

# Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty

## Questionnaire

### Background and Introduction to the Global Study

The United Nations General Assembly by Resolution 69/157 of 18 December 2014 invited the Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty. In October 2016, Manfred Nowak (Austria) was designated to lead the development of the Global Study as Independent Expert.

The Global Study will build upon the experiences from two previous UN Studies on children: The report of **Graça Machel** on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children as well as the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, led by **Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**, which provide us with a good blueprint for undertaking the Global Study. The Global Study will be carried out in close cooperation with Governments, UN agencies and actors, including OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), as well as civil society organizations and academia. The process will include thematic, national and regional consultations, which will take into account views from around the world. The input of all stakeholders is essential for the Global Study to provide sound evidence and recommendations to support the Member States in their efforts to prevent children's deprivation of liberty and safeguard the rights of children deprived of liberty. The **main objectives** of the Global Study will be:

1. To assess the magnitude of this phenomenon, including the number of children deprived of liberty (disaggregated by age, gender and nationality), as well as the reasons invoked, the root-causes, type and length of deprivation of liberty and places of detention;
2. To document good practices and experiences and to capture the views and experiences of children to inform the Global Study's recommendations;
3. To raise awareness and promote a change in stigmatizing attitudes and behaviour towards children at risk of arrest or detention as well as children who are deprived of liberty;
4. To provide recommendations for law, policy and practice to safeguard the rights of children concerned, and prevent the detention of children and significantly reduce the number of children deprived of liberty through effective non-custodial alternatives guided by the best interests of the child.

The **key focus areas** of the Global Study will be the deprivation of liberty of

- I. Children deprived of liberty within the administration of justice
- II. Children deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons
- III. Children living in places of detention with their parents

- IV. Children deprived of liberty in institutions
- V. Children deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict
- VI. Children deprived of liberty on national security grounds.

### **Purpose of the Questionnaire**

In preparing the Global Study, the Independent Expert will draw on a variety of sources and available information, based on quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. Sources will include but not be limited to State reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, information generated by United Nations conferences, official statistics available from the United Nations Statistics Division and other statistical information available within the United Nations system, including UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, OHCHR and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and for Children and Armed Conflict. One of the most important tools for gathering comprehensive, reliable and most recent quantitative data is the present questionnaire which is being submitted to States, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, including the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the UN Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT), National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) and academic institutions. The data requested in the questionnaire should be provided by Governments in close cooperation with field offices of relevant UN Agencies and with NGOs, NHRIs and other stakeholders. Governments are asked to take account of the fact that responses to the various forms of deprivation of liberty of children might fall into the competence of various Government departments and statistical offices and, in federal States, also on various levels of the federal structure. Governments are, therefore, requested to identify a **focal point** responsible for coordinating responses to the questionnaire and for liaising with field offices of UN Agencies and with NGOs and other stakeholders involved in compiling the requested data.

The questionnaire is primarily aimed at collecting and providing quantitative **statistical data** about the number of children deprived of liberty in the key focus areas outlined above. In addition, Governments are encouraged to provide examples of **best practices** and innovative **alternative approaches** aimed at reducing the number of children deprived of liberty according to the child rights principles. Governments are also requested to provide copies of relevant laws, studies, policies, reports etc.

The **questionnaire** aims at striking a realistic balance between data that are needed to enable a comprehensive and comparative analysis of children deprived of liberty on the one hand, and data which can realistically be expected from Governments to be collected and made available. For this reason, highly detailed questions and disaggregated data beyond age, gender and nationality have been avoided. Since many relevant data might not be available for the past, the questionnaire requests Governments to take a special effort in collecting such data at a particular date in the near future (26 June 2018) to provide a snapshot of the number of children detained at that specific point in time. If your government collects such “snapshot” data on another day of the year, please provide that

data. If data are usually available for the past, questions have also been raised with respect to the total number of children detained annually in each of the past ten years (2008 to 2017). This will facilitate a limited trend analysis. Other aspects of the Global Study, such as conditions in detention (rights to personal integrity, education, health etc.) or the integration of the principles of the rights of the child will form part of the qualitative information gathering and analysis.

**Responses to the questionnaire** should be sent in both hard copy and electronic format in one of the six official United Nations languages no later than 1 September 2018 to:

Manfred Nowak  
UNOG-OHCHR  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Email: [globalstudycdl@ohchr.org](mailto:globalstudycdl@ohchr.org).

