination, including the acts committed on Internet or social networks. Undoubtedly, all acts committed between the persons of different nationalities cannot be regarded as an inter-ethnic conflict, especially when they were caused by unknown persons or when their motive was not established. The police determine only the supposed motive, and the judicial authorities give the final word about the type of motive (self-interest, revenge, negligence, national, religious or racial hatred, etc.). Between May 1, 2015 and 31 October 2018, 63 criminal offenses motivated by national, racial or religious hatred and intolerance were committed on the territory of the Republic of Serbia (in the course of 2015, 26 criminal offenses were committed; In 2016, 16 criminal offenses were committed, in 2017, 14 criminal offenses were committed and in the period between January and October 2018, 7 criminal offenses were committed). Out of this number, 60 crimes constitute "provoking national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance" and 3 criminal acts are "racial and other discrimination". 32 criminal offenses were resolved, and criminal charges were filed against 44 persons.

- In the course of 2015, one physical attack to the detriment of the Gorani was uncovered;

- In the course of 2016, two physical attacks to the detriment of a person of Muslim nationality and

citizens of Albania were resolved, as well as one anonymous threat;

- In the course of 2017, two anonymous threats were uncovered;

- In the period between January and October 2018, three anonymous threats were uncovered.

The threats were made through letters or through social network "Facebook" against Muslims - 2 and one case each against Croats, Serbs and members of national and other minority communities. As for verbal conflicts, 18 were reported and all were resolved (13 verbal conflicts were recorded in the period between May 1, 2015 and the end of 2016, four in 2017 and one in 2018). The insults were addressed to persons of Roma and Albanian nationality (5 each), Serbian nationality (3), Croatian nationality (2) and, one each against persons of Hungarian, Romanian and Muslim nationality. In relation to writing graffiti directed against members of almost all nationalities in the period between 2015 and 2018, 31 events were registered as follows: against persons of Serbian nationality (6), Albanian and Croatian (5), Hungarian (3) and one each against members of the Bulgarian, Roma and Muslim nationalities. Most of the graffiti were motivated by national, racial or religious hatred and intolerance, drawing Nazi symbols and one was of nationalistic content. Also, one case of graffiti was at the same time targeted against Roma and Muslims. For the years 2015, 2017, and 2018, three criminal offenses of racial and other discrimination under Article 387 of the Criminal Code were registered: when a person of the Vlach nationality sent threats on the national basis and at the account of the State of Serbia and its national symbols through social network "Facebook"; then when a person of Serbian nationality drew the Nazi symbols and the owner of the store was sent an insulting message directed against his female worker, a Roma woman.

**Information about the functioning of the Public Prosecutor’s Office**

The total number of complaints related to the violation of the right to protection against torture, inhuman and degrading treatment received in the period from January 1, 2015 to the day of writing this report (November 14, 2018), was 33 complaints. At the same time, 92 complaints referred to the violation of the right to inviolability of physical and psychological integrity, and 26 complaints of convicted and detained persons referred to humane treatment.

In the same period, indicating the violation of the right to health care, 159 persons deprived of their liberty contacted the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), whether they were persons who were in institutions for the execution of criminal sanctions or detained up to 48 hours, or in psychiatric institutions, social welfare institutions of the domestic type and centres for asylum. The Ombudsman also received 39 complaints about the violation of the right to adequate housing, or to poor material conditions of accommodation.

Regarding the outcome of handling the complaints, in the mentioned period (between January 2015 and November 14, 2018), there were no grounds for legal procedure by legally prescribed reasons in 79 complaints received (in cases where the content of the complaint caused its being unfounded, untimely or anonymous or when referring to the work of bodies that the Protector of Citizens was not authorized to control or the complaint did not contain all the information necessary for the procedure of this body, nor was it subsequently amended, or the complaint was submitted before the exhaustion of available legal remedies, and it was assessed that the conditions for exceptional initiation of the procedure were not fulfilled even before their use).

Out of the total number of complaints in the aforementioned period, which found that there was a basis for initiating the procedure before the use of available legal remedies, 38 were assessed as unfounded after the control procedure was conducted.

In procedures where the defects in the work of the administrative bodies were determined, 76 recommendations related to the exercise of the right to health care were sent, whether they related to carrying out the recommended specialist examinations or conducting medical examinations at the institute after the application of the measure of coercion or other extraordinary event (correct and detailed documenting of injuries) or medical examinations during a hunger strike, obtaining the necessary treatment for HIV patients, treatment of persons with disabilities with a view to ensuring adequate accommodation and health care, as well as on the implementation of measures of physical restraint of persons with mental disabilities in health institutions.

During one control procedure in 2016, there was a violation of the rights of the two convicted to the inviolability of physical and psychological integrity.

**Degree of application of the recommendations of the Office of Protector of Citizens**

Performing the activities of the National mechanism for the prevention of torture – National Preventive Mechanisms (NPM) of the Penitentiary-Correctional Institute in Sremska Mitrovica in 2012, the Protector of Citizens sent 65 recommendations, and in the course of the visit to the Institution in 2017 for the purpose of monitoring the procedures as per the sent recommendations, he found that 20 recommendations were fulfilled. During the subsequent visit in 2017, NPM sent out 20 new recommendations, out of which 9 were met. In addition, in the course of the mentioned visit, the NPM also monitored the monitoring of the implementation of 30 sent recommendations made in the Report on the visit of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) to the Republic of Serbia in 2015. The NPM has established that the Institute has fulfilled 18 CPT recommendations.

In 2013, NPM sent to the District Prison (DP) in Pančevo 17 recommendations. During the monitoring of the actions taken upon the recommendations, the NPM in 2017 determined that the Facility met 13 recommendations.

The same as during the visit to the Penitentiary-Correctional Institute in Sremska Mitrovica, during the visit to the DP Pancevo in 2017, the NPM also monitored the implementation of 34 recommendations given in the Report on CPT visit to the Republic of Serbia in 2015. The NPM established that the Facility met 18 CPT recommendations.

The same as during the visit to the Special Prison Hospital in March 2015, the NPM monitored the implementation of 16 recommendations that the CPT sent to the Hospital in the Report on the visit to the Republic of Serbia in 2011. During that visit, the NPM did not give new recommendations to the Hospital.

**Other activities and achievements of the Office of Protector of Citizens**

During the reporting period, the NPM conducted numerous visits to the institutions for the enforcement of criminal sanctions and places where persons are deprived of liberty, such as police stations, Shelter for Foreigners, detention units, prisons, psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric departments in general hospitals, social welfare institutions similar to homes, asylum centres, as well as migrant reception centres. Good cooperation was maintained with the authorities, which enabled the full exercise of the NPM mandate in terms of controlling the legality and regularity of treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, improving the respect of their rights, and preventing torture or any other form of abuse.

The NPM also dealt with the position of transgender persons deprived of their liberty. The competent authorities were recommended to allow the transgender person at the reception to the facility to choose whether the personal examination and examination of the body would be performed only by the official person of a certain gender, or a combined personal examination and examination of the body would be performed, and the officers would address a transgender person using the gender of their preference, unless they ask otherwise, and appropriate employee training on how to treat lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex prisoners would be conducted.

After many years of work, the NPM concluded that the most vulnerable, among those who were deprived of their liberty, were the persons in psychiatric institutions and institutions of social protection similar to homes. Among other things, what was said was the consequence of the shortcomings in the legal framework regulating this area.

Bearing in mind that in the reporting period the Republic of Serbia faced a refugee crisis and a large influx of migrants who stayed in centres for a longer period of time, the NPM devoted special attention in its work to monitoring the treatment of refugees and migrants. In 2016, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration sent a recommendation to establish a complaint procedure for the work of persons employed in the centres. The uncertainty of the continuation of the journey, the prolonged stay in Serbia, the uncertain future and the lack of understanding of the situation in which they found themselves caused migrant stress, which was noticed when visiting and talking with them. It was, therefore, necessary to provide psychological assistance to migrants, which was not organized in most of the visited centres. The NPM recommended that professional staff and conversation rooms be provided for this type of support.

In 2016, the cooperation was continued with the Committee on Labour, Social Issues, Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in order to exchange information on the situation and current problems in caring for refugees and migrants, with a particular focus on vulnerable categories, such as women, children with disabilities, old people, etc.

With the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in 2016, the NPM held the press conference on the occasion of marking ten years after the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), as well as the NPM Network Meeting of Southeast Europe in Belgrade. The topic of the meeting was a preventive approach to the protection of human rights of refugees and migrants in the countries of Southeast Europe. Also, with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the NPM developed brochures on the rights of refugees and migrants and the mechanisms for their realization and protection on the territory of the Republic of Serbia in English, French, Arabic, Farsi and Urdu. For the purpose of informing migrants as much as possible, the brochures published by the NPM team members were distributed to refugees and migrants during the visit.

The NPM also organized a round table on "Human rights and social inclusion of refugees and migrants in the Republic of Serbia" in order to initiate a dialogue between all relevant stakeholders in achieving concrete plans for the purpose of adequate and timely inclusion of refugees and migrants in Serbia and protection of their rights. The round table discussion was organized within the project "Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees: Serbia and the Balkan Route - National Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights and International Legal Activities", jointly implemented by the Ombudsman and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Federal Government of the Republic of Germany.

With the aim of improving health care in prisons, and strengthening the role in preventing torture, the NPM organized an expert conference on the topic "The role of physicians in Serbian prison system", where physicians and other medical staff, working in all institutions for execution of criminal sanctions, gathered for the first time. The meeting was dedicated to the training of prison medical staff on human rights standards and the prevention of torture in prisons, but was also a unique opportunity for physicians from various institutions to share their thoughts, experiences and concerns about working with the prison population.

In 2017, the NPM Serbia chaired the Network of NPMs of the countries of Southeast Europe and organized two meetings of the Network in Belgrade. The first one was in May on the "Treatment of persons with mental disorders in detention" and the second was in December on the "Methodology of visits to detention facilities". The NPM representatives also took part in the third meeting of the Network, held in Podgorica on "Health care in prisons and psychiatric institutions".

During an ad-hoc visit to Serbia, the Delegation of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture in May 2017 held a meeting with representatives of the NPM in order to gather preliminary information on the treatment of persons deprived of liberty in detention units in Serbia. At the end of the visit to Serbia, the Committee delegation held a final meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice to present preliminary conclusions on the visit, and this final meeting was also attended by representatives of the NPM.

