

**Appendix 1: Country status table**

Countries	EU Member state	Member of the Council of Europe	Lanzarote convention	Istanbul convention
Armenia*	No	Yes	Signature	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No	Yes	Signature	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Signature	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Signature	Signature
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No	Yes	Yes	Signature
Germany	Yes	Yes	Signature	Signature
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Iceland*	No	Yes	Yes	Signature
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Signature	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Norway*	No	Yes	Signature	Signature
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Signature
Serbia*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Signature	Signature
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No	Yes	Yes	Signature
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Signature	Signature

*Footnotes:*

- Status as of 14-09-2015

## Appendix 2: Data tables

The tables in the appendix contain the data of 38 countries, of which:

- 23 countries are EU member states that do have organisations that are ENOC members: Belgium (BE); Bulgaria (BG); Croatia (HR); Cyprus (CY); Denmark (DK); Estonia (EE); Finland (FI); France (FR); Greece (EL); Hungary (HU); Ireland (IE); Italy (IT); Latvia (LV); Lithuania (LT); Luxembourg (LU); Malta (MT); The Netherlands (NL); Poland (PL); Slovakia (SK); Slovenia (SI); Spain (ES); Sweden (SE) and United Kingdom (UK).
- 5 countries are EU member states that do not have organisations that are ENOC members: Austria (AT); the Czech Republic (CZ); Germany (DE); Portugal (PT) and Romania (RO).
- 10 countries are not a member of the EU but that do have ENOC members: Armenia (AM); Azerbaijan (AZ); Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA); Georgia (GE); Iceland (IS); Montenegro (ME); Norway (NO); Republic of Moldova (MD); Serbia (RS) and Ukraine (UA). These countries are marked with an \*.

The data in the tables in this appendix are based on desk research. The data were thus collected by other organizations in earlier studies. However, some offices of ombudpersons for children have checked the accuracy of some of the data provided in this appendix.

## Tables related to recommendations and targets for issue 1

The prohibition of corporal punishment in various settings <sup>i ii</sup>

Country	At home	In all settings outside the home	In all settings
Armenia*	No	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No	No	No
Belgium	No	No	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Partially (Yes: Republic of Srpska)	Partially (Yes: Republic of Srpska)	Partially (Yes: Republic of Srpska)
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No
Georgia*	No	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	No	No
Italy	No	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No	No	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No	No	No
Slovakia	No	Yes	No
Slovenia	No	No	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	No	No	No

*Footnotes*

- Situation as of March 2015.
- In all settings outside the home: alternative care settings, day care, schools, penal institutions & prohibited as sentence for crime.
- In all settings: at home + all settings outside the home.
- No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## The enforcement of the full ban of corporal punishment <sup>iii</sup>

Country	Enforcement
Armenia*	Not applicable
Austria	Full
Azerbaijan*	Not applicable
Belgium	Not applicable
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available
Bulgaria	Limited
Croatia	Partially
Cyprus	Full
Czech Republic	Not applicable
Denmark	No data available
Estonia	Full
Finland	Full
France	Not applicable
Georgia*	No data available
Germany	Full
Greece	No data available
Hungary	No data available
Iceland*	Full
Ireland	No data available
Italy	Not applicable
Latvia	No data available
Lithuania	Not applicable
Luxembourg	No data available
Malta	No data available
Montenegro*	Not applicable
Netherlands	Full
Norway*	Full
Poland	No data available
Portugal	Full
Republic of Moldova*	Partially
Romania	Partially
Serbia*	Not applicable
Slovakia	Not applicable
Slovenia	Not applicable
Spain	Full
Sweden	Full
Ukraine*	No data available
United Kingdom	Not applicable

*Footnotes*

- Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
- Partially: this value was originally named 'partial'.
- Not applicable: countries that do not have a full ban on corporal punishment.
- No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## A national campaign on child maltreatment prevention <sup>iv</sup>

Country	National campaign on child maltreatment prevention
Armenia*	No data available
Austria	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available
Belgium	Yes (Flanders)
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes
Croatia	Yes
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes
Denmark	Yes
Estonia	No data available
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Georgia*	No data available
Germany	Yes
Greece	Yes
Hungary	Partially
Iceland*	Yes
Ireland	Yes
Italy	No
Latvia	No
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes
Malta	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available
Netherlands	Yes
Norway	No
Poland	Yes
Portugal	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available
Romania	Yes
Serbia*	No data available
Slovakia	Yes
Slovenia	Yes
Spain	Yes
Sweden	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England: Yes; Northern Ireland: No data available; Scotland: Yes; Wales: No data available)

*Footnotes*

- Data accurate to July 2013.



## The implementation of various measures to promote positive parenting

Country	Public health home visits for new parents include child maltreatment prevention <sup>v</sup>	Parenting education <sup>vi</sup>	Home visiting <sup>vii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	Partially	Partially
Austria	No	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No	No
Belgium	Partially (Flanders)	Partially	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Partially	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	Partially	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No data available	No data available
Estonia	No data available	Partially	Partially
Finland	Partially	Yes	Yes
France	No	No data available	No data available
Georgia*	No data available	No	Partially
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	No data available	No data available
Hungary	Yes	No data available	No data available
Iceland*	Partially	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	No data available	No data available
Italy	No	Partially	Partially
Latvia	Yes	Partially	Partially
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Partially
Luxembourg	No	No data available	No data available
Malta	No	No data available	No data available
Montenegro*	No data available	Yes	Partially
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	Partially	No
Poland	No	Partially	Yes
Portugal	No	Partially	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	Yes	Yes
Romania	No	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	Partially	Yes
Slovakia	No	Partially	Yes
Slovenia	No	Yes	No
Spain	Partially	Yes	Partially
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England: Yes; Northern Ireland: No data available Scotland: Yes Wales: No data available)	Yes	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- Public health home visits for new parents include child maltreatment prevention: Data accurate to July 2013.
- Parenting education & home visiting:
  - Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/jurisdictions.
  - The values in these columns are renamed:
    - 'yes': this value was originally named 'implementation: larger scale'.
    - 'partially': this value was originally named 'implementation: once/ few times' ('limited').
    - 'no' : this value was originally named 'none'.

