



Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Consideration of reports of States parties

List of issues in relation to the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Colombia

Addendum

Replies of Colombia to the list of issues*,**

[Date received: 28 October 2014]

Part I

Reply to issue no. 1

1. With respect to application of the Children and Adolescents Code provisions on the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies relating to children and adolescents, two reforms have been made to the institutional framework with a view to strengthening coordination, harmonization and structured implementation across sectors.

The national family welfare system

2. In 2013, the national family welfare system was reorganized to strengthen coordination among the bodies responsible for safeguarding the rights of children and adolescents, preventing violations of those rights, and protecting and restoring those rights at the national, departmental, district and municipal levels (Decree No. 936). The role of coordinator is performed by the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the lead agency in the system. The main objectives of the system are to provide comprehensive protection for children and adolescents and to strengthen the family by ensuring coordinated and timely

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

** The annexes may be consulted in the files of the secretariat.



action by the State in accordance with the principle of sharing responsibility with families and with society.

Intersectoral Committee for Comprehensive Care during Early Childhood – “From Zero to Always” strategy

3. In 2011, the 2010–2014 National Development Plan was adopted (Act No. 1450). Under the plan, the provision of comprehensive care during early childhood is overseen by the Intersectoral Committee for Comprehensive Care during Early Childhood, which will hold responsibility for coordinating implementation of the “From Zero to Always” strategy and for setting out basic guidelines on early childhood care (arts. 136 and 137). To follow up on this commitment, the Government established the Committee as an intersectoral body under the Office of the President; it includes representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Social Security, the Ministry of Culture, the Department for Social Prosperity, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and the National Planning Department (Decree No. 4875 of 2011).
4. The Committee’s mandate is to coordinate and harmonize policies, plans, programmes and projects related to providing comprehensive care during early childhood. To ensure the smooth operation of this coordination function, the Committee is endowed with a technical secretariat (located in the Office of the Special Advisor to the President for Special Programmes) and a technical committee of experts drawn from the bodies represented on the Committee.
5. The State is seeking to move beyond a sector-specific focus by creating spaces for inter-institutional action by the Government, NGOs, international partners, civil society and the private sector. It has also gained an awareness of the need for a comprehensive, life-cycle approach to providing care; the “From Zero to Always” strategy for comprehensive care during early childhood constitutes a first step in this direction.
6. Public policies and related legislation on issues relating to children and adolescents are quite extensive. Annex 1 lists the key policies and laws adopted during the period 2010–2014, disaggregated by type of rights. A number of resolutions, directives, programmes and models are also mentioned in view of their special relevance.

Reply to issue no. 2

7. As stipulated in the 2010–2014 National Development Plan, a report was prepared — with input from 38 governmental agencies — on the implementation of Act No. 1098 of 2006 (the Children and Adolescents Code) and Act No. 375 of 1997 (the Youth Act). The findings were presented in an executive summary and in a report to the public titled “Opting for Social Prosperity and Peace”, which take stock of the Government’s action in the area of the rights of children, adolescents and youth during the period 2005–2012.
8. In preparing the report, face-to-face and virtual consultations were held with 15,000 Colombian citizens, mainly children, adolescents and young people, as part of the country’s first-ever citizen assessment of government performance. The exercise, which took place in 2013, included the following activities:
 - A general report on the implementation of Act No. 1098 of 2006 and assessment of government performance in matters concerning children, adolescents and young people during the period 2005–2012 was prepared and published under the title “Opting for Social Prosperity and Peace”;
 - The agencies making up the National Forum on Child and Adolescent Affairs reached agreement on the structure to be followed for the general report in order to

give an account of implementation of the Act from a life-cycle and a rights-based approach;

- A manual was prepared to guide the drafting of the report, and information sessions were held with 42 governmental agencies on how to prepare their reports;
- The general report, an executive summary and a report to the public were prepared drawing on the reports of 38 governmental agencies. This served as input for the assessment of the Government's performance in matters concerning children, adolescents and young people that was subsequently submitted to the Congress;
- Face-to-face meetings were held with children, adolescents, young people and adults in all departments of the country and in the capital district of Bogotá (33 workshops);
- Virtual consultations were held with children, adolescents, young people and adults through social media and a website;
- A public meeting to discuss the Government's performance in this area was held in 2013; the meeting was attended by the President, ministers and directors of the agencies making up the national family welfare system (12 February 2013).

9. The full texts of these studies are available at: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/96y28kf4roohbg6/AADiSyyC2gZdm3QUvgxexaQma?dl=0>.

10. Regarding the National Early Childhood Policy, the Government has launched the "From Zero to Always" strategy for comprehensive care during early childhood. This structured set of national and regional actions seeks to foster and safeguard the development of young children from before birth up to 6 years of age. The findings of an evaluation conducted of this national strategy are described in annex 2.

Reply to issue no. 3

11. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute, as the lead agency of the national family welfare system, has provided training to 3,887 government employees in issues relating to the rights of children and adolescents.

12. In addition, the course on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols was converted into an online version (duration of 48 hours). The course aims to provide those who work with the Institute with the tools they need to gain familiarity with various international human rights instruments and to deepen and put into practice their knowledge of those instruments, especially the Convention and its Optional Protocols.

Reply to issue no. 4

13. In 2011, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, as the lead agency of the national family welfare system, was instructed to set up a unified database to allow for continuous monitoring of progress in the realization of the rights of children and adolescents (art. 137, para. 2, of Act No. 1450).

14. In 2013, the Institute, as the system's central coordination and oversight body, was entrusted with the creation and maintenance of that database with a view to the reformulation of public policy on children, adolescents and the family (Decree No. 936).

15. The Institute has thus been leading the effort to launch this children's rights database (www.suin-snb.gov.co/suin). Currently, information on indicators relating to guarantees and violations of the rights of children and adolescents is disaggregated by life cycle stage

(early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence and aggregate), relevant agency and thematic area (health, nutrition, education, sports and recreation, protection etc.).