## Definitions of Terms used in the Questionnaire

The term “**child**” is defined in Article 1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as “every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. For the purposes of the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty, which shall be based on comparable data of all States, such data will be collected on all children and juveniles up to the age of eighteen years, irrespective of how the term “children” is defined under domestic law. This includes both children detained with their family members, as well as unaccompanied or separated children. “**Unaccompanied children**” (also called unaccompanied minors) are children, as defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. “**Separated children**” are children, as defined in article 1 of the Convention, who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives.

Every person, including every child, has the **human right to personal liberty**, as guaranteed in Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 37(b) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and similar provisions in international and regional human rights treaties. The term “**deprivation of liberty**” is defined in Article 4(2) of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture of 2002, which corresponds to the definition in Article 11(b) of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty 1990 (Havana Rules), as “any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting which that person is not permitted to leave at will by order of any judicial, administrative or other authority”. This definition, which constitutes the legal basis for visits to places of detention by the UN Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture and by National Preventive Mechanisms, will also be applied for the purposes of the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty. The requirement that deprivation of liberty has to be ordered by a “judicial, administrative or other authority” leads to the conclusion that children deprived of liberty by non-State actors (e.g. parents, traffickers or armed rebel groups) will not be covered by the present study, irrespective of the obligation of States to prevent such types of deprivation of liberty. But the places of detention go beyond State-organized prisons and institutions and include also private custodial settings, such as private prisons, educational institutions, psychiatric hospitals and similar institutions as long as such private custodial settings are licensed or contracted by the State and/or the deprivation of liberty was ordered by a State authority.

Article 37(b) CRC provides that the “arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time”. In addition, the implementation of all rights under the CRC must be guided by the general principles of the Convention, namely non-discrimination, best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development and the right of the child to express his or her views. Apart from the message that children should only be deprived of liberty in truly exceptional situations, Article 37(b) CRC uses three specific terms for the generic term “deprivation of liberty”. “**Arrest**” usually refers

to the act of deprivation of liberty by the police or other law enforcement officials. “**Detention**”, on the other hand, refers to the situation of deprivation of liberty, which starts with the arrest and ends with the release of the person concerned. While “detention” is used as a generic term for every type of deprivation of liberty, “**imprisonment**” or “**incarceration**” is only used for detention after a conviction by a criminal court and sentence to a specific prison term. Prison terms are usually spent in “**prisons**” or “**correctional institutions**”. Police detention is usually referred to as police “**custody**” in a police lock-up or a police “**jail**” (for longer periods). Detention in camps (e.g. for prisoners of war) is usually called “**internment**” or “**confinement**”. The term “**Institutions**” (or “**centres**”) means all public or private settings outside the justice system or the penitentiary administration, where children can be deprived of liberty. Such institutions may include, but are not limited to, orphanages, reform schools, closed remand rooms or other correctional institutions, institutions for children with disabilities, for children with health problems (e.g. facilities dealing with behavioural disorders, psychiatric facilities), for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions, for the protection of victims of abuse including trafficking, for children without parental care, from where the children are not permitted to leave at will.

Irrespective of the terminology or how situations of deprivation of liberty are interpreted under domestic law, what is instructive for the purposes of the Global Study is the fact that the child is prevented by whatever means (physical force, physical barriers, threats, sanctions, restraints, medication etc.) from leaving a particular facility, site or institution at will. The Global Study therefore seeks information with regard to both *de facto* and *de jure* deprivation of a child’s liberty.

### **General instructions for completing the questionnaire:**

- Please provide the most data possible in each subject area:
  - If data are not available for the date selected, please provide the most recent data available.
  - If historical data are not available for each of the last 10 years, please provide any data available within that period.
- Please provide information about the collection methodology for data included in this survey, as well as any information about data quality, where available.
- Please note the following abbreviations used throughout the table shells:
  - M: Male
  - F: Female
  - P: Persons
  - Nat.: National/Citizen
  - Non-Nat.: Non-Citizen

## Questionnaire

### **I. Children deprived of liberty within the administration of justice**

- 1) What is the minimum age of criminal responsibility in your country?  
If the minimum age of criminal responsibility varies within your country, please provide details.
- 2) Are there separate juvenile justice processes and/or facilities for children in conflict with the law?  
Please describe juvenile justice arrangements at all levels of the criminal justice system (police, courts, corrections).
- 3) From what age are children subject to detention in the juvenile justice system?  
From what age are they subject to detention in the adult criminal justice system?
- 4) Please provide the number of children deprived of liberty on 26 June 2018:
  - A) in police custody for suspected offenses
  - B) in pre-trial (remand) detention
  - C) in prison or other detention facilities after a conviction and sentence (or their equivalent in domestic law)

Please provide data disaggregated by age and nationality (citizens/non-citizens) where possible.