## Provisions requiring frequent vetting of various groups of professionals

Country	Professionals working with children <sup>viii</sup>	Residential care personell <sup>ix</sup>	Foster families <sup>x</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	No	No	No
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes (French community)	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Yes	No data available
Croatia	No	No	No data available
Cyprus	No	No	No
Czech Republic	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	No data available
Estonia	No	No	No
Finland	No	No	No
France	No	No	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	No	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	No	No
Hungary	No	No	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	No data available
Latvia	No	Yes	No data available
Lithuania	No	No data available	No
Luxembourg	No	No data available	No data available
Malta	No	No data available	No data available
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	No	No	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	No	No	No
Portugal	Partially	No data available	No data available
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	No	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No data available	No
Spain	No	No	No data available
Sweden	Yes	No data available	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Partially (England & Wales: Partially; Northern Ireland: Partially; Scotland: Yes)	Yes	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- Professionals working with children:
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'in part'.
  - Belgium: Professionals working with children must provide an extract from criminal record free of convictions to the facts set out in sections 372 to 377, 379 to 380ter, 381 and 383 to 387 of the Penal Code.
  - Bulgaria: No such obligation exists.
  - Ireland: Employers are required to vet persons coming into contact with children.
  - Sweden: Employers have a legal obligation to check the criminal record of employees who work with children.
- Residential care personell & foster families:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## Tables related to recommendations & targets for issue 2

### Reporting services

Country	Mandatory reporting for (some) professionals <sup>xi xii</sup>	National child focused telecommunications services <sup>xiii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	No data available
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Conflicting data	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Partially
Iceland*	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Conflicting data	Partially
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	No	Yes
Norway*	Yes	Partially
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes (England: Yes; Scotland: Yes)

### Footnotes

- Mandatory reporting for (some) professionals:
  - The data on this indicator were found in 2 studies. This table combines the data from these studies, in which the original indicators and values were named as follows:
    - Study 1<sup>xiv</sup>: Indicator 'national child protection system: law mandating reporting of suspected case by professionals', values: 'yes'; 'partially'; 'no' (Data accurate to July 2013).
    - Study 2<sup>xv</sup>: Indicator 'specific provisions on professionals' legal obligation to report cases of child abuse, neglect and violence', values: 'yes, for all professional groups', 'yes, but limited to a particular group of professionals', 'no' (FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014).
  - The new indicator is named 'mandatory reporting for (some) professionals' with the following values:
    - 'Yes': this value is given to:
      - Countries scoring 'yes' or 'partially' in study 1 and scoring 'yes, for all professional groups or 'yes, but limited to a particular group of professionals' in study two.
      - Estonia that only participated in study 2 and scored 'Yes, for all professional groups' in this study, also gets the score 'yes'.
      - The United Kingdom. Please note that Scotland scored 'no' in study 1, England scored 'yes' this study 1 and the UK scored 'yes, for all professionals groups' in study 2.
    - 'Conflicting data': this value is given to countries scoring 'no' in one study and any other possible answer, but no in the other study.
    - 'No' : this value is given to countries scoring 'no' in both study 1 and study 2.
    - 'No data available': this value is given to countries that participated in neither study.
- National child focused telecommunications services:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available on Northern Ire
  - 
  - and & Wales.

## The implementation of various methods designed to identify child maltreatment

Country	Policy on risk assessment <sup>xvi</sup>	Prenatal screening <sup>xvii</sup>	Identification and referral by health care providers <sup>xviii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	Partially	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	Partially	No
Belgium	Partially (Flanders)	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Partially	Partially
Croatia	No	Partially	Yes
Cyprus	No	Partially	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No data available	No data available
Estonia	No data available	Partially	Partially
Finland	No	Yes	Yes
France	Partially	No data available	No data available
Georgia*	No data available	No	Yes
Germany	Partially	Yes	Yes
Greece	Partially	No data available	No data available
Hungary	Partially	No data available	No data available
Iceland*	Partially	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	No data available	No data available
Italy	Partially	No	Partially
Latvia	Partially	No	No
Lithuania	Partially	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	No data available	No data available
Malta	Partially	No data available	No data available
Montenegro*	No data available	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes
Norway*	Partially	Partially	Partially
Poland	No	No	Partially
Portugal	No	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	Yes	Yes
Romania	No	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	Partially	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Partially	Yes
Spain	Partially	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (yes: England; partially: Scotland)	Yes	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- Policy on risk assessment:
  - This variable was originally named: 'National child protection system includes policy on risk assessment'.
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available on Northern Ireland & Wales.
- Prenatal screening & identification and referral by health care providers:
  - Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
  - These variables are renamed:
    - 'prenatal screening': this variable was originally named 'prenatal screening for child maltreatment and intimate partner violence risk'.
    - 'Identification and referral by health care providers': this variable was originally named 'Identification and referral for victims of child maltreatment by health care providers'.
  - The values in these columns are renamed:
    - 'Yes': this value was originally named 'implementation: larger scale'.
    - 'Partially': this value was originally named 'implementation: once/ few times' ('limited').
    - 'No': this value was originally named 'none'.



