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Committee on the Rights of the Child**Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth reports of Belgium*****I. Introduction**

1. The Committee considered the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Belgium (CRC/C/BEL/5-6) at its 2358th and 2359th meetings (see CRC/C/SR.2358 and 2359), held on 24 and 25 January 2019, and adopted the present concluding observations at its 2370th meeting, held on 1 February 2019.

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of the State party and the written replies to the list of issues (CRC/C/BEL/Q/5-6/Add.1), which allowed for a better understanding of the situation of children's rights in the State party. The Committee expresses appreciation for the constructive dialogue held with the multi-sectoral delegation of the State party.

II. Follow-up measures taken and progress achieved by the State party

3. The Committee welcomes the progress achieved by the State party in various areas, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol on a Communications Procedure (2014), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2014), the Hague Convention on Parental Responsibility and Protection of Children (2014) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (2014). The Committee also welcomes the establishment of national indicators on the rights of the child, the establishment of the family and youth court in 2014, the adoption of the 2016 Act on the rights of persons brought in for questioning (the "Salduz+ Act"), the 2014 decree to support inclusive education in the Flemish community (the "M-Decree") and the 2014 and 2016 amendments to the Penal Code strengthening the protection of children from sexual exploitation.

III. Main areas of concern and recommendations

4. The Committee reminds the State party of the indivisibility and interdependence of all the rights enshrined in the Convention and emphasizes the importance of all the recommendations contained in the present concluding observations. The Committee would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: children with disabilities (para. 30), mental health (para. 33), standard of living (para. 37), education (paras. 39), children in a situation of migration (paras. 42 and 44) and administration of justice (para. 47).

* Adopted by the Committee at its eightieth session (14 January – 1 February 2019).



5. The Committee recommends that the State party ensure the realization of children's rights in accordance with the Convention and its Optional Protocols throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also urges the State party to ensure the meaningful participation of children in the design and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at achieving the 17 Goals as far as they concern children.

A. General measures of implementation (arts. 4, 42 and 44 (6))

Reservations

6. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendations (CRC/C/15/Add.178, para.7 and CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para.10) to consider withdrawing its declaration regarding articles 2 and 40 of the Convention.

Legislation

7. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the 2018 Code on the prevention, the assistance to and the protection of young persons in the French community. It also welcomes the fact that the new legislation and regulations regarding children in the Flemish community are subjected to child rights impact assessment (JoKER) and poverty tests and recommends that this practice be implemented systematically countrywide, for all laws and regulations that affect children directly or indirectly.

Comprehensive policy

8. Noting that the 2015-2019 action plans on children's rights adopted by the Flemish and French Communities, and the 2016-2019 action plan on children's rights adopted by the Walloon Region are about to end, the Committee recommends that the State party continue its efforts to elaborate updated plans for next years and urges the State party to prepare a comprehensive policy on children at the federal level that encompasses all areas covered by the Convention and reflects regional dynamics.

Coordination

9. The Committee recommends that the State party improve the coordination of the implementation of the Convention, including by:

(a) strengthening the mandate of the National Commission for the Rights of the Child to coordinate relevant activities and mechanisms established at the federal, Community, regional and local levels; and

(b) clearly defining roles and responsibilities of the mechanisms involved in the implementation of the Convention at these levels.

Allocation of resources

10. While welcoming the State party's efforts to introduce "child budgeting," the Committee regrets that this approach is not used systematically and remains concerned that budget allocation to children remains inadequate, specifically with regard to children in vulnerable situations, and lacks transparency. It is furthermore concerned at a persistently high level of child poverty, marked by regional disparities. Referring to its general comment No. 19 (2016) on public budgeting for the realization of children's rights, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendations (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para.20) and urges the State party to:

(a) Utilize a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and the use of resources for children throughout the budget. This tracking system should also be used for impact assessments on how investments in any sector may serve the best interests of the child, ensuring that the different impact of such investment on girls and boys is measured;

(b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially with children and for proper accountability of local authorities;

(c) Define budgetary lines for all children, with special attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations and ensure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies.

