

EU strategy on the rights of the child (2021-2024)

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Children's rights are the human rights of all those below the age of 18. According to the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child, every child in the world is entitled to the same set of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights – irrespective of their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities, migration status, sexual orientation or any other status.

The protection of children's rights is an objective of the European Union; a guiding principle for EU institutions' actions, and for the EU Member States. The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights is the legal basis for the EU action. The Charter applies to the EU institutions and bodies and the Member States when they are implementing EU law. In some areas which relate to children's rights, the EU has the competence to harmonise legislation at national level, while in others it has the power to act through other tools, such as policy coordination, or funding. Several areas of EU action also have an influence, direct or indirect, on the rights of children.

The Covid-19 pandemic, and the measures taken to respond to it, have a significant impact on children's rights.

The European Commission is preparing a new strategy on the rights of the child – and this consultation constitutes a key milestone in its preparation. The strategy will provide the policy framework for EU action on children's rights. It will present the actions (legislative, policy, funding etc.) at EU level that contribute to the protection of the rights of the child, both internally and in its external action.

The strategy will address challenges to children's rights, including in the context of the current Covid-19 pandemic, and ensure synergies with recent and upcoming policy developments. The strategy will include a list of actions for the Commission to implement in the course of the current mandate. It will also include recommendations for actions by other EU institutions and bodies, Member States and stakeholders.

The strategy will focus on several thematic areas, which could include the following priorities (non-exhaustive and non-definitive list): Child participation; Digital and Information Society; Violence against children; Health, welfare and social inclusion; Education, leisure and culture; Child-friendly justice; Migration; children affected by armed conflicts. It will also include horizontal actions to foster mainstreaming and coordination. Not all thematic areas are touched upon in this consultation, which aims at collecting more in depth input under selected topics.

The strategy will build on the 2011 EU Agenda for the Rights of the child, and other relevant policy frameworks.

The ultimate objective of the strategy is to contribute to strengthening the protection of children's rights through EU action, both in the EU and in the world.

Guidance on the questionnaire

Thank you for your contribution.

All replies as well as position papers will be published [online](#). Please read the privacy statement on how personal data and contributions will be processed.

The estimated time for completion is 30 minutes.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

Text

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Dorota

* Surname

Sienkiewicz

* Email (this won't be published)

D.Sienkiewicz@eurohealthnet.eu

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EuroHealthNet

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

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* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

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| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
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| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> Moldova | <input type="radio"/> |

- | | French
Southern and
Antarctic Lands | | South Georgia
and the South
Sandwich
Islands |
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| <input type="radio"/> Barbados | <input type="radio"/> Gabon | <input type="radio"/> Monaco | <input type="radio"/> South Korea |
| <input type="radio"/> Belarus | <input type="radio"/> Georgia | <input type="radio"/> Mongolia | <input type="radio"/> South Sudan |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Belgium | <input type="radio"/> Germany | <input type="radio"/> Montenegro | <input type="radio"/> Spain |
| <input type="radio"/> Belize | <input type="radio"/> Ghana | <input type="radio"/> Montserrat | <input type="radio"/> Sri Lanka |
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| <input type="radio"/> Bermuda | <input type="radio"/> Greece | <input type="radio"/> Mozambique | <input type="radio"/> Suriname |
| <input type="radio"/> Bhutan | <input type="radio"/> Greenland | <input type="radio"/> Myanmar
/Burma | <input type="radio"/> Svalbard and
Jan Mayen |
| <input type="radio"/> Bolivia | <input type="radio"/> Grenada | <input type="radio"/> Namibia | <input type="radio"/> Sweden |
| <input type="radio"/> Bonaire Saint
Eustatius and
Saba | <input type="radio"/> Guadeloupe | <input type="radio"/> Nauru | <input type="radio"/> Switzerland |
| <input type="radio"/> Bosnia and
Herzegovina | <input type="radio"/> Guam | <input type="radio"/> Nepal | <input type="radio"/> Syria |
| <input type="radio"/> Botswana | <input type="radio"/> Guatemala | <input type="radio"/> Netherlands | <input type="radio"/> Taiwan |
| <input type="radio"/> Bouvet Island | <input type="radio"/> Guernsey | <input type="radio"/> New Caledonia | <input type="radio"/> Tajikistan |
| <input type="radio"/> Brazil | <input type="radio"/> Guinea | <input type="radio"/> New Zealand | <input type="radio"/> Tanzania |
| <input type="radio"/> British Indian
Ocean Territory | <input type="radio"/> Guinea-Bissau | <input type="radio"/> Nicaragua | <input type="radio"/> Thailand |
| <input type="radio"/> British Virgin
Islands | <input type="radio"/> Guyana | <input type="radio"/> Niger | <input type="radio"/> The Gambia |
| <input type="radio"/> Brunei | <input type="radio"/> Haiti | <input type="radio"/> Nigeria | <input type="radio"/> Timor-Leste |
| <input type="radio"/> Bulgaria | <input type="radio"/> Heard Island
and McDonald
Islands | <input type="radio"/> Niue | <input type="radio"/> Togo |
| <input type="radio"/> Burkina Faso | <input type="radio"/> Honduras | <input type="radio"/> Norfolk Island | <input type="radio"/> Tokelau |
| <input type="radio"/> Burundi | <input type="radio"/> Hong Kong | <input type="radio"/> Northern
Mariana Islands | <input type="radio"/> Tonga |
| <input type="radio"/> Cambodia | <input type="radio"/> Hungary | <input type="radio"/> North Korea | <input type="radio"/> Trinidad and
Tobago |
| <input type="radio"/> Cameroon | <input type="radio"/> Iceland | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> Tunisia |