16. The fruit of a joint effort by various national bodies, the database allows users to consult 53 different indicators related to children's and adolescents' rights. The data sources include eight national-level providers, as well as other information generated at the national, departmental and municipal levels.

Reply to issue no. 5

17. Over the past four years, the Ministry of Labour has increased the number of labour inspectors from 286 (in 2009) to 693 (in August 2014), with a target of 904 for year-end 2014.

18. The objective is to have a sufficient corps of skilled human resources available to conduct inspections and ensure that businesses operating in the country observe applicable labour laws, including legislation to protect young workers and to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

19. The Ministry has decided to establish a special group of labour inspectors who will be responsible exclusively for inspecting, monitoring and overseeing child labour in crucial sectors (Resolution No. 403 of 4 February 2014).

20. Regarding the mining sector in particular, a proposal has been made to include the issue of child labour in the corporate responsibility plans (*planes de gestión social*) of companies holding mining contracts, pursuant to the guidelines developed by the National Mining Agency in conjunction with the Ministry of Mining and Energy.

21. This represents significant progress on a number of fronts:

- (a) The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents is now one of the risks that mining companies must seek to prevent and mitigate;
- (b) Child labour would be removed entirely from the employment supply chain;
- (c) Government action in this sphere would be supported through corporate programmes to prevent and eliminate child labour, in particular the worst forms of child labour, namely, the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and recruitment into armed groups.

Reply to issue no. 6

22. The Colombian Constitution provides broad protection for the language, traditions, culture and assets of ethnic groups and their right to political participation and to an education which respects and enhances their cultural identity. Under the Children and Adolescents Code, children and young persons who are members of an indigenous people or other ethnic group shall enjoy all the rights established in the Constitution, in international human rights instruments and in the Code without prejudice to the principles governing their culture or social organization (art. 13).

23. Within the framework provided by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), Constitutional Court Decisions Nos. 004 and 005 of 2009 (on protecting the fundamental rights of indigenous persons and persons of African descent who have been displaced by armed conflict) and the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination,

Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001), governmental agencies in Colombia formulate and pursue policies that allow for differentiated approaches, they build capacity among ethnic minority organizations and authorities, and they provide training to their staff on the specific historical, legal and cultural characteristics of the country's ethnic groups. The guiding principle is to ensure that the value of these different lifestyles and traditions is acknowledged, understood and taken into account when carrying out programmes in their area of influence.

24. In this connection, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute has adopted a general framework of differentiated support, which is key to its dealings with ethnic group communities. It undertakes preliminary consultations (Decree No. 1320 of 1998) with the different groups' lawfully constituted traditional authorities to guarantee their right of participation and, as necessary, adjusts its projects, initiatives and programmes to the local or regional sociocultural setting. In 2010, for example, the technical guidelines for a number of the Institute's programmes were adjusted to reflect differentiated ethnic criteria; these included the community welfare services programme, the school meals programme, the Children's Breakfasts with Love programme, youth activity clubs, programmes for elderly care, maternal and child health, and residential and non-residential nutrition rehabilitation centres.

25. With regard to measures to combat discrimination against children and adolescents with disabilities, Colombia adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2010 (Act No. 1346) and ratified it on 10 May 2011; the rights of children with disabilities are addressed in article 36 of the Children and Adolescents Code. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute operates programmes for the restoration of the rights of children with disabilities under different care arrangements (the family-based support model, foster homes, and non-residential, semi-residential and residential care services for children with disabilities or mental illness).

Reply to issue no. 7

26. In line with the Convention, the Children and Adolescents Code sets out various rights that promote the exercise of citizenship by children and adolescents and their participation in all areas in which they are involved (arts. 26, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 41 (para. 34), 42 (para. 4), 47 (para. 2), 151, 203 (para. 7) and 214).

27. Building on that foundation and on the progress made in recent years to promote consultation with children and adolescents during the formulation or evaluation of public policies by institutional stakeholders, a decree was issued in 2013 setting out the composition and functions of the national family welfare system at the national and regional levels (Decree No. 936). Accordingly, all the municipal and departmental boards for child, adolescent and family affairs — which are coordinated by the Colombian Family Welfare Institute — were to establish special forums for children's and adolescents' participation. This meant establishing such forums in areas where they did not yet exist or recognizing participatory networks and groups already in place.

28. By the end of 2013, a total of 22 forums had been established in different cities around the country. They serve as a means of promoting and guaranteeing children's and adolescents' right of participation, primarily in matters of local government.

29. With regard to measures taken in schools, within families or the home, or by administrative and legal procedures, a series of publications has been prepared under the title "Participation Toolkits". The six initial toolkits are targeted at various stakeholders and seek to promote and ensure the participation of children and adolescents in all areas in which they are involved (see annex 3).

30. In 2011, legislation was adopted creating an obligation to ensure the effective participation of victims in the formulation and application of public policy on care, assistance and full reparation (Act No. 1448). The Department for Social Prosperity's Victims Unit has recognized the need to ensure that children and adolescents are able to fully exercise this right, and a resolution was adopted in 2013 stipulating that a protocol be drafted for this purpose (Resolution No. 338). The Victims Unit, working with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, prepared the terms of reference and specifications for that protocol.

31. As some agencies had expressed reiterated concern that participation in this process should not harm or revictimize the minors involved, it was decided that the protocol should be accompanied by guidelines designed to help regional governments to ensure effective participation by children and adolescents. The guidelines will be issued after the pilot projects in San Juan Nepomuceno, Pasto and Riohacha are completed and specific implementation measures are identified. These municipalities were selected for reasons of the mix of ethnic groups living there, gender equality and the possibility for children with disabilities and/or children from different age groups to participate with an eye to balanced, comprehensive development.

Reply to issue no. 8

Administrative measures taken to protect child and adolescent victims of sexual violence

32. Pursuant to article 53 of the Children and Adolescents Code and to the findings of the Family Ombudsman's interdisciplinary technical team concerning the situation of a child or adolescent victim of sexual violence, the Ombudsman may order any of the following administrative measures to restore the victim's rights:

- The parents are issued a warning and are required to attend a course on the rights of children;
- The child or adolescent is immediately removed from the activity that threatens or violates his or her rights or from the illegal situation he or she is in and placed in a specialized care programme;
- The child or adolescent is immediately placed in a family environment;
- If not placed in a foster home, the child or adolescent may be placed in an emergency support centre;
- The child or adolescent is placed for adoption;
- Measures envisaged in other legislation or any other measure that will guarantee full protection may be applied;
- Any police, administrative or judicial action that might be necessary may be taken.

