



Australian Government
**Department of the
Prime Minister and Cabinet**

REPORT OF THE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
**INTERCOUNTRY
ADOPTION**

APRIL 2014

OPTIONS FOR REFORM AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 158.** The Committee has identified possible immediate measures, and other possible options for reform to be developed and implemented in 2014 with the States and Territories, to improve the delivery of intercountry adoption services in Australia. To some extent, the immediate measures will go some way to addressing some of the impediments identified in this report (to the extent that the Commonwealth can control these issues). In particular, adopted they will:
- a. reinvigorate efforts to establish new adoption programmes
 - b. make the immigration and citizenship aspect of the adoption process faster and easier and address the negative perception of the visa health requirement
 - c. improve integration of existing Commonwealth funded family services programmes with existing post adoption support services provided by the States and Territories; and
 - d. remove distinctions between existing Hague and non-Hague adoption programmes.
- 159.** However, more substantive reform will need the cooperation or agreement of the States and Territories. As outlined above, many of the criticisms and impediments relate to the way existing adoption services are delivered by the states or the lack of nationally consistent laws and policies.

s47B, s47C



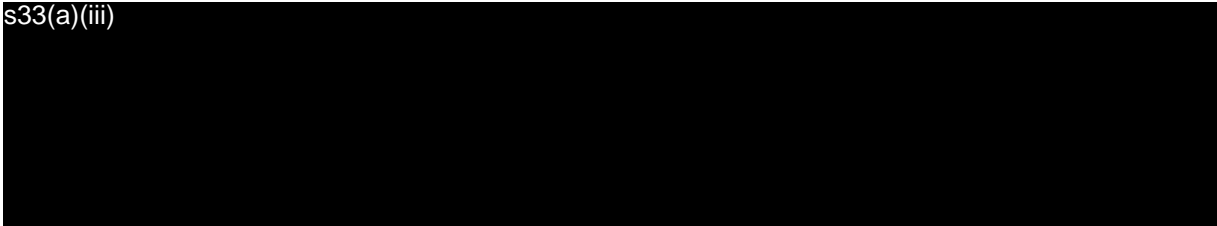
- 161.** In developing these options, the Interdepartmental Committee is also mindful of significant decline across the world in adoptions generally and the requirements (in the form of moratoriums, quotas or eligibility requirements) that overseas 'sending countries' impose and are likely to continue to impose. Many of these factors are beyond Australia's control.
- 162.** However, the Interdepartmental Committee considers that the reforms that are proposed to Australia's approach to intercountry adoption can go some way in reducing the frustrations and impediments many Australians have expressed while ensuring that the fundamental principle of protecting right of a child to grow up in a loving and caring family environment.

POSSIBLE IMMEDIATE MEASURES

Establishing programmes with new partner countries

- 163.** The Attorney-General's Department has assessed 41 potential new intercountry adoption partner countries. Noting that risk is inherent in intercountry adoption, Appendix B uses a traffic light system to indicate which countries are high risk (red light), medium risk (yellow light) and low risk (green light).
- 164.** On the basis of that assessment, the Attorney-General's Department is briefing the Attorney-General to seek his formal approval of the opening of a new programme with South Africa. In March 2014, Australia's High Commission in South Africa confirmed with the relevant South African authorities that South Africa was ready to receive files from Australia to commence the programme. The South African Central Authority noted that several countries had expressed an interest in establishing intercountry adoption programmes with South Africa. However, presently South Africa only has programmes with a small number of countries and it would proceed carefully before approving further programmes. Initial indications from South Africa are that a programme with Australia would be small, with those children in need of intercountry adoption predominantly children with special needs. State and territory ministers should be advised of the programme's opening and state and territory officials would need to be familiarised with the administrative arrangements in place for adoptions from South Africa by eligible and suitable Australian families.
- 165.** Opening a new programme with South Africa will have minimal cost implications for the Commonwealth. States and territories may need to meet some additional costs as a result of a new programme, but these costs would be in part offset by the fees they receive from prospective adoptive parents who submit applications. Prospective adoptive parents for a new programme with South Africa would need to meet Australian and South African eligibility criteria, fees and associated costs (as with existing adoption programmes).