Data collection

11. While welcoming the establishment of 40 national indicators on children's rights, the Committee regrets that data collection remains fragmented and that children in most vulnerable situations, such as children in poverty, children with disabilities and children separated from parents, have not been included in such indicators. With reference to its general comment No. 5 (2003) on general measures of implementation, the Committee encourages the State party to:

(a) Improve its centralised data collection system, including by reviewing the national indicators on the rights of the child that should cover all areas of the Convention and be disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic and national origin, urban or rural area, geographic location, disability, migration and socioeconomic status, in order to facilitate analysis on the situation of all children;

(b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Optional Protocols.

Independent monitoring

12. With reference to its previous concluding observations (CRC/C/BEL/CO, 3-4, para. 18), the Committee recommends that the State party establish an independent human rights body at the federal level in compliance with the Paris Principles and ensure coordination between this institution and the ombudspersons.

Dissemination, awareness-raising and training

13. While noting the measures taken to improve the knowledge of children on the Convention in particular by its integration in education for citizenship in democratic society, the Committee encourages the State party to continue to ensure that the Convention provisions are widely known, understood and applied in particular by:

(a) Strengthening training of relevant stakeholders, including teachers, law-enforcement officials, judges, lawyers, health-care professionals and social workers, and children;

(b) Integrating interdisciplinary children's rights education into curricula at all levels of education.

Children's rights and the business sector

14. The Committee welcomes the establishment of the Belgian forum on Children's Rights and Business Principles, the State party's efforts to develop a national plan for business and human rights and its support to the UNICEF initiative on Children's Rights and Business Principles. With reference to its general comment No. 16 (2013) on the impact of the business sector on children's rights and to the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Establish and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complies with international and national human rights, labour, environment and other standards, particularly with regard to children's rights;

(b) Establish a clear regulatory framework for the industries operating in the State party to ensure that their activities do not negatively affect human rights or endanger environmental and other standards, especially those relating to children's rights.

B. Definition of the child (art. 1)

15. The Committee recommends that the State party amend its Civil Code to remove all exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18 years.

C. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)**Non-discrimination**

16. The Committee remains concerned that children living in poverty and children with disabilities remain subjected to discrimination, in particular with regard to access to healthcare, education, housing and leisure. It is also concerned at prejudice, stereotypes and hatred of children with a migrant background particularly after the terrorist attacks in 2014-2016. Taking note of target 10.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para. 32) and calls on the State party to adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination and to strengthen its efforts to combat radicalisation of children and hate speech, including with regard to children in vulnerable situations.

Best interests of the child

17. The Committee is concerned that although the principle of the best interests of the child is integrated in the newly adopted laws, this principle is still not systematically implemented in the decisions regarding children in vulnerable situations and therefore, with reference to its general comment No 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, recommends that the State party:

(a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that this principle is consistently interpreted and applied in decisions concerning migrant and refugee children, children in alternative care, in education and health measures;

(b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.

Right to life, survival and development

18. The Committee reminds the State party of the need to ensure the fullest possible review and control of decisions for euthanasia in relation to children, including by a judge, to guarantee that such decisions were not the subject of undue influence or misapprehension.

Respect for the views of the child

19. In accordance with paragraph 21 of its general comment No. 12 on the right of the child to be heard, the Committee “emphasizes that article 12 imposes no age limit on the right of the child to express her or his views, and discourages States parties from introducing age limits either in law or in practice which would restrict the child’s right to be heard in all matters affecting her or him.” The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Improve participation of all children in particular by abolishing any age limit on the right of children to express their views in all issues concerning them, in legislation and ensure that due weight is given to their views according to their age and maturity;

(b) Ensure that children at schools and in situations of migration are given enough opportunities to express their views and that these views are taken seriously;

(c) Continue to involve children, particularly in vulnerable situations, in local public consultations and ensure the impact of the opinion of children on local policies.

D. Civil rights and freedoms (arts. 7, 8, and 13-17)**Right to identity**

20. The Committee recommends that the State party carry out a legislative review to consider access to information about their origins for children born through assisted reproduction.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

21. The Committee is concerned at reports that the possibility let to schools to ban wearing religious symbols, like an Islamic headscarf, stigmatises and discriminates against children, particularly girls of Muslim faith, and influences their choice of school, further studies and employment. The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of the rights of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to non-discrimination.