## Certification of social workers and compulsory training requirements <sup>xix</sup>

Country	Certification procedure for social workers includes training requirement	No training requirements, but a type of accreditation procedure	No certification, accreditation or training requirement	No certification or accreditation procedures for social workers, but training requirements for child	No data available
Armenia*					Yes
Austria			Yes		
Azerbaijan*					Yes
Belgium		Yes			
Bosnia and Herzegovina*					Yes
Bulgaria			Yes		
Croatia			Yes		
Cyprus			Yes		
Czech Republic				Yes	
Denmark					Yes
Estonia		Yes			
Finland					Yes
France	Yes				
Georgia*					Yes
Germany		Yes			
Greece		Yes			
Hungary				Yes	
Iceland*					Yes
Ireland	Yes				
Italy					Yes
Latvia				Yes	
Lithuania	Yes				
Luxembourg		Yes			
Malta		Yes			
Montenegro*					Yes
Netherlands			Yes		
Norway					Yes
Poland	Yes				
Portugal					Yes
Republic of Moldova*					Yes
Romania		Yes			
Serbia*					Yes
Slovakia				Yes	
Slovenia				Yes	
Spain		Yes			
Sweden		Yes			
Ukraine*					Yes
United Kingdom	Yes				

*Footnotes*

- FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
- No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## Training for all professionals who work for and with children involved in criminal proceedings <sup>xx</sup>

Country	Mandatory training requirement as a prerequisite for taking up a post where contact with children is likely	Existence of initial training programmes	Existence of continuous training programmes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Partially	Yes	No#
Croatia	Yes	Yes	No#
Cyprus	No	No	No#
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	No	No	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes	No
Greece	Partially	Yes	Partially
Hungary	Partially	Yes	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Partially	Yes	Partially
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No#	Yes	Partially
Lithuania	No#	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	No#
Malta	No#	No data available	No#
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	No	No	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	No#	No data available	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No	No	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	No (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: No; Scotland: No)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: No data available; Scotland: No data available)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: No#)

### Footnotes

- Situation as at June 1, 2012.
- #: It could not be found in original source what this meant.
- Partially:
  - The value was originally named 'in part'.
  - Partially means: 'training is available, but not mandatory'.
- Mandatory training requirement as a prerequisite for taking up a post where contact with children is likely:
  - Belgium: The Youth Protection Act states that "judges and prosecutors are required to undergo specific training on every aspect of children's rights to sit or prosecute in the Youth Tribunal or Youth Prosecution Office".
  - Bulgaria: According to Art 26 of the Combating Anti-social Behaviour of Minors and Adolescents Act, the Juvenile Pedagogical Offices, attached to the Municipal Councils, are managed by inspectors with a university degree in pedagogy and appointed by the Minister of Interior Affairs.
  - Ireland: Judges who sit in the Children Court are required to undergo special training or education as deemed necessary by the President of the District Court.
- Existence of initial training programmes:
  - Bulgaria: Article 385 of the Penal Code.
  - Ireland: Selected Garda personnel, Courts Service staff dealing directly with children, Judges who sit in the Children Court and specialist victim interviewers are specifically trained.
  - Italy: Most of the defence lawyers have attended training organised by the Bar Association.
  - Spain: The 4th additional provision of the Organic Law 5/2000 Regulating the Criminal Responsibility of Minors (of 13 January 2000) imposes this obligation on all the professionals.
- Existence of continuous training programmes:
  - Austria: a special curriculum for judges and prosecutors working on juvenile penal cases is designed to provide judges and prosecutors with specific psychological, pedagogical and social knowledge. These seminars are well attended by judges and prosecutors.
  - Belgium: the Youth Protection Act states that "children are dealt with by stakeholders, officials and judges who have received specific and continuous training on the rights of the child".
  - France: Approximately 70% of France's Bar Associations hold a groupings list of specially trained lawyers.
  - Greece: Article 26(1) & (3) Law 1756/1988 'Code on the Organisation of Courts and the Status of Judicial Officers' provides training but it is not mandatory.

**Training programmes for professionals who work for and with children**  
involved in civil and administrative proceedings regarding the placement in care <sup>xxi</sup>

Country	Existence of initial training programmes	Existence of continuous training programmes
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	No
Croatia	No	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No	No
Denmark	No	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	No	No
Greece	No	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	No
Italy	No	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes
Lithuania	No	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	No	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	No	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: No)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: No)

*Footnotes*

- Situation as at June 1, 2012.

### Tables related to recommendations & targets for issue 3

#### Extrajudicial measures for realising immediate child safety:

#### Evicting the child or perpetrator from the home

Country	Statutory provisions on the right of social services to initiate precautionary and interim measures in matters relating to the placement of children into care <small>xxii xxiii</small>	Eviction of a person posing a danger to a child <small>xxiv xxv</small>	In case of domestic violence, police competence includes emergency removal order <small>xxvi xxvii</small>	Provision on the right of child victims to special preventive measures when the alleged perpetrator is a parent, a member of the family or a primary caregiver <small>xxviii xxix</small>	Provision on the right of child victims to special preventive measures when the alleged perpetrator is a parent, a member of the family or a primary caregiver <small>xxx</small>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	No data available	No data available	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially
Estonia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Partially
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	Yes	No	No#	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Country	Statutory provisions on the right of social services to initiate precautionary and interim measures in matters relating to the placement of children into care <small>xxii xxiii</small>	Eviction of a person posing a danger to a child <small>xxiv xxv</small>	In case of domestic violence, police competence includes emergency removal order <small>xxvi xxvii</small>	Provision on the right of child victims to special preventive measures when the alleged perpetrator is a parent, a member of the family or a primary caregiver <small>xxviii xxix</small>	Provision regarding preventative measures is in legislation <small>xxx</small>
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: No; Scotland: Yes)	Yes	No	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England & Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland)

#### Footnotes

- Statutory provisions on the right of social services to initiate precautionary and interim measures in matters relating to the placement of children into care: Situation as at June 1, 2012.
- Eviction of a person posing a danger to a child: data published in 2010 & 2011.
- In case of domestic violence, police competence includes emergency removal order:
  - Data published in 2010 & 2011
  - This variable was originally called: 'Intimate partner violence/ domestic violence: police competence includes emergency removal order'
- Provision on the right of child victims to special preventive measures when the alleged perpetrator is a parent, a member of the family or a primary caregiver:
- & provision regarding preventative measures is in legislation:
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'in part'.
  - #: Could not be found in original source what this meant.
  - Austria - The offender may be evicted from a common apartment and excluded from a protected zone for a period of two weeks, extended to four.
  - Belgium: Law (2012) on the temporary outplacement of the alleged perpetrator of domestic violence and Déchéance de l'autorité parentale.
  - Hungary: The children of a defendant without supervision of another person, having been looked after by the defendant, will be taken into care of a relative or appropriate institution.
  - Ireland: Part IV of the Child Care Act 1991 allows for the making of various orders designed to protect a child who is believed to be in danger.
  - Italy: By its removal order the judge shall order the defendant to immediately quit the family home or not to go back to it without the authorisation of the prosecuting judge.
  - Portugal: In cases of risk of coercion or of domestic violence, a suspension of parental rights or removal of the perpetrator can be granted.
    - Slovenia:- The Police or court can issue a restraining order prohibiting an offender from approaching a particular place or person.
    - Spain:- The Judge must adopt some protective measures in these cases which will deprive the parent or a close relative of their rights.



