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LANZAROTE CONVENTION

Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

FOCUSED QUESTIONNAIRE

Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

HUNGARY

(Replies sent by the State)

Replies registered by the Secretariat on 14 September 2016

DATA (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter III)

- 1) How many migrant and asylum-seeking children (accompanied and unaccompanied)¹ are in your country as a result of the refugee crisis?

On 07/07/2016 **241 minors** were present at the reception facilities run by Office of Immigration and Nationality, the competent authority dealing with asylum and immigration matters (henceforward referred to as OIN). In addition, on 11/07/2016 **3 children** in the company of their parents were kept in detention for aliens policing purposes according to Police data.

Definition of 'Unaccompanied minor' set out in Section 2 point *e*) of Act II of 2007 on entry and stay of third country nationals and also in Section 2 point *f*) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum is as follows: *a third country national (foreigner) under the age of 18 years, who entered the territory of Hungary without the company of an adult responsible for his/her supervision whether by law or custom, or who is left without supervision following entry; as long as (s)he is not under the care of such a person.*

Accompanied minors are accommodated together with adults responsible for their supervision in *open* reception facilities operated by OIN, so they in every case have their parents, an adult sibling or other relative with them, who are their legal guardians and take care of them.

Families may be kept in detention centres (closed reception facilities) only in exceptional cases for up to the maximum of 30 days. Legal conditions under which the competent authority may take an asylum-seeker into custody in the course of a refugee status determination procedure are defined in Section 31/A of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, where stated that detention shall not be longer than 30 days in case of families with a child under the age of 18 years.

Unaccompanied minors may be accommodated only in child protection centres. If the asylum-seeker is a minor, the asylum authority enters in contact with the guardianship authority as a matter of urgency in order to have a guardian appointed to represent the interests of the minor concerned.

The abovementioned Acts do not provide a definition for accompanied minors however the legal definition of unaccompanied minor implies that the adult who arrives with the minor or the adult whose care the minor is taken into after entering the territory of Hungary shall be considered as a person accompanying the minor in terms of the statutory provisions of law if he/she is responsible for the minor by law or custom.

Between the period of 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016, **2.978 unaccompanied minors in total were temporarily placed in children's homes**. Only a small number (8 to 280 minors) of them were present in the children's homes at the same time, the rest were left without permission after a few days or weeks.

¹ Please provide the definition of accompanied/unaccompanied children in your country and, if available, provide separate figures for accompanied and unaccompanied children. If such data is not available, please provide data on migrant and asylum-seeking children.

- a) Please provide estimates, if exact data is not available, for the period between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016,² and specify how many of these children are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

In the period from 01/07/2015 to 30/06/2016 **36 729** minors (ie. children below the age of eighteen) sought for asylum in Hungary, with **5890** unaccompanied minors among them. In the given period a total of 9619 minors arrived at open reception facilities operated by OIN.

In the same period, within the frame of fulfilling their border policing and aliens policing duties, the Police took measures against 21 283 minors accompanied by adult family members and 387 unaccompanied minors.

As regards data on children among them who were (or presumed to have been) victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, let us point out legal changes taking effect on 15/09/2015 which have influence on the methodology of collecting corresponding statistical data, as well: amendments to Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code (hereinafter referred to as Criminal Code) have introduced three new criminal offences related to the Border Barrier (Criminal Code, Section 352/A-352/C). As a consequence, a new criterion 'Legal title of stay in Hungary' has been added to the data collection system used by investigative authorities and public prosecutors offices ["The Unified System of Criminal Statistics of the Investigative Authorities and of Public Prosecution" (Egységes Nyomozóhatósági és Ügyészégi Bűnügyi Statisztika), hereinafter referred to as ENYÜBS], thus it is now possible to collect disaggregated data on criminal offences committed to the detriment of third country nationals who stay in the country unlawfully or by virtue of an asylum procedure decision, lawfully.

ENYÜBS has been collecting data about the different categories of victims' staying in Hungary since 15 September 2015. It should be highlighted that according to the information provided by the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Public Prosecutor General's concerning the period of 15 September 2015 and 12 July 2016 no criminal offences relating to sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed against immigrant or refugee persons under the age of 18 (minors) in Hungary were registered.