E. Violence against children (arts. 19, 24 (3), 28 (2), 34, 37 (a) and 39)**Corporal punishment**

22. Noting the Flemish Act on the status of minors in youth care (2004) already explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in alternative care, the Committee regrets that the Bill to amend article 371/1 of the Civil Code has not been approved and with reference to its general comment No. 8 (2006) on corporal punishment, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/BEL/CO3-4, para. 40) and urges the State party to:

- (a) Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment, however light, by law, at home and in alternative care in the whole country;
- (b) Promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline, including through awareness-raising programmes and campaigns, targeting children, parents and childcare professionals.

Abuse and neglect

23. The Committee notes with regret that child abuse, including domestic violence, is underreported and insufficiently documented in the State party. Referring to its general comment No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence and target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party:

- (a) Strengthen data collection in order to formulate a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating child abuse and neglect;
- (b) Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources to implement long-term programmes for addressing the root causes and reporting cases of violence, abuse and neglect against children;
- (c) Strengthen coordination between administrations and institutions at the federal, regional and Community levels, and train the professionals concerned to identify and adequately respond to cases of child abuse and neglect, taking into account the gender perspective;
- (d) Encourage community-based programmes aimed at preventing and tackling domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, including by involving former victims, volunteers and community members, and providing training and support to them;
- (e) Ensure the provision of support services, including shelter, to child victims and whenever appropriate, their parents.

Sexual exploitation and abuse

24. While welcoming measures to curb child exploitation and abuse, including the adoption of the 2014 law prohibiting sexism in public spaces, the National Action Plan (2015-2019) to Combat all Forms of Gender-Based Violence and the National Security Plan (2016-2019), the Committee is concerned that sexual harassment in public spaces is commonplace and sexual abuse by religious personnel in the Catholic church, appears to be persistent, according to the Adriaenssens Commission Report. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Establish a national database of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and on its basis adopt a national action plan for preventing and combating all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse and harmonise related action plans at the Community and regional levels; as well as mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the action plans;

(b) Expedite the adoption of the new criminal legislation to combat all offences infringing sexual integration and self-determination of children;

(c) Strengthen the alternative measures to prevent sexual abuse of children by members of the religious personnel and to support the victims such as arbitration centres;

(d) Conduct awareness-raising activities to combat the stigmatization of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, including incest, and ensure accessible, confidential, child-friendly and effective reporting channels for such violations;

(e) Ensure the development of programmes and policies for the prevention, recovery and social reintegration of child victims;

(f) Protect children from further abuse by ensuring that persons convicted for abuse of children are deterred from having contact with children in their professional capacity.

Harmful practices

25. The Committee notes with concern that:

(a) Child marriage and female genital mutilation, prevalent among populations with a migrant background, remain underreported;

(b) Intersex children are subjected to medically unnecessary surgeries and other procedures.

26. With reference to joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices (2014) and taking into account target 5.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee urges the State party to:

(a) Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns and programmes on the harmful effects of child marriage and female genital mutilation on the physical and mental health and well-being of girls;

(b) Provide training for civil servants, teachers, judges, law-enforcement officers and social workers on the identification of potential victims of child marriage;

(c) Establish protection schemes and care programmes for victims of child marriage and female genital mutilation, including those who file a complaint;

(d) Allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources to prevent and combat female genital mutilation and ensure coordination of efforts between different levels of governance;

(e) Prohibit the performance of unnecessary medical or surgical treatment on intersex children where those procedures can be safely deferred until children are able to provide their informed consent; ensure that intersex children and their families have

access to adequate counselling and support and to effective remedies, including by lifting the statute of limitations.

F. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 9-11, 18 (1) and (2), 20-21, 25 and 27 (4))

Family environment

27. The Committee notes that the demand for day-care facilities, including for children with disabilities and for children from most disadvantage families, remains unmet. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation (CRC/BEL/CO/3-4, para.45), calling on the State party to increase the capacity, flexibility and quality of childcare services, while ensuring their accessibility to all children, including by increasing subsidised care and improving training of the relevant staff, especially in the French Community.