s33(a)(iii)



- 167.** The need to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to protect children is a joint responsibility of both countries of origin and receiving countries. To manage these risks, the Attorney-General's Department regularly reviews Australia's existing programmes to assess compliance with the Hague Convention principles. However, in practical terms the country of origin is best placed to ensure that safeguards are maintained, as they determine whether a child is eligible for adoption. While Australia can seek to minimise the risks, they cannot be entirely eliminated.
- 168.** The Interdepartmental Committee also recommends that the Attorney-General's Department in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade open or further discussions with potential new partner countries Kenya, Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland, the USA, Cambodia and Vietnam. While this list is not exhaustive, these countries have been highlighted based on an initial consideration of their intercountry adoption legislation and infrastructure, compliance with Hague Convention standards and principles and, in the case of Cambodia and Vietnam

ongoing work to monitor their implementation of the Hague Convention and associated safeguards. A focus of discussions should be on the numbers and characteristics of children in need of intercountry adoption in these countries (initial indications are that the children in need are increasingly those with special needs and that intercountry adoption numbers are low).

- 169.** In order to maintain momentum in this regard, it is recommended that by November 2014 both Departments prepare a report for you and their respective Ministers on the outcomes of those discussions and what steps, if any, would need to be undertaken to commence adoption programmes. The cost of investigating new programmes is minimal as Australia's overseas diplomatic network would be used to hold discussions.
- 170.** The Attorney-General's Department notes that any new programme with a new intercountry adoption partner country is likely to only have a limited number of children in need of intercountry adoption, the majority with special needs. There may also be restrictive criteria imposed by the country of origin (e.g., nationality/ethnicity requirements and lengthy in-country residence requirements for prospective adoptive parents prior to adoption) which limited numbers of prospective adoptive parents are able to meet.
- 171.** Despite this, an increase in the number of programmes addresses one of the key concerns raised by submissions to the Interdepartmental Committee.

RECOMMENDATION 1

That you ask the Attorney-General to:

- (iii) *open a new programme with South Africa immediately, and*
- (iv) *instruct the Attorney-General's Department to work with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to open discussions with the following countries to determine the viability of Australia opening new adoption programmes. Kenya, Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland, the USA, Cambodia and Vietnam with a report on outcomes and next steps by those Departments by November 2014.*

Aligning requirements applying to Hague Convention and certain non-Hague Convention countries

Recognition of overseas adoption orders

- 172.** An immediate measure in the Attorney-General's portfolio involved amending the *Family Law (Bilateral Arrangements – Intercountry Adoption) Regulations 1998* to recognise automatically, adoption orders granted by non-Hague Convention countries with which Australia has a bilateral arrangement ('non-Hague countries' Taiwan, Ethiopia and South Korea). These new laws came into effect on 4 March 2014.
- 173.** The measure puts children from non-Hague countries with which Australia has a bilateral arrangement on a closer footing with children from Hague countries in terms of not requiring the children to go through the additional process of finalising their adoption orders through an Australian court (the measure does not remove the requirement for an adoption visa).

174. This measure is likely to make the process less administratively burdensome for people wanting to adopt a child from a non-Hague country. There are no significant cost implications for the Commonwealth and States and Territories. For some families, the amendments will avoid the legal and associated costs with applying to a court for the recognition of the adoption.

Citizenship reforms for non-Hague countries

175. A possible related immediate measure in the Immigration Minister's portfolio involves amendments to citizenship laws, to put children from non-Hague countries ('non-Hague countries' Taiwan, Ethiopia and South Korea) on a closer footing with children from those Hague countries where the equivalent of an article 23 certificate is issued for a final adoption order, in terms of being able to obtain Australian citizenship in their country of origin (removing the requirement for such children to apply for an adoption visa in order to enter Australia).
176. The Department of Immigration and Border Protection advises the measure is likely to involve amendments to the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*. If amendments to the Act are necessary, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection notes the intention of seeking approval to introduce a Citizenship Amendment Bill in the Winter 2014 parliamentary sittings, that could include the amendments.
177. This measure is likely to make the process faster and less expensive for people wanting to adopt a child from a non-Hague country with which Australia has a bilateral arrangement (currently Taiwan and South Korea), noting that this citizenship pathway would only be available if one of the adoptive parents is an Australian citizen and Australian permanent residents would be excluded.
178. The Department of Immigration and Border Protection estimate the cost of the measure, in terms of forgone revenue from adoption visa application charges, is minimal.