No data is available at OIN on children who were (or presumed to have been) victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse prior to their arrival on the territory of Hungary. OIN have not registered such incidents at any of their open reception facilities, and none of the minors have reported sexual abuse or asked for the help of the personnel.

No data has been officially collected in the child protection system concerning the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of unaccompanied minors. During the last two years only two cases were reported to the staff of the children's home, in both cases the criminal offences had been committed in the country of origin of the victims.

- b) Describe how the victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse were identified or describe the challenges faced to identify them. Specify whether a distinction is made between victims of sexual exploitation/abuse prior to the entry on your

² If figures for this period are not available, please provide the most recent annual data.

territory (Group 1) and after entry (Group 2) and provide data/estimates of the two groups of victims. Please also explain how the age is determined in case of doubt;

Whereas no information referring to sexual exploitation/abuse has come to officials' notice so far, we could speak only in general terms about difficulties that might arise in unveiling their occurrence.

If a criminal offence is committed by non-Hungarian citizens abroad, provided that additional requirements under Section 3 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code are met, the Prosecutor General has the power to order criminal investigations which are to be conducted in Hungary pursuant to Section 3 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code.

Between the period of 1 July 2015 and 20 July 2016 there was no ongoing criminal case of sexual crime committed against an immigrant or refugee (accompanied or unaccompanied) minor by a non-Hungarian citizen abroad into which the Prosecutor General would have had to order a criminal investigation as described above.

However, it should be pointed out that personal interviews during the asylum procedure could give the opportunity for minors to reveal such cases, or they can be discovered by means of systematic monitoring of their behaviour at the place of accommodation.

Personal interview of a minor necessarily takes place if the minor is unaccompanied. Accompanied minor under the age of fourteen may be heard if his/her personal interview is indispensable to clarify the facts of the case. However, as it is reflected by our answer to question 1a), it is not common that during a personal interview such abuses are reported.

Under normal circumstances children's behaviour is monitored from the time of first contact with them and their family. During this, attention is paid on the way they behave, on their relations within the family, also the drawings they make during common activities, their relationships with other children, their moods. In case of suspicion the authority would ask for the help of a child psychiatrist. Furthermore, it should also be noted that the asylum authority (or to be more precise the professionals at the /temporary/ reception centres) participate as a member of the Child-care Warning and Alarming System as defined under Section 17 of Act XXXI of 1997 Protection of Children and the Administration of Guardianship (hereinafter referred to as Child Protection Act). It means on the one hand that they are obliged to report to the child welfare service if there is any reason to believe that the child is abused or there is any hint of serious threatening; and on the other hand that they are also obliged to cooperate with each other and mutually inform each other, in order to prevent and terminate children's vulnerability. Latter may also include consultations regarding further investigations.

As to probable distinctions regarding whether a minor has become victim of sexual exploitation/abuse prior to or after arrival on the country territory, this would have relevance in a criminal investigation.

Age determination in case of doubt

If a third country national claims himself/herself to be a minor, but he/she is not able to prove this fact with an original document, and the *immigration authority* has reasons to question that he/she is a minor, a preliminary age assessment examination may be initiated concerning the third country national's age, which in practice is carried out by a doctor within a couple of hours after the measures taken by the immigration authority. In principle, the medical expert examination may be carried out only with the consent of the minor. If the consent is not given and this way the age-test cannot be done, then respective favourable provisions which otherwise would be applied to minors shall not apply.

Based on this examination the doctor does not determine the exact age of the person who claims himself/herself to be a minor due to this time constraint (24 hours), but if possible, he gives a decisive result about whether the examined third-country national is a minor under the age of 18 or has reached the age of 18.

If the preliminary age assessment examination finds the examined person to be above 18, he/she shall be treated as an adult until he/she is proven to be a minor.

If the age assessment medical examination ordered in the course of an *immigration proceeding* finds the person concerned to be a minor, the practice is that in case of doubt an age assessment examination of unaccompanied minors is also ordered in the *asylum proceeding*, so that his/her precise age could be determined.