Extrajudicial measures for realising immediate child safety:  
temporary or crisis accommodation services

Country	Mother and child services <sup>xxxii</sup>	Women's shelters <sup>xxxiii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No data available	Yes
Cyprus	No	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	No
Iceland*	No data available	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes

*Footnotes*

- Mother and child services: Data collected February- April 2012.
- Women's shelters: Data collected in 2013.

## Judicial measures for realising immediate child safety: Evicting the child or perpetrator from the home

Country	Existence of statutory provision on the right of the court to adopt precautionary and interim measures regarding children in proceedings regarding the placement in	Existence of statutory provision outlining conditions for court to impose precautionary and interim measures regarding the placement in care	In case of domestic violence, legislation can order the perpetrator to leave the residence
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Ireland	Yes	No	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	No	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes

### Footnotes

- Existence of statutory provision on the right of the court to adopt precautionary and interim measures regarding children in proceedings regarding the placement in care.
- & Existence of statutory provision outlining conditions for court to impose precautionary and interim measures regarding the placement in care:
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'in part'.
- In case of domestic violence, legislation can order the perpetrator to leave the residence:
  - The data on this indicator were found in 2 studies. This table combines the data from these studies, in which the original indicators and values were named as follows:
    - Study 1<sup>xli</sup>: Indicator 'intimate partner violence laws: allowing removal of violent spouse from home', values: 'yes'; 'no'.
    - Study 2<sup>xlii xliii</sup>: Indicator 'intimate partner violence/ domestic violence: civil law protection orders can order to leave the residence', values 'yes ; 'no'.
  - The new indicator is named 'In case of domestic violence, civil law protection order can order to leave the residence, values: 'yes ; 'no'; 'no data available'.
    - 'Yes': this value is given to countries scoring:
      - 'Yes' in the more recently carried out study 1, even if they scored 'no' in study 2.
      - Countries that did not participate in study 1, but scored 'yes' in study 2.
    - 'No': this value is given to countries scoring:
      - 'No' in the more recently carried out study 1, even if they scored 'yes' in study 2.
      - Countries that did not participate in study 1, but scored 'no' in study 2.
    - 'No data available': this value is given to countries that did not participate in study 1, study 2 or neither study.
- No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

Judicial measures for realising immediate child safety:  
court imposed protectives measures during court & enforcement procedures <sup>xliv xlv</sup>

Country	Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during <i>court</i> proceedings regarding the placement in care	In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint from a child, another family member or a member of the community alleging abuse or neglect in the family	Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during <i>enforcement</i> proceedings regarding the placement in care	In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint alleging abuse or neglect in the family
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	No	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	No data available	No data available	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	No	No	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Country	Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during <i>court</i> proceedings regarding the placement in care	In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint from a child, another family member or a member of the community alleging abuse or neglect in the family	Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during <i>enforcement</i> proceedings regarding the placement in care	In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint alleging abuse or neglect in the family
Romania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes) Scotland: Yes)	No (England & Wales: No; Northern Ireland: No) Scotland: Yes)	No England & Wales: No; Northern Ireland: No) Scotland: No)

*Footnotes*

- Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during court proceedings regarding the placement in care.
- & In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint from a child, another family member or a member of the community alleging abuse or neglect in the family:
- & Statutory provision for court to impose protective measures during enforcement proceedings regarding the placement in care:
- & In proceedings regarding the placement in care, such protective measures can be imposed following a complaint alleging abuse or neglect in the family: Situation as at June 1, 2012.

Longer term child safety planning: Available data related to a regularly reviewed child safety plan

Country	Provisions on individual needs assessment requiring the development of a care plan for	Periodic review of mandatory intervention measures is required <sup>xlvii xlviii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	No data available
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No data available	No data available
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes

*Footnotes*

- Provisions on individual needs assessment requiring the development of a care plan for children: FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
- Periodic review of mandatory intervention measures is required: data published in 2010 & 2011.



## Longer term child safety planning:

Non judicial measures for parents <sup>xlix</sup>

Country	Parental education and consulting is not integral to child protection measures	Family therapy is unavailable	Sufficient differentiation of support services	Wide and timely availability of support services
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	No	No	Yes	No
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	No	No	Yes	Widely available
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Yes	No	No
Croatia	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	No	No
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No
Denmark	No	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Insufficient	No
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	No	No	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hungary	No	No	Not differentiated	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	No	No	Yes	No
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Widely available
Latvia	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	No	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	No	No	Insufficient	No
Malta	No	No	No	Timely available
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No
Netherlands	No	No	Yes	Widely available
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data found
Poland	Yes	Yes	No	No
Portugal	No	No	Not differentiated	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	No	Yes	Not differentiated	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No	No	Insufficient	No
Slovenia	No	Yes	Not differentiated	Yes
Spain	No	No	Yes	No
Sweden	No	No	Yes	Timely available
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	No	No	Yes	Widely available

### *Footnotes*

- Data published in 2010 & 2011.
- No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Sufficient differentiation of support services:
  - Not differentiated: countries in which services are not differentiated.
  - Insufficient: countries in which services are insufficient.
  - No: countries fulfilling neither standard.
  - Yes: countries in which these two standards seem to be met.
- Wide and timely availability of support services:
  - Timely available: countries in which 'early prevention programmes during pregnancy exist'.
  - Widely available: countries in which 'early prevention programmes during pregnancy and/or intervention programmes are widely available'.
  - Yes: countries in which 'early prevention programmes during pregnancy exist' & 'early prevention programmes during pregnancy and/or intervention programmes are widely available'.
  - No: countries not included in any of the other three categories.