RECOMMENDATION 2

That you ask the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection to introduce amendments to the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007* in the Winter 2014 parliamentary sittings to enable children from non-Hague countries that issue final adoption orders, with which Australia has a bilateral arrangement, to obtain Australian citizenship in their country of origin where one or both of the adoptive parents is an Australian citizen.

Other immigration and citizenship measures

Waiting times for adoption visas

179. As mentioned above, the processing time for adoption visas can exceed 12 months although visa applications from children adopted through intercountry adoption arrangements are generally processed more quickly. While much of the time involved in the immigration process is concurrent with other processes, there can be some delays or uncertainties as part of the process. Possible options to address this are:

RECOMMENDATION 3

That you ask the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection in consultation with the Ministers for Social Services, Health, Education, and Human Services, to provide you as soon as possible with a Budget neutral proposal for removing all child category visas from the Migration Programme.

Adoption visa health requirement

- 187.** As noted above, in the last five years (the period for which data is available), the Department of Immigration and Border Protection has exercised a health waiver in all intercountry adoption cases. The timeframe for consideration of a completed medical examination by a MOC and consideration of a health waiver, if relevant, is quick, and takes on average less than a week.
- 188.** The question arises whether the requirement to apply for a health waiver is necessary, if the Department of Immigration and Border Protection exercises a health waiver in Adoption (subclass 102) visa cases where the applicant does not meet the health requirement. In some cases, the health requirements could be perceived by prospective adoptive parents or some of Australia's partner countries as a further uncertainty or impediment to an adoption. At the same time, the health requirement is an important aspect of Australia's immigration programme and can also provide an independent and accurate assessment of the child's medical conditions. The following possible options may address this issue.

RECOMMENDATION 4

That the Attorney-General's Department, in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, develops a communications strategy by the end of 2014 to address misconceptions about intercountry adoption, including about the Adoption visa health requirement being an impediment to intercountry adoption.

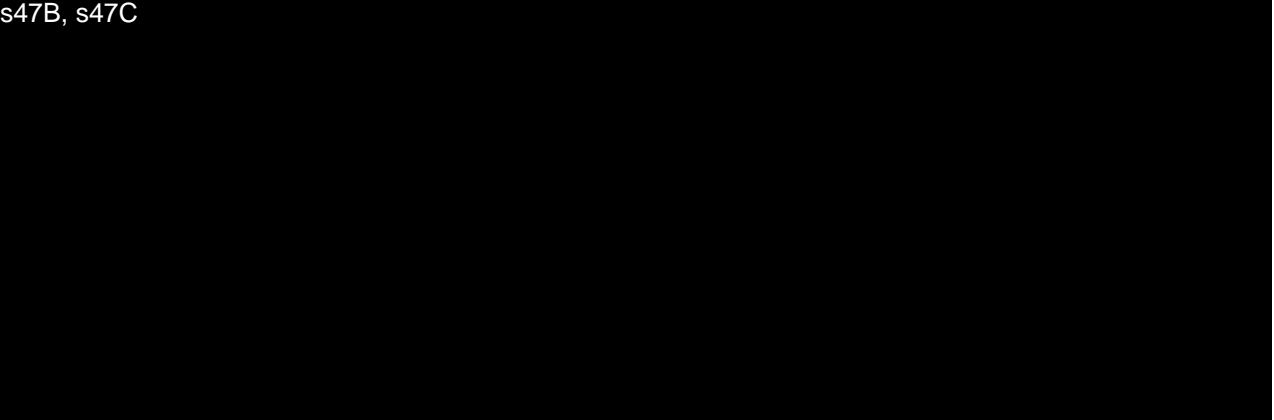
Social services measures

Increased support for parents adopting children with special needs

- 195.** A considerable number of submissions to the committee and letters to the Prime Minister, document experience of being discouraged by State authorities, from adopting a child with special needs, notwithstanding that the majority of the children in need of an overseas family have special needs.