Provisions of national law require that age assessment in asylum proceedings should be carried out in the form of a medical expert examination. Pursuant to Section 44 paragraph 1 of Act on Asylum if any doubt emerges concerning the minor status of a person seeking recognition who claims to be a minor, a medical expert examination may be initiated for the determination of his/her age.

If the necessity of a medical expert examination has arisen, the asylum authority shall inform the person seeking recognition, in his/her native language or another language understood by him/her, in simple and understandable terms about the examination procedure to be carried out by the medical expert, the importance of the result of that examination, as well as about the consequences of his/her refusal to consent to that examination as defined by law [Section 78 (1) of Government Decree no. 301/2007 on the implementation of the Asylum Act].

The medical expert examination may be carried out only with the consent of the person seeking recognition, or, if that person is in a state of inability preventing him/her from making legally acceptable declarations, with the consent of his/her representative by law or guardian [Section 44 (1) of Asylum Act].

An application for recognition may not be refused solely on the ground that the person seeking recognition, the representative by law or the guardian has not consented to the examination. However, if the person seeking recognition, the representative by law or guardian does not consent to the expert examination aimed at determining the minor

status, the provisions regarding minors, with the exception of the provisions concerning the involvement of a legal representative or the appointment of a guardian, may not be applied to the person seeking recognition [Section 44 (2)–(3) of Asylum Act].

Age assessing methods used by medical experts include the following:

- examination aimed at testing the physical well-being of the person concerned and consisting of general internal medicine and anthropometry examinations (testing height, physical development, weight, stature, nutritional status, malformations, primary and secondary sexual characteristics). This examination in itself is not able to determine the person's age.
- general dental examination (the extent of physiological tooth surface loss and tooth surface loss caused by normal chewing, traces of dental treatment, development of wisdom teeth etc.) and dental scanning (examining tooth mineralization level). With the help of these examinations the age of the person concerned can be assessed relatively precisely, with an error margin of 1.8 – 2.6 years.
- X-ray examination of the carpal bones, wrists joints (occasionally of the ilium, the sternum end of the clavicle) which is carried out by a medical expert radiologist.

No appeal can be lodged against the result of the age assessment examination, but if the person seeking recognition disputes the outcome of the examination, he/she may request the asylum authority to assign another expert. If expert opinions contradict each other, based on the assessment of the expert opinions the asylum authority shall decide whether to assign a new expert [Section 78 (2) of Government Decree no. 301/2007 on the implementation of the Asylum Act].

If based on the outcome of the age assessment examination procedure, the age of the person seeking recognition can still not be precisely determined, the asylum authority always decides in favour of the examined person; in other words, he/she is presumed to be a minor by the asylum authority, and rules which are more favourable to unaccompanied minors are applied by the authority in the asylum proceeding.

Unaccompanied minors placed in children homes can inform about any criminal offence (including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation) the child protection guardian or the caretakers. In this regard, linguistic diversity means a great difficulty, as many children cannot communicate in the absence of any private interpretation, nor an intermediary language (English). It is helpful if another child, or a professional interpreter is translating, but children usually do not speak about such topics in the presence of a third person, and thus therapy also has difficulties.

- c) Indicate also how the data collected is used to offer a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children;

With reference to answers given to the questions above, we cannot provide any reply to this one, since it assumes unveiled individual cases of sexual exploitation/abuse. If such cases were reported by a minor or abuse occurred in the place of their accommodation and this way officials gained knowledge about them, the Child-care Warning and Alarming System would be activated and respective provisions of Child Protection Act would apply. In any case of suspicion of a crime, report should be made to the Police.

It should be highlighted that all participating members of the Child-care Warning and Alarming System gain their experience according to their own data collection procedures and child protective thematic conferences are dedicated to share information in every 2 months, where questions and problems are also could be discussed and addressed. Taking into consideration that participating members of the Child-care Warning and Alarming System work closely together on a daily basis, they can arrange ad hoc consultations in any case of necessity.

The Office of the Prosecutor General as a member of the Official Statistical Service (see: Act XLVI of 1993 on Statistics) and being involved in the National Statistical Data Collection Program collects data and information.