Children deprived of a family environment

28. While welcoming the various programmes taking place in Flanders in the French Community and in the Walloon Region, to prevent institutionalisation, the Committee notes with concern that institutional care still remains the first response to children in need of care, particularly for children with disabilities, children from socially and economically disadvantaged families and for very young children. Referring to the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (see General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex), the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Support and facilitate family-based care for all children, including those from disadvantaged families;

(b) Revise the Law of 19 March 2017 with a view to reinforcing the position of parents whose child has been placed in foster care and ensure the right of the child to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on regular basis, if in his or her best interests;

(c) Ensure that adequate human, technical and financial resources are allocated to alternative care centres and relevant child protection services, in order to facilitate the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child residents and to improve and develop the skills of foster parents and families and professional specialized carers.

G. Disability, basic health and welfare (arts. 6, 18 (3), 23, 24, 26, 27 (1)-(3) and 33)

Children with disabilities

29. While welcoming the adoption of the 2014 decree to support inclusive education (M-Decree) that has resulted in decrease in the number of children in segregated education, the Committee is concerned that:

(a) The State party lacks data on the exact number of children with disabilities and a coordinated approach to disability;

(b) The support for families to provide care for children is insufficient thus leading to a high level of institutionalisation and the PLF (Person Linked Financing) in Flanders will only be implemented to “mineurs” from 2020 on;

(c) In the French Community, there has been an increase in the number of children in specialised education and mainstream schools critically lack adaptation;

(d) Waiting time for PAB may take up to 10 years and PAB amounts do not meet care needs;

(e) There are long waiting lists for care provision and the offer of in-patient, specialist and multidisciplinary care does not meet the demand; in the Walloon and Brussels Region, respite services are limited and lack quality.

30. Referring to its general comment No. 9 (2006) on the rights of children with disabilities and reiterating its previous recommendations (CRC/C/BEL//CO/3-4, para. 55), the Committee urges the State party to:

(a) **Improve the collection of data on children with disabilities, in particular very young children and children with intellectual and psycho-social disabilities, to inform the policies in all regions in consultation with children with disabilities and their representative organizations;**

(b) **Provide inclusive education for all children with disabilities including by ensuring the reasonable accommodation of school infrastructure and places for sport and leisure; school transportation, training and assigning specialized teachers for individual support and all due attention to individual needs of children;**

(c) **Take immediate measures to ensure that children with disabilities have access to quality and timely health care in all parts of the State party, including early detection and intervention programmes and respite services;**

(d) **Encourage introducing PAB countrywide in amounts adjusted to the child's needs and with no waiting periods.**

Breastfeeding

31. The Committee recommends that the State party take measures to improve the practice of exclusive breastfeeding during the first 6 months of age, systematically collect data in accordance with WHO definitions and indicators, ratify ILO Convention No. 183 and increase the number of hospitals implementing the Child Friendly Hospital Initiative.

Mental health

32. While noting the adoption of the national action plan (2015-2020) on a new mental health policy for children and adolescents, the initiatives with the focus on prevention and early detection in Flanders, the Wallon Region and Brussels and the order (2013) aiming to reduce mental healthcare fees, the Committee is deeply concerned at a growing number of children suffering from psychological problems like stress and at high prevalence of suicide in children. The Committee is also concerned that:

(a) There is insufficient timely and accessible primary psychological assistance, while medication and placement in psychiatric care are commonly used to treat psychological problems;

(b) The prescription of psycho-stimulants to children diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has risen;

(c) Seeking mental healthcare is negatively perceived;

(d) There is a lack of psychological support and mental healthcare for refugee and migrant children.

33. Taking note of target 3.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) **Undertake studies on the causes and prevalence of stress, suicide and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among children and, based on the results of such studies, take comprehensive measures to effectively address these phenomena, including through psychological, educational and social measures and therapies;**

(b) **Ensure that prescription of drugs to children with ADD/ADHD is used as a measure of last resort and that children and their parents are properly informed about the possible side effects of this medical treatment and about non-medical alternatives.**

(c) **Conduct awareness-raising programmes, including campaigns, to promote a positive image of mental healthcare and encourage children to seek psychological support whenever needed;**

(d) **Ensure access to psychologists, psychiatrists and specialised therapists, as well as interpreters and intercultural mediators, for refugee and migrant children, including in shelter settings.**

Adolescent health

34. **With reference to its general comments No. 4 (2003) on adolescent health and No. 20 (2016) on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence and taking note of targets 3.5 and 2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to prevent and combat obesity and the incidence of substance abuse, particularly cannabis, tobacco and alcohol, in children and adolescents. The Committee urges the State party to raise the legal age to buy tobacco to 18 years.**