In November 2017, NPM also met with professor Nils Melzer, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Special Rapporteur on Torture), as part of the visit of the Special Rapporteur to the Republic of Serbia. The topics of the meeting were the achievements of the state in the prevention of torture, the current situation in places where persons deprived of their liberty were situated and their treatment. Professor Melzer was presented with the most important activities and results in the work of the NPM. The representatives of the NPM also participated in the final meeting, held after the end of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Torture in Serbia, where professor Melzer informed the representatives of state authorities about the preliminary results of his visit and the process of reporting. In his preliminary observations, the Special Rapporteur on torture particularly praised the work of Ombudsman in carrying out NPM work.

**Gender-Based Violence**

**The total of emergency measures imposed pursuant to PDVA[[4]](#footnote-4) for the period between June 1, 2017 and December 31, 2018.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Emergency measure pursuant to PDVA by years** | **Total**  of emergency measures imposed | **I Measure**  Temporary removal of perpetrator from the apartment | **II Measure**  Temporary prohibiting perpetrator from contacting the victim of violence and approaching her | Extended emergency measure by the court | Emergency measure violated, number of  misdemeanour charges |
| **2017** | **13.808** | **4.469** | **9.339** | **7.762** | **889** |
| **2018** | **27.042** | **8.065** | **18.977** | **16.000** | **1.746** |
| **Total** | **40.850** | **12.534** | **28.316** | **23.762** | **2.635** |

The following tables show the annual statistical data of the public prosecutor’s offices in cases of gender-based violence for the period between January 1, 2015 and October 31, 2018

**Year 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal offence | Number of reported persons | Women injured | Minors injured | Collection of evidence  /investigation (by persons) | Indictments  (by persons) | Convictions | | | | |
| Prison | Suspended sentence | Fine | Community service | Security measure as the main penalty |
| Female genital mutilation Article 121а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Ill-treatment and torture  Article 137 CC | 437 | 56 | 17 | 374 | 78 | 18 | 45 | 4 | 1 | / |
| Rape  Article 178 CC | 121 | 86 | 4 | 173 | 67 | 49 | / | / | / | 1 |
| Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position Article 181 CC | 12 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | / | 2 | / |
| Prohibited sexual acts Article 182 CC | 196 | 93 | 65 | 251 | 88 | 41 | 26 | 8 | / | / |
| Sexual harassment 182а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Forced marriage  Article 187а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Domestic violence  Article 194 CC | 8473 | 4666 | 284 | 7760 | 2630 | 679 | 1724 | 23 | 31 | 42 |
| Human trafficking  Article 388 КЗ | 47 | N/a | N/a | 32 | 25 | 11 | / | / | / | / |
| Holding in slavery and transportation of enslaved persons  Article 390 CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |

**Year 2016**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal offence | Number of reported persons | Women injured | Minors injured | Collection of evidence  /investigation (by persons) | Indictments  (by persons) | Convictions | | | | |
| Prison | Suspended sentence | Fine | Community service | Security measure as the main penalty |
| Female genital mutilation Article 121а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Ill-treatment and torture  Article 137 CC | 418 | 51 | 10 | 251 | 76 | 27 | 76 | 2 | / | / |
| Rape  Article 178 CC | 130 | 69 | 10 | 154 | 53 | 57 | / | / | / | / |
| Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position Article 181 CC | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | / | / | / | / |
| Prohibited sexual acts Article 182 CC | 223 | 113 | 84 | 303 | 115 | 49 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Sexual harassment 182а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Forced marriage  Article 187а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Domestic violence  Article 194 CC | 10245 | 5370 | 345 | 9992 | 3427 | 826 | 1684 | 49 | 28 | 53 |
| Human trafficking  Article 388 КЗ | 17 | N/a | N/a | 18 | 23 | 20 | / | / | / | / |
| Holding in slavery and transportation of enslaved persons  Article 390 CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |

**Year 2017**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal offence | Number of reported persons | Women injured | Minors injured | Collection of evidence  /investigation (by persons) | Indictments  (by persons) | Convictions | | | | |
| Prison | Suspended sentence | Fine | Community service | Security measure as the main one |
| Female genital mutilation Article 121а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Ill-treatment and torture Article 137 CC | 314 | 52 | 15 | 312 | 70 | 29 | 66 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Rape  Article 178 CC | 141 | 88 | 13 | 197 | 35 | 36 | / | / | / | / |
| Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position Article 181 CC | 4 | / | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | / | / | / | / |
| Prohibited sexual acts Article 182 CC | 201 | 113 | 56 | 305 | 112 | 53 | 34 | 6 | / | / |
| Sexual harassment  182а CC | 92 | 61 | 10 | 96 | 19 | 3 | 3 | / | / | / |
| Forced marriage Article 187а CC | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Domestic violence Article 194 CC | 11671 | 6680 | 350 | 12267 | 4425 | 1046 | 2314 | 20 | 13 | 53 |
| Human trafficking Article  388 CC | 18 | N/a | N/a | 13 | 3 | 14 | / | / | / | / |
| Holding in slavery and transportation of enslaved persons Article 390 CC | 5 | N/a | N/a | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |

Regarding the gender-based violence for the period between **January 1, 2018 and October 31, 2018**, we have the following data on criminal offences with the elements of violence towards women:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal Offence | Number of reported persons | Investigations/  Collection of evidence  (by persons) | Indictments  (by persons | Verdicts  (by persons) | |
| Number of convictions | Number of acquittals |
| Female genital mutilation Article 121а CC | / | / | / | / | / |
| Rape Article 178 CC | 61 | 30 | 8 | 2 | / |
| Prohibited sexual acts Article 182 CC | 106 | 63 | 42 | 26 | / |
| Sexual harassment Article 182а CC | 132 | 87 | 27 | 13 | / |
| Forced marriage  Article 187а CC | / | / | / | / | / |
| Domestic violence  Article 194 CC | 7423 | 4328 | 1775 | 1106 | 34 |
| Human trafficking  Article 388 CC | 30 | 23 | 8 | 4 | / |

**Data from the annual reports of the Centres for Social Work**

(Data source: Republic Institute for Social Protection)

**Statistical data for a criminal offence of DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**(2017 - 2018)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Total number of criminal charges** | **Total number of criminal offences** | **Total number of perpetrators** | **No. of women perpetrators** | **No.**  **of men perpetrators** | **Total number of injured parties** | **Number of women injured**  **parties** | **Number of men injured**  **parties** |
| **2017** | **6,999** | **7,106** | **6,488** | **597** | **5,891** | **7,344** | **5,629** | **1,715** |
| **2018** | **5,866** | **5,959** | **5,548** | **497** | **5,051** | **6,270** | **4,728** | **1,542** |

The records of the centres for social work are compiled by the Republic Institute for Social Protection based on annual reports on the work of the centres and published annually on its website [www.zavodsz.gov.rs](http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs)

When it comes to domestic violence, data are collected on the number of reported cases of family and partner violence, the age of victims, the dominant type of violence, the source of the complaint (police, victims themselves, public institutions, associations, etc.), who are the perpetrators of domestic violence in relation to the victim, services provided to the victims of violence, the procedures that the Centre has undertaken in cases of protection of children against domestic violence, as well as in the protection of adult victims of violence, on the number of imposed measures of protection against domestic violence in proceedings before courts, on the number of notifications to the prosecutor’s office and to the police provided by the Centre for Social Work, on the number of findings and opinions submitted by the CSW as an auxiliary investigative body to the court or prosecutor’s office on the importance of initiating the procedure for protection against domestic violence, etc.

The Provincial Institute for Social Protection collects, manages the database and processes data on all reported cases of domestic violence in the centres for social work in AP Vojvodina.

Based on the order of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs number: 551-00-00385 / 2016-14 dated August 3, 2016 all centres for social work - guardianship bodies are obliged to inform the institutions for social protection every month on the 1st and 15th of each month about all reported cases of domestic violence and the intervention measures taken. Based on the collected data, the social protection institutions make a report for each month of monitoring and submit it to the Provincial Secretariat for Social Policy, Demography and Gender Equality (for AP Vojvodina) as well as to the competent Ministry.

**Year 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of family and intimate partner violence complaints in the course of 2015 according to the type of family and the age of the victim (according to the data of the internal CSW team)** | | | | | |
| Family type | Number of victims of violence by age | | | | |
| Children | Youth | Adults | Elderly | Total |
| Biological families | 6411 | 1428 | 8162 | 2204 | 18205 |
| Adoptive families | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Foster families (extended and other foster families) | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Other families | 95 | 58 | 301 | 68 | 522 |
| **TOTAL** | **6519** | **1488** | **8464** | **2272** | **18743** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of family violence complaints in the course of 2015 (according to the data of internal CRW team) according to the dominant type of violence, age and gender of the victim of violence** | | | | | | | | | |
| The dominant type of violence | Age of the victim of violence | | | | | | | | |
| Children | | Youth | | Adults | | Elderly | | TOTAL |
| М | F | М | F | М | F | М | F |  |
| Physical violence | 926 | 846 | 219 | 576 | 705 | 4374 | 338 | 724 | 8708 |
| Sexual violence | 20 | 95 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 58 | 2 | 12 | 220 |
| Psychological violence | 712 | 789 | 134 | 355 | 614 | 2326 | 228 | 503 | 5661 |
| Neglect | 1457 | 1433 | 39 | 71 | 46 | 123 | 108 | 212 | 3489 |
| Economic violence | 19 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 34 | 102 | 34 | 50 | 315 |
| Other | 110 | 87 | 7 | 10 | 31 | 44 | 26 | 35 | 350 |
| **TOTAL** | **3244** | **3276** | **427** | **1062** | **1435** | **7027** | **736** | **1536** | **18743** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of violence complaints to CSW by applicants of the complaint/notice in 2015** | |
| Origin of the complaint | Total |
| Family member | 1992 |
| Other person not a family member | 638 |
| Public institution (school, health centre, kindergarten....) | 1331 |
| Police | 9136 |
| Court | 1523 |
| Association of citizens | 48 |
| The guardianship authority ex officio in other proceedings | 622 |
| Victim | 1856 |
| Anonymous report | 347 |
| Someone else | 442 |
| **Total** | **17935** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of perpetrators of family violence recorded in 2015, by relationship/kinship with the victim of violence** | | | |
| Perpetrator of violence by relationship with the victim | Number of perpetrators | | |
| М | F | Total |
| Parent | 3173 | 1274 | 4447 |
| Brother/sister | 380 | 97 | 477 |
| Son/daughter | 1388 | 389 | 1777 |
| Partner of one parent | 531 | 82 | 613 |
| Another family member or blood relative | 569 | 256 | 825 |
| Foster parent/guardian | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Marital/extra-marital partner | 6141 | 677 | 6818 |
| Other | 343 | 86 | 429 |
| **TOTAL** | **12,535** | **2,868** | **15,403** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures undertaken by CSW in 2015 in cases of child protection against domestic violence** | | | |
| Type of procedure | Number of children | | |
| М | F | Total |
| Separate the child from the family | 150 | 188 | 338 |
| Separate the child and the non-violent parent from the family | 145 | 227 | 372 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 283 | 314 | 597 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support and help to the child and parent in the CSW | 1469 | 1761 | 3230 |
| Refer the child and parent to the services of other appropriate institutions | 356 | 370 | 726 |
| Warn parents to the defects in exercising parental rights – corrective supervision | 181 | 172 | 353 |
| Other | 130 | 169 | 299 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,714** | **3,201** | **5,915** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures undertaken by CSW in 2015 in cases of protection of adult victims against domestic violence** | | | | | | | | |
| Type of procedure | Age of beneficiaries | | | | | | | |
| Youth | | Adults | | Elderly | | Total | |
| М | F | М | F | М | F | М | F |
| Separate domestic violence victim from the family | 11 | 39 | 19 | 442 | 11 | 55 | 41 | 536 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 9 | 31 | 17 | 266 | 8 | 60 | 34 | 357 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support to the victim of violence in CSW | 186 | 1082 | 678 | 4440 | 303 | 890 | 1167 | 6412 |
| Refer the victim of violence to the services of other appropriate institutions | 32 | 113 | 142 | 863 | 70 | 205 | 244 | 1181 |
| Other | 36 | 73 | 47 | 128 | 19 | 50 | 102 | 251 |
| **TOTAL by gender** | **274** | **1338** | **903** | **6139** | **411** | **1260** | **1588** | **8737** |
| **TOTAL** | **1,612** | | **7,042** | | **1,671** | | **10,325** | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of procedures for protection of victims against violence initiated by CSW before the court ex officio in 2015, by types of procedures and the age of a victim** | | | | | |
| Type of procedure | Age of the victim of violence | | | | |
| Children | Youth | Adults | Elderly | Total |
| Procedure for imposing the measure for protection against domestic violence | 134 | 20 | 304 | 58 | 516 |
| Procedure for complete termination of parental rights | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| Procedure for partial termination of parental rights | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| Criminal charges | 83 | 19 | 183 | 24 | 309 |
| Procedure for passing a temporary measure of compulsory treatment | 19 | 61 | 61 | 11 | 152 |
| Procedure for the protection of the rights of the child | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 |
| **TOTAL** | **720** | **100** | **548** | **93** | **1461** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of imposed measures of protection against domestic violence in CSW in 2015 by type of measures** | |
| Type of measure | Number of measures imposed |
| Issuing an eviction order from a family home or home, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of property | 74 |
| Issuing an order for moving into a family home or home, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of immovable property | 17 |
| Ban on approaching a member of the family within a certain distance | 385 |
| Restraining order to stay away from the place of residence or work for a family member | 274 |
| Ban of further harassment of a family member | 624 |
| **TOTAL** | **1374** |