Measures are taken to investigate crimes against the sexual freedom, integrity and development of children and adolescents

33. The Family Ombudsman offices of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute are linked to support centres for victims of sexual violence and other local centres and are mandated to identify, handle, refer and report all cases of sexual violence involving children and adolescents. Specifically, the offices are to ensure that the victims' rights are restored and they should seek to eliminate the threat of violence by such measures as taking protective action, reporting the case to the competent authority, offering guidance to victims and their families, providing psychological and other support and care to victims

and their families, and accompanying victims and/or their families during the trial and any other stages of criminal proceedings in which they must take part.

Measures to ensure the rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence

34. For over eight years now, agreements have been in place with private entities and independent clinical psychologists to provide therapeutic care through an approach that pools human, technical and financial resources. As a result, child and adolescent victims of sexual violence are receiving better psychotherapy support and care to assist in their emotional recovery. Care is also provided to victims' family members to help them recover and to attenuate the impact of the violent act within the family; in this way they are equipped with tools that will enable them to monitor both the victim's recovery and the effectiveness of the therapy being received.

Results achieved through the administrative measures taken to protect and care for victims of sexual violence

35. As part of the efforts to provide comprehensive protection, the administrative measures taken by the Family Ombudsman offices to restore victims' rights have achieved a number of significant results, as described below:

- The threat was removed, thereby ensuring that the violent act would not be repeated;
- With State assistance, a family member has taken on the responsibility of caring for the child or adolescent when the parents were unable to do so or were themselves the source of the threat or violation;
- Relational processes and support networks have been mobilized, both within the family and across institutions. For instance, the Family Ombudsman offices have turned to the extended family and support networks in cases where the parents could not be with their children or were themselves the source of the threat or violation;
- Psychosocial assistance and supervision have been provided while ensuring that the rights of child or adolescent victims were safeguarded;
- Child and adolescent victims who have been separated from their family environment have received appropriate care from the State, by way of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute. Comprehensive support schemes that include human and financial resources, technical and administrative guidelines, quality standards and monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that proper care is provided;
- In the review, selection and supervision of alternative placement settings, due account has been taken of the views of child and adolescent victims, having regard to their age, maturity and mental health;
- Placement in a service or programme was sometimes modified or reversed, for instance when the threat or violation ceased to exist and the child could be reintegrated into its family environment;
- In all cases in which children were removed from their family environment, the effective enjoyment of their rights was guaranteed, taking into account the circumstances and status of the administrative measures to restore their rights, and always with consideration for their best interests (vis-à-vis their social and family situation, educational status and stage of cognitive and overall development).

Reply to issue no. 9

36. With support from a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) consultancy, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute assessed the results of the 2006–2011 National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and identified some challenges that needed to be addressed. In noting the actions taken by each of the institutions represented on the Inter-institutional Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents to meet their legal obligations, the assessment ascertained that those actions had been geared towards achieving the plan's objectives from a sectoral perspective.

37. Bearing in mind recent developments in the national family welfare system, the actions and targets outlined in the 2006–2011 Plan of Action should be maintained so as to continue the effort to identify, prevent and eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

38. A full evaluation of the Plan of Action requires reviewing each objective in the light of the progress achieved and difficulties encountered (see annex 4).

Reply to issue no. 10

Measures taken to prevent the abandonment of children and adolescents by vulnerable families; provide support for families involved in legal and administrative procedures, in order to help them to stay together; ensure that institutions are used only as a last resort; and shut down private adoption agencies

39. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute has adopted a family-based support model to provide the care and, as necessary, economic support¹ that children and adolescents are entitled to. The model operates on the principle that a stronger family structure makes families better able to share the responsibility for providing comprehensive protection for their children. The areas of action are described in annex 5.

40. This model is used in cases where the family has a proven ability to provide and care for the child or adolescent in a loving environment. The family receives tools to provide better care and living conditions and gains access to service networks. As children and adolescents become active in the social and community services available in their town or municipality, families take on new internal dynamics and revenue-producing initiatives emerge that ultimately boost both the family's income level and its quality of life.

41. With regard to the adoption system, Colombian legislation establishes — in accordance with the Children and Adolescents Code — a mixed regime whereby the Institute's adoption programme is implemented jointly by that State institution and authorized private institutions. Under the Code, the central authority in matters of adoption is the Institute, and only the Institute and institutions duly authorized by it may carry out adoption programmes (art. 62).

42. Article 63 of the Code states as follows:

An adoption programme shall be understood to be the various activities that are carried out with a view to restoring the right of a child or an adolescent to have a family of his or her own. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute, working through the adoptions committees in the regions and agencies, and the institutions authorized

¹ Economic support is temporary and is provided only when the administrative authority's interdisciplinary technical team establishes that the family lacks the economic resources needed to ensure an adequate standard of living.

by the Institute to carry out adoption programmes through adoptions committees, shall be in charge of selecting Colombian and foreign adopting families and placing eligible children and adolescents with adoptive families. [...] Paragraph 2. Composition of the adoptions committees. The adoptions committees of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and the authorized institutions shall comprise the regional director of the Institute or his or her deputy, the head of the institution or his or her deputy, a social worker, a psychologist and other individuals appointed by the Institute or the boards of directors of the institutions, as appropriate.

43. Article 74 of the Code states:

Neither the Colombian Family Welfare Institute nor the institutions authorized by the Institute to carry out the adoption programme may charge any fees, directly or indirectly, for placing a child or adolescent with an adoptive family.

44. It is important to stress that adoption is first and foremost a protective measure through which, under the oversight of the State, an irrevocable parent-child relationship is established between persons who are not naturally related (article 61 of the Code). That is to say, it is the judicial authority's last resort when seeking to restore the rights of children and adolescents who are eligible for adoption.