Environmental health and climate change

35. **The Committee notes a high level of air pollution, particularly from road transport, in the State party and its negative impact on climate and children's health, contributing to an increase in asthma and respiratory diseases while their exact prevalence remains unknown. Taking note of targets 3.9 and 13.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Conduct an assessment of air pollution on children's health and a study on the prevalence of asthma and respiratory diseases in children as a basis for designing a well-resourced strategy to remedy the situation, and regulate the maximum concentrations of air-pollutant emissions, including from road transport;**

(b) **Develop a comprehensive national plan for reducing the level of greenhouse emissions to prevent dangerous climate impact, while ensuring that the special vulnerabilities and needs of children, as well as their views, are taken into account;**

(c) **Strengthen awareness-raising of environmental health and climate change among children, with active participation of schools.**

Standard of living

36. **While welcoming the new model of family benefits adopted by the competent State party entities, the Committee is seriously concerned that the measures taken by the State party have not had the desired impact on the reduction of child poverty, with up to 18.6 per cent of children at risk of poverty. It is also concerned at:**

(a) **A particularly high risk of poverty in families with two unemployed parents, single-parent families and families of non-EU origins;**

(b) **The extent of inadequate housing, homelessness and forced evictions, as well as cuts in welfare benefits that make children vulnerable to begging.**

37. **Taking note of target 1.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals and recalling its previous recommendations (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, paras. 65 and 73), the Committee urges the State party to intensify its efforts to eradicate child poverty and particularly to:**

(a) **Develop and implement a comprehensive rights-based poverty strategy in relation to children, with a set of time-bound and measurable indicators and a particular focus on children from disadvantaged families;**

(b) **Ensure that all children in the State party enjoy the right to adequate housing and that children from Roma families benefit from housing adapted to their lifestyle;**

(c) **Take comprehensive measures to effectively address the root causes of begging, ensure that the children concerned are maintained in school;**

(d) **Review the system of welfare benefits for all children and disadvantaged families in all regions and communities to ensure that they guarantee a decent standard of living, while taking into account different family situations, and enable all children to access their rights under the Convention without discrimination.**

H. Education, leisure and cultural activities (arts. 28, 29, 30 and 31)

Education, including vocational training and guidance

38. The Committee is seriously concerned that:

(a) Children from socially and economically disadvantaged families and children with a migrant background face barriers in accessing quality education, including school fees and discrimination by peers and teachers, which leads to underperformance, overrepresentation in technical and vocational education, dropout, expulsions and not obtaining the school diploma;

(b) School costs for nursery, primary and secondary education and the withdrawal of the school allowances in case of frequent absences in Flemish schools negatively impact children from the most economically and socially disadvantaged families;

(c) Primary and high schools lack capacity to accommodate a growing children population;

(d) Bullying and violence in school, both by peers and teachers, remains pervasive.

39. **Referring to target 4.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee urges the State party to:**

(a) **Intensify its efforts to combat inequalities and encourage equal opportunities in education, while fostering integration of children in disadvantaged situations;**

(b) **Prevent and combat discrimination at school, effectively investigate discrimination allegations and raise awareness of children and their parents about the complaint mechanisms;**

(c) **Strengthen teachers training in diversity, intercultural competence and conflict mediation to empower them as facilitators for integration of children with diverse backgrounds in a cohesive and welcoming environment;**

(d) **Repeal school costs in all regions of the State party;**

(e) **Review the Flemish anti-dropout policy and actively develop non-repressive measures to ensure that children in disadvantaged situations remain in education and access education paths of their choice;**

(f) **Increase the capacity of schools and expand the number of school places in the Brussels-capital region;**

(g) **Intensify measures to combat bullying, including cyberbullying, that encompasses prevention, early detection mechanisms, the empowerment of children and professionals, intervention protocols and harmonized guidelines for the collection of case-related data.**

Rest, leisure, recreation and cultural and artistic activities

40. **With reference to its general comment No. 17 (2013) on the right of the child to rest, leisure, play, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts, the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to guarantee the right of children, including children from disadvantaged families, with disabilities, refugee and migrant children, to rest and leisure and sufficient time to engage in play and recreational activities that are safe, accessible, inclusive, reachable by public transport,**

smoke-free and age-appropriate. The Committee also recommends that the State party maintain and ensure access to landscaped green areas and open spaces for children.