The types of data collection and the sets of data are specified by Annex 10 of Government Decree No. 288/2009 (XII.15.), which shows that data collection primarily concerns different data associated with criminal conducts.

Crime statistics data are data of public interest. The Prosecution Service, when acting as one of the chief data protection officers in relation to data collection, provides data on request.

d) Identify the institution(s) responsible for the collection of above data.

As it turns out of the above replies the Police, Public Prosecutor's offices as well as child protection services and guardianship authority collect data.

However, it should also be highlighted, that figures and some other data (sex and age groups) of unaccompanied minors are daily presented to Ministry of Human Capacities by Social and Child Protection Directorate as the maintainer of the children's home designated for caring the unaccompanied minors. Data of all children and young adults cared in the child protection system are also daily registered by the care provider in a Central Electronic Register on the Service Recipients.

PREVENTION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter II)

2) What are the specific measures taken to prevent that children affected by the refugee crisis fall victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse?

Taking into account that this question also refers to a presumed established practice or to the presentation of any single measure, however no individual case has been discovered yet, we can only provide general information. As Hungarian child protective legislation covers all children including the ones affected by the refugee crisis therefore no specific measures were needed. Hungarian legal provisions laid down both in Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum and Act II of 2007 on entry and stay of third country nationals

have been designed in a way that they are in line with Council Resolution of 26 June 1997 on unaccompanied minors who are nationals of third countries.

Nonetheless, OIN takes great care to accommodate families in separate buildings from single men, so that they can have their own bathrooms and kitchens and the corridors of their houses are also lockable.

As mentioned above, unaccompanied minors are accommodated in child protection centres, and if any minor becomes unaccompanied during his/her stay in the open reception facility the asylum authority immediately take steps to arrange transfer to a child protection centre.

The new National Curriculum, effective as of 1 September 2013, provides the legal framework for the development of social and citizenship skills that respect fundamental rights, human rights and children's rights to be included in the framework curricula and in local curricula. Among the general development tasks in the area of education titled "Humanity and society" is the "development of awareness of and competencies in equal treatment and equal opportunities". Bodies of knowledge concerning the area of fundamental human rights and equal opportunities can be found among the "Social, citizenship and economic knowledge". Within this area of education, "children's rights and students' rights" appear as compulsory study materials for students in grades 5-8. (see more at B.)

The Centre for Pedagogical Professional Services is in the process of developing the nationwide network of professional advisers for teachers which will include school conflict resolution experts. Until the system is fully functional anyone (teacher, pupil, director and parent) involved in a possible school conflict can turn to the mediator experts of the Centre. In order **to support the operation of child-care warning system** and coordination between the education sector, and social services, social workers or child-care professionals are available in schools where needed (funded from state budget), from January 2016 (Gov. Decree 326/2013 (VIII. 30.)).

- a) Highlight in particular the measures (e.g. awareness raising material, specialised training, screening of professionals, etc.) which have proven to be effective;

Competent authorities have constant and effective cooperation in the field of child protection. Jobs in the reception facilities and child protection centres require professional qualifications, and professional staff is being trained and take part in trainings provided by OIN, NGOs, UNHCR, etc.

OIN have built close work ties with Cordelia Foundation which can provide assistance for torture survivors and severely traumatized asylum seekers, refugees and their family members arriving to Hungary, so that psychological help would be available. OIN act closely together also with local schools and kindergartens, and encourage NGOs activities in their reception facilities.

CCTV video surveillance of the common areas in the reception facilities serves safety purposes and security guards can be reached quickly and easily in any case of emergency.

It should be mentioned, that in 2014-2015, Károlyi István Children's Centre implemented two projects with support of the European Refugee Fund:

The EMA/2013/2.4.1 "Entry" programme **aimed at prevention of secondary victimization of unaccompanied minors**, prevention of their hospitalization, improving their feeling of safety, quality of life and the quality of reception conditions. The main elements were linguistic skills and capability development, providing tutoring sessions, artistic, creative and leisure occupations, and trainings related to human trafficking.