45. In all instances where a competent judicial or administrative authority has declared a child or adolescent to be eligible for adoption, Colombia complies strictly with all the legal and technical guidelines governing the adoption programme. This includes both the administrative stages (which are the responsibility of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute) and the judicial stages (which are the responsibility of the Family Court). The guiding principle remains that of safeguarding or restoring the right of the child or adolescent to have a family that provides him or her with a suitable quality of life, a setting for comprehensive development and a guarantee of well-being in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. This is in line with the principles of comprehensive protection, the best interests of the child, the precedence of children's rights and shared responsibility as enshrined in the Constitution, in the Children and Adolescents Code (arts. 7–10) and in other legislation.

Measures to ensure that institutions and foster homes meet international standards

46. Pursuant to its mandate and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children and Adolescents Code, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute has adopted comprehensive protection as a frame of reference both for the services it provides and for the assessment procedures defined by its Quality Assurance Office. This means that, as set forth in the Code, children and adolescents are accepted and recognized as subjects of rights and that all necessary action is taken to guarantee and enforce those rights, to prevent any threats to or violations of those rights and to ensure that those rights are immediately restored in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child.

47. The quality of the services provided is thus a direct function of the extent to which the rights of the child are enforced in a timely, consistent and comprehensive way. Equally important is the extent of compliance with administrative and technical guidelines issued by the relevant substantive bodies (here, the Directorate for Protection), applicable national and international standards (e.g., the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), adopted by Act No. 515 of 1999; the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), adopted by Act No. 704 of 2001; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by Act No. 12 of 1991) and the technical and administrative guidelines on differentiated treatment for members of ethnic groups. Accordingly, the evaluation process focuses on ascertaining the degree of compliance with the standards established by the Institute, using the four aspects mentioned above.

Measures taken to provide foster and adoptive families with training on issues relating to the rights of the child

48. Each regional directorate has a foster home action plan, which includes a continuous learning component for unit managers. The action plans all include content on psychology, social work and nutrition.

49. The training activities are described in annex 6.

Reply to issue no. 11

50. In line with the mandate of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and the provisions of the Children and Adolescents Code, the interdisciplinary teams of the Family Ombudsman offices, acting either directly or in coordination with other agencies of the national family welfare system, verify that each of the rights defined in Book I, Title I, of the Code are safeguarded for children and adolescents with disabilities who are at risk or in a vulnerable situation.

51. Pursuant to article 53 of the Code, the Institute seeks to ensure comprehensive protection for children and adolescents with disabilities and restore their rights through such actions as issuing warnings and requiring attendance at training courses or immediately removing the child or adolescent from the activity that threatens or violates his or her rights or from the illegal situation he or she may be in and placing the child or adolescent in a specialized care programme to restore the violated right. The Institute may also place the child or adolescent in a foster home or residential facility that specializes in caring for persons with disabilities (see annex 7).

52. The Ministry of Health coordinates inter-institutional action to provide services for persons with disabilities and enforces judicial orders on differentiated protection for displaced children and adolescents and displaced persons with disabilities, as may be decreed by the Constitutional Court or in other judgements and orders pertaining to health care and social protection. In this role, the Ministry oversees the National Disability System, for which purpose it has established a network of department-level committees, as noted above in the discussion of the obligations assumed under the Code. The committees, which are currently present in 80 per cent of departments and 37 per cent of municipalities, analysed the situation of adults, children and adolescents with disabilities and then formulated regional plans that give priority to joint, sectoral actions to guarantee these persons' rights.

Reply to issue no. 12**Measures taken to reduce infant and maternal mortality**

53. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Security, 40 per cent of maternal deaths are due to obstetric conditions not elsewhere classified, 21 per cent are caused by oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 17 per cent are owed to complications during labour and delivery. The main causes of infant mortality are respiratory ailments specific to the perinatal period, congenital malformations, other conditions that appear during the perinatal period and bacterial sepsis of newborns. The most common causes of mortality in children 1 to 4 years of age are respiratory and intestinal infectious diseases, which are closely linked to poor housing and living conditions. Other causes are on the rise, such as accidental deaths, which are prevalent in children over 5 years of age.

54. With a view to promoting health and preventing illness, efforts are being made to encourage prenatal check-ups and monitoring so as to reduce risks and the likelihood of complications. Mortality from malnutrition is being monitored among pregnant women and children and, to that end, a programme for sentinel surveillance of nutrition among pregnant women has been launched in five departments. Strategies have also been deployed to quickly identify pregnant women at high risk, with an eye to providing immediate care and minimizing complications.

55. In line with the 2003 Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy, action has been taken to promote safe maternity by improving the quality and timeliness of care provided, encouraging women to remain in prenatal monitoring programmes and defining the concept of perinatal and delivery care. Care is provided prior to conception, during pregnancy, at childbirth and throughout the puerperium, while managing any risks associated with maternity and the infant and treating all complications stemming from biopsychosocial factors.

Measures taken to reduce malnutrition through food and nutrition security

56. The Ministry of Health and Social Security has made progress in the effort to reduce malnutrition through an intersectoral approach, having established the 2012–2019 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan and the National Observatory on Food and Nutrition Security.

57. Against this backdrop, a differentiated care approach was adopted, with special consideration being given to children; the approach was built into the national food and nutrition security policy through a strategy based on subnational plans. Municipal and departmental plans have been established in 87 per cent of the regions, and food and nutrition security committees (made up of representatives from various regional governments and stakeholder organizations) have been established and strengthened. Work has also progressed with the national system to monitor and evaluate the 2012–2019 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan and with the development of differentiated technical guidelines, such as policy guidelines on food and nutrition security for ethnic groups.

Measures taken to reduce HIV/AIDS transmission

58. A strategic plan to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis was drafted in 2011. The plan targets women of childbearing age (15–49 years),² pregnant women and their sexual partners, and newborns. Priority is given to promoting prenatal monitoring and hospital births.