I. Special protection measures (arts. 22, 30, 32-33, 35-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 and 40)

Unaccompanied children

41. The Committee welcomes the measures taken to respond to arrivals of unaccompanied children, particularly the procedure to determine a “lasting solution” in the best interests of the child for unaccompanied children, regardless of their application for asylum and guardianship extension to unaccompanied children from the European Economic Area. However, the Committee is concerned that reportedly:

- (a) The three-phase test used to determine the age of unaccompanied children is intrusive and unreliable and the appeal procedure lacks effectiveness;
- (b) A number of unaccompanied and separated children have been subjected to different forms of abuse, including physical violence by local police, unlawful detention over 24 hours and a lack of systematic referral to the Guardianship Service and other child protection authorities, while children are not aware of their rights and complaint mechanisms;
- (c) A high incidence of disappearances among unaccompanied children transiting Belgium;
- (d) Unaccompanied children are housed in adult asylum-seeker centres, while children in transit do not access shelter.

42. **With reference to the Committee’s general comment No. 6 (2005) on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party:**

- (a) **Develop a uniform protocol on age-determination methods that is multidisciplinary, scientifically-based, respectful of children’s rights and used only in cases of serious doubt about the claimed age and in consideration of documentary or other forms of evidence available, and ensure access to effective appeal mechanisms;**
- (b) **Effectively investigate cases of abuse with regard to unaccompanied children;**
- (c) **Strengthen immediate protection measures for all unaccompanied children and ensure systematic and timely referral to the Guardianship Service;**
- (d) **Improve shelter provision to unaccompanied children, including by ensuring the availability of the youth welfare system and foster care for all unaccompanied children, regardless of their age.**

Children in a situation of migration

43. The Committee is deeply concerned that:

- (a) Pursuant to the 2011 amendment to Article 74/9 of the Aliens Act and the Royal Decree of 22 July 2018, the State party resumed the practice of detaining families with children, including in closed centres;
- (b) Best interests of the child are not given due consideration in the context of asylum procedures and family reunification.

44. **With reference to joint general comments No. 3 and No. 4 (2017) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families / No. 22 and No. 23 (2017) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the human rights of children in the context of international migration, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para. 77) and urges the State party to:**

- (a) Put an end to the detention of children in closed centres, and use non-custodial solutions;
- (b) Ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration, including in matters relating to asylum and family reunification;
- (c) Develop and disseminate child-friendly tools to inform asylum-seeking children about their rights and the ways to seek justice.

Sale, trafficking and abduction

45. Welcoming the adoption of the National Action Plan (2015-2019) on Human Trafficking and the 2016 directive on the policy for investigation and prosecution concerning the exploitation of begging, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendations (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para.81) and recommends that the State party:

- (a) Establish a centralised and comprehensive data system on human trafficking;
- (b) Effectively document and address cases of child exploitation by *loverboys*;
- (c) Take effective measures to safeguard children's rights in its territory, especially those of unaccompanied children, to ensure that they do not fall prey to traffickers and expedite status-determination procedures for children who may be victims of trafficking for the purposes of exploitation;
- (d) Allocate sufficient financial, human and technical resources to identify and investigate cases of trafficking involving children, including the exploitation of begging, and to provide legal aid to child victims of trafficking;
- (e) Systematically provide training on identification and referral of child victims of trafficking, including exploitation of begging, to law-enforcement officers, border guards, civil servants social and health workers;
- (f) Conduct large awareness-raising campaigns to prevent the occurrence of trafficking.

Administration of juvenile justice

46. The Committee welcomes the extension of the right to legal assistance to every suspect as from the first interrogation and the establishment of the family and youth court in 2014. It is nevertheless seriously concerned that its remaining recommendations (CRC/C/BEL/CO/3-4, para. 83) were not fully implemented. It is further concerned that under the 2013 amendment to the Act on municipal administrative penalties, the age for imposing such penalties was lowered from 16 to 14 years old, and that new penalties were introduced.