## Longer term child safety planning: Judicial measures for parents

Country	National child protection system requires intervention/ treatment programmes for perpetrators <sup>i</sup>	Legal provision for perpetrator programmes regarding domestic violence <sup>ii</sup>	Regarding protective interventions, counselling/ educating is prioritised to foster or care placement/ removal of the child
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Partially	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Partially (Flanders)	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Partially	No data available	No data available
Cyprus	Partially	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Partially	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	No data available	No	No
Finland	No	No	Yes
France	Partially	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	No	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Partially	No	Yes
Iceland*	Partially	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	Partially	No	Yes
Latvia	Partially	No	No
Lithuania	Partially	No	No
Luxembourg	Partially	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	No	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No	No data available	No data available
Poland	Partially	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Partially	No	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Partially	Yes	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England: Yes; Scotland: Partially)	Yes	No

### *Footnotes*

- National child protection system requires intervention/ treatment programmes for perpetrators:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales.
- Legal provision for perpetrator programmes regarding domestic violence:
  - Data published in 2010 & 2011.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Regarding protective interventions, counselling/ educating is prioritised to foster or care placement/ removal of the child:
  - Data published in 2010 & 2011.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

Tables related to recommendations & targets for issue 4  
Assessment regulations

Country	National child protection system requires monitoring and follow-up of all reported cases <sup>liii</sup>	Provisions on individual needs assessment requiring the development of a care plan for children <sup>liv</sup>	Availability of binding guidelines governing the procedures for investigating and assessing child maltreatment <sup>lv</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Partially	Yes	No
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	No data available
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Partially	Yes	No
Estonia	No data available	No data available	Yes
Finland	Partially	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes	No
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Partially	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	Yes	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Partially	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	No
Latvia	Partially	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	No	Yes	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	No
Norway*	Partially	Yes	No data available
Poland	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Scotland)	Yes	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- National child protection system requires monitoring and follow-up of all reported cases:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales .
- Provisions on individual needs assessment requiring the development of a care plan for children
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Availability of binding guidelines governing the procedures for investigating and assessing child maltreatment:
  - Data published in 2010 & 2011.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## Multidisciplinary assessment

Country	Provisions on multidisciplinary assessment of child protection cases <sup>lvi</sup>	Legal obligation on the part of the court to obtain a comprehensive understanding of children involved in judicial proceedings regarding the placement in care and assess their legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach <sup>lvii lviii</sup>	Existence of a common assessment framework involving all professionals working with or for children in care and administrative proceedings regarding placement in care (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, immigration officials, social workers and mediators) <sup>lix lx</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes, there are statutory	Yes	No
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes, there are statutory	No	No
Cyprus	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes, there are statutory	No	No
Denmark	Yes, there are statutory	No	No
Estonia	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Finland	No	Yes	No
France	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Greece	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes, there are statutory	No	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Italy	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Latvia	No	No	No
Lithuania	Yes, there are statutory	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Malta	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	No	No	No
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes, there are provisions	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes, there are statutory	No	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No	No	No
Slovenia	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Spain	Yes, there are provisions	No	No

Country	Provisions on multidisciplinary assessment of child protection cases <sup>lvi</sup>	Legal obligation on the part of the court to obtain a comprehensive understanding of children involved in judicial proceedings regarding the placement in care and assess their legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach <sup>lvii lviii</sup>	Existence of a common assessment framework for all professionals working with or for children in civil and administrative proceedings regarding placement in care (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, immigration officials, social workers and mediators) <sup>lix lx</sup>
Sweden	Yes, there are provisions	No	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	No	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: No)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: No)

#### Footnotes

- Provisions on multidisciplinary assessment of child protection cases:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Legal obligation on the part of the court to obtain a comprehensive understanding of children involved in judicial proceedings regarding the placement in care and assess their legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach.
- & Existence of a common assessment framework for all professionals working with or for children in civil and administrative proceedings regarding the placement in care (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, immigration officials, social workers and mediators):
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.



Focus of the assessment <sup>lxi</sup>

Country	Threshold for state interventions without parental consent	Child's development is central criterion for protective measures
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Double prognosis	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Child's endangerment	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Double prognosis	Yes
Croatia	No data available	No data available
Cyprus	Double prognosis	Yes
Czech Republic	Child's endangerment	Yes
Denmark	Double prognosis	Yes
Estonia	Child's endangerment	Yes
Finland	Child's endangerment	Yes
France	Double prognosis	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Double prognosis	Yes
Greece	Double prognosis	Yes
Hungary	Double prognosis	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Double prognosis	Yes
Italy	Double prognosis	Yes
Latvia	Double prognosis	Yes
Lithuania	Double prognosis	No
Luxembourg	Double prognosis	Yes
Malta	Double prognosis	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Double prognosis	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available
Poland	Child's endangerment	Yes
Portugal	Double prognosis	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Double prognosis	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	No data available	Yes
Slovenia	Parental behaviour	Yes
Spain	Double prognosis	Yes
Sweden	Double prognosis	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Double prognosis	Yes

*Footnotes*

- Threshold for state interventions without parental consent:
- & Central criterion for protective measures:
  - Data published in 2010 & 2011.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

Country	Legal obligation to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the child and assess his/her legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach covers child victims	Existence of a common assessment framework for professionals working with or for children in criminal proceedings (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, police, immigration officials, social workers and mediators) that covers child victims	Existence of integrated structures to ensure that cases involving child victims involved in criminal proceedings are managed in a multi-disciplinary manner (e.g. Children's houses where forensic examinations are conducted alongside the provision of therapy)
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	No	Yes	No data available
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	No	No#	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	No#	No
Croatia	Yes	No#	Yes (victims)
Cyprus	Unclear	No#	Unclear as to victims
Czech Republic	No#	No#	No data available
Denmark	Unclear	No	No data available
Estonia	Unclear	Yes	No data available
Finland	Partially	No#	Yes
France	Yes	No	Yes (victims)
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	No	No	No data available
Greece	Yes (some victims)	No	No data available
Hungary	No	No	No data available
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Unclear	Yes	Yes (all children)
Italy	Yes	No#	Unclear as to victims
Latvia	Unclear	No	No data available
Lithuania	Yes	No	No data available
Luxembourg	Yes	No#	No data available
Malta	No#	No#	No data available
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	No#	No data available
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	Yes	No#	No data available