- ◉ Canada
- ◉ Cape Verde
- ◉ Cayman Islands
- ◉ Central African Republic
- ◉ Chad
- ◉ Chile
- ◉ China
- ◉ Christmas Island
- ◉ Clipperton
- ◉ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ◉ Colombia
- ◉ Comoros
- ◉ Congo
- ◉ Cook Islands
- ◉ Costa Rica
- ◉ Côte d'Ivoire
- ◉ Croatia
- ◉ Cuba
- ◉ Curaçao
- ◉ Cyprus
- ◉ Czechia
- ◉ India
- ◉ Indonesia
- ◉ Iran
- ◉ Iraq
- ◉ Ireland
- ◉ Isle of Man
- ◉ Israel
- ◉ Italy
- ◉ Jamaica
- ◉ Japan
- ◉ Jersey
- ◉ Jordan
- ◉ Kazakhstan
- ◉ Kenya
- ◉ Kiribati
- ◉ Kosovo
- ◉ Kuwait
- ◉ Kyrgyzstan
- ◉ Laos
- ◉ Latvia
- ◉ Lebanon
- ◉ North Macedonia
- ◉ Norway
- ◉ Oman
- ◉ Pakistan
- ◉ Palau
- ◉ Palestine
- ◉ Panama
- ◉ Papua New Guinea
- ◉ Paraguay
- ◉ Peru
- ◉ Philippines
- ◉ Pitcairn Islands
- ◉ Poland
- ◉ Portugal
- ◉ Puerto Rico
- ◉ Qatar
- ◉ Réunion
- ◉ Romania
- ◉ Russia
- ◉ Rwanda
- ◉ Saint Barthélemy
- ◉ Turkey
- ◉ Turkmenistan
- ◉ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ◉ Tuvalu
- ◉ Uganda
- ◉ Ukraine
- ◉ United Arab Emirates
- ◉ United Kingdom
- ◉ United States
- ◉ United States Minor Outlying Islands
- ◉ Uruguay
- ◉ US Virgin Islands
- ◉ Uzbekistan
- ◉ Vanuatu
- ◉ Vatican City
- ◉ Venezuela
- ◉ Vietnam
- ◉ Wallis and Futuna
- ◉ Western Sahara
- ◉ Yemen
- ◉ Zambia

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Saint Helena
- Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Zimbabwe

*** Publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

A. General questions

1. Over the past 10 years, the overall situation of children's rights has:

	Significantly declined	Slightly declined	Not changed	Slightly improved	Significantly improved	I don't know
In your region	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In your country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Outside of the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

2. To what extent the following population groups /professional sectors are aware of children's rights:

	Good	Satisfactory	Not good	I don't know






Children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Parents and families	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Educators	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Health-care professionals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judiciary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Law enforcement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Migration authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
IT/digital sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
General population	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Which of the following should be a priority for action in your country? 1 star = least important, 8 stars = top priority

Child participation in the political and democratic life	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Digital and information society	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Violence in all its forms	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Welfare, health and social inclusion	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Education, leisure and culture	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Child-friendly justice	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Mainstreaming child rights in all actions	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Coordination among relevant actors	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

4. Which of the following should be a priority for EU action? 1 star = least important, 8 stars = top priority

Child participation in the political and democratic life	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Digital and information society	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Violence in all its forms	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Welfare, health and social inclusion	
Education, leisure and culture	
Child-friendly justice	
Mainstreaming child rights in all actions	
Coordination among relevant actors	

