



Table of Recommendations and Practices

The competent ministries, as well as childrens ombudspersons or other national human rightsbodies with responsibility for protecting childrens rights, shall monitor, report regularly on and take anyappropriate measures regarding the recognition and implementation of the rights and interests of children with imprisoned parents, including infant children living in prison with their parent.

Country	Status	Comments
Sweden	Partly	In some areasThe Childrens ombudsman do pay attention to the group of children of imprisoned parents but the social service on national level need more focus on this group.the big challenge is to achieve cohesion in the overall approach at a national level that takes account of the recommendations.
Germany	No	The recommendation is addressed not only to the ministries of justice but also to other ministries, each of which is responsible for monitoring compliance with the recommendation on behalf of its own department. This monitoring can take place in the area of the correctional system through supervisory visits and business audits or corresponding reports. In addition, the Laender justice administrations should be able to report on appropriate enquiries (for example, from the Council of Europe pursuant to No. 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe) on ensuring appropriate measures for the protection of children in detention. Furthermore, the responsibility also lies with the Ministries of the Interior, Social Affairs and Family.
Austria		In Austria, the Children and Judicial Attorney produce reports on child rights review. The member Network of Children's Rights also provides reports to the United Nations.As Ireland, the major challenge is to achieve a national cohesion following the recommendations.
Cyprus	Yes	There are no multi-agency and multidisciplinary-expert groups. However, we are always in close contact with imprisoned parents to resolve any issues regarding their children inside and outside prisons. Further, we revise our procedures and policies, and we invest accordingly in the training of the staff based on best practice examples, relevant CoE recommendations, civil society actors, COPE recommendations etc., in order to support positive relationships as much as possible, by meeting the individual needs of the child. Their voices are heard. The provisions of the article are fully implemented. Full compliance with the article 50.
Hungary	Yes	Such report is prepared.
Ireland	Partly	The Childrens ombudsman and other bodies do provide annual reports in terms of childrens rights but appear to overlook children of imprisoned parents in such

reports. The big challenge is to achieve cohesion in the overall approach at a national level that takes account of the recommendations.

Netherlands	Yes	The Children's ombudsman and other bodies like the Centre of Expertise KIND provide annual reports and advices in terms of children's rights, including advices about children of imprisoned parents.
Norway	Yes	The Ombudsperson for Children, UN Children's Committee in Norway and other organization do provide annual reports in terms of children's rights.
Scotland	Yes	Family Strategy meetings are taking place in each establishment with improvement plans in place. Covid restrictions are currently impacting these meetings
Slovakia	No	Ombudspersons for Children, the issue of children of imprisoned parents has not been resolved in detail
Catalonia	Yes	In 2019 the Children's Department of the Catalan Ombudsman (Sndic de Greuges) initiated a study about children and young people whose parents are in prison. The goal of the study is twofold: analysing the existing measures regarding inmates children and monitoring the gradual introduction of new measures required to comply with REC(2018)5 of the Council of Europe. The Catalan Ombudsman published new rules whose ultimate aim is to ensure the implementation of REC(2018)5.