59. With a view to reducing the incidence of HIV among newborns, increasing emphasis has been placed on preventing mother-to-child transmission. According to the strategic plan, pregnant women with HIV were identified, and eligibility for prophylactic treatment was established. After giving birth, the mothers were guaranteed access to antiretroviral therapy under the same conditions as all other persons who met the criteria for beginning treatment. Newborns received medical check-ups, milk formula for six months, laboratory testing to ensure early detection of any infection, follow-up examinations and any necessary medicines.

² According to 2010 data from the National Statistics Department, women of childbearing age represent 26.6 per cent of the total population and 52 per cent of all women.

Measures to promote mental health and to prevent suicide and psychotropic substance use

60. An integrated approach to mental health care has been adopted, with a focus on regional-level training and capacity-building in mental health and psychotropic substance abuse prevention and care. Various strategies have been formulated for preventing psychotropic substance abuse, including “Caring communities”, “Life skills”, “Prevention and adolescents” and “Strong families”. A national strategy for preventing and reducing alcohol abuse has been drafted and implemented, and a national plan to address the rise in heroin abuse was also drafted and initial implementation is already under way.

61. A number of strategies have been launched to combat the abuse of psychotropic substances, including the establishment of information and support centres at schools, universities and workplaces as well as counselling centres. The National Observatory on Mental Health and Psychotropic Substance Abuse was established and consolidated; together with the website www.spacio.gov.co, it serves as a knowledge management and information systems tool.

Suicide prevention

62. Although the suicide rate has remained statistically stable in recent years (1,889 cases in 2011) with the 20–35 age group continuing to show the highest rate, prevalence is increasing among adolescents 15 to 17 years of age. The health sector has responded by developing five strategies for timely intervention as part of the National Plan to Prevent and Counteract Suicidal Behaviour.³ The plan focuses on creating social, institutional, family and community settings that help to prevent suicide and provide support to persons at high risk.

Measures to promote environmental health

63. A management model was formulated and areas of environmental health responsibility were assigned to the country’s health sector (National Economic and Social Policy Council (CONPES) paper 3550 of 2008). This model was implemented gradually, with full coverage of all regions being attained in 2013. At the intersectoral level, work was carried out through the National Intersectoral Technical Commission on Environmental Health (Decree No. 2972 of 2010) and its working groups. The Ministry of Health and Social Security currently chairs the Commission, alternating with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The country has 11 regional environmental health councils.

Reply to issue no. 13

64. CONPES social paper 147 was issued in 2012 and sets out guidelines for a strategy to prevent teenage pregnancy and promote life options for children and adolescents between 6 and 19 years of age. Regional strategies are being developed in collaboration with the High-level Advisory Office for the Equality of Women.

65. In 2012, agreements were signed with 32 departments and 13 municipalities, mainly capital cities, to include the issue of teenage pregnancy in their development plans. Eight technical papers have been prepared containing guidelines to strengthen technical, political and operational management at the regional level.

³ Convention No. 485/10 was signed by the Ministry of Health and Social Security, the Pan American Health Organization, the World Health Organization and the Colombian NGO Sinergias.

66. The network of youth-friendly health services was strengthened, with national-level coverage now reaching 75 per cent. Training, capacity-building, support and technical assistance were provided as part of these efforts. The sexual and reproductive health unit of the Ministry of Health's Directorate for Promotion and Prevention has also engaged in activities to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS.⁴

Reply to issue no. 14

67. The key education legislation emanating from the Constitution includes the Education Act (Act No. 115 of 1994), which sets out the general framework governing formal and non-formal education, and Act No. 715 of 2001, which amended the system of transfers from the State to local governments and defined the competencies in educational matters at each level of government. Education in public schools is free of charge, and any public school that refuses to admit a minor under 18 years of age is subject to a fine equivalent to 20 times the current minimum wage.

68. Act No. 715 of 2001 brought about a significant change in the method of financing and allocating resources to the education sector: the previous model of input funding was replaced by a resource allocation system based on criteria of the beneficiary population, the school-age population to be served and equity. A per-pupil allocation was thus fixed according to educational level (pre-primary, primary or secondary) and area (rural or urban) in an effort to rectify regional inequities in resource distribution. Also, under the terms of the Act, staffing costs are to be based on technical criteria relating to the requirements for providing educational services.

69. In line with the provisions of the Education Act, Act No. 1064 of 2006 prepared the way for strengthening vocational education and human development by amending the definition of non-formal education as contained in the Education Act.

70. Since 2010 the Government has pursued an education policy entitled "Quality education: the way to prosperity", whose purpose is to guarantee children's and young persons' right to an education of a high standard which develops them as citizens who possess ethical values, uphold the public good, exercise their human rights, fulfil their social obligations and peacefully coexist and which creates legitimate opportunities for progress and prosperity, contributes to closing inequity gaps and is competitive. This policy is centred on the institution of education and sets out the obligation regarding the participation of the whole of society within a context of diversity, multiculturalism and pluri-ethnicity.

71. In the implementation of this new education policy, headway has been made in terms of changing the criteria for allocating and distributing resources in the education sector, thereby increasing social equity with regard to funding; designing and implementing the Transforming the Quality of Education project, which entails directly supporting schools with traditionally low educational performance; and strengthening the Reading Plan.

72. With regard to the causes of student dropout that are linked to the relevance of educational content, new arrangements — including flexible schemes — are being developed for providing educational services, details of which appear in the discussion on accessibility. As regards the dropout factors linked to the value placed on education (little desire to study and little importance attached to education by children or parents), the "Zero

⁴ These activities were part of the HIV/AIDS programme management model, which focuses on stemming the epidemic, early detection, stopping the progression of the disease and the emergence of resistance to antiretroviral treatment, and monitoring and evaluation.

dropouts” strategy was launched in 2005 with a view to bringing about a lasting transformation in negative collective attitudes towards education.

Reply to issue no. 15

73. Through its mobile support units for child and adolescent victims of forced displacement and related acts of victimization, between January 2012 and 30 June 2014 the Colombian Family Welfare Institute provided psychosocial support to 242,635 children and adolescents and their families in 31 departments and the capital district.