**Table 1: Children deprived of liberty in the criminal justice system on 26 June 2018**

	Under 10			10-11			12-13			14-15			16-17			Total (ages 0-17)		
	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total
<b>A) In police custody</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total police custody																		
<b>B) Pre-trial detention</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total pre-trial detention																		
<b>C) Prison</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total prison																		
<b>Total children in deprived of liberty in the criminal justice system</b>																		
Total males																		
Total females																		
Total children																		

- 5) Please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 taken into police detention for suspected offences in each of the last 10 years.

**Table 2: Children taken into police detention for suspected offences, 2008-2017**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										

- 6) Please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 taken into pre-trial detention in each of the last 10 years.

**Table 3: Children taken into pre-trial detention, 2008-2017**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										

- 7) Please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 taken into prison or other correctional detention facilities in each of the last 10 years.

**Table 4: Children taken into prison or other correctional detention, 2008-2017**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										

- 8) What sentencing options are available for children convicted of a criminal offense?
- 9) What is the longest period of custodial detention (imprisonment or other form of detention) to which a child can be sentenced?
- 10) Can children be sentenced to capital punishment?

- 11) For each of the last ten years (2008-2017), please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 sentenced to life imprisonment and capital punishment.

**Table 5: Children sentenced to life imprisonment and capital punishment, 2008-2017**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Children sentenced to life imprisonment</b>										
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										
<b>Children sentenced to capital punishment</b>										
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										

- 12) Please provide the rate (per 100 000 population) of criminal offending (all offenses) by age for the most recent calendar year available.

**Table 6: Rates of criminal offending by age, [PLEASE SPECIFY YEAR]**

	<b>Under 10</b>	<b>10-11</b>	<b>12-13</b>	<b>14-15</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>Total children (0-17)</b>	<b>18 +</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male								
Female								
<b>Total</b>								

- 13) Please provide information on all alternatives to the deprivation of liberty of children for juvenile or criminal offenses (such as restorative justice approaches, diversion, non-custodial programmes and services) that are provided for by law, policy or practice, whether in police custody, pre-trial detention, or imprisonment after conviction.
- 14) Have there been any major legislative or policy changes related to children in conflict with the law during the last ten years (2008-2017)? If so, which impact have these changes had on the number of children deprived of liberty?
- 15) Please provide examples of good practices aimed at preventing the detention of children, reducing the number of children deprived of liberty within the administration of justice or shortening the period of detention.

## **II. Children deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons**

- 16) Please detail the legislation under which children are deprived of liberty on migration-related grounds. *(Attach copies of the legislation if possible)*
- 17) What is the maximum time period, provided for by law, for which children can be deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons? *(Please provide the time period and the name of the relevant legislation).*
- 18) Which authorities make decisions to deprive children of liberty for reasons relating to migration status?
- 19) Which criteria are taken into account in such decisions?
- 20) What is the review process for such decisions?
- 21) Please list all facilities (such as dedicated immigration detention centers, police stations, border facilities, reception centers, shelters, airport detention facilities, transit areas, emergency or temporary facilities, removal centers, prisons, etc.) where children can be deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons.

22) Please provide the number of children deprived of liberty on 26 June 2018 for the following migration-related reasons:

- A) Irregular entry
- B) During processing (such as: identification, health or security screening; undocumented status; disputed age; or exceeding authorised stay; unauthorised employment; determination of asylum, refugee or other international protection status; as a victim of trafficking)
- C) Forced return/removal

	0-3			4-9			10-11			12-13			14-15			16-17			Total	
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<b>A) Irregular entry</b>																				
Detained with family/caregiver																				
Detained without family/caregiver																				
<b>Total irregular entry</b>																				
<b>B) During Processing</b>																				
Detained with family/caregiver																				
Detained without family/caregiver																				
<b>Total during processing</b>																				
<b>C) Forced return/removal</b>																				
Detained with family/caregiver																				
Detained without family/caregiver																				



**Table 9: Children taken into detention during migration-related processing, 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017					
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
Detained with family/caregiver																																	
Detained without family/caregiver																																	
<b>Total during processing</b>																																	

25) Please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 taken into detention for the purposes of forced return/removal in each of the last 10 years.