**Year 2016**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of reported cases of family and intimate partner violence in 2016 by age of the victim and family type (according to the data of CSW internal team)** | | | | | |
| Family type | Number of victims of violence by age | | | | |
| Children | Youth | Adults | Elderly | Total |
| Biological families | 6929 | 1918 | 10649 | 2933 | 22429 |
| Adoptive families | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Foster families (extended and other foster families) | 13 | 1 | 189 | 4 | 207 |
| Other families | 87 | 56 | 340 | 112 | 595 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,030** | **1,976** | **11,178** | **3,049** | **23,233** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of reported cases of family violence in 2016 (according to the data of CSW internal team) by the dominant type of violence, the age and gender of the victim of violence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominant type of violence | Age of the victim of violence | | | | | | | | |
| Children | | Youth | | Adults | Elderly | | | TOTAL |
| М | F | М | F | М | F | М | F |  |
| Physical violence | 1104 | 1040 | 293 | 756 | 1302 | 5052 | 511 | 972 | 1 |
| Sexual violence | 26 | 147 | 6 | 43 | 2 | 84 | 3 | 9 |  |
| Psychological violence | 746 | 900 | 175 | 488 | 747 | 3485 | 368 | 758 |  |
| Neglect | 1258 | 1210 | 44 | 69 | 23 | 67 | 118 | 140 |  |
| Economic violence | 13 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 220 | 45 | 82 |  |
| Other | 286 | 291 | 17 | 31 | 41 | 124 | 13 | 23 |  |
| **TOTAL** | **3433** | **3603** | **559** | **1417** | **2147** | **9032** | **1058** | **1984** | **2** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of reported cases of violence in CSW by applicants of the complaint/notice in 2016** | |
| The origin of the complaint | Total |
| Family member | 2320 |
| Other person not a family member | 818 |
| Public institution (school, health centre, kindergarten....) | 1422 |
| Police | 12038 |
| Court | 1466 |
| Association of citizens | 53 |
| The guardianship authority ex officio in other proceedings | 843 |
| Victim | 2433 |
| Anonymous complaint | 341 |
| Other | 518 |
| TOTAL | 22.252 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of domestic violence perpetrators recorded in 2016, by relationship / kinship with the victim of violence** | | | |
| The perpetrator of violence by the relationship with the victim | Number of perpetrators | | Total |
| М | F |  |
| Parent | 3267 | 1339 | 4606 |
| Brother / sister | 467 | 145 | 612 |
| Son/ daughter | 1612 | 581 | 2193 |
| Partner of one of the parents | 499 | 83 | 582 |
| Another family member or a blood relative | 755 | 404 | 1159 |
| Foster parent/guardian | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Marital/extra-marital partner | 6940 | 1538 | 8478 |
| Other | 376 | 157 | 533 |
| **TOTAL** | **13925** | **4250** | **18175** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures undertaken by CSW in 2016 in cases of protection of children against domestic violence** | | | |
| Type of procedure | Number of children | | Total |
| М | F |  |
| Separation – the number of children separated from the family alone | 122 | 170 | 292 |
| Separation - the number of children separated from the family together with the nonviolent parent | 223 | 254 | 477 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 186 | 220 | 406 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support and help to the child and parent in the CSW | 2083 | 2786 | 4869 |
| Refer the child or parent to the services of other appropriate institutions | 729 | 955 | 1684 |
| Warn parents to the defects in exercising parental rights – corrective supervision | 155 | 168 | 323 |
| Other | 241 | 293 | 534 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,739** | **4,846** | **8,585** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures undertaken by CSW in 2016 in cases of protection of adults against domestic violence** | | | | | | | | |
| Type of procedure | Age of beneficiaries | | | | | | | |
| Youth | | Adults | | Elderly | | Total | |
| М | F | М | F | М | F | М | F |
| Separate domestic violence victim from the family | 11 | 68 | 4 | 531 | 19 | 66 | 34 | 665 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 10 | 50 | 46 | 378 | 34 | 84 | 90 | 512 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support to the victim of violence in CSW | 366 | 1023 | 1377 | 5966 | 669 | 1355 | 2412 | 8344 |
| Refer the victim of violence to the services of other appropriate institutions | 86 | 221 | 182 | 1128 | 140 | 318 | 408 | 1667 |
| Other | 37 | 76 | 124 | 450 | 41 | 88 | 202 | 614 |
| TOTAL by gender | 510 | 1438 | 1733 | 8453 | 903 | 1911 | 3146 | 11802 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,948** | | **10,186** | | **2,814** | **14,948** | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of imposed measures of protection against domestic violence in CSW in 2016 by type of measures** | |
| Type of measure | Number of measures imposed |
| Issuing an eviction order from a family home or home, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of property | 81 |
| Issuing an order for moving into a family apartment or house, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of immovable property | 13 |
| Ban on approaching a member of the family within a certain distance | 523 |
| Restraining order to stay away from the place of residence or work for a family member | 319 |
| Ban of further harassment of a family member | 746 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,682** |