74. These mobile units consist of teams of professionals who provide support to families and help to restore their rights and ensure the effective enjoyment of their rights, as well as ensure full reparation for child and adolescent victims of forced displacement and their families, pregnant women, nursing mothers, indigenous families and families of African descent who are victims of forced displacement. The mobile units carry out this work in accordance with the powers vested in the Institute and the authority granted under Act No. 1098 of 2006, Act No. 1448 of 2011 and Judgement No. T-025 of 2004 and its implementing orders nos. 092/2008, 251/2008, 004/005/006/2009, 173/2010, 174/2010, 382/2010, 299/2010, 051/2013 and 169/2013. The action taken by the Institute to provide comprehensive protection to children and adolescents from January 2012 to July 2014 is described in annex 8.

Children and adolescents adversely affected by natural disasters

75. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute faces an ongoing challenge in protecting and guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents forcibly displaced by emergencies or disasters owing to the extreme vulnerability created by such events.

76. The 2010/11 La Niña weather phenomenon triggered a catastrophe that affected more than 6 per cent of the country’s population, particularly children and adolescents. The Institute addressed the situation by adopting various strategies to restore services for children and adolescents in places where the population had been relocated.

77. As the needs created by the emergency exceeded the Institute’s response capacity, it signed an agreement with the body now known as Colombia Humanitaria (a part of the National Disaster Risk Management Fund) to carry out two projects: one to set up the Family Ombudsman mobile offices and one to procure tents and equipment to continue implementing the Return to Happiness project.

78. The coverage of these projects extended to 27 departments. The Family Ombudsman teams took action to help restore overlooked, violated or threatened rights of child and adolescent victims of disaster, and they coordinated with bodies in the national family welfare system to ensure that the Return to Happiness project was able to continue.

79. To further mainstream risk management with a focus on children and adolescents and in line with the basic principles set out in Act No. 1523 of 2012, the Institute has been active in various areas, such as the Forum on Disaster Risk Management, Armed Conflict and Children in Colombia. The goal is to identify and analyse the different kinds of impact felt by children and adolescents, and then ensure coordination between the family welfare system, the disaster risk management system and the system to provide support and full reparation to the victims with a view to defining and optimizing actions that require the combined efforts of these three systems.

Reply to issue no. 16

80. The Ministry of Labour, which sets the country's labour policy, collaborated with the national family welfare system and regional stakeholders to formulate the 2008–2015 National Strategy on the Prevention and Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Protection of Young Workers. The strategy is intended to focus and coordinate action by State and private entities around such issues as the employment (or risk of employment) of children and adolescents in the worst forms of child labour; school enrolment and the supply of services; and access by families to social programmes that would enable children and adolescents to avoid engaging in the worst forms of child labour and to enjoy the overall benefits of social policies. The strategy is presented in annex 9.

81. The outcomes achieved by the strategy are summarized in the paragraphs below.

Identification of working children and adolescents

82. As at 30 June 2014, the Government had identified — using standardized surveys — a national child and adolescent population of 533,481. By 11 August 2014, a total of 279,148 of those children and adolescents had been registered in the Integrated Reporting and Information System on Child Labour (launched at the end of 2012) as engaging in permitted forms of child labour or engaging in (or at risk of engaging in) some of the worst forms of child labour. This technical effort and budgetary commitment have made Colombia an international leader in the active identification of child labour.

Technical assistance

83. Since 2008, the Government has established 387 municipal committees for the elimination of child labour, bringing the total number to 513. These committees play a key role in implementing policy by coordinating public and private action to prevent and eliminate child labour.

84. Between 2008 and 2014, the Ministry of Labour provided awareness-raising and other training through its technical assistance programme to more than 7,000 government and private-sector employees across the country, as part of the effort to build capacity and monitor the effective implementation of the National Strategy to Eliminate Child Labour. A total of 2,700 persons received training in 2013, and as at June 2014 another 600 had received training.

85. Building on the Government's technical effort and budgetary commitment to identify children and adolescents, a new phase was begun in 2014 in order to ascertain and restore the rights of 88,000 children (who account for 32 per cent of all children and adolescents identified). A technical assistance programme was drawn up with the support and participation of ILO, the Ministry of Labour, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and the National Agency for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty; the programme is to be carried out from July to December 2014.

86. With ILO assistance, training was provided through the SIVIFOM online education platform to 1,889 persons, including mayors, members of government teams, leaders of social organizations, labour inspectors, social workers and employees of national, regional and municipal government, NGOs, institutions of higher learning and private-sector companies.

Sectoral strategic projects

87. In the United States Department of Labor's annual report on the situation regarding child labour in countries around the world, Colombia, which had previously been ranked in the "no evaluation" category, has now moved to the "minimal advancement" category. That

is to say, the Government was previously not taking any action to eliminate child labour but is now taking action in certain areas. In addition, the Ministry has begun developing and supporting key projects in each of the critical areas identified in the report.

Energy and mining sector

88. As mentioned in the discussion under issue no. 5, the Ministry of Labour has proposed that the matter of child labour be included in the corporate responsibility plans of companies holding mining contracts, pursuant to the guidelines developed by the National Mining Agency in conjunction with the Ministry of Mining and Energy.

Sugar sector

89. On the basis of a survey conducted by the Open University for Distance Learning (UNAD) to identify child and adolescent workers, the Ministry of Labour identified in 2012 a total of 11,102 children and adolescents who were at risk of or already involved in child labour in the country's sugar-producing areas. The Government worked with the Association of Colombian Sugarcane Growers to find alternate activities (under the Comfenalco, Comfandi and Comfacauca family allowance funds) for all 412 children and adolescents identified as engaging in child labour, and it coordinated with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute to restore their rights.

Coffee sector

90. An agreement was signed with the National Federation of Coffee Growers to conduct a study of the coffee sector to determine children's and adolescents' actual or potential participation in that value chain. To that end, a standing committee was set up that includes representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization, ILO, the National Planning Department, the National Statistics Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour.