Please provide disaggregated data, where possible, for children detained with and without family/caregivers (include unaccompanied or separated children).

**Table 10: Children taken into detention for the purposes of forced return/removal, 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017					
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
Detained with family/caregiver																																	
Detained without family/caregiver																																	
<b>Total forced return/removal</b>																																	



- 26) Please describe all alternatives to the deprivation of liberty of children provided for by law or policy, or administered in practice. *If different measures are applicable for children detained with and without family/caregivers (unaccompanied or separated children), please provide details.*
- 27) Have there been any major legislative or policy changes related to the deprivation of liberty of children for migration-related reasons during the last ten years (2008-2017)? Please provide details. If known, please detail any impact (measured or expected) these changes have had on the number of children deprived of liberty.
- 28) Please provide examples of good practices aimed at preventing the detention of children and reducing the number of children deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons.

### **III. Children living in places of detention with their parents**

- 29) Are persons (adults or children) detained in the context of the criminal justice system allowed to have their children stay with them in their place of detention? What is the legal basis? Does this apply to all places of detention in the country? Does this apply to fathers as well as mothers? Are there any age limits for children to be allowed to stay with detained parents? Can children enter prison with a parent or are only those children born in prison allowed to stay?
- 30) Which authorities decide whether a child can stay with a parent in a place of detention?
- 31) What is the review process for these decisions?
- 32) Which authority is responsible for the child's protection while the child is living in prison facilities?
- 33) Which criteria are taken into account in the decision to allow children to stay with parents detained in the context of the criminal justice system?
- 34) Please describe the facilities children stay in when they live with their parents in prison.
- 35) Please provide details about the following aspects of children's care while living in detention with their parent/s:

**Education:**

**Health care:**

**Protection:**

**Rest:**

**Leisure:**

**Play and recreational activities:**

**Nutrition:**

**Developmental and other needs:**

36) Please provide the total number of children (aged 0-17) living with parents detained in the context of the criminal justice system on 26 June 2018.

Please provide data disaggregated by age and nationality (citizens/non-citizens) where possible.

**Table 11: Children living with parents detained in the context of the criminal justice system, 26 June 2018**

	Infant (<12 months)			1-2			3-4			4-5			5-6			6-17			Total 0-17			
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
National																						
Non-national																						
<b>Total</b>																						

37) For each of the last ten years (2008-2017), please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 who entered correctional custody (prison) with parents detained in the context of the criminal justice system<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 12: Children entering justice sector detention with their parents, 2008-2017**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male										
Female										
<b>Total</b>										

38) Are there any specific sentencing guidelines for parents who are caregivers? For example, are parents eligible for suspended sentence, home detention, electronic monitoring, or other measures aimed at avoiding the accommodation of children in places of detention with their detained parents?

39) Which authority decides that children who have been living with detained parents shall move out of the place of detention, for instance when they reach the maximum age to remain with their parents? What preparation or support is provided to children and their parents when children are required to move out of the place of detention?

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<sup>1</sup> Include children born to incarcerated women.

#### **IV. Children deprived of liberty in institutions**

For the purposes of this survey, 'institutions'<sup>2</sup> are defined as facilities in which children are deprived of liberty:

- by action of the state (either directly or through licensing or contracting of non-state actors)
- where the state has assumed or accepted responsibility for the care of the child.

This excludes facilities in which parents may voluntarily place their children into the care of a private institution (not licensed or contracted by the state). Justice sector institutions should also be excluded in this section (as they are considered elsewhere in this survey).

- 40) Which residential and institutional facilities, whether private (state-licensed) or public, exist in your country where children are placed and thereby can be deprived of liberty for their own protection, for reasons of their education, health or disability, drug or alcohol abuse, poverty, for being separated from their parents, for being orphans, for living in street situations, for having been trafficked or abused, or for similar reasons?
- 41) What procedures are available to either children or their families to appeal or challenge their placement in such institutions?