47. With reference to its general comment No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendations and urges the State party to:

- (a) Eliminate every possibility for a child to be tried in adult courts and detained with adults;
- (b) Ensure that accessible and qualified legal assistance is provided without delay;
- (c) Promote non-judicial measures, such as diversion, mediation and counselling, for children accused of criminal offences and, wherever possible, the use of non-custodial sentences for children, such as probation or community service;
- (d) Use detention as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time; In cases where detention is unavoidable, ensure that detention conditions are compliant with international standards, including with regard to access to education and health services, that children deprived of liberty are held in facilities close to their

residence and served by public transport; and that detention is reviewed on a regular basis with a view to its withdrawal;

(e) Ensure that lawyers and judges are trained on children's rights and use child-friendly approaches.

(f) Review the Act on municipal and administrative penalties with a view to ensuring that it is not applicable to children and that appropriate sanctions for anti-social behaviour can only be imposed within the juvenile justice system.

Follow up to the Committee's previous concluding observations and recommendations on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

48. While welcoming the 2014 and 2016 amendments to the Penal Code to strengthen protection of children from sexual exploitation and the commitment of the Flemish community to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, the Committee is concerned at the increased number of children exploited in prostitution, as well as at the overall lack of complete information on the implementation of its concluding observations of 2010 on the State party's initial report under the Optional Protocol and therefore reiterates its previous recommendations (CRC/C/OPSC/BEL/CO/1 -32, 34, 36).

Follow up to the Committee's previous concluding observations and recommendations on the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict

49. The Committee welcomes the 2013 legislative amendments to suspend the military status for recruits under 18 years of age in times of war and prevent them from participating in "certain military missions that could put them at risk." The Committee recommends that the State party ban the participation of children under 18 years of age in all military operations regardless of the risk involved, in compliance with its declaration made upon its ratification of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

50. The Committee notes the State party's decision to provide assistance with repatriation of Belgian children under the age of 10 years of foreign terrorist fighters located in Syria or Iraq and recommends that the State party:

(a) Develop and implement identification mechanisms for children who have been involved in or affected by armed conflict, including asylum-seeking and migrant children;

(b) Taking into consideration paragraph 26 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2427 (2018), promptly facilitate the repatriation for all Belgian children and, wherever possible, their families, regardless of the age or degree of suspected involvement in the armed conflict and in compliance with article 9 of the Convention;

(c) Ensure that the children concerned are treated as victims of trafficking in the context of armed conflict exploitation for criminal purposes, in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2331 (2016), and are protected from retaliation and new recruitments and provided with the necessary assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration, including psychosocial support and legal aid;

(d) Ensure that the children who come into contact with the law enjoy all fair trial guarantees, in compliance with article 40 of the Convention, and are not stigmatised in relation to their involvement in any unlawful activities in which they have been compelled to engage;

(e) Seek the assistance of United Nations entities, such as UNODC, UNHCR and IOM, with identification of and assistance to child victims of trafficking in the context of armed conflict.

J. Ratification of international human rights instruments

51. The Committee recommends that the State party, in order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, consider ratifying the following core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party: the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

K. Cooperation with regional bodies

52. The Committee recommends that the State party cooperate with the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Convention and other human rights instruments, both in the State party and in other Council of Europe member States.

V. Implementation and reporting

A. Follow-up and dissemination

53. The Committee recommends that the State party take all appropriate measures to ensure that the recommendations contained in the present concluding observations are fully implemented. The Committee also recommends that the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports, the written replies to the list of issues and the present concluding observations be made widely available in the languages of the country.

B. Next report

54. The Committee invites the State party to submit its seventh periodic report by 14 January 2024 and to include therein information on the follow-up to the present concluding observations. The report should be in compliance with the Committee's harmonized treaty-specific reporting guidelines adopted on 31 January 2014 (CRC/C/58/Rev.3) and should not exceed 21,200 words (see General Assembly resolution 68/268, para. 16). In the event that a report exceeding the established word limit is submitted, the State party will be asked to shorten the report in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution. If the State party is not in a position to review and resubmit the report, translation thereof for the purposes of consideration by the treaty body cannot be guaranteed.

55. The Committee also invites the State party to submit an updated core document, not exceeding 42,400 words, in accordance with the requirements for the common core document contained in the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, including guidelines on a common core document and treaty-specific documents (see HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I) and paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 68/268.