Public-private partnerships

91. In 2013, memorandums of understanding were signed with the binational chambers of commerce of Canada, India and the United Kingdom whereby those bodies agreed to encourage companies registered with them to include in their corporate social responsibility policies specific strategies, programmes or projects to prevent and eliminate child labour, and particularly the worst forms of child labour.

Communications strategy

92. Aware that changing the cultural mindset is one of the most effective strategies for preventing and eliminating child labour, the Ministry will promote public awareness of the importance of eliminating child labour through activities planned for the month of June, which has been designated as the month against child labour. These activities will be carried out in coordination with various public and private entities, including ILO, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá and regional offices of the Ministry, Telefónica, Avianca and Cine Colombia. The three target groups will be families, companies and the general public.

Child labour survey

93. In 2001, the National Statistics Department, in collaboration with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the Ministry of Labour and the ILO Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour, conducted the country's first national survey on

child labour. This in-depth survey is to be carried out every 10 years; the second one was conducted in 2011.

94. The Department tracked key child labour indicators at two-year intervals, using modules within the regular household survey (fourth quarters of 2003 and 2005) and the integrated household survey (2007 and 2009). As from 2012, the indicators have been tracked annually, and data continue to be collected in the fourth quarter of each year.

Establishment of and participation in inter-institutional committees or commissions for the prevention and elimination of child labour

95. The Government established or maintained a number of specialized commissions and committees made up of representatives of public and private entities with authority to take action against child labour in Colombia. The following bodies are currently in operation:

- Inter-institutional Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour, established by Decree No. 859 of 1995 and coordinated by the Ministry of Labour;
- Inter-institutional Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons, established by Act No. 985 of 2007 and chaired by the Ministry of Justice, with participation by the Ministry of Labour;
- Intersectoral Commission against the Recruitment and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, established by Act No. 1552 of 2012 and chaired by the Vice-President of the Republic, with participation by the Ministry of Labour;
- Inter-institutional Commission to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, established by Act No. 1336 of 2009 and regulated by Resolution No. 3256 of 19 December 2012, and chaired by the Ministry of Labour.

Reply to issue no. 17

96. Through the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the Government has put in place a support structure that begins with active patrolling by the Juvenile Police Department, which is responsible for identifying children and young persons living on the streets and immediately referring them to an emergency support centre, temporary shelter or area centre of the Institute. At these facilities the child's or adolescent's rights situation is ascertained and a decision is made as to whether it is necessary to initiate administrative procedures for restoration of those rights. The support structure may also be activated on the basis of reports submitted, for immediate action, to the competent centre or the Juvenile Police Department.

97. In order to gain a broader understanding of the situation of children and adolescents living on the streets, in 2006 the Institute and the European Union conducted an analysis of support and prevention schemes for children, adolescents and families in street situations in 16 Colombian cities. On the basis of that study, a matrix was constructed indicating the focus of care provided by facilities, the effective care delivered in the main areas of rights, the existence of a proactive relationship between families and networks, and the need for institution-building through cross-cutting projects, preventive measures and gender mainstreaming.

98. In 2007, the fifth census of street dwellers was conducted in Bogotá; it identified 8,385 persons who were not permanently living in standard accommodation or were at risk

of finding themselves in such a situation.⁵ Of those, 8.4 per cent were below 18 years of age, meaning that the number of children and adolescents in street situations has decreased since 2001.

Reply to issue no. 18

99. Since 2010, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, now the Ministry of Justice and Law, has been leading inter-institutional round-table discussions to draft a decree establishing the institutional framework to direct and guide policies on the juvenile criminal justice system.

100. The Ministry of Justice and Law, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and the National Planning Department have reviewed the situation and formulated proposals on how to coordinate the work of the various stakeholders to ensure the juvenile criminal justice system's proper functioning. The alternatives explored included setting up a separate coordination structure for the system or establishing a coordinating body with a rotating chair and a technical secretariat. The latter proposal was the one presented in a draft decree submitted to the Criminal Policy Council for consideration at its 15 July meeting; it is currently under review.

101. In accordance with Act No. 906 of 2004, responsibility for applying restorative justice measures lies with the Attorney General's Office. This office has issued regulations on the application of the principle of discretionary prosecution and operates conciliation and mediation mechanisms.

102. Also in the area of applying restorative justice measures, the Institute has defined pedagogical content for some penalties in order to ensure specific and differentiated treatment. To that end, it has adopted a pedagogical framework strategy that includes restorative practices; this strategy has been validated at four specialized assistance centres. The strategy's impact can be seen in the institutional handbooks, which promote a setting of fairness within the facility so that good practices may spread; it is also seen in the case studies in which adolescents and their environments receive an individualized approach.

103. The strategy was adopted in 2014 and was to be implemented at 18 specialized assistance centres around the country. Thus far, the process has begun in 10 of those centres with the involvement of families and communities.

104. In addition, training in restorative practices has been provided to 40 national and regional government staff. A guide to applying restorative practices in non-custodial services, which is intended for providers of those services, has been prepared and is undergoing a final review before it is disseminated.

Reply to issue no. 19

105. Through Act No. 1448 of 2011 and Decree Laws No. 4633 of 2011, No. 4635 of 2011 and No. 4634 of 2011, the Government of Colombia recognizes the damages and injury suffered by children and adolescents during armed conflict and, in response, defines measures of prevention, care, assistance and full redress for children and adolescents, who are entitled to special protection under the Constitution. Under this legal framework, the necessary social and inter-institutional coordination and public policy actions (plans, programmes and strategies) have been established to fulfil these responsibilities, in line

⁵ The Department of Social Integration and the District Institute for Child and Youth Protection (IDIPRON). Fifth census of street dwellers in Bogotá, 2007.

with the provisions of Act No. 1098 of 2006 and taking into account the best interests of the child, the precedence of their rights and the principle of shared responsibility. Reconciliation continues to be the primary objective in order to restore relationships of trust and thereby guarantee children's right to peace.