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<sup>2</sup> Institutions may include, but are not limited to, orphanages, reform schools, closed remand rooms or other correctional institutions, institutions for children with disabilities, for children with health problems (e.g. facilities dealing with behavioural disorders, psychiatric facilities), for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions, for the protection of victims of abuse including trafficking, for children without parental care, from which the children are not permitted to leave at will.

42) Please provide the total number of children (aged 0-17) deprived of liberty in each of the following types of institutions on 26 June 2018:

- A) Orphanages
- B) Reform schools or other correctional institutions outside the justice system
- C) Institutions for children with disabilities
- D) Institutions for children with health problems (e.g. facilities dealing with behavioral disorders, psychiatric facilities)
- E) Institutions for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions
- F) Institutions for the protection of victims of abuse including trafficking
- G) Other institutions for children without parental care

Please provide data disaggregated by age and nationality (citizens/non-citizens) where possible.

**Table 13: Children deprived of liberty in institutions (as defined), 26 June 2018**

	Less than 3 years old			3-5			6-9			10-13			14-17			Total (ages 0-17)		
	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total
<b>A) Orphanages</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (A)																		
<b>B) Reform schools or other correctional institutions outside the justice system</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (B)																		
<b>C) Institutions for children with disabilities</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (C)																		

<b>D) Institutions for children with health problems (e.g. facilities dealing with behavioral disorders, psychiatric facilities)</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (D)																		
<b>E) Institutions for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (E)																		
<b>F) Institutions for the protection of victims of abuse including trafficking</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (F)																		
<b>G) Other institutions for children without parental care</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (G)																		
<b>Total children deprived of liberty in institutions (as defined)</b>																		
Male																		
Female																		
Total (G)																		

43) Please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 placed into institutional detention, in each of the following institution types, in each of the last 10 years.

- A) Orphanages
- B) Reform schools or other correctional institutions outside the justice system
- C) Institutions for children with disabilities
- D) Institutions for children with health problems (e.g. facilities dealing with behavioral disorders, psychiatric facilities)
- E) Institutions for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions
- F) Institutions for the protection of victims of abuse including trafficking
- G) Other institutions for children without parental care

**Table 14: Children deprived of liberty in institutions (as defined), 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
A) Orphanages																														
B) Reform schools, etc.																														
C) Institutions for children with disabilities																														
D) Institutions for children with health problems																														
E) Institutions for children with drug, alcohol or other addictions																														



**V. Children deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict**

47) Is your country interning children as Prisoners of War (POWs) or civilians for security reasons in the context of an international armed conflict?

48) If yes, please provide the total number of children (aged 0-17) who have been interned as POWs or civilians on 26 June 2018 for security reasons in the context of an international armed conflict.

Please provide data disaggregated by age and nationality (citizens/non-citizens) where possible.

**Table 15: Children deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict, 26 June 2018**

	Less than 10 years old			10-11			12-13			14-15			15-16			16-17			Total (ages 0-17)		
	Na t	No n- nat	Tot al	Na t	No n- nat	To tal	Na t	No n- nat	To tal												
<b>Prisoners of war (POW)</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total POW																					
<b>Civilians</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total Civilians																					
<b>Total</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total																					

49) For each of the last 10 years (2008-2017), please provide the total number of children aged 0-17 taken into internment as POWs or civilians for security reasons in the context of an international armed conflict.

**Table 16: Children deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict, 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
Prisoners of War																														
Civilians																														

50) Is your country currently detaining children for actual or suspected involvement with non-state armed groups? If so, please specify the legal basis.

51) May children be detained solely for affiliation with a non-state armed group, or only for an additional offense committed as part of a non-state armed group?

52) Under whose authority are children detained for involvement with non-state armed groups?

53) What type of facilities are used to detain children for involvement with non-state armed groups?

54) Please provide the total number of children (aged 0-17) deprived of liberty on 26 June 2018 for involvement with non-state armed groups,

A) having been charged with a criminal offense

B) in administrative/security detention (i.e. to prevent their return to the armed group and/or participation in hostilities)

Please provide data disaggregated by age and nationality (citizens/non-citizens) where possible.