- 196.** A similar number of submissions call for better post-adoption support services for parents adopting children with special needs.

s47B, s47C



s47C



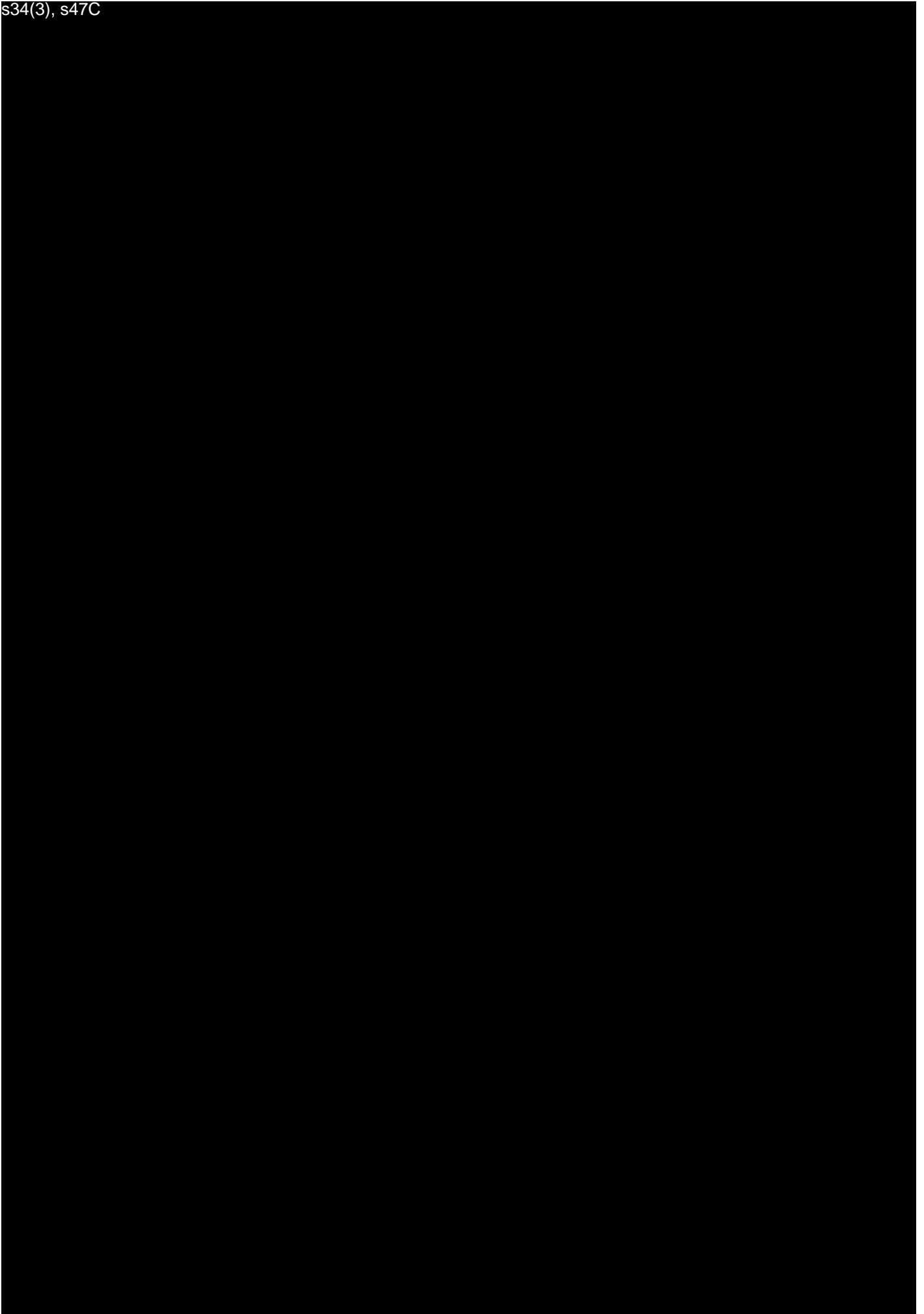
- 201.** Early intervention, referrals to broader support services and access to long term support will help improve outcomes for families and children. There are some national programmes that could be leveraged to improve the post adoption support by linking adoptive families to these services soon after the child is adopted, where required.
- 202.** For example, the Family Support Program (FSP) funds a range of non-government organisations to provide preventative and early intervention family support services, focussing on family relationships, parenting and family law services to help navigate life's transitions, and to help families who are vulnerable to poor outcomes to build their resources and capabilities to enable more positive family functioning.
- 203.** The FSP comprises the following two streams, Family and Children's Services and Family Law Services. The Family and Children's Services stream aims to provide services to families, particularly those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged or in disadvantaged communities to improve family functioning, safety and child wellbeing and development.
- 204.** Family and Children's Services include activities such as:
- Communities for Children Services provide prevention and early intervention to families with children up to the age of 12, who are disadvantaged or at risk of disadvantage;