Country	Legal obligation to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the child and assess his/her legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach covers child victims	Existence of a common assessment framework for professionals working with or for children in criminal proceedings (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, police, immigration officials, social workers and mediators) that covers child victims	Existence of integrated structures to ensure that cases involving child victims involved in criminal proceedings are managed in a multi-disciplinary manner (e.g. Children's houses where forensic examinations are conducted alongside the provision of therapy)
Portugal	Yes (some victims)	Partially	No data available
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	No	No#	No data available
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	No	No data available
Slovenia	No	Yes (all children)	Yes (victims)
Spain	Yes	No#	No data available
Sweden	Yes	No	Yes (victims)
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	No (England & Wales: No; Northern Ireland: No; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (all children) (England & Wales: Yes, all children; Northern Ireland: Yes, all children; Scotland: Yes)	No data available

#### Footnotes

- Legal obligation to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the child victim and assess his/her legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation using a multidisciplinary approach:
  - Situation as of June 1, 2012
  - #: found in original source what this meant.
  - Yes: The obligation to undertake such assessments may be in legislation or it may take another legal form (e.g. case law). The multidisciplinary approach must involve different agencies not one body with training in specialized area.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'in part'.
  - Partially: The legal obligation to obtain a comprehensive understanding is limited. In case victims were mentioned as one of the categories in the original study, the value was changed to 'yes' in this study.

- No: In case countries scored 'yes' in the original study, but did not mention and child victims as one of the possible categories of the categories, the value was changed to 'no' in this study.
- Unclear: When it was unclear from the original study if this obligation also covers victims.
- Bulgaria: A pedagogue or psychologist shall participate in the interrogation of a minor age defendant, who may ask him/her questions with the permission of the investigating authority, whenever this is considered necessary (Art. 388 of the Penal Code).
- Ireland: Parts 4-9 of the Children Act 2001 provide opportunities for assessments for children in the criminal justice system. However, the multidisciplinary aspect is not mentioned
- Italy: In order to assess the personality of a child defendant the judge can avail himself of experts to ascertain the child's mental state.
- Slovenia: Criminal Procedure Act provides that in cases involving minors, an enquiry must be made into not only the offence, but also his/her age, mental development, the environment in which he/she lives and other circumstances concerning his/her personality.
- Spain: During the prosecution, the Prosecutor will require a report on the psychological, educational and familial situation of the child.
- UK Scotland: Children (Scotland) Act 1995 and Getting it Right for Every Child.
- Existence of a common assessment framework for professionals working with or for child victims in criminal proceedings (including lawyers, psychologists, physicians, police, immigration officials, social workers and mediators):
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.
  - #: it could not be found in original source what this meant.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'in part'.
  - Partially: it could not be found in original source what this.
  - Austria: The child protection Task force (Kinderschutz) was founded in 2012.
  - France: original score was 'yes'. Changed to 'no' in this study as there is a common assessment framework in this country, but it does not cover child victims.
  - Ireland: Screening risk assessment tool, the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory is in use in GYDPs and supports the Diversion Programme. Also in use by the Probation Service.
  - UK Scotland:- Children (Scotland) Act 1995 and Getting it Right for Every Child.
- Existence of integrated structures to ensure that cases involving child victims involved in criminal proceedings are managed in a multi-disciplinary manner (e.g. Children's houses where forensic examinations are conducted alongside the provision of therapy):
  - Situation as at June 1, 2012.
  - Belgium: There are no children's houses in Belgium but good collaboration between Ministry of Justice, the Flemish community and Vertrouwenscentra Kindermishandeling
  - Finland: A children's house project has just been started at the Finnish National Institute for Health and welfare in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

- Ireland: Multi-disciplinary approach to young offenders are in place through a range of integrated structures e.g. Garda Youth Diversion Projects; Community Sanctions.
- Sweden: In several municipalities there are “children’s houses” (barnahus) where different authorities are gathered under the same roof in a child friendly environment. These include: social services, the police, prosecution, forensic medicine, paediatrics, and the Authority for the Child and Youth Psychiatry. There are currently slightly more than 30 “children’s houses” throughout Sweden.

## Extrajudicial measures for children

Country	Implementation of mental health services <sup>lxiv</sup>	Implementation of dedicated mental health services for children <sup>lxv</sup>
Armenia*	Partially	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	Yes	No data available
Belgium	Partially	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Partially
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No data available	Yes
Estonia	Yes	No data available
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	No data available	Yes
Georgia*	No	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	No data available	Partially
Hungary	No data available	Partially
Iceland*	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No data available	Partially
Italy	Yes	Partially
Latvia	Partially	Yes
Lithuania	Partially	Yes
Luxembourg	No data available	Yes
Malta	No data available	Partially
Montenegro*	Yes	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	Partially	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Partially	Partially
Republic of Moldova*	No	No data available
Romania	Partially	Partially
Serbia*	Yes	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Partially
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Partially
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes (England: Yes; Scotland: Partially)

### *Footnotes*

- Implementation of mental health services:
  - Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
  - The values in these columns are renamed:
    - 'yes': this value was originally named 'implementation: larger scale'.
    - 'partially': this value was originally named 'implementation: once/ few times' ('limited').
    - 'no': this value was originally named 'none'.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Implementation of dedicated mental health services for children:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales .



## Judicial measures for children

Country	National child protection system requires support programmes for victims <sup>lxvi</sup>	National child protection system requires intervention/ treatment programmes for victims <sup>lxvii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No data available	No data available
Finland	No	No
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	No
Hungary	Partially	Partially
Iceland*	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	Yes	Yes
Poland	Partially	Partially
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Partially
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England: Yes; Scotland: Yes)

*Footnotes*

- National child protection system requires support programmes for victims
- & National child protection system requires intervention/ treatment programmes for victims:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales .

