

**International Child Abduction & Contact Unit (ICACU)**

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| **ICACU GUIDE**  **TO COMPLETING THE**  **REQUEST FOR CO-OPERATION FORM** |

## Please read this guide carefully before completing the ‘ICACU request for co-operation form’.

## Background

The Regulation came into force across the European Union on 1 March 2005. The 1996 Hague Convention came into force in the UK on 1 November 2012. All Member States of the European Union are 1996 Hague Convention countries but the Regulation takes precedence between EU Member States (other than Denmark) over the 1996 Hague Convention in relation to matters governed by the Regulation. However the provisions of the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention are not identical. Whether a request is made under the Regulation or under the 1996 Hague Convention will depend in part on what is being asked for, and whether or not there are court proceedings in progress or in contemplation.

The Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention make provision for co-operation between central authorities on specific cases and set out how central authorities should work.

A central authority does not require a court order before it can act.

You should also read the **President of the Family Division’s guidance of 10 November 2014**: ***The International Child Abduction and Contact Unit (ICACU)* which is available at:**

<http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/publications/presidents-guidance-on-the-international-child-abduction-and-contact-unit-icacu-and-its-role/>

## You can complete this form if you are a local authority and you are asking the ICACU to make a request for co-operation to another country under either:

1. the **Brussels IIa Regulation** (Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility) (‘the Regulation’); or
2. the **1996 Hague Convention** (the 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children) (‘the 1996 Hague Convention’).

For guidance on requesting information from countries which are **not** Regulation or 1996 Hague Convention countries please refer to the **Department for Education’s guidance dated July 2014**: *Working with foreign authorities: Child Protection cases and care orders*.

## The ICACU

The International Child Abduction and Contact Unit (ICACU) is the Central Authority for England and Wales for day to day purposes for the operation of the **1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention (the 1980 Hague Convention)**, the **Brussels IIa Regulation** and the **1980 European (Council of Europe) Custody Convention (the Luxembourg Convention),** and, for England only, for the **1996 Hague Convention**.

For requests for co-operation under the **1996 Hague Convention** to or from **Wales** you should contact the Welsh Government (see contact details at the end of this guide). Details of the Central Authorities for Scotland and Northern Ireland are also at the end of this guide.

**This guide**

This guide is only about making a **request for co-operation** under the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention. The form is intended **for use by** **public authorities only**.

There is a **separate form** if you are an **individual** and want to apply for:

1. the return of a child who has been abducted (wrongfully removed or wrongfully retained) overseas under the 1980 Hague Convention, or
2. contact with a child overseas under the 1980 Hague Convention, or
3. the registration and enforcement of an order overseas under either the Regulation or the Luxembourg Convention (for European Union Member States and Council of Europe Member States respectively), or
4. the registration and enforcement of an order overseas under the 1996 Hague Convention.

For these other cases the **ICACU Application Form** and the **ICACU guide to making an application** are available on **https://gov.uk/** at:

[International Child Abduction and Contact Unit application form - Publications - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-child-abduction-and-contact-unit-application-form)

## Making a request for co-operation

Contacting the ICACU

Please use email (see contact details at the end of this guide). If the issue is urgent the ICACU will respond as soon as is practicable having regard to existing work commitments; the standard response time is:

New requests for co-operation:

* 5 working days for initial analysis;
* a further 10 working days to process the request

General enquiries:

* 20 working days

If you send further correspondence or information before the ICACU has responded to you, please make sure you refer to your earlier correspondence when doing so.

Requests for co-operation

A request for co-operation to another country is a request for information or assistance. Therefore it needs to be **focussed**, **relevant** and **practical**.

It is important that any request for co-operation is made **as soon as** you identify a need for information or assistance from the other country. This is because:

* there are no time limits in the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention for responding to a request for co-operation;
* the ICACU is not able to require foreign central authorities or competent authorities to respond in a specific timescale;
* there are a number of steps in the communication chain (the other central authority may need to contact their own competent authorities before responding to the ICACU); and
* there may be a need for translations before the request can be sent to the other country.

Can a request for co-operation be made?

A request for co-operation can be made to a country which is covered by either the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention. The request must beabout matters covered by the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention.

Please note **“parental responsibility”** has its own definition in the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention; it is not the same as the definition in the Children Act 1989[[1]](#footnote-1).

Before contacting the ICACU first check:

## if the other country is a Member State of the European Union or a 1996 Hague Convention country (a list of these countries is at the end of this guide); and

## if the information or assistance you want to ask for (or the information you want to communicate to the other country) is about a matter covered by the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention: look at:

## Articles 1, 2 and 53-57 of the Regulation, and

## Articles 1, 3, 4, and 30-37 of the 1996 Hague Convention.

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The ICACU will **not** be able to make a request for co-operation to the other country if that country is not a Regulation or 1996 Hague Convention country and/or if the request is about a matter which is not covered by the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention.