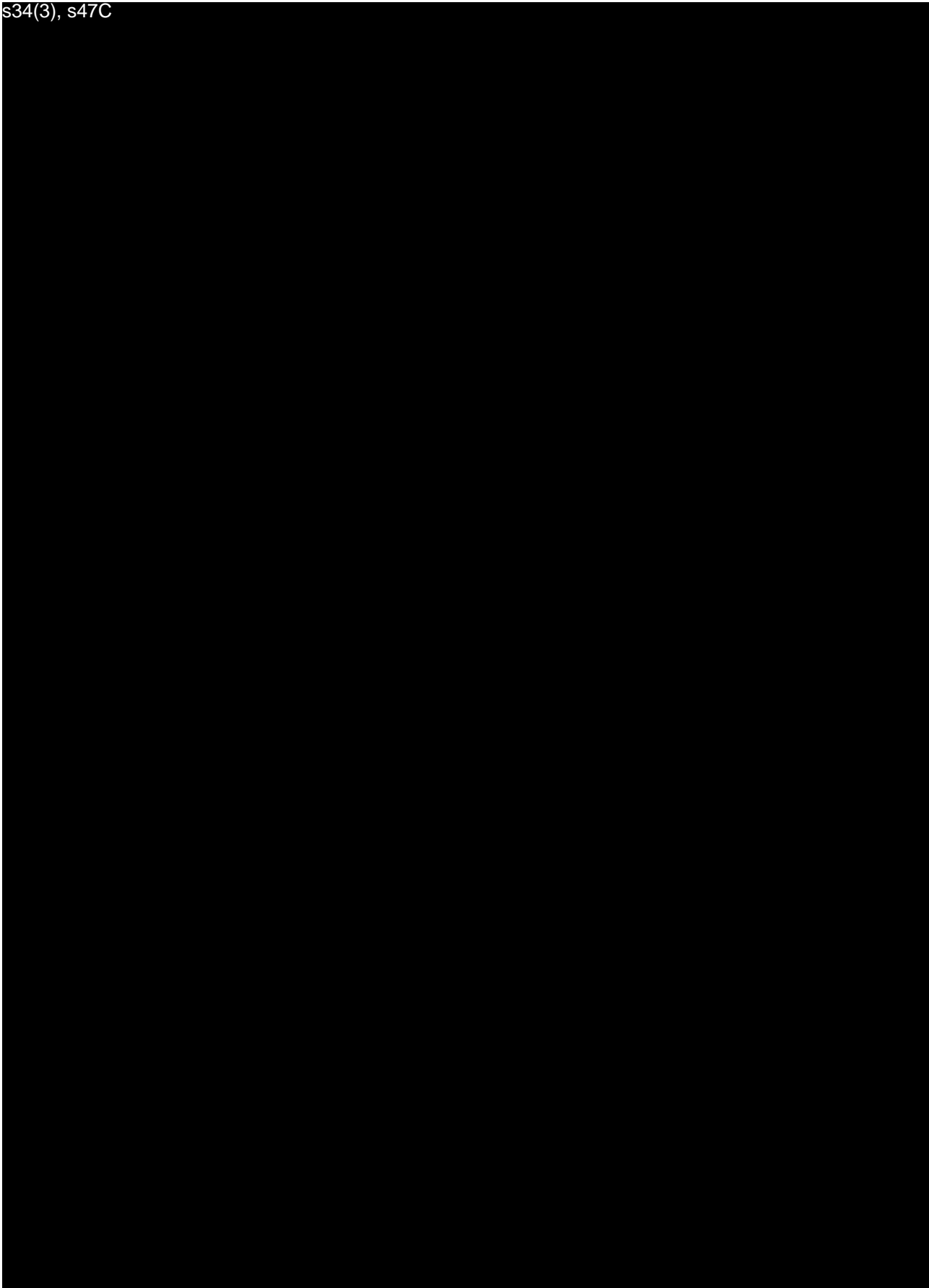
- Family and Relationship Services provide assistance with family relationship issues at all stages including forming new relationships, overcoming relationship difficulties or dealing with separation, parenting and the care of children;
- Specialist Services have particular knowledge and skills for providing support to vulnerable families affected by issues such as trauma; and
- Community Playgroups to support parents with young children.