## Placement in care: Involved bodies & related child-friendly measures<sup>lxviii lxix</sup>

Country	Involved body	Existence of statutory provision on the child's right to be heard	Special family/ youth courts
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Court	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Court	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Court	Yes	No
Croatia	Administrative body with court approval	Yes	No
Cyprus	Court	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Court	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	Yes	No
Estonia	Court	No	No
Finland	Court	Yes	No
France	Court	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Court	Yes	Yes
Greece	Administrative body with court approval	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Court	Yes	No
Iceland*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	Court	No	No
Italy	Administrative body with court approval	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	Yes	No
Lithuania	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Court	Yes	No
Malta	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	No	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Court	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Poland	Court	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Court	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Court	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Court	Yes	No
Slovenia	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	No	No
Spain	Administrative body & right to appeal/review	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Court	Yes	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Court (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes; Scotland: Yes)	Yes (England & Wales: Yes; Northern Ireland: Yes) Scotland: Yes)

*Footnotes*

- Involved body
- & Right of the child to be heard
- & Special family/ youth courts: Situation as at June 1, 2012.

## Tables related to necessary conditions

### Various necessary conditions

Country	Allocation of specific budget item for child protection in the annual	The availability of a national policy framework	The existence of national coordination	Independent monitoring by a national ombudsperson for children
Armenia*	No data available	Yes	No data available	No data available
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Partially
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No	Yes	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	Yes	No data available	No data available
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	No
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No data available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	No	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	Yes	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	No	Yes	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No	No data available	No data available
Romania	No	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia*	No data available	Yes	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	No data available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- Allocation of specific budget item for child protection in the annual state budget:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- The availability of a national policy framework:
  - See table 'national coordination' to find how the values of this variable are calculated.
- The existence of national coordination:
  - See table 'a national policy framework' to find how the values of this variable are calculated.
  - Independent monitoring by a national ombudsperson for children This variable was originally named 'national ombudsperson for children.
  - Partially: this value was originally named 'limited'.

## A national policy framework

Country	The availability of a national policy framework	The availability of a national strategy for child maltreatment prevention <sup>lxxi</sup>	The availability of a national action plan for child maltreatment <sup>lxxii</sup>	The availability of a national policy framework (action plan or strategy) on child protection and/or children rights <sup>lxxiii</sup>
Armenia*	Yes	No data available	Yes	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No	No data available	No	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes (Flanders)	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development
Cyprus	Yes	No	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No data available	No
Estonia	Yes	No data available	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
France	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development	No	No data available	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development
Georgia*	Yes	No data available	Yes	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes (subnational)	No
Greece	Yes	Yes	No data available	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	No data available	No
Iceland*	Yes	Partially	Yes	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Partially	No data available	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development
Latvia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	No data available	No
Malta	No	No	No data available	No
Montenegro*	Yes	No data available	Yes	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data available
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	No	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No	No data available	No	No data available

Country	The availability of a national policy framework	The availability of a national strategy for child maltreatment prevention <sup>lxxi</sup>	The availability of a national action plan for child maltreatment <sup>lxxii</sup>	The availability of a national policy framework (action plan or strategy) on child protection and/or children rights <sup>lxxiii</sup>
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but expired- new policy framework under development
Serbia*	Yes	No data available	Yes	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	No	Yes	No

#### Footnotes

- The availability of a national policy framework:
  - This variable is based on study 1<sup>lxxiv</sup>, study 2 and study 3<sup>lxxv</sup>.
  - Yes: Countries scored 'yes' on this variable if they answered 'yes' 1 or more study, no matter what answers they gave in any other study of if the policy document was said to be available for the subnational level.
  - Yes, but expired: The country that scored 'yes, but expired' on this variable gave this answer in one study and had no data available in 2 other studies.
  - No: Countries scored 'no' on this variable:
    - if they answered 'no' in 2 studies and did not have data available in the third study
    - if they answered 'no' in the only study they participated in.
  - No data available: Countries scored 'no data available' on this variable if no data was available for them in all 3 studies.
- The national policy framework includes a national strategy for child maltreatment prevention:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales .
- The national policy framework includes a national action plan for child maltreatment:
  - Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/jurisdictions.
- The availability of a national policy framework (action plan or strategy) on child protection and/or children rights:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.



## National coordination

Country	National coordination	A specific government department lead identified for child maltreatment <sup>lxxvi</sup>	National coordination includes a central authority with national coordinating role <sup>lxxvii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes	No data available
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Estonia	Yes	No data available	Ministry department
Finland	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
France	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Georgia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Greece	Yes	Yes	Both
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Iceland*	Yes	Yes	No data available
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Italy	Yes	No	Ministry department
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	No data available
Malta	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Norway*	Yes	Yes	No data available
Poland	Yes	Yes	No data available
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Serbia*	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Spain	Yes	Yes	Ministry department
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Distinct authority
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Other

### *Footnotes*

- National coordination:
  - This variable is based on study 1<sup>lxxviii</sup> and study 2<sup>lxxix</sup>.
  - Yes: Countries scored 'yes' on this variable if they answered 'yes' in study 1 and/ or 'Ministry department or distinct authority' in study 2.
  - No data available: Countries scored 'no data available' on this variable if no data was available on this country in both studies.
- A specific government department lead identified for child maltreatment:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - Partially: this value was original named 'limited'.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales. .
- National coordination includes a central authority with national coordinating role:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

## Monitoring at the client level

Country	Periodic review of mandatory intervention measures is required <sup>lxxx lxxxi</sup>	National or regional programme(s) of multidisciplinary child death reviews <sup>lxxxii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	No
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	No
Croatia	No data available	No
Cyprus	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	No
Estonia	No data available	No data available
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	No
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	No
Greece	No	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	No
Ireland	Yes	Partially
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	No
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	Yes	No
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	No
Norway*	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	No
Slovenia	No	No
Spain	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	No
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes (England: yes; Scotland: yes)

*Footnotes*

- Periodic review of mandatory intervention measures is required: Data published in 2010 & 2011.
- National or regional programme(s) of multidisciplinary child death reviews:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales.