Examples of requests in scope would include a request for co-operation if you need information to assist you with planning the progression of the case, for example:

* because you need assistance from the foreign authorities in identifying and/or assessing potential kinship carers;
* if the welfare plan for the child is, or may become, **a plan for placement of the child(ren) in the other country** you can ask if that country’s consent to the placement will be required for the proposed placement (see **Article 56** of the Regulation and **Article 33** of the 1996 Hague Convention); if you are in any doubt about whether consent may be required, you should check with the other country[[2]](#footnote-2) before any placing order is made[[3]](#footnote-3);
* you can ask about the procedure in the other country for progressing a request for **transfer of the proceedings** under Article 15 of the Regulation or about **transfer of jurisdiction** under Articles 8 or 9 of the 1996 Hague Convention.

## Both the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention contain a list of what is not in scope.

## Article 1(3) of the Regulation explains what is definitely not in scope of the Regulation;

## Article 4 of the 1996 Hague Convention explains what is definitely not in scope of the Convention.

## The exclusions from scope are not identical but in both the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention the list of what is excluded includes decisions on:

## adoption,

## measures preparatory to adoption, or

## the annulment or revocation of adoption.

## However please note even if the subject matter is within the scope of the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention different countries have differing views as to what information or assistance can be provided in response to a request for co-operation. The ICACU may have practical experience of the other country which they can share with you.

Additionally Article 55 of the Regulation says that co-operation between central authorities on specific cases is to be ‘in accordance with the law of that Member State in matters of personal data protection’.

## This means, for example, that some European Member States do not consider that Article 55 authorises their authorities to forward information which is not directly about the child(ren) in question but only concerns siblings because of their personal data protection law.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of requests which are **not** a request for co-operation under either the Regulation or the 1996 Hague Convention:

* a request for service of court documents;
* a request for evidence from the other country;
* a request to notify consular authorities of court proceedings about the child;
* a request for legal advice;
* a request for an opinion about whether the court here has jurisdiction;
* a request for an opinion about where the child is habitually resident;
* a request for assistance with travel documents and/or identity cards;
* a request for a birth, marriage or death certificate;
* a request for formal criminal records;
* a request for information about a person applying to be approved as a local authority foster carer.

A request for copies of foreign court papers is more likely to be in scope of the Taking of Evidence Regulation or the 1970 Hague Convention (see below).

For **service of court documents** see:

* Council Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (‘the Service Regulation’);
* 1965 Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (‘the 1965 Hague Convention’)[[4]](#footnote-4).

For **taking of evidence abroad** see:

* Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (‘the Taking of Evidence Regulation’);
* 1970 Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (‘the 1970 Hague Convention’)[[5]](#footnote-5).

The Hague Conference website[[6]](#footnote-6) has helpful information and documents about each Hague Convention including, in each case, an Explanatory Report. The Explanatory Report explains about the Convention and what it covers (there is an Explanatory Report for the 1996 Hague Convention).

## If your request is about service of court documents abroad or about the taking of evidence abroad you should contact the Foreign Process Section (see contact details at the end of this guide).

For **formal criminal records** contact the **UK Central Authority for the Exchange of Criminal Records** (**‘**the UKCA-ECR’) (see contact details at the end of this guide).

If you are unsure if a request for co-operation can be made to obtain the information or assistance you need from the foreign authorities, the ICACU’s practical knowledge and experience may be of assistance. You can make an early initial enquiry by email before making a formal request for co-operation (see ICACU contact details at the end of this guidance). If you send a general enquiry by email, in the subject line identify it as a general enquiry and give the identity of the enquirer, for example: **“General enquiry from [X Council]“**. If you are making a general enquiry and are in proceedings, please make sure that you identify any urgency in the body of your request.

If you are a social worker and you are unsure if your request is within scope of the Regulation or of the 1996 Hague Convention you should contact your legal department for legal advice. The ICACU **does** **not** give legal advice.

## Guidance on completing the ‘ICACU request for co-operation form’

Please type your answers to the information requested.

**Section 1: Is the request for co-operation under the Brussels IIa Regulation and/or the 1996 Hague Convention?**

Put a cross in the box to explain whether your request should be transmitted under the Regulation or under the Convention or if you think your request should be transmitted under both. **Please note that you should only choose one of the options in the form.** If you are making a request under both the Regulation and the 1996 Hague Convention (because part of your request is in scope of the former, and part in scope of the latter) you should complete section 1(b). Remember that as between European Union Member States (other than Denmark) the Regulation takes precedence over the 1996 Hague Convention.