**Table 17: Children deprived of liberty for involvement with non-state armed groups, 26 June 2018**

	Less than 10 years old			10-11			12-13			14-15			15-16			16-17			Total (ages 0-17)		
	Na t	No n- nat	Tot al	Na t	No n- nat	To tal	Na t	No n- nat	To tal												
<b>A) Charged with a criminal offense related to involvement with armed groups</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total charged																					
<b>B) Administrative/security detention related to involvement with armed groups</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total administrative																					
<b>Total</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total																					

55) For each of the last ten years (2008-2017), please provide the total number of children taken into detention for involvement with non-state armed groups,

A) having been formally charged with a criminal offense

B) in administrative/security detention (i.e. to prevent their return to the armed group and/or participation in hostilities)

**Table 18: Children deprived of liberty for involvement with non-state armed groups, 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017					
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
Charged with a criminal offense																																	
Administrative/security detention																																	

56) If children affiliated with non-state armed groups are charged with a specific offense, are they subject to military or civilian courts?

57) What sentencing options are available for children convicted of offenses related to their involvement with non-state armed groups?

58) For each of the last ten years (2008-2017), please provide the number of children deprived of liberty in relation to their involvement with non-state armed groups and sentenced to the following:

- A) Prison sentence (except life imprisonment)
- B) Life sentence
- C) Capital punishment

**Table 19: Children sentenced to prison, life sentence or capital punishment in relation to involvement with non-state armed groups, 26 June 2018.**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Prison																														
Life sentence																														
Capital punishment																														

- 59) What processes are available to either children or their families to appeal or challenge their detention due to involvement with armed groups?
- 60) Please provide information on all alternatives to the deprivation of liberty of children involved with armed groups that are provided for by law, policy or practice.
- 61) Please provide examples of good practices aimed at preventing the detention of children and reducing the number of children deprived of liberty for involvement with armed groups.

**VI. Children deprived of liberty on national security grounds**

	Less than 10 years old			10-11			12-13			14-15			15-16			16-17			Total (ages 0-17)		
	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total	Nat	Non-nat.	Total
<b>A) administrative/security detention</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total charged																					
<b>B) pre-trial detention (police custody and remand detention)</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total administrative																					
<b>C) Imprisonment after conviction and sentence</b>																					
Male																					
Female																					
Total																					



- 66) Are children charged with terrorism/national security offenses subject to military or civilian courts?
- 67) What sentencing options are available for children convicted of terrorism/national security offenses?
- 68) What is the longest prison sentence that can be applied to a child convicted of terrorism/national security offenses?
- 69) May they be sentenced to life imprisonment?
- 70) May they be sentenced to capital punishment?

71) How many children have been sentenced to life imprisonment or capital punishment in each of the last ten years (2008-2017), either by a civilian or a military court?

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
<b>Life sentence</b>																														
Civilian court																														
Military court																														
Total Prison																														
<b>Capital punishment</b>																														
Civilian court																														
Military court																														



**VII. General**

75) Please provide the estimated resident population for your country for each of the last 10 years (population as at the midpoint), disaggregated by age, sex and nationality (citizens/non-citizens). *(If data is not available for the each of the last 10 years, please provide the 3 most recent population estimates).*

Data collection type (e.g. Census, administrative records, etc.):

Organisation responsible for producing population estimates:

**Table 23: Estimated resident population by age and nationality, 2008-2017**

	Less than 10 years old			10-11			12-13			14-15			15-16			16-17			Total children (0-17)			18+			Total population (all ages)		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
2008																											
National																											
Non-national																											
2009																											
National																											
Non-national																											
2010																											
National																											
Non-national																											
2011																											
National																											
Non-national																											
2012																											



76) Please provide any recent reports or recommendations from relevant monitoring bodies with authority to monitor children’s deprivation of liberty (all kinds) in your country.

77) Have there been any studies or research on the impact of deprivation of liberty (all kinds) on children? If so, what are the results?

78) For each of the last ten years (2008-2017), please provide the total number of deaths of children

- A) deprived of liberty within the administration of justice
- B) deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons
- C) living in places of detention with their parents
- D) deprived of liberty in institutions
- E) deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict
- F) deprived of liberty on national security grounds.

**Table 24: Child deaths during deprivation of liberty by context, 2008-2017**

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P			
A) Justice sector																														
B) Migration-related																														
C) In detention with parents																														
D) Institutions																														
E) Armed conflict																														
F) National security grounds																														
<b>Total child deaths during deprivation of liberty</b>																														