The EMA/2013/3.5.5 "Home" programme was a complex, multi-stage integration program implemented for integration into Hungarian society. It consisted of custom, language skills and skill development, coaching, cultural orientation sessions, creative workshops and leisure development, mental health services helping to start independent life, and atypical employments.

- b) Underline any lessons learnt from specific challenges (e.g. in raising awareness on sexual violence amidst other urgent priorities, etc.) that had to be faced to improve prevention.

Detecting sexual exploitation/abuse cases would take longer time, but people spend less time than necessary in the reception facilities, which may also lead to the consequence that some cases might remain hidden. Should suspicion arise, the staff would find themselves unable to reach the family since they already have left the reception facility. Therefore what is of the utmost importance is that the competent authorities should try to offer help and support at the earliest stage possible and to always pay close attention to the children.

Regarding public education training system for practising teachers is operated [Government Decree 277/1997. (XII.22.)] by Educational Authority in order to develop their basic skills, continue their professional development and have an adequate knowledge of sex education. Accredited teacher trainings (30 hours) are available, NGOs as organisers are involved:

‘Preparing teachers for supporting child victims of bullying (school violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse, internet or on-line abuse)’ – organiser of the in-service teacher training: PSYCHOLUCIA Nonprofit Kft. and „Sex education from pre-school to secondary school. Guidance for teachers to support students towards an adulthood without taboos” (Private sector involved in these in-service teacher trainings, organiser) – organiser of the in-service teacher training: Soter-Line Oktatási, Továbbképző és Szolgáltató Kft. (<http://pedakkred.oh.gov.hu/PedAkkred/Catalogue/CatalogueList.aspx>) (2016.)

In the framework of public education development programme, Virtual Knowledge Center against School Conflicts have been developed in 2015. Through the Center a wide range of methodological tools, collection of good practices are available for schools to

support them in conflict management and negotiation technique methods.
(<http://iskon.opkm.hu/shw.php>)

As mentioned in 1) b), the main problem is linguistic diversity; many children cannot communicate in the absence of any private interpretation, nor an intermediary language (English) which makes any therapeutic effort quite difficult. Another issue is that the majority of unaccompanied minors spend only a few days in the children's home before leaving, so they can receive less from the therapies, occupations and other programs.

PROTECTION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter IV)

3) Has a coordinated child protection approach been put in place to cater for the specific needs of migrant and asylum-seeking children victims of sexual exploitation and/or sexual abuse?

In the course of asylum and immigration proceedings minors – be it either an unaccompanied minor or a minor accompanied by a family member (by an adult responsible for him/her whether by law or custom) – are considered to be vulnerable persons with special needs due to their individual situation. (Section 2 (k) of Asylum Act; Section 2 (t) of ESTCN))

In line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child the following shall fall into the personal scope of the Child Protection Act:

- unaccompanied minors under the Asylum Act if the asylum authority has determined them to be minors (Section 4 (1) (c) of the Child Protection Act). Asylum seeking minors and unaccompanied minors recognized as refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary or temporary protection shall have equal rights with children who are Hungarian citizens; furthermore
- non-Hungarian children staying in the territory of Hungary if failure of their temporary placement, educational supervision, or the assignment of a guardian for them would endanger the children or would cause inevitable damages (Section 4 (3) of Child Protection Act). Unaccompanied minors not seeking asylum shall also fall into this personal scope.

The Prosecution Service, with its *primary function of contributing to criminal justice by applying laws*, is a participant of the child protection alert system in accordance with Section 17 (1) (e) of the Child Protection Act. In this role during criminal proceedings the Prosecution Service shall send indicative letters to the child welfare service if the welfare of children – including accompanied or unaccompanied immigrant or refugee children falling within the scope of the Child Protection Act – is endangered. The Prosecution Service may also initiate an administrative authority proceeding if a child abuse, gross child negligence or other grave cause of endangerment (crimes against children) occurs or a child seriously endangers himself/herself by his/her own conduct.

Concerning criminal proceedings, if the victim is below 18 years of age at the time of the criminal proceeding commences, he/she shall be considered a vulnerable victim pursuant to 62/2 paragraph 2 of Act XIX of 1998 on the Criminal Procedure Code

(hereinafter referred to as Criminal Procedure Code). This rule shall be applicable inter alia to an immigrant or refugee victim who has not reached the age of 18 irrespective of the criminal offence committed against him/her.