- 205.** The Family Law Services stream aims to provide alternatives to formal legal processes for families who are separated, separating or in dispute to improve their relationships in the best interests of children. In the event of family breakdown, Family Law Services have an important role to play in ensuring that the child remains well supported by both parents and that relationships are maintained.
- 206.** The National FSP advice and online services complement the two service streams. The Family Relationship Advice Line works alongside existing services to ensure families across Australia have access to more integrated services, especially during critical life events.
- 207.** Family Relationships Online and the Raising Children Network are national online websites that enhance awareness of locally available services and resources assisting families.
- 208.** In addition, the Department of Social Services also funds Family Mental Health Support Services (FMHSS). New FMHSS provide flexible and responsive services for children and young people up to the age of 18 who are affected by, or at risk of mental illness, and their families. Services identify risk factors or issues which may lead to poor mental health outcomes for children and young people later in life. They work with children, young people and families to address these issues, and strengthen protective or positive factors. Risk factors could include a history of trauma in the family, domestic violence, or substance abuse issues.
- 209.** There are also State and Territory funded services that could be leveraged to improve support for families that adopt children from overseas.
- 210.** The Department of Social Services recommends that work be undertaken with all existing services to improve their knowledge of intercountry adoption and encourage linkages and collaboration to improve post adoption support, particularly for children with special needs.
- 211.** The combination of measures is likely to contribute to making intercountry adoption of children with special needs easier.

RECOMMENDATION 5

That the Department of Social Services undertake work with existing family services it funds, to improve knowledge of intercountry adoption and improve linkages and collaboration with other services, particularly for children with special needs.







RECOMMENDATION 6

That you agree in principle to a Commonwealth regulated model for providing a nationally consistent service for the whole of Australia, from the beginning of the intercountry adoption process through to the provision of an enhanced level of post adoption support services, either using a Commonwealth accredited NGO or NGOs or a Commonwealth agency.

RECOMMENDATION 7

That you agree to the Commonwealth agenda paper on intercountry adoption for the meeting of the Council of Australian Governments on 2 May 2014, presenting a Commonwealth regulated model for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION 8

That subject to the outcome of the Council of Australian Governments' consideration of the Commonwealth agenda paper on intercountry adoption on 2 May 2014, you ask the Attorney-General and the Minister for Social Services to bring forward to Cabinet in the first half of 2014 a fully costed joint proposal for a Commonwealth regulated model, involving the delivery of services via either a Commonwealth accredited NGO or NGOs or a Commonwealth agency, for consideration.