5. What areas should EU action focus on, to foster the protection of children's rights?

between 1 and 5 choices

- Introduce new or revise existing EU legislation
- Enforce and monitor the application of EU legislation
- Enhance the mainstreaming of children's rights in all relevant EU policies
- Draft or review specific framework(s) in key policy areas
- Help Member States and third countries implement their obligations under the UNCRC
- Provide funding for projects on children's rights inside and outside the EU
- Gather data on children's rights
- Capacity-building and training for professionals
- Information and awareness-raising campaigns, including for children
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination between Member States
- Provide for mutual learning between EU Member States and third-countries
- Collaborate with civil society organisations and international organisations

6. Please further explain your choices above:

1500 character(s) maximum

7. Covid-19 has significantly impacted children and their rights. How could child rights and child protection be better embedded in response mechanisms to the pandemic, and to emergency situations in general.

2000 character(s) maximum

Not all children and adolescents have equal access to the opportunities to lead healthy, happy and prosperous lives. The situation has worsened during the pandemic, with highly likely adverse consequences to children and young people's psycho-social health and wellbeing. Importantly, those negative impacts have been unequally distributed across the populations in European countries. Such avoidable inequities are now

likely to grow in the context of the COVID-19 crisis; a more substantial and ambitious focus and investments in children and their living conditions is urgently needed. The European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR), its implementation Action Plan, and this Child Right's Strategy are therefore key vehicles to ensuring the rights of the child to health, freedom from poverty and inequality. For that, data and surveillance systems need to be put in place, so as the governance mechanisms for collaboration, systematic impact assessment of policy and funds' on child rights and child protection outcomes across a comprehensive set of dimensions, including health promotion and disease prevention, health risk factors and health inequalities.

B. Participation in the EU political and democratic life

8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements

	Fully agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Fully disagree	I don't know
Participation of children in the political and democratic life should be encouraged through EU action	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should become closer to its child citizens, including through adapted communication	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU institutions should consult children directly in policy making and programming	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should support child participation at the local and national level	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Child participation only matters at the local and national level, not at the EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. What are the main challenges to ensuring child participation in the political and democratic life in the EU?

at most 3 choice(s)

- Children are not seen as citizens who have a right or the capacity to participate
- Lack of political will
- Lack of adequate expertise and know-how
- Lack of financial resources
- Difficulty to include different groups of children/ not all children have access to channels of participation

10. Which mechanism(s) should the EU develop?

at most 4 choice(s)

- Child advisory board(s)

- Children's Parliament(s)
- On-line consultations
- Ad-hoc meetings with children
- Regular consultations on upcoming legislation, policy making and programming
- Dedicated child-friendly information and campaigns
- EU competition on child participation (for schools, municipalities etc.)
- Initiatives through schools on the EU and children's rights
- Funding for child participation at local and national level

C. Digital information and society

The implications of the digital age for children's rights are manifold and ever changing. Examples are: the right to privacy and to be forgotten; the right of access to information and the right to education; the right to be safeguarded from abuse; the right to freedom of expression and the right to be heard. EU actions include the [European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children](#) - with EU funding to the [Safer Internet Centres](#) network and the [Alliance to better protect minors online](#), the [Digital Education Action Plan](#), the [2018 Audiovisual Media Services Directive](#) and data protection compliance via [GDPR](#), as well as the potential regulatory framework on artificial intelligence (White Paper on Artificial Intelligence of 19.2.2020).

11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements

	Fully agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Fully disagree	I don't know
The European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children should be renewed	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU legislation in this field adequately caters for the protection of children's rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The EU plays a key role in fostering protection of children's rights in the digital environment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IT companies should play a bigger role in ensuring the protection of children's rights in the digital environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children need to be involved in designing and regulating the world of new technologies, where they are the main users	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. What should EU action focus on, in order to foster the protection of children's rights in the digital environment?

at most 4 choice(s)

- Introduce new or revise existing EU legislation

- Enforce and monitor the application of EU legislation
- Draft or review specific policy frameworks
- Provide funding (e.g. for Safer Internet Centres)
- Gather data on children's use of new media, and the impact on their rights
- Capacity-building and training for professionals
- Information and awareness-raising campaigns, including for children
- Strengthen cooperation with IT companies
- Facilitate the participation of children to the creation of new technologies

D. Violence against children

To tackle violence against children, the EU adopted – amongst others - the [2011 Directive on sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children \(including child pornography and child prostitution\)](#), the [2011 Directive on trafficking in human beings](#), the [Victims' Rights Directive](#), the 2020 EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, and the [2008 EU guidelines on children in armed conflict](#). In addition, it co-funds Safer Internet Centers, and EU legislation established the 116 000 hotlines for missing children and the 116 111 child helplines in almost all EU Member States.