The law provides victims of such age with the legal status of vulnerable victim and ensures that they would enjoy every procedural privilege relating to this status without meeting any additional requirements and having regard to the victim's age reached at the commencement of the criminal proceeding. This special status does not terminate even if the victim turns his/her 18 during the criminal proceeding.

- a) Describe the measures taken to address the situation and cater for the children's specific needs (multiple traumas, language/cultural differences, etc.), including with respect to guardianship/placement;

Child protection laws ensure full care and service for unaccompanied minors with the same quality as the care provided in children's homes for Hungarian citizens, but with necessary differences in religious and cultural habits of migrant children (e.g. food). With amendments in child protection laws and Act LXXX of 2007 on of Asylum entered into force late summer and autumn of 2015, administration deadlines became shorter in cases of asylum-seeker unaccompanied minors and the children's homes caring for them, also the designated court of guardianship, child protection specialized service and the children's homes were financially empowered with Government's Decrees.

- b) Indicate also what measures have been taken to protect the children concerned from further exploitation/abuse and to assist the victims in seeking redress (please highlight any differences between Groups 1 and 2 of children as outlined above);

No relevant information available on programmes in this aspect.

- c) Underline any lessons learnt from specific challenges (in reporting suspicion of sexual exploitation and abuse, in tailoring assistance to the victims, etc.) that had to be faced to improve protection.

Main challenges are as follows:

- It's difficult to clearly identify family relations which may result in determining the adult responsible for a minor's supervision on the basis of oral statements. Such situations when minors arrive in the company of their uncles, but they are bearing different names may confuse the asylum authority staff and make the clarification of family ties difficult.
- High rate of absconding is a hindering factor both in enhancing the efficiency of preventive and protective measures and in gathering information on abuse cases if there were any.
- Raising the number of people accommodated above the maximum capacity is not subservient, but if it cannot be avoided raising the number of staff is also necessary. As mentioned in 1) b), the main problem is linguistic diversity; many children cannot communicate in the absence of any private interpretation, nor an intermediary language (English) which makes any therapeutic effort quite difficult. Another issue is that the

majority of unaccompanied minors spend only a few days in the children's home before leaving, so they can receive less from the therapies, occupations and other programs.

COOPERATION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter IX)

- 4) Provide examples of successful cooperation with other Parties to the Lanzarote Convention for the purpose of:
 - a) Preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis;
 - b) Protecting and providing assistance to victims;
 - c) Investigations or proceedings concerning the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention.

No relevant information available for question 4.

ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 5) Please provide any other additional information which may be useful to identify areas for targeted cooperation aimed at ensuring that children affected by the refugee crisis are effectively protected from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and in guaranteeing their human dignity and physical and psychological integrity.

The specialists working in the child protection system, whose professional personality maintenance and development of competencies is a key issue for the functioning of the protection system. The training of professionals in the 2014-2020 period highlighted by the EFOP project code 3.8.2 "Social development of human resources" and VEKOP same title code 7.5.1, providing the framework for free-of-charge training at various locations in the country. The priority projects are planned to include training programs for recognition and prevention of child abuse, as well as the abuse topic of thematic training programs (eg. the victim types of children, sexually abused children, different sexual identities, and child victims of cyber-bullying).

Specialists in specific child care needs, including caring for unaccompanied minors will be surely benefited in their professional competency and strengthening of their professional personality by completing on these trainings.

Replies to this questionnaire were collected by the Ministry of Justice of Hungary (Deputy State Secretariat for Criminal Law Codification).

The following government stakeholders contributed to responding to this questionnaire:

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Human Capacities:

- State Secretariat for Health
- State Secretariat for Family and Youth Affairs
- Deputy State Secretariat for Family and Population Policy
- Deputy State Secretariat for Public Education
- Deputy State Secretariat for Social Policy

Ministry of Justice Deputy State Secretariat for Justice Services

Prosecutor General's Office

National Office for the Judiciary