Appendix B

INVESTIGATIONS INTO POSSIBLE NEW PROGRAMS

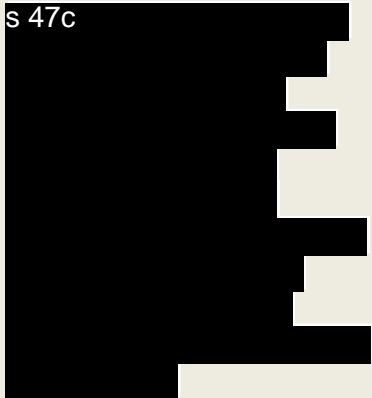
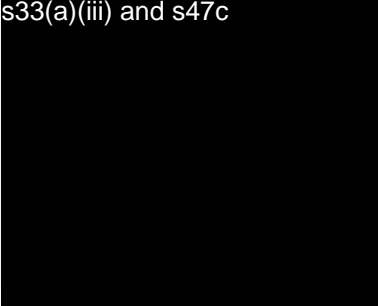




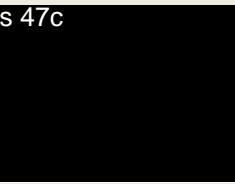
Possible partner countries with which Australia could establish new intercountry adoption programs

1. The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) closely monitors possible partner countries with which Australia could establish new intercountry adoption programs.
2. AGD assessed the viability of opening new intercountry adoption programs with 41 countries. Four criteria were used to assess the viability of the potential programs. The criteria include:
 - Hague Convention status
 - the number of children in need of intercountry adoption
 - the adoption infrastructure and its compliance with Hague Convention principles, and
 - conditions, barriers or issues relating to a possible new program.
3. Following the assessment of a country against the criteria, AGD considers an appropriate status for the potential program as described below.

s 47c



Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
AFRICA					
Botswana	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Burkina Faso	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Burundi	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> 	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> 	
Kenya	Hague	<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p>  <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and</p>	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s33(a)(iii) and s47c	
Lesotho	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s33(a)(iii) and s47c	
Liberia	Non-Hague	s 47c	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c
Madagascar	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

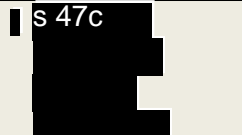
Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p>  <p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 
Malawi	Non-Hague	<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted] s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	
Mali	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted] s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
			s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	
Mauritius	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
			s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	
Mozambique	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s 47c [Redacted]	
Namibia	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Rwanda	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted] s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c</p> 	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p>  <p>s 47c</p>  <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> 	<p>s 47c</p> 	
South Africa	Hague	 <p>s 47c</p>	 <p>s 47c</p>	 <p>s 47c</p>	 <p>s 47c</p>

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Swaziland	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	
Uganda	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted] s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s 47c	
ASIA					
Cambodia	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
East Timor (Timor Leste)	Non-Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p>	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	
Indonesia	Non-Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s 47c [Redacted]	
Laos	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Nepal	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c [REDACTED]</p>	<p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c [REDACTED]</p>	<p>s 47c [REDACTED]</p>	
Vietnam	Hague	s 47c [REDACTED]	s 47c [REDACTED]	s 47c [REDACTED]	s 47c [REDACTED]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		<p>s 47c</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> <p>s 47c</p>	<p>s 47c</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p>	<p>s 47c</p>	<p>s 47c</p>

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
CENTRAL ASIA					
Kazakhstan	Hague	s 47c	s 47c	s 47c	s 47c
EUROPE					
Armenia	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
Azerbaijan	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
			s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	
Bulgaria	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	<p>s 47c</p> <p>s33(a)(iii) and s47c</p> <p>s 47c</p>	s 47c	s 47c