**Year 2017**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of domestic violence complaints for children (as victims of violence) in 2017, by the type of family/household where the child lives and by the gender of the child** | | |
| **Type of the household the child lives in** | **Number of children** | |
| Girls | Boys |
| Single-parent family (children and one parent) | 777 | 783 |
| Complete biological family (both parents and a child /children) | 2499 | 2439 |
| Complete extended family - children, parents and relatives | 698 | 649 |
| The household of former marital partners living together after divorce | 199 | 162 |
| Extended or foster family | 29 | 19 |
| Foster Family | 26 | 15 |
| Adoptive family | 0 | 2 |
| **Total** | 4228 | 4069 |
| **TOTAL** | **8,297** | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of domestic violence complaints for children (as victims of violence) in 2017 by the dominant type of violence and the gender of a child** | | |
| **Dominant type of violence** | **Number of children** | |
| Girls | Boys |
| Physical violence | 1228 | 1244 |
| Emotional violence | 1332 | 1177 |
| Sexual violence | 140 | 47 |
| Neglect or negligent treatment | 1512 | 1582 |
| Child exploitation | 16 | 19 |
| **Total** | **4228** | **4069** |
| **TOTAL** | **8,297** | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures undertaken by CSW in 2017 in cases of child protection against domestic violence** | | | |
| **Type of procedure** | **Number of children** | | **Total** |
| Girls | Boys |
| Separation – the number of children separated from the family alone (without a parent) | 251 | 202 | 453 |
| Separation - the number of children separated from the family together with the nonviolent parent | 235 | 235 | 470 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 259 | 223 | 482 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support and help to the child in the CSW | 2575 | 2426 | 5001 |
| Refer the child to the services of other appropriate institutions | 894 | 770 | 1.664 |
| Warn parents to the defects in exercising parental rights – corrective supervision | 218 | 204 | 422 |
| Other | 362 | 400 | 762 |
| **TOTAL** | 4,853 | 4,477 | 9,254 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of procedures for the protection of children victims of violence initiated by the CSW before the court ex officio in 2017, by the type of procedures** | |
| **Type of procedure** | **Number of children** |
| Procedure for imposing the measure for protection against domestic violence | 321 |
| Procedure for complete termination of parental rights | 201 |
| Procedure for partial termination of parental rights | 123 |
| Criminal charges | 159 |
| Procedure for passing a temporary measure of compulsory treatment | 38 |
| Procedure for the protection of the rights of the child | 170 |
| **TOTAL** | 1,012 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of complaints sent to CSW in 2017 about peer violence of children (by the age of 18)** | **1,677** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of family and intimate partner violence complaints in 2017 by the age of the victim and type of household / family** | | | | |
| **Family type** | **The number of victims by age** | | | |
| Youth | Adults | Elderly | Total |
| Single-parent family (children and one parent) | 404 | 1815 | 432 | 2651 |
| Marital or extramarital community without children | 381 | 2182 | 720 | 3283 |
| Marital or extramarital community with biological children (both parents and children) | 1434 | 8267 | 1155 | 10856 |
| Complete extended family (children, both parents and relatives) | 580 | 2964 | 861 | 4405 |
| Foster or extended family | 6 | 95 | 55 | 156 |
| Single-person household | !0 | 319 | 418 | 750 |
| Contractual household – contract on lifelong support | 2 | 22 | 38 | 62 |
| Other families | 89 | 415 | 174 | 678 |
| **TOTAL** | 2,909 | 16,079 | 3,853 | 22,841 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of family and intimate partner violence complaints in 2017 by the dominant type of violence, age and gender of the victim of violence** | | | | | | | |
| **Dominant type of violence** | **Age of the victim of violence** | | | | | | |
| Youth | | Adults | | Elderly | | **TOTAL** |
| М | F | М | F | М | F |
| Physical violence | 390 | 1157 | 1726 | 6742 | 604 | 1274 | 11893 |
| Sexual violence | 1 | 34 | 1 | 328 | 28 | 37 | 429 |
| Psychological violence | 327 | 935 | 1299 | 5428 | 593 | 1191 | 9733 |
| Economic violence | 8 | 57 | 116 | 439 | 43 | 83 | 746 |
| **TOTAL** | 726 | 2,183 | 3,142 | 12,937 | 1,268 | 2,585 | 22,841 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The procedures initiated by the CSW in 2017 in cases of protecting adult victims of domestic violence** | | | | | | | | |
| Type of procedure | **The age of beneficiaries** | | | | | | | |
| Youth | | Adults | | Elderly | | **Total** | |
| М | F | М | F | М | F | **М** | **F** |
| Separation of domestic violence victim from the family | 10 | 101 | 6 | 387 | 19 | 105 | 35 | 593 |
| Institute proceedings before the court | 58 | 68 | 115 | 459 | 37 | 100 | 210 | 627 |
| Provide material, legal or expert advisory support to the victim of violence in CSW | 503 | 1578 | 1831 | 9542 | 893 | 1924 | 3227 | 13044 |
| Refer the victim of violence to the services of other appropriate institutions | 144 | 428 | 397 | 2845 | 202 | 585 | 743 | 3858 |
| Other | 42 | 115 | 161 | 471 | 67 | 108 | 270 | 694 |
| **TOTAL by gender** | 757 | 2290 | 2510 | 13704 | 1218 | 2822 | 4485 | 18816 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,047** | | **16,214** | | **4,040** | | **23,301** | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of notifications to the prosecutor’s office and police on domestic violence submitted by the CSW in 2017** | **12932** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of all domestic violence complaints in CSW by the applicants of complaints /notifications in 2017 (all violence complaints for beneficiaries of all age categories)** | |
| **Origin of the complaint** | **Total** |
| Family member | 2063 |
| Other person not a family member | 714 |
| Public institution (school, health centre, kindergarten....) | 1166 |
| Police | 17761 |
| Court/prosecutor’s office | 2800 |
| Association of citizens | 88 |
| Guardianship authority ex officio in other proceedings | 1107 |
| Victim | 2764 |
| Anonymous complaint | 363 |
| Other | 461 |
| TOTAL | 29,287 |
|  | |
| **The number of violence complaints in CSW in 2017 by perpetrators of violence designated in the complaint and by the relationship / kinship with the victim of violence** | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Perpetrator of violence by his/her relationship with the victim of violence** | **Number of perpetrators** | | **Total number of perpetrators** |
| М | F |
| Parent | 5165 | 1403 | 6568 |
| Brother/sister | 787 | 312 | 1099 |
| Son/daughter | 2229 | 945 | 3174 |
| Partner of one of the parents | 417 | 493 | 910 |
| Another family member or a blood relative | 955 | 559 | 1514 |
| Foster parent/  Guardian | 33 | 19 | 52 |
| Marital/  Extramarital partner | 8808 | 1984 | 10792 |
| Former spouse  /extramarital partner | 3086 | 1033 | 4119 |
| Other | 542 | 343 | 885 |
| **TOTAL** | 22,022 | 7,091 | 29,113 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of imposed measures of protection against domestic violence (pursuant to Family Law) in CSW in 2017 by the type of measures** | |
| **Type of measures** | **number of imposed measures** |
| Issuing an eviction order from a family home or home, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of property | 532 |
| Issuing an order for moving into a family apartment or house, regardless of the right of ownership / lease of immovable property | 20 |
| Ban on approaching a member of the family within a certain distance | 1785 |
| Restraining order to stay away from the place of residence or work for a family member | 1039 |
| Ban of further harassment of a family member | 1877 |
| **TOTAL** | 5,253 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of emergency measures imposed on perpetrators in 2017 (pursuant to the Law on Preventing Domestic Violence) by the type of the measure and official person imposing the measure** | | | |
| **The number of emergency measures** | **Official person imposing the measure** | | **TOTAL** |
| Police officer | Court |
| The measure of temporary removal of the perpetrator from the apartment | 4335 | 2507 | 6842 |
| The measure of temporary prohibiting the perpetrator from contacting the victim of violence and approaching her/him | 8303 | 4749 | 13052 |
| TOTAL | 12,638 | 7,256 | 19,894 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The number of individual plans for the protection and support of the victims of violence, adopted at the Coordination and Cooperation Group in 2017 by the age of the victim** | |
| **Age structure** | **The number of individual plans for protection and support** |
| Children | 733 |
| Youth | 789 |
| Adults | 4299 |
| Elderly | 885 |
| **TOTAL** | 6,706 |

In the course of 2018, the *Republic Institute for Social Protection* started activities on the development of a software application for monitoring domestic and intimate partner violence funded by UNICEF and UNDP. It is expected that at the beginning of 2019 the application will be ready for piloting in the centres for social work. Until then, the Republic Institute disposes of the data collected on annual basis by submitting reports on the work of social protection institutions and processing the mentioned data (for the whole territory of the Republic, including 8 centres for social work at the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija).

The Provincial Institute for Social Protection collects data from the centres for social work on the territory of the AP Vojvodina (through a standardized questionnaire) every 1st and 15th in a month on all reported cases of domestic violence and intervention measures taken. The data are entered into the SPSS matrix and are statistically processed and then submitted quarterly to the Provincial Secretariat for Social Policy, Demography and Gender Equality. For the realization of this job, 7 data entry advisors and 1 statistical data processing advisor were designated. The Provincial Institute for Social Protection (PISP) also provides external supervision support to the centres for social work from the territory of APV in dealing with the cases of reported domestic violence.

**Strategies and action plans**

In the Republic of Serbia, the equality of men and women is the constitutional principle and strategic commitment of the country. The European integration process is an additional incentive for essential and fundamental changes in the promotion of human rights and gender equality.

**The National Programme of the Republic of Serbia for adoption of legal acquis of the European Union (2014-2018)** in the Basic Rights chapter sets out the measures and activities to align the legal framework of gender equality, strengthen institutional capacities and improve the position of women and gender equality and prevent and combat violence against women in the family and in intimate partner relations. One of the priorities is to raise public awareness on the importance and the need to respect and apply the principles of gender equality and to advocate policies to provide assistance and support to victims of gender discrimination.

**The Action Plan for Chapter 23** of the Government of the Republic of Serbia dated 2015 sets out measures and activities to improve the realization and promotion of human rights and gender equality principles, both in the strategic and legislative framework, as well as in strengthening the coordination and capacities of institutions. The bearers and deadlines have been defined for each of the planned measures. The planned activities are mostly implemented with a determined dynamics, although some may be delayed.

**Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013-2018) with the Action Plan for the period 2014-2018** (SPPD) - establishes the harmonized system of measures, conditions and public policy instruments that the Republic of Serbia should implement in order to prevent all forms of discrimination. The strategy identifies women, as one of the nine vulnerable groups that are particularly at risk of discrimination. The progress in implementation of measures and activities is monitored by the Council for Monitoring the Implementation of the Action Plan for Implementation of Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period 2014-2018, established by the Government Decision 2015, with the task to timely warn to the challenges in the implementation of measures. Six reports were drawn up, as well as the Analysis on the implementation of the Strategy for the period 2014-2018, which was done with the support of the UN Office in Serbia. The key measures and activities planned and implemented in terms of preventing violence against women and domestic violence from the Action Plan are as follows: 1. Revising and implementing all strategic documents relating to the position of women; 2. Aligning the Criminal Code and the Family Code with the Istanbul Convention in terms of establishing urgent protection measures in cases of gender-based violence, and 3. Conducting training of judges and prosecutors on the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Istanbul Convention.

**National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period 2016-2020 with the Action Plan for the period 2016-2018** (NSGR 2016-2020) - a political platform for gender equality, which sets out the strategic guidelines for gender equality and development of Serbia, which should be integrated into public policies. The strategy has been developed in the partnership between the civil society and a broad spectrum of stakeholders and relies on the analysis of the situation, the results of the first National Strategy for Improvement of Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality (2010-2015), and takes into account the goals of gender equality of the Council of Europe 2014-2017 and the EU legal acquis in the field of gender equality.

The Strategy has identified three strategic goals: 1) Changed gender patterns and improved gender equality culture, 2) Increased equality between women and men by applying policies and measures of equal opportunities, and 3) Systemic introduction of a gender perspective in the adoption, implementation and monitoring of public policies. For each of the planned measures and activities, bearers, deadlines and measurable impact indicators have been identified. The Strategy ensures the implementation of the harmonized policy aimed at integrating gender equality in all areas of functioning of the institutions of the system.

Within the framework of the first strategic goal, the increase in the safety of women against gender-based family and intimate partner violence was established as one of the five specific objectives. The action plan envisages the following measures: 1) Improve the normative and strategic framework in the area of ​​protection of women against gender-based violence, family and intimate partner violence, 2) Establish a unified and standardized system for collecting, recording and exchanging information on all forms of violence against women: on reported cases of domestic violence, the type and characteristics of violence, victims and perpetrators, the consequences of violence, services offered and inter-sectoral cooperation, while respecting the standards of protection of personal data; 3) Ensure conditions for sustainable, continuing, accessible services for women and feminist associations specializing in supporting women in the situation of violence; and 4) Reduce sensationalist media reporting which justifies and downplays violence against women and ensure regular gender sensitive information to the public on the effects of measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women and on the protection mechanisms. The majority of obligations from the Action Plan refer to the improvement of the legislative framework. Comprehensive evaluation will be carried out on the needs of the preparation of the next Action Plan for the period 2019-2020.

**National Action Plan** **for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace, Security in the Republic of Serbia (2017-2020) - second National Action Plan of the Government for Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325** used to determine as the general goal and based on the results of the first NAP for the period 2010-2017, the improved safety of women in the society by integrating the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia in the areas of prevention, participation, protection and recovery, with greater involvement of women in preserving peace and security at the local community level.

