

**Question for written answer E-003944/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Elena Kountoura (The Left)

Subject: Systemic gaps in child protection in Greece

A 2023 mapping of national child protection systems in the EU¹ highlighted significant shortcomings in Greece in terms of integrated organisation and coordination of the system, cooperation procedures between competent bodies, preventive action and sufficiency of human and material resources.

In September 2026, Greek child protection organisations pointed out that these shortcomings continue to impact the effectiveness of the system and called for a comprehensive reform and strengthening of the relevant mechanisms².

Bearing in mind Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/1238³ – which calls on the Member States to develop integrated, coordinated and interdisciplinary child protection systems, with sufficient resources and a focus on the best interests of the child – and the 2025 report produced by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, titled ‘Towards Integrated Child Protection Systems’⁴, can the Commission answer the following:

1. Has it assessed what specific measures Greece has taken since the 2023 mapping exercise and what systemic gaps remain in relation to Recommendation (EU) 2024/1238?
2. What EU financial and technical tools can help strengthen staffing, administrative capacity, community prevention services and professional foster care in Greece, and what indicators are used to assess their effectiveness?
3. Does it intend to propose a European legislative framework for the creation of uniform national child protection systems, with common minimum requirements for the organisation, coordination and exercise of the relevant competences, for all Member States?

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¹ The mapping of child protection systems in Greece was done as part of the research carried out for the FRA report ‘Towards Integrated Child Protection Systems’.

² Specifically, these organisations propose the creation of a single coordinating child protection body. This is in light of the fact that the biggest problem is the current fragmentation of services, with seven different social welfare service networks operating simultaneously, each following a different working method and operating at a different level of public administration.

³ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EL/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202401238.

⁴ A key conclusion of the report is the need for central coordination of child protection services, with clear cooperation protocols, information exchange systems and joint case management between social services and health, education, justice and police services (<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2025/integrated-child-protection>).