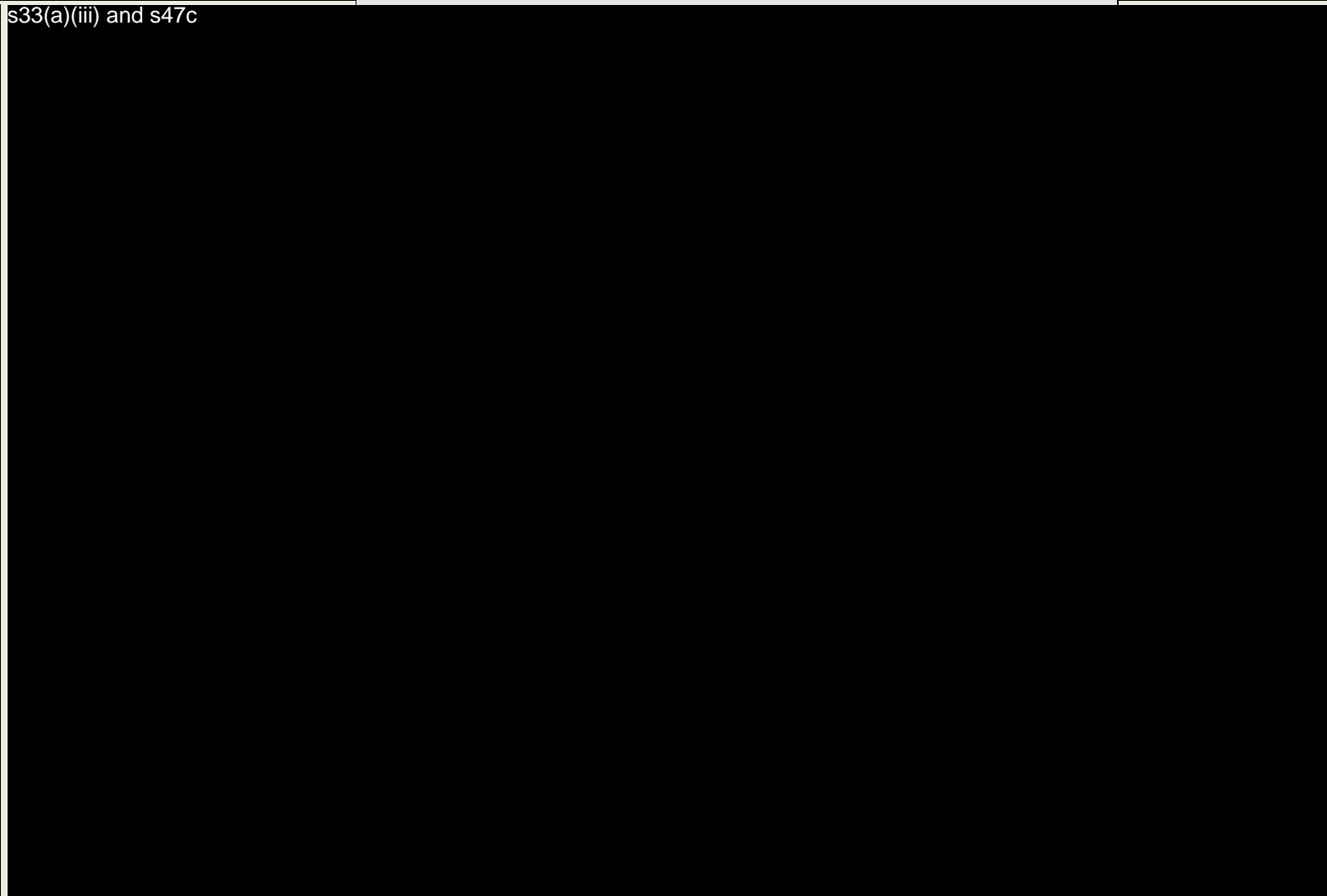
Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
Georgia	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
Latvia	Hague				

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
Poland	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
			s33(a)(iii) and s47c		
Russia	Non-Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c			

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c			
Romania	Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	
Ukraine	Non-Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]			

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		s33(a)(iii) and s47c 			

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s33(a)(iii) and s47c					
AMERICAS					
Brazil	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c
Costa Rica	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	
Guatemala	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c s 47c s33(a)(iii) and s47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
			s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	
Haiti	Non-Hague	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted] s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
		s33(a)(iii) and s47c s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	
Peru	Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				s 47c	
United States of America	Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s47c s 47c	s 47c	s 47c

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
PACIFIC ISLANDS					
Papua New Guinea	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted] s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]
Samoa	Non-Hague	s 47c [Redacted]	s33(a)(iii) and s47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]	s 47c [Redacted]

Country	Hague Convention Status	Comment on children in need of adoptive families	Comment on infrastructure and compliance with Hague Convention principles	Comment on any conditions/barriers/issues relating to a possible new program	Status
				<p>s 47c</p> <p>[Redacted]</p>	
Tonga	Non-Hague	s 47c	s33(a)(iii) and s 47c	s 47c	s 47c