The specific objectives are as follows: 1) Improved efficiency and effectiveness of the work of all stakeholders, institutional bodies and mechanisms envisaged for the implementation of the NAP, 2) Developed prevention mechanisms to increase the safety of women in peace, conflict and post-conflict recovery of the society in the country and abroad, 3) Increased representation, participation and decision-making of women in all processes related to the preservation of peace and security, 4) Improved normative conditions and institutional capacities for accessible and effective protection of women, and 5) Improved support system for the recovery of women who have suffered any form of endangering security in the post-conflict recovery of society, crisis and emergency situations. The Operative body of the Government, which consists of the experts from the CBGE, is responsible for the realization of the goals and tasks of the NAP. The planned measures and activities are implemented within the set deadlines.

**National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship (2011-2015)** - the main strategic document of the Government for improving the prevention of violence and protection of women from family and intimate partner violence. The areas and objectives of the action have been determined in accordance with international recommendations, with a view of the situation in Serbia. Four areas of action have been identified: 1) Prevention, which includes measures and activities aimed at building the society that publicly condemns violence as a crime, promotion of nonviolent behaviour, gender equality and non-discrimination, improvement of institutional response in situations of violence, with a focus on the needs of victims, 2) Improving the normative framework for the protection of women against violence, 3) Multi-sectoral cooperation and capacity building of authorities and specialized services; and 4) Improving the system of measures for the protection and support of victims of violence. The obligation to develop a new strategy was established by the NSGE in accordance with the Convention, but the work on the strategy has not yet started. It is planned that the process of drafting the new strategy includes a comprehensive evaluation of the progress made by the implementation of the Strategy in the period 2011-2015.

**National Youth Strategy for the period 2015-2025** - defines the basic principles, directions and work results of bodies and institutions in creating conditions that will enable young people to fully realize their potentials, actively participate in society, contributing to their own development and the development of the society. The Strategy has established the principle of equal opportunities as one of the basic principles, and as one of the goals for improving the safety of young people, while respecting the needs of young women and men by age and gender characteristics. Various measures have been envisaged, including: 1) Development and application of gender sensitive criteria for assessing the quality of programs for the prevention of risky behaviour among young people; 2) Activities for the prevention and elimination of gender-based, sexual and partner violence against young women; 3) Supporting research and programs dealing with the gender conditionality of security risks and threats, 4) Developing special programs for work with young people, the perpetrators of gender-based violence; 5) Improvement of support programs for youth, the victims of gender-based violence, support for training programs on gender equality and gender perspective for representatives of institutions dealing with the prevention of social exclusion, etc.

**Program for the Protection of Women against Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship and Other Forms of Gender-Based Violence in the AP Vojvodina** **(2015-2020)** – The Second Strategic Document of the AP Vojvodina, which is aimed at improving the coordinated work of the competent institutions and organizations in preventing and resolving cases of violence in the family and violence against women, and further strengthening of the recognized successful practice for the effective struggle against this type of human rights violation, within the jurisdiction of the AP Vojvodina. The program relies on the results achieved through the implementation of the previous Strategy for the Protection against Violence in the Family and Other Forms of Gender-Based Violence in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for the period between 2008 and 2012. The long-term goal of the Program is to contribute to the establishment of zero tolerance of violence against women in the family and in intimate partner relationships in the AP Vojvodina and treatment of this form of violence as a violation of human rights. Five short-term goals have also been identified: 1) Raising the level of public awareness about the inacceptability of violence against women; 2) Developed and improved system of general and specialized protection and support services for women victims; 3) Improved system of recording and documenting data on violence against women in the family and in intimate partner relationships; and 4) Increased financial budget allocations and adequate human resources provided for effective, efficient and comprehensive implementation and monitoring of the effects of measures and activities.

At the local level, many local self-government units have adopted their gender equality action plans that contain provisions on the prevention and elimination of violence against women and in the family. There is, however, no precise data on the total number of adopted local plans.

**Review of accredited training programs in the field of family violence by the number of implementations and the number of participants for the period 2015-2018.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Serial number and program title | | NO[[5]](#footnote-5)  15 | NO  16 | N  O  1  7 | N  N  1  8 | Total no. of implementations | NO  15 | NO  16 | NO  17 | N  N  1  8 | Total number of participants | |
| 1. Prevention of violence against the elderly | | / | / | / | / | 0 | / | / | / | / | 0 | |
| 2. Training of social service providers to work with victims of gender-based violence | | / | 2 | / | 1 | 3 | / | 27 | / | 6 | 33 | |
| 3. The power to change: how to set up and run support and self-help groups for women survivors of domestic violence | | 1 | / | / | / | 1 | 18 | / | / | / | 18 | |
| 4. Training of social service providers to work with victims of violence | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1  0 | 40 | |
| 5. Safe House – working in the centre to help victims of domestic violence | | / | 5 | 3 | / | 8 | / | 99 | 65 | / | 164 | |
| 6. Application of anti-discriminatory practice in working with the elderly | | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | |
| 7. Domestic violence and institutionalized protection | | 5 | 1 | 3 | / | 9 | 102 | 22 | 57 | / | 181 | |
| 8. Organizing case conference for protection of domestic violence | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 60 | 20 | 46 | 2  9 | 155 | |
| 9. Coordinated action of the local community in the prevention and protection against domestic violence | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 58 | 26 | 86 | 1  1 | 181 | |
| 10. Working with victims of domestic violence in the Centre for Social Work | | 3 | 1 | / | / | 4 | 66 | 22 | / | / | 88 | |
| 11. Working with abusers in the Centre for Social Work | | 3 | / | 1 | / | 4 | 64 | / | 18 | / | 82 | |
| 12. The initiation of court proceedings by the guardianship authority | | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | |
| 13. Overcoming professional stress | 2 | | 1 | 1 | / | 4 | 37 | 22 | 21 | / | | 80 |
| 14. Protection of children against abuse and neglect: the application of the General Protocol | 1 | | / | / | / | 1 | 25 | / | / | / | | 25 |
| 15. Protection of children against abuse and neglect: the application of the Special Protocol | 1 | | / | / | / | 1 | 27 | / | / | / | | 27 |
| 16. Intervention of the Centre for Social Work in protecting children from abuse and neglect | / | | 1 | 3 | / | 4 | / | 21 | 55 | / | | 76 |
| 17. Initial training for (telephone) advisers | / | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | / | 22 | 12 | 2  6 | | 60 |
| 18. Training of professionals for the treatment of perpetrators of violence in intimate partner relationships | 1 | | 1 | 4 | / | 6 | 10 | 11 | 50 | / | | 71 |
| 19. Basic training package for SOS telephone work with women with disabilities who have experienced violence | / | | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | | / |
| 20. Improving the capacity of professional social workers to protect children from violence and abuse on the Internet | / | | 21 | 2 | 1 | 24 | / | 26  9 | 8 | 2  2 | | 299 |
| 21. Role and responsibility of the Centre for Social Work in the protection of victims of violence in the family and intimate partner relationships | / | | / | 5 | 4 | 9 | / | / | 10  5 | 7  2 | | 177 |
| 22. Basic training to work on SOS telephone for women who have experience in gender-based violence - in accordance with the standards prescribed by the RS | / | | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | | / |
| 23. Invisible witnesses and double victims: the link between violence against women and child abuse | 5 | | / | 4 | 2 | 11 | 103 | / | 90 | 4  3 | | 236 |
| Total: |  | |  |  |  | **11**  **3** |  |  |  |  | | **1,99**  **3** |

*Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection*

There are 161 programs in the Database of Accredited Professional Trainings. Programs in the field of domestic violence account for 14.29% of the total number of accredited programs. In the period between 2015 and October 25, 2018, these programs were implemented 113 times and attended by the total of 1,993 participants.

**Preventing and combating human trafficking**

The following table shows statistics on the sentences for criminal offences with human trafficking elements.



The following table shows statistical data on the criminal charges filed for criminal offense of human trafficking, classified by the characteristics of victims / injured parties.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of criminal charges filed** | **Injured parties/victims** | **Number, sex and age of victims** | | | | **Citizenship** | | | | |
| **Male adult** | **Male underage** | **Female adult** | **Female underage** | **Serbia** | **Bulgaria** | **Albania** | **Romania** | **France** |
| **05/31 – 12/31/2015** | 7 | 15 | 9 |  | 3 | 3 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| **2016** | 11 | 31 | 3 |  | 23 | 5 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| **2017** | 10 | 20 |  |  | 7 | 13 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| **01/01 – 10/31/2018** | 24 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | **52** | **94** | **13** | **1** | **40** | **40** |  | | | | |

The following table shows statistical data on the actions of the Public Prosecutor’s Office for the criminal offense of Human Trafficking in accordance with the available records-keeping criteria, for the period between 2015 and August 30, 2018.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PROCEDURE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE FOR 2015 - 2018**  **HUMAN TRAFFICKING Art. 388 CC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|
| Total of newly received complaints | DISMISSED criminal charges | ORDER to conduct the investigation | ACCUSED as proposed , direct indictment , accusation after investigation | C O U R T D E С I S I O N S | | | | | | | | | |
| CONVICTIONS | | | | | | Security measure as an independent  penalty | Impunity | TOTAL of convictions | Acquittals |
| Prison | Fine as the main penalty | Community service as the main penalty | Suspension of driving license as the main penalty | WARNING MEASURES | |
| Suspended sentence | Court notice |
| 2015 | 47 | 17 | 32 | 25 | 11 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | 11 | 4 |
| 2016 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 2 | / | / | / | / | / | / | 22 | / |
| 2017 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 14 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | 14 | / |
| 08/30/2018 | 30 | / | 23 | 8 | 4 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | 4 | / |

**International Treaties on preventing and combating human trafficking signed and ratified by the Republic of Serbia:**

- The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, drawn up on May 16, 2005 in Warsaw ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Treaties", No. 19/2009);

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing this Convention, adopted in Palermo from December 12-15, 2000 (Official Gazette of the FRY, International Treaties -6/2001);

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights signed on December 19, 1966 in New York ("Official Gazette of SFRY", No. 7/1971);

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted on December 18, 1979 in New York ("Official Gazette SFRY", No. 11/1981);

- Convention on the Rights of the Child ("Official Gazette of SFRY-International Treaties", No. 15/1990);

- International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, concluded on June 28, 1930 in Geneva ("Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia" - Joint International Treaties, No. 1/1933);

- ILO Convention Relating to the Abolition of Forced Labour, concluded on June 26, 1957 in Geneva ("Official Gazette of FRY- International Treaties ", No. 13/2002);

- Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour concluded on June 17, 1999 in Geneva ("Official Gazette of FRY- International Treaties ", No. 2/2003);

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, adopted by the resolution of the UN General Assembly on May 25, 2000 in New York ("Official Gazette of FRY- International Treaties ", No. 7/2002);

- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as amended by Protocol No. 11, signed in Rome on November 4, 1950, Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome on March 20, 1952, Protocol No. 4 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which provides for certain rights and freedoms not included in the Convention and the First Protocol thereto, signed in Strasbourg on September 16, 1963, Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty, signed in Strasbourg on April 28, 1983, Protocol No. 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, drawn up on November 22, 1984 in Strasbourg, Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome on November 4, 2000 and Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances, signed in Vilnius on May 3, 2002 ("Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties", No. 9/2003); Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, signed in Lanzarote on October 25, 2007 ("Official Gazette of the RS – International Treaties", No. 1/2010).