106. With regard to ensuring access to justice for child and adolescent victims of armed conflict, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute has taken steps to support these victims — as recognized in court decisions issued under the Justice and Peace Act — in the various stages of the proceedings. Working in coordination with the Attorney General's Office, the Institute encourages investigators to take a broader view of the dynamics of war when minors under 18 years of age are involved, including the manner in which such events have violated their individual and collective rights.

107. Following a rights-based approach, which recognizes children as subjects of rights and as individuals who exercise their rights responsibly, a programme has been developed with the following two components: (a) training and counselling, which targets individuals, children and their families; and (b) rights-based management and social networks, with a view to promoting institutional coordination and strengthening networks.

108. The Institute — through the support model and, specifically, the psychosocial component that is part of every programme, modality and strategy designed to support children and adolescents together with their families — contributes to children's psychosocial rehabilitation through action taken at each stage (e.g., initial intake, process of understanding the implications of the act that violated their rights).

109. Under an agreement between the Institute, the National Centre for Historical Memory and the not-for-profit organization Corporación Opción Legal, a project titled "The voices of children and adolescents: calls for full reparation and social inclusion" has been launched with the aim of reconstructing a historical memory of the armed conflict through the imaginations and viewpoints of children and adolescents. As part of the project, ethnographic workshops were held with children and adolescents from the municipalities of Puerto Rico, Vistahermosa, Apartado, Necoclí, San Carlos, Cauca and Montes de María. One of the most striking outcomes of the project were the remembrance activities in which the children and adolescents voluntarily participated. By sharing their experiences of the war through songs and stories, these children and adolescents have created an oral memorial by which the events will be remembered.

Reply to issue no. 20

110. The Constitutional Court, in its Judgement No. C-781 of 2012, emphasized the need for a broad interpretation of the concept of "victims of armed conflict" in order to include instances in which there is a sufficient and close connection between the event that occurred in the context of the armed conflict and the violation of the victim's rights.

111. As for measures to protect, rehabilitate and reintegrate children and adolescents who were recruited by such armed groups, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute restores their rights and — working on the basis of the principles of equality, the best interests of children and the precedence of their rights — supports the process of providing full reparation to them through the specialized assistance programme for children and adolescents who have left illegal armed groups.

Part II

112. Annex 10 contains a table listing new bills and enacted laws with their regulations, disaggregated by year.

New institutions, their mandates and funding

113. Act No. 1448 of 2011 (the Victims Act) constituted a step forward for Colombia in terms of recognizing victims and restoring their dignity by ensuring their constitutional rights. Within a framework of transitional justice, the Government has established a set of judicial, administrative, social and economic measures, both individual and collective, intended specifically to benefit victims of violence.

114. To achieve that objective and at the same time avoid duplication of efforts and ensure continuity of service without compromising support for victims at any point, it was decided that the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation should be revamped. It would be converted into an administrative department and assigned responsibility for developing policies, general plans, programmes and projects on the provision of assistance, care and reparation to victims of violence, social inclusion, support for vulnerable groups, and social and economic reintegration. The Presidential Agency was thus replaced by the Department for Social Prosperity.

115. The mandate of the Department for Social Prosperity, established by Decree No. 4155 of 2011, is to formulate, implement, direct, coordinate and execute policies, general plans, programmes and projects for poverty eradication, social inclusion, reconciliation, land recovery, assistance and reparation for victims of violence, assistance to vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities and their social and economic reintegration, and assistance and reparation for the victims of violence referred to in article 3 of the Victims Act. It is empowered to act directly or through its related or associated bodies, in coordination with other competent entities and bodies.

116. The following bodies are under the Department for Social Prosperity:

- The National Agency for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty;
- The National Centre for Historical Memory;
- The Colombian Family Welfare Institute;
- The Unit for Support and Full Reparation for Victims of Violence;
- The Territorial Consolidation Unit.

117. The Department and its subsidiary bodies are members of the Intersectoral Committee for Comprehensive Care during Early Childhood, whose mandate is to coordinate and harmonize the policies, plans, programmes and actions required to provide comprehensive care for young children. The Committee is the coordinating body for the various sectors involved.

118. The Committee has the following membership:

- (a) A representative of the President of the Republic;
- (b) The Director of the Administrative Department of the Office of the President of the Republic;
- (c) The Minister of Health and Social Security;
- (d) The Minister of Education;

- (e) The Minister of Culture;
- (f) The Director-General of the National Planning Department;
- (g) The Director of the Department for Social Prosperity;
- (h) The Director of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute.

119. The Committee designed the “From Zero to Always” strategy for comprehensive care during early childhood. The strategy is taking the form of a series of structured actions at the national and regional levels to promote and ensure children’s development from before birth to 6 years of age. It is being implemented through unified and intersectoral efforts to coordinate and promote plans, programmes, projects and actions to provide comprehensive care to all children using a rights-based and differentiated approach, taking account of their age, circumstances and situation.

Part III

Reply to issue no. 1

120. The investment component of the national budget is determined on the basis of investment plans drawn up by national bodies in accordance with their mandates and competencies. The annual performance information presented below is based on a review of the investment plans prepared by national bodies specifically to support action relating to comprehensive care for young children, as prioritized in the various sectors’ allocation of resources.

121. The investment plans referred to in this reply are prepared and recorded in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 2844 of 2010. There are some bodies that do not have a specific investment plan for early childhood but instead take action within the framework of investment plans targeting the general public, as is the case with the Ministry of Health and Social Security. Information on that Ministry will be presented separately, based on data provided by it. See annex 11.

Reply to issue no. 2

122. The Attorney General’s Office has reported that 46 investigations are currently under way into alleged government mismanagement of funds set aside for children and adolescents. The proceedings are in the investigation or trial stages, and no judgements have yet been pronounced.

Reply to issue no. 3

123. See annex 12.

Reply to issue no. 4

124. See annex 13.

Reply to issue no. 5

125. See annex 14.

Reply to issue no. 6

126. See annex 15.

Reply to issue no. 7

127. See annex 16.

Reply to issue no. 8

128. See annex 17.

Reply to issue no. 9

129. See annex 18.

Reply to issue no. 10

130. See annex 19.