13. Which of the following should the EU focus on to help fight violence against children?

at most 4 choice(s)

- Further elaborate and promote the 2015 Principles on Integrated Child Protection Systems
- Support Member States in improving the collection of data on children affected by all types of violence
- Support cooperation and exchange among actors at national and EU level involved in the fight against violence
- Set up a Member States expert group on violence against children
- Support funding of assistance programmes in development and cooperation, assistance to the neighbourhood and humanitarian aid
- Focus on online violence, and all forms of violence related to new technologies
- Focus on gender-based violence, including harmful practices, also outside the EU
- Further promote and support the existing European child helpline and hotline for missing children
- End and prevent violence against children affected by conflicts

14. Based on your professional experience, does violence particularly affect certain groups of children?

at most 4 choice(s)

- Girls
- Boys
- LGBTI children
- Children in migration
- Children with disabilities
- Children belonging to an ethnic minority
- Children in care
- Children at school
- Street children
- Children in poverty
- Children in the online space
- Children living in conflict-affected countries/humanitarian settings
- I don't have professional experience related to this

E. Justice & Migration

In the area of child-friendly justice, a [Directive on procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceedings](#) was adopted in 2016. Child victims are also a focus of the [2012 Victims' Rights Directive](#). A recast of Brussels IIa Regulation was adopted in 2019 to make cross-border family proceedings cheaper and faster for children and their families. The [2020 EU Justice Scoreboard](#) provides a comparative assessment of national developments on child-friendly justice.

In 2017, the Commission issued a [Communication on the protection of children in migration](#). The EU migration acquis contains special provisions for children, such as the [2003 Family reunification Directive](#), the [Dublin Regulation](#), the [2013 Reception conditions Directive](#) or the [2013 Asylum Procedure Directive](#).

15. Do you see gaps in EU legislation on child-friendly justice, or issues in its implementation? What further legislative action, if any, should the EU take in this field?

2000 character(s) maximum

16. Where should the EU act first, to contribute to child-friendly justice systems?

at most 4 choice(s)

- Introduce new or revise existing EU legislation (where it is competent to legislate)
- Enforce and monitor the application of EU legislation
- Draft or review specific policy framework

- Provide funding for authorities and other actors involved in the justice system
- Gather data
- Capacity-building and training for professionals, also outside the EU
- Information and awareness-raising campaigns, including for children
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination at EU level and between Member States

17. The 2017 Communication on the protection of children in migration remains the framework for EU action in this field. What parts of the Communication have not progressed enough in your opinion, and where would you suggest efforts be concentrated in the future?

2000 character(s) maximum

18. Are there other priorities (which are not included in the 2017 Communication) which you would like EU action to focus on?

1500 character(s) maximum

Further information

If you wish to add further relevant comments or information, please do so here:

2000 character(s) maximum

EuroHealthNet recommends the EU's Strategy on the Rights of the Child to address the following issues:

- A focus on reducing child poverty (25% of the EU's children) and health inequalities, by investing in family support policies, early interventions, and prevention and health-promoting services. Such approach should be guided by the EPSR, the Council Recommendation on Investing in Children (2013), on High-Quality Early Childhood Education and Care Systems (2019), the EC proposal for Child Guarantee (2019), and the Council Conclusions on the Economy of Well-being (2019).
- Ensuring environments that encourage and easily enable children and adolescents to adopt healthy lifestyles and behaviours, by putting a firm focus on the implementation of Art. 168 of TFEU on 'health in all policies'. Physical activity levels in children and adolescents are persistently declining, while consumption of highly processed foods and sugary drinks is high, contributing to growing levels of overweight and obesity in the EU. In addition, increasing numbers of adolescents are reporting issues that affect their mental health (sleep difficulties, stress and anxiety). Such issues are linked to societal trends and pressures, incl. digital and technological, and can only be addressed through comprehensive, integrated approaches, supported by regulatory action, to create environments that support children and adolescent's health and well-being.
- Tackling persistent inequalities in childhood vaccination and immunisation: like other medical interventions, vaccination is subject to the social gradient. Wealth distribution, maternal education, place of residence, the sex of the child, and poverty are linked to access to, and levels of vaccination coverage;
- Improving the collection of disaggregated data on child health, well-being and social inclusion to help monitor and assess progress towards reducing child health inequalities, child poverty and vulnerability

Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as additional evidence supporting your responses, or a position paper. The uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire.

Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

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/Joint_Position_Paper_in_the_Upcoming_Childs_Rights_Strategy_compressed.pdf

Contact

EC-CHILD-RIGHTS@ec.europa.eu