**Asylum seekers**

From May to the end of 2015, 308 applications for asylum were submitted, for which 12 decisions were adopted on the adoption of asylum applications and the granting of shelter for 12 persons, 8 decisions on the approval of requests and granting of subsidiary protection for 14 persons, 13 decisions on the dismissal of asylum applications for 24 persons, 6 decisions rejecting the asylum application for 11 persons and 263 conclusions on the suspension of the procedure for 315 persons. Twenty-three complaints were lodged, on the basis of which 17 decisions were adopted on the adoption of the appeal and 8 decisions rejecting the appeal and 1 conclusion on rejecting the appeal. Four (4) lawsuits were filed for 4 persons on the decisions of the Asylum Commission, out of which 5 lawsuits for 5 persons were observed (1 lawsuit was transferred from the previous year).

During 2016, 577 applications for asylum were submitted, for which 14 decisions on the adoption of asylum applications and granting shelter were granted for 19 persons, 13 decisions on the approval of asylum applications and granting of subsidized protection for 23 persons, 49 decisions on rejecting requests for asylum asylum for 64 persons, 16 decisions rejecting the asylum application for 49 persons and 267 conclusions on termination of procedure for 491 persons. Seventy-six (76) complaints were lodged for 135 persons, for which a total of 45 decisions were passed, 20 resolutions on the adoption of an appeal for 44 persons, 25 decisions rejecting the appeal for 31 persons. Thirty-one (31) appeal proceedings initiated against appeals filed in 2016, continued in 2017. Seventeen (17) lawsuits were filed for 25 persons on decisions of the Asylum Commission, of which 2 lawsuits were observed, and 8 lawsuits for 14 persons were rejected.

During 2017, 235 requests for asylum were submitted, for which 3 decisions on adoption of asylum applications and granting a shelter for 3 persons were made, 3 decisions on adoption of asylum applications and granting of subsidy protection for 11 persons, 42 decisions on dismissal of requests for asylum for 53 persons, 9 decisions rejecting the asylum application for 11 persons and 112 decisions on termination of procedure for 159 persons. Sixty (60) complaints were filed for 75 persons, for which 74 decisions were made, of which 30 decisions were adopted on the approval of the appeal for 47 persons, 43 decisions rejecting the appeal for 55 persons and 1 decision rejecting the appeal for 1 person. Fifteen (15) appeals procedures initiated on complaints filed in 2017, continued in 2018. Thirty-two lawsuits were filed for 40 persons on the decisions of the Asylum Commission, of which 6 complaints for 6 persons were observed and 16 lawsuits for 24 persons were rejected.

In the period from 01.01.2018-30.10.2018, 249 requests for asylum were submitted, for which 9 decisions on adoption of asylum applications and granting a shelter for 9 persons were made, 6 decisions on adoption of asylum applications and granting of subsidy protection for 14 persons, 34 decisions on rejecting asylum requests for 45 persons, 18 decisions rejecting the application for asylum for 20 persons and 115 decisions on the termination of procedure for 157 persons. Fifty-nine (59) complaints were filed for 79 persons, for which 74 decisions were taken in total, out of which 32 decisions on the adoption of the appeal for 41 persons and 36 decisions rejecting the appeal for 37 persons. Thirty-one lawsuits were filed for 35 persons on the decisions of the Asylum Commission, of which 9 claims for 9 persons were respected and 11 complaints for 14 persons were rejected.

The protection of the rights of persons in the procedure after the application for asylum is made through the right to appeal the first instance decision to be submitted to the Asylum Commission. Against the final decisions of the Asylum Commission, an administrative dispute may be initiated by filing a lawsuit with the Administrative Court of the Republic of Serbia.

The Asylum Office does not keep statistics on the reasons for granting asylum, but different types of positive and negative decisions are shown, as shown in the given statistical data. In accordance with the Law on Foreigners, which was applied until 03.10.2018. in the reporting period, or from May 2015 to 31.12.2015, according to foreign citizens who made 7,653 decisions on cancellation of stay with a ban on entry and 381 decisions on illegal stay because of the committed violation of the illegal crossing of the state border, or who were found in illegal residence.

During 2016, 5922 decisions were issued on cancellation of stay with entry ban and 890 decisions on illegal stay, while in the course of 2017, 4118 decisions on cancellation of stay with entry ban and 985 decisions on illegal stay were made.

In the period from 01.01.2018 until 03.10.2018, in the course of the year, 3,573 decisions on cancellation of stay with a ban on entry and 924 decisions on illegal stay were made.

Considering that in 2018 there was a change of legislation in the area that monitors the movement and stay of foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, a new Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 24/2018) has been adopted, which prescribes new institutes, in accordance with the EU Return Directive, and a new institute of the return order is prescribed, which is issued for persons who do not meet the requirements for staying in the territory of the RS. In most cases, a deadline for self-abandonment of the territory of the RS was imposed on these persons.

Since the beginning of the application of the new Law on Foreigners (from 03.10.2018) until 07.11.2018, 435 return decisions were made with the deadline for voluntary return. As for the forcible removal of foreign nationals, we inform you that the Law on Foreigners, which is applicable from 03.10.2018 stipulates that the foreigner who is in the process of returning, and for the purpose of preparing for the return or execution of compulsory removal, may be accommodated in a shelter for foreigners according to the decision of the regional police administration where such a foreigner is found, or by the decision of the border police. The basis for the accommodation of a foreigner in a shelter is the fact that there is a risk that the foreigner will not be available to the competent authority for the enforcement of forced eviction, that is, that the foreigner avoids or hinders the preparation for return or for the provision of removal.

Regarding statistics relating to persons who were removed from the shelter for foreigners in the period 01.05.-31.12.2015, a total of 18 foreign nationals were returned to the country of origin from the shelter for foreigners: 2 Tunisian citizens; 4 citizens of B&H. (of which 3 are male and 1 female), 1 Polish citizen; 4 citizen of Macedonia; 1 citizen of Mexico; 1 citizen of Bulgaria; 1 citizen of Montenegro; 1 citizen of Iran; 1 citizen of the Russian Federation (person is female), 1 citizen of Sudan; 1 citizen of Poland;

In the period from 01.01.-31.12.2016, a total of 45 foreign nationals were returned to the country of origin, namely: citizen of Pakistan 1, citizen of Bangladesh 2, citizen of Egypt 1, citizen of Iraq 4, citizen of Tunisia 4, citizen of Albania 4 citizen of Macedonia 3 citizen of Ghana 1 citizen of Algeria 6 citizen Iran 1, citizen of BiH 5, citizen of the Russian Federation 2, citizen of Romania 1, citizen of Bulgaria 2 (1 face of a female), citizen of Morocco 8.

In the period from 01.01.-31.12.2017,36 foreign nationals were returned to the country of origin: Croatian citizen 1, Tunisian citizen 6, citizen of Iraq 1, citizen of Montenegro 2, citizen of the Russian Federation 1, citizens of BiH 5, citizen of Algeria 4, citizen of Turkey 2, citizen of Macedonia 4 , citizen of Pakistan 3, citizen of Romania 1, citizen of Afghanistan 1, citizen of China 1 (a female), citizen of Poland 1 (female), citizen of Iraq 1, citizen of Albania 1, citizen of France 1.

In the period from 01.01.2018 until 07.11.2018 41 adult persons were removed. Of these, 2 adult persons are female, 1 is a citizen of Iran, and 1 is a citizen of China, while others are 39 male adult persons, 13 Iranian citizens, 5 citizens of Bulgaria, 4 nationals of Montenegro, 3 citizens of Romania, 3 citizens of Macedonia, 2 citizen of China, 1 citizen of Croatia, 1 citizen of Tunisia, 1 citizen of Pakistan, 1 citizen of Afghanistan, 1 citizen of BiH, 1 citizen of Azerbaijan, 1 citizen of Moldova and 1 citizen of Brazil.

It should be noted that all foreign citizens stayed at the refugee center for foreigners in order to secure their presence in accordance with the Law on Foreigners in order to carry out their removal and in order to execute the obligation to leave the RS issued by the competent authority. The Law on Foreigners stipulates that persons who are determined by a decision of a competent authority or border police to stay in the Shelter for Foreigners are not allowed to appeal, but an administrative dispute may be initiated against this decision within 8 days from the date of delivery of the decision. The court is obliged to decide on the complaint within 15 days from the date of filing the appeal.

In relation to treatment of citizens of Syria, near the state border of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Bulgaria, in December 2016, it was established that on December 17, at 14.00, a border police officer who acted within the framework of the joint forces of the army and police carried out the stopping and control of the bus on the road to Bosilegrad, on the occasion of which he found seven (7) citizens f Syria, who had their own certificates of intent to seek asylum. After the control, persons were allowed to move. At about 14.50, on the same road, the same bus was stopped, by another patrol of the joint forces of the army and the police, and on this occasion the members of the Border Police Directorate, carried out the passenger control, among whom there were seven (7) citizens of Syria. After the checks were carried out, the members of the Border Police Directorate found that these were the persons who were already subjected to control and that there were no obstacles to continue their further journey. On 18.12.2016, around 02.00, near the state border with the R. of Bulgaria, seven (7) citizens of Syria were found by the members of the joint forces of the military and police and medical team of the Medical Center Surdulica, who were then taken care of at the Bosilegrad Acceptance Center. The conducted checks found that the citizens of Syria, identified according to the certificates of expressed intention to seek asylum, did not apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia. Considering that, based on the established factual situation, no omissions were found in the actions of members of the Border Police Directorate, no procedure for determining their responsibility was conducted.