## Monitoring at the service level

Country	Existence of provisions regarding self-monitoring and the evaluation of services lxxxiii
Armenia*	No data available
Austria	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available
Belgium	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes
Croatia	Yes
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes
Denmark	Yes
Estonia	Yes
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Georgia*	No data available
Germany	Yes
Greece	Yes
Hungary	Yes
Iceland*	No data available
Ireland	Yes
Italy	Yes
Latvia	Yes
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes
Malta	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available
Netherlands	Yes
Norway*	No data available
Poland	Yes
Portugal	Yes
Republic of Moldova*	No data available
Romania	Yes
Serbia*	No data available
Slovakia	Yes
Slovenia	Yes
Spain	Yes
Sweden	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes

Footnotes

**FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.**

No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.

Country	There is one or more national authority responsible for monitoring the child protection system's performance at national level <sup>lxxxiv</sup>	Independent monitoring by a national ombudsperson for children <sup>lxxxv lxxxvi</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No data available
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No data available
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Partially
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia*	No data available	No data available
Germany	Yes	No
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland*	No data available	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes
Montenegro*	No data available	No data available
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No data available	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	No data available
Romania	Yes	No
Serbia*	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Partially
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes

*Footnotes*

- There is one or more national authority responsible for monitoring the child protection system's performance at national level:
  - FRANET conducted the research from December 2013 to March 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/ jurisdictions.
- Independent monitoring by a national ombudsperson for children: This variable was originally named 'national ombudsperson for children.
- Partially: this value was originally named 'limited'.



## Monitoring at the societal level

Country	Collection of data that would allow an annual national estimate of the incidence of child maltreatment <sup>lxxxvii</sup>	National population-based prevalence survey for child maltreatment <sup>lxxxviii</sup>
Armenia*	No data available	No
Austria	Partially	Yes
Azerbaijan*	No data available	No
Belgium	Yes (Flanders)	Partially (Subnational)
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Partially (Republic of Srpska)	No data available
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Partially	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No data available
Denmark	Yes	No data available
Estonia	No data available	No
Finland	No	Yes
France	No	No data available
Georgia*	No data available	Yes
Germany	Partially	No
Greece	No	No data available
Hungary	Yes	No data available
Iceland*	Yes	Partially (Subnational)
Ireland	Yes	No data available
Italy	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No data available
Malta	Partially	No data available
Montenegro*	No data available	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway*	No	No
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova*	No data available	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes
Serbia*	No data available	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Yes
Ukraine*	No data available	No data available
United Kingdom	Yes (England & Scotland)	Yes

### *Footnotes*

- Collection of data that would allow an annual national estimate of the incidence of child maltreatment:
  - Data accurate to July 2013.
  - Partially: this value was original named 'limited'.
  - Republic of Srpska: data provided by the office of the Ombudsman for Children of Republic of Srpska.
  - Sweden: data provided by the office of the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden
  - No data available for Northern Ireland & Wales. .
- National population-based prevalence survey for child maltreatment:
  - Data collected June 2012- July 2014.
  - No specific data available for the different UK countries/jurisdictions.

- 
- <sup>i</sup> Council of Europe (2015). Progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment in Council of Europe member states, March 2015.
- <sup>ii</sup> Global initiative to end all corporal punishment of children (2015). Legality of corporal punishment worldwide - last updated March 2015. <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>. Retrieved April 23, 2015.
- <sup>iii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>iv</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance
- <sup>v</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance
- <sup>vi</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>vii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>viii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>ix</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>x</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>xi</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>xii</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>xiii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>xiv</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance
- <sup>xv</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. Provisions on professionals' legal obligation to report cases of child abuse, neglect and violence. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection/reporting-1>.
- <sup>xvi</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>xvii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>xviii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>xix</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>xx</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxi</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxii</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxv</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

- 
- <sup>xxvii</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxix</sup> European Commission (2014). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in criminal judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxx</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> European Commission (2014). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in criminal judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> European Union (2013). Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States. Violence against women — Victim support. Main findings. Vilnius: European Institute for Gender Equality.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> Blank, K., Lesur, M. & Logar, R. (2015). WAVE Report 2014. Specialized women's support services and new tools for combatting gender-based violence in Europe. Vienna: WAVE Network & European Info Centre Against Violence.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxxv</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>xxxix</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xl</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xli</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>xlii</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xliiii</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xliv</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xlv</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjudicialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>xlvi</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>xlvii</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xlviii</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>xlix</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>l</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.

- 
- <sup>li</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lii</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>liii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>liv</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lv</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lvi</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lvii</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lviii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjucialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>lix</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lx</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjucialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>lxi</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lxii</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lxiii</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjucialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>lxiv</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>lxv</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxvi</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxvii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxviii</sup> European Commission (2015). Summary of contextual overviews on children's involvement in civil and administrative judicial proceedings in the 28 Member States of the European Union. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lxix</sup> European Commission (2015). Data on Children in Judicial Proceedings in EU28. Last update: 04/02/2015. <http://www.childreninjucialproceedings.eu/Home/Default.aspx>.
- <sup>lxx</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxi</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.
- <sup>lxxiii</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxiv</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxv</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxvi</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxvii</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.

- 
- <sup>lxxxviii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxxix</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxx</sup> European Union (2010). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lxxx</sup> European Union (2011). Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence. Annexes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- <sup>lxxxii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxxiii</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxxiv</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxxv</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxxvi</sup> FRA (2014). Mapping child protection systems in the EU. <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>.
- <sup>lxxxvii</sup> MacKay, M. & Vincenten, J. (2014). National Action to Address Child Intentional Injury - 2014: Europe Summary. Birmingham: European Child Safety Alliance.
- <sup>lxxxviii</sup> World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme & the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). Global status report on violence prevention.