**Training on preventing torture**

The basic police training is aimed at training trainees to conduct police affairs in the status of authorized officials and is mandatory for all future police officers, and is organized before entering the service, or before establishing an employment relationship with the police. The field of human rights, in basic police training, is represented in a number of subjects and professional modules, among which a special role is taken in the field of "Police operation in the community, human rights and code of police ethics", which include educational content such as:

The notion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Guaranteeing human rights and protection mechanisms;

Limiting human and minority rights;

Right to life;

Inviolability of psychological and physical integrity;

Right to freedom and security of personality;

Right to legal security and fair treatment;

Right to personal dignity and the right to property;

Right to protection of personal data and access to information of public importance;

Prohibition of torture;

Sex and gender equality;

Moral character and structure of moral thinking and behavior;

Forming ethical values and attitudes;

Model of solving moral dilemmas;

Professional duty and responsibility;

Moral basis of the police authority;

Moral deviant behavior of a police officer;

Integrity of police officers;

National Police Code;

The importance of establishing a partnership between citizens and the police;

Relations with different needs and demands of citizens;

The importance of establishing a partnership with the community, providing services and educating citizens to improve the reputation of the police;

The importance of a wider approach to solving community problems in relation to traditional response to them;

The benefits of proactive police work in the community;

Significance of crime prevention;

The importance of proactive police work in the community to improve the reputation of the police;

Diversity on any basis;

The importance of the role of language in the promotion of equality;

The principle of non-discrimination on any ground;

Positive attitude towards freedom of religion;

Tolerant relationship and willingness to cooperate with members of different sexual orientations;

The importance of respecting equality for improving the reputation of the police.

In addition to the aforementioned educational content related to the protection of human rights and freedoms, they are also dealt with in the following subjects: Criminal and criminal procedural law, Police officers: rights, obligations and duties, as well as professional modules: Combating crime and Applying police powers and the use of means of coercion. In the framework of the topic of Deprivation of the Suspect's Liberty and Search for Notices, participants gain knowledge about the rights of the person deprived of their liberty and adopt attitudes on the necessity of respecting the arrested person's rights, respecting "the presumption of innocence", respecting the human dignity, reputation and honor of the arrested, respecting the principle of proportionality in the application of coercive means during the arrest, to show concern for the health needs and safety of the arrested person, as well as to oppose any form of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, etc. Teaching content from the above-mentioned subjects and professional modules, also related to this field, is realized through topics such as: Criminal offenses against the rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Violation of equality, Violation of the right to use language and script, Unlawful deprivation of liberty, Extortion of evidence, etc.), Citizens' legal remedies against the actions of MoU members in pre-criminal proceedings, Rights of persons deprived of their liberty, Treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, Obligations of police officers in respect of the respect for human dignity, reputation, honor and the right to refuse to give evidence, General Conditions for the Application of Police Powers, National and International Standards of Police Practice, Police Officers, Their Rights and Duties, Disciplinary Responsibility of Police Officers, Respect for Equality, Police Work with Minority and Socially Vulnerable Groups, Providing Support , protection and assistance to victims (vulnerable groups in law enforcement, etc.). All trainees during their education have the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and build the necessary attitudes regarding the respect of human rights and freedoms and the prevention of torture and ill-treatment by the police, as well as respecting the differences of persons of other sexual orientation and gender identity.

**Measures to reduce prison burdens and improve** **material conditions of accommodation**

The number of alternative sanctions and measures imposed increase from year to year. In 2015, the Administration was delivered to execute 3 252 court decisions, 4 010 decisions were delivered in 2016, and 4 600 decisions were made in 2017, and in 2018 5 001 decisions on alternative measures and sanctions imposed. The system of the execution of alternative sanctions is constantly improving, so that the implementation of alternative sanctions covers 15.9% in relation to the total number of execution of criminal sanctions, which are within the competence of the Administration.

The tendency of reducing the number of detainees was made more restrictive by the determination of the detention measure by the court and the determination of other measures to ensure the presence of the accused which constitute an alternative to the measure of detention (primarily referring to the house arrest).

In mid-2010, the percentage of detainees reached 30% of the total number of persons deprived of their liberty.  However, as of 2012, the percentage of detainees decreased annually, so in 2012 it was 24.7%, at the end of 2015 - 15.28%, and at the end of 2018 - 15.6%.

Statistics on persons deprived of their liberty by nationality cannot be provided, since the institutions cannot enter such type of data into records according to the order of the Commissioner for information of public relevance and personal data protection.

|  |
| --- |
| **Number of persons deprived of their liberty by category** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons deprived of liberty** | **31.12.2015** | **31.12.2016** | **31.12.2017** | **31.12.2018** |
| **Convicted** | 7 670 | 7 980 | 8 081 | 7 927 |
| **Security measures** | 429 | 489 | 549 | 657 |
| **Detained** | 1 538 | 1 732 | 1 616 | 1 693 |
| **Juvenile jail** | 17 | 19 | 20 | 27 |
| **Corrective measure** | 194 | 199 | 192 | 177 |
| **Misdemeanors** | 216 | 253 | 349 | 371 |
| **Total** | 10 064 | 10 672 | 10 807 | 10 852 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of deceased persons deprived of liberty during the year** | | | | |
| ***Deceased*** | | **In 2015** | **In 2016** | **In 2017** |
| Death by natural cause | In the institute | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| In institutional hospitals | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| In the Special Prison Hospital | 21 | 13 | 19 |
| In the out-of-institution hospital | 11 | 10 | 19 |
| Out of institution | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Abuse of alcohol/narcotic drugs | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Suicide | | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Manslaughter | | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| An accident in the institution | | 1 | 1 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Conflicts between persons deprived of their liberty during the year** | | | | | |
| During the year | Number of conflicts | Number of participants | Lightly injured | Heavily injured | MoI notified |
| 2015 | **582** | **1 246** | **394** | **19** | **119** |
| 2016 | **659** | **1 378** | **440** | **21** | **143** |
| 2017 | **649** | **1 343** | **396** | **18** | **126** |

**The Structure of the juvenile's age on the execution of the corrective measure of sending to the Department of Corrections and serving the juvenile imprisonment as at 31.12.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Age*** | **31.12.2015** | **31.12.2016** | **31.12.2017** |  |  |  |  |
| 14 to 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 16 | 12 | 10 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 to 17 | 24 | 26 | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 to 18 | 35 | 47 | 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 to 21 | 99 | 106 | 107 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 to 23 | 38 | 27 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 to 25 | 1 | 0 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 27 and more | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | **211** | **218** | **212** |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons convicted, persons serving the security measure, misdemeanor persons and detained persons by age, sex, division to the citizens of the Republic of Serbia and foreign citizens on 31.12.2015** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Age*** | **Convicted persons** | | | | **Persons serving the security measure** | | | | **Misdemeanor sentenced persons** | | | | **Detained persons** | | | |
| Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | |
| Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 14 to 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 to 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 21 | 54 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 to 25 | 581 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 142 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 25 to 30 | 1 274 | 59 | 24 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 281 | 7 | 16 | 1 |
| 30 to 40 | 3 048 | 61 | 63 | 2 | 136 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 447 | 22 | 62 | 6 |
| 40 to 50 | 1 347 | 54 | 41 | 1 | 97 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 162 | 11 | 47 | 1 |
| 50 to 60 | 634 | 33 | 24 | 0 | 70 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 128 | 5 | 18 | 4 |
| 60 to 70 | 243 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 70 to 80 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 and more | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL: | **7 232** | **262** | **172** | **4** | **399** | **24** | **6** | **0** | **205** | **5** | **6** | **0** | **1 320** | **53** | **153** | **12** |
| Total by category: | **7 670** | | | | **429** | | | | **216** | | | | **1 538** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons convicted, persons serving the security measure, misdemeanor persons and detained persons by age, sex, division to the citizens of the Republic of Serbia and foreign citizens on 31.12.2016** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Age*** | **Convicted persons** | | | | **Persons serving the security measure** | | | | **Misdemeanor sentenced persons** | | | | **Detained persons** | | | |
| Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | |
| Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 14 to 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 to 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 18 to 21 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 64 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 21 to 25 | 761 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 164 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| 25 to 30 | 1 668 | 41 | 18 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 211 | 12 | 38 | 3 |
| 30 to 40 | 2 778 | 107 | 63 | 3 | 151 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 460 | 21 | 49 | 4 |
| 40 to 50 | 1 337 | 71 | 35 | 2 | 101 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 329 | 16 | 33 | 2 |
| 50 to 60 | 646 | 39 | 32 | 0 | 94 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 9 | 13 | 0 |
| 60 to 70 | 232 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 70 to 80 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 80 and more | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL: | **7 514** | **292** | **169** | **5** | **464** | **21** | **4** | **0** | **231** | **7** | **15** | **0** | **1 498** | **65** | **157** | **12** |
| Total by category: | **7 980** | | | | **489** | | | | **253** | | | | **1 732** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons convicted, persons serving the security measure, misdemeanor persons and detained persons by age, sex, division to the citizens of the Republic of Serbia and foreign citizens on 31.12.2017** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Age*** | **Convicted persons** | | | | **Persons serving the security measure** | | | | **Misdemeanor sentenced persons** | | | | **Detained persons** | | | |
| Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | | Citizens of Serbia | | Foreign citizens | |
| Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 14 to 16 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** | **0** | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 to 18 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 to 21 | 112 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 21 to 25 | 598 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 25 to 30 | 1 240 | 36 | 26 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 275 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| 30 to 40 | 3 063 | 88 | 61 | 2 | 159 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 89 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 486 | 22 | 59 | 5 |
| 40 to 50 | 1 512 | 85 | 34 | 0 | 132 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 269 | 11 | 53 | 1 |
| 50 to 60 | 685 | 36 | 23 | 1 | 95 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 60 to 70 | 285 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 70 to 80 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 and more | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL: | **7 627** | **275** | **173** | **6** | **513** | **29** | **6** | **1** | **336** | **7** | **6** | **0** | **1 402** | **56** | **148** | **10** |
| Total by category: | **8 081** | | | | **549** | | | | **349** | | | | **1 616** | | | |

**Data on complaints, investigations, accusations, judgments and sentences for acts of torture and ill-treatment** **committed by law enforcement officers**

**2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of persons with criminal charges | Discard of criminal charges | Evidence process/investigation | Total dfendants | CONVICTIONS | | | | | | ﻿Total convictions |
| Prison | Fine | Work in public interest | Probation | Judicial admonition | Security measures |
| Extortion -  Art. 136 CC | 6 | 6 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Abuse and torture -  Art.137 CC | 212 | 175 | 43 | 14 | 4 | / | / | 1 | / | / | 5 |

**2016**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of persons with criminal charges | Discard of criminal charges | Evidence process/investigation | Total dfendants | CONVICTION | | | | | | ﻿Total convictions |
| Prison | Fine | Work in public interest | Probation | Judicial admonition | Security measures |
| Extortion -  Art.136 CC | 12 | 12 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Abuse and torture -  Art.137 CC | 148 | 112 | 32 | 3 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |

**2017**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of persons with criminal charges | Discard of criminal charges | Evidence process/investigation | Total dfendants | CONVICTION | | | | | | ﻿Total convictions |
| Prison | Fine | Work in public interest | Probation | Judicial admonition | Security measures |
| Extortion -  Art.136 CC | 13 | 10 | 8 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Abuse and torture -  Art.137 CC | 314 | 242 | 312 | 70 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 66 | 10 | 2 | 113 |

**01.01. – 31.10.2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal offence | Number of persons with criminal charges | Discard of criminal charges (by persons) | Number of investigations /  evidence processes | Number of accusations | Number of convictions |
|
| Extortion -  Art.136 CC | 21 | 10 | 11 | 1 | / |
| Abuse and torture -  Art.137 CC | 143 | 83 | 52 | 5 | / |

In 2015, 7 disciplinary penalties (fines) against prison staff were imposed due to exceeding the use of coercive measures or humiliating treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, while 2 officers were suspended from work. In 2016, 9 disciplinary penalties (fines) against prison staff were imposed due to exceeding the use of coercive measures or humiliating treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, while 3 officers were suspended from work.

In 2017, 6 disciplinary penalties (fines) against prison staff were imposed due to exceeding the use of coercive measures or humiliating treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, while 3 officers were suspended from work. This year, 8 complaints of persons deprived of their liberty were submitted for exceeding the use of means of coercion or humiliating treatment in penal correctional institutions, 2 appeals, one of which was partially adopted and 17 requests for judicial protection, one of which was adopted.

In 2018, 3 disciplinary sentences (fines) against prison staff were imposed due to exceeding the use of coercive measures or humiliating treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, while two officers were suspended from work. Eleven (11) complaints of persons deprived of their liberty due to exceeding the use of means of coercion or humiliating treatment in penal correctional institutions were submitted (3 adopted, 6 refused, 1 rejected and 1 suspension of proceedings), 1 appeal rejected and 15 requests for judicial protection, of which 7 refused, and 8 rejected.

By initiating a disciplinary procedure against an employee due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that they have acted against persons deprived of their liberty in contravention of the law, a decision in each particular case on the temporary suspension of the employee from the post is made, depending on the evidence provided and the severity of the offense charged to him/her. The initiation of criminal proceedings against an employee due to the existence of grounds for suspicion that he/she committed the crime of abuse and torture requires a mandatory suspension from the post. The percentage of suspended civil servants in institutions for initiating disciplinary proceedings amounted to 28.5% in 2015, in 2016 -33%, 2017 in 2007 - 50% and in 2018 - 66%.

During the reporting period, the Internal Control Department of the Ministry of the Interior (SUK) received a total of 66 remarks indicating the abuse or torture or ill-treatment by the police. Of the aforementioned number, 12 requests for the collection of necessary information by the competent prosecutor's offices were submitted to the Department, and the highest number of applications were submitted by citizens, non-governmental organizations or state bodies.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of addresses to the Department** | **since 1.5.2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **total** |
|  | 5 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 66 |

During the reporting period, SUK filed 19 criminal charges for a total of 24 criminal offenses (Abuse and torture, Unlawful Deprivation of Freedom and Serious bodily injury) against 23 police officers. Please note that in some cases, one criminal charge involves more offenses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Structure of Crimes** | **since 1.5.2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |  |
| Abuse and torture in Article  137 CC of RS | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | **15** |
| Unlawful deprivation of liberty in Article  132 CC of RS |  | 1 | 5 |  | **6** |
| Severe bodily injury in Article  121 CC of RS |  | 2 | 1 |  | **3** |
| **total** | **2** | **8** | **12** | **2** | **24** |

**War crimes**

In the period from May 2015 to 20.11.2018 in the same year, the total number of requests for legal aid that the competent prosecutor's offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and the EULEX Special Prosecutor's Office in Pristina sent to the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia was 383, while the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office sent a total of 255 requests for legal aid to the competent prosecutor's offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and the EULEX Special Prosecutor's Office in Pristina.

The Prosecutor's Office for War Crimes prosecuted 24 persons from the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A special aspect of regional cooperation in the previous work is the regular holding of regional conferences such as "Palić process", the Regional Prosecutors Conference in Brioni and participation in the implementation of regional projects, such as "Strengthening Regional Cooperation in War Crimes Processing and Searching for Missing Persons" ( 2015-2017, 2017-2019), which is implemented with the support of UNDP. Within the aforementioned project, eight regional and bilateral consultations, i.e. meetings with representatives of competent prosecutors from the countries of the region, were held. The regional consultations harmonize the main directions of cooperation, while exchanging information at bilateral meetings and coordinating cooperation in specific cases.

**General information on measures and developments related to the implementation of the Convention**

The Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the UN Human Rights Council, Nicholas Melzer, visited the Republic of Serbia, including K and M, from 13 to 24 November 2017. On December 21, 2018, the Draft Report on the subject visit was sent to the competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia with an invitation to submit their comments by January 16, 2019. The report will be presented at the 40th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, which will be held from February 25 to March 22, 2019.

Regarding the extradition of Turkish citizen Cevdet Ayaz, the Belgrade Center for Human Rights filed an application with the Committee against Torture.

During November 2018, the Law on Free Legal Aid was adopted, whose implementation will start on October 1, 2019. The aforementioned Law foresees that the beneficiary of the right to free legal aid, *ex lege* and without the need to fulfill other conditions, and the person who exercises legal protection against torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or trafficking in human beings. Free legal assistance can be provided to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, a stateless person, a foreigner with permanent residence in the Republic of Serbia and another person who is entitled to free legal aid under another law or a confirmed international treaty.

In order to implement the provisions of the Convention and recommendations, the Ministry of the Interior is implementing the project, Horizontal Support to the Western Balkans and Turkey (TAPA Program for the Republic of Serbia) - "Supporting the Protection of Human Rights for Remanded and Convicted Persons in Serbia". With the Council of Europe, within the framework of the above project, work on the improvement of electronic records "Records of brought and detained persons" and the development of the complaint system are ongoing. The Ministry of the Interior has applied at the Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway with the project Norwegian Call 2018, which relates to the renovation and adaptation of detention facilities in order to improve the position of the brought and retained persons. This project will be funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway, while the UN Project Services Office - UNOPS will be an implementing partner. The project proposal, as well as the list of priority of the detention facilities, was made by the Police Directorate. The list of priorities for adaptation of detention facilities is based on the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and the criteria that the headquarters of the Police Directorate should have at least one probation room for detention in accordance with the adopted standards. The project was approved by the Norwegian government and an Annex to the contract between MoI and the Norwegian Embassy is expected to be signed for donations.

The Republic of Serbia has an organized and coordinated approach to the issue of migration, respecting the security needs and development interests of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens, on the one hand, and universal human rights and freedoms of migrants, on the other. Serbia has been continuously improving its migration management policy, which has been developing dynamically since the mid-1990s. There is a developed legislative and strategic framework that contributes to increasing the regularity of migration flows and successful migration management at borders and within the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The issue of migration management has a prominent place in the strategic documents regulating the accession of the Republic of Serbia to the EU.

In previous practice, Serbia has demonstrated the capacity to respond adequately and effectively to sudden migration waves, to engage the necessary resources and coordinate the activities of a multitude of actors in order to protect their interests on the one hand, and on the other hand, provide the necessary assistance and protect the fundamental rights of migrants.

Within the framework of the process of assisted voluntary return, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducts consultations on regular info sessions on which the programme is presented and the possibilities of returning for migrants who are interested in returning and advising on the details of the programme. During 2016, assistance was provided for voluntary return for 101 migrants, who returned from the Republic of Serbia to their countries of origin in the year, while assisted voluntary return in 2017 was organized for 234 persons. In the course of 2018, as of October 31, through the programme of assisted voluntary return to the country of origin, 234 migrants were returned.

The children currently account for 25.58% of the total migrant population. They reside in Serbia with their families or independently (unaccompanied minors). In accordance with the principle of best interests of the child, all juvenile migrants, regardless of their legal status, have access to education. In school year 2018/2019, children migrants are enrolled in kindergartens, compulsory preparatory preschool programme, compulsory elementary school, elementary school for adult education and secondary school education. Currently, the following number of children are included in the educational system:

Children enrolled in kindergarten: 21

Number of children enrolled in preparatory preschool programme: 26

Number of enrolled children in elementary school: 360

Unaccompanied minors enrolled in elementary school for adult education: 51

Number of children enrolled in secondary school: 40.

As for secondary schools, children are enrolled in 2 grammar schools and 11 secondary vocational schools (economics, technical, hospitality, dairy). A low percentage of inclusion is for two reasons: it is a population that is short-lived or the problem is to prove the previously acquired knowledge for continuing secondary education.

In accordance with the prerequisites and principles envisaged in the Action Plan for Chapter 23, a draft text of the Prosecution Strategy for the Investigation and Prosecution of War Crimes in the Republic of Serbia was prepared for 2018-2023, having in mind the exit strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the National Strategy for the Prosecution of War crimes in the Republic of Serbia for 2016-2020.

The Prosecution Strategy defines two closely related and largely interdependent goals: professionally, responsibly and efficiently conducting investigations in order to discover the sites where the remains of persons killed in armed conflicts in the former SFRY were stored and the processing of the responsible.

The Prosecution Strategy envisages a series of measures and activities to increase the efficiency of WCPO-s conduct, to better coordinate with other state bodies at the national level, and to improve the regional cooperation and cooperation of WCPO with IRMCT.

The War Crimes Prosecutor and the President of the Commission for Missing Persons of the Government of the Republic of Serbia signed a Memorandum of Cooperation between the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office and the Commission for Missing Persons on June 12, 2018 in Belgrade.

The Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans' Affairs and Social Affairs has finalized the Draft Strategy for the Prevention and Protection of Children against Violence and the accompanying Action Plan as well as the new General Protocol for the Protection of Children against Violence, which will be replaced by the existing General Protocol adopted in 2005. It is expected that these documents will enter the procedure of adoption by the Government of the Republic of Serbia by the end of 2018.

1. In 2015, data related to the attacks on members of the LGBT population were monitored on an annual basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Organized by Bishop Akaki, a representative of the "True Orthodox Church" (September 11, 2016), as well as at four public gatherings announced for September 18, (two in the organization of the leader of "Srpski obraz" in front of the Government Building and Serbian Progressive Party headquarters at New Belgrade) and one of each in organization of the president of the "Patriotic Block" and the movement "Narodna jaka Srbija", in front of the National Assembly House. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. a register in which perpetrators of criminal acts are unknown [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Prevention of Domestic Violence Act [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The number of training program implementations [↑](#footnote-ref-5)