You need to say which Articles you think are relevant to your request in section 2 and/or section 3 of the form. You will be asked to give detailed information about your request in section 11.

# Section 2: Request for co-operation under the Brussels IIa Regulation.

Put a cross in the box or boxes for the Articles that you think are relevant to your request.

# Section 3: Request for co-operation under the 1996 Hague Convention

Put a cross in the box or boxes for the Articles that you think are relevant to your request.

Please note that **Article 37** of the 1996 Hague Convention says:

*An authority shall not request or transmit any information under this Chapter if to do so would, in its opinion, be likely to place the child’s person or property in danger, or constitute a serious threat to the liberty or life of a member of the child’s family.*

If your request is in whole or in part under the 1996 Hague Convention you **must consider Article 37** **before** **contacting the ICACU**.

# Section 4: Details of child(ren)

You should give the details of any child to whom the request relates (if you are seeking information about siblings or half-siblings of this child include their information in section 7). If you have the child’s identity card number and/or passport number (both passport numbers if a dual national) please give those details as they can be very helpful to the foreign authorities who are being asked for information.

Please make sure you identify **all** persons with parental responsibility for the child(ren) and their relationship to the child(ren). Article 16 1996 Hague Convention[[7]](#footnote-7) may be relevant to the facts of your case. If a person has ‘foreign’ parental responsibility you should give the details in section 15.

The question about which country the child is living in, is **not** a question about habitual residence. It is a question about where the child is living at the time the request is made.

You should include information about the current care arrangements for the relevant child(ren) in the background case summary in section 10.

# Section 5: Details of parent(s) and/or step-parents

You should give details of the parent(s) and/or step-parents of any relevant child.

If relevant you should give the address of the parent(s) / step-parent(s). If you do not know the exact address you should give as much information as you know about their address / whereabouts in section 8 and against ‘Full address’ type ‘see section 8’.

# Section 6: Details of requesting public authority

The requesting public authority will normally be a local authority. If you are a public authority but not a local authority you should explain in section 12 why you (rather than a local authority) are asking the ICACU to make a request for co-operation.

Please explain the involvement of the public authority with the child(ren) (for example, if there are care proceedings or other child protection measures in place) in the background case summary in section 10.

**Section 7: Details of any other relevant person (for example, a proposed kinship carer)**

For example, you will need to complete this section:

* If you are asking for information about, or assessment of, a proposed kinship carer,
* if you are seeking to locate extended family members who may wish to be considered as carers,
* if you are seeking information about siblings or half-siblings of the relevant child(ren) here, or
* if any of the child(ren) referred to in section 1 live with someone other than a parent or step-parent referred to in section 6.

If relevant you should give the address of the person. If you do not know the exact address you should give as much information as you know about their address / whereabouts in section 8 and against ‘Full address’ type ‘see section 8’.

**Section 8**: **Request for co-operation where the exact whereabouts of the child(ren) or other relevant person(s) are not known**

Other relevant persons may include the parent(s), siblings, half-siblings or potential kinship carers.

Not all countries are able or willing to assist with location.

Please provide as much detail as possible. The request for co-operation will progress more quickly if the ICACU is able to provide the foreign authorities with a complete address or even full details of persons in the other country who may know the whereabouts of the children or other relevant persons such as a parent. Land line telephone numbers, mobile telephone numbers and email addresses can be helpful as can foreign identity card / passport information where that information has not been given in sections 5 and 7.

If you have not already done so, you may wish to ask family members here if they have this information or for any other information which may assist location.

**Section 9: Civil court proceedings that have concluded or are in progress.**

Please provide details of any relevant court proceedings that have concluded or are still in progress either in or outside England and Wales.

The ICACU does not require a court order to discharge its duties and functions but where proceedings have been issued it may be helpful if the court directs the local authority to make the request for co-operation to the ICACU and to do so within a particular time frame. If the proceedings are public law children proceedings, the ICACU prefers to communicate with the local authority rather than with any other party so that there is only one line of communication. This is because experience suggests that a request for co-operation made to another country, may be followed by a request for co-operation from that country about the same family which the ICACU would transmit to the local authority.

If any court order requests or invites the assistance of either the ICACU or of the foreign authorities, a sealed copy of that order should be provided. However orders should not be made against foreign authorities including central authorities, consular authorities or other public bodies in the other country.

The ICACU is not able to require foreign authorities to respond in a specific timescale (or at all) so it is important, if there are court proceedings, that you keep the ICACU informed about those proceedings and of any key dates whilst the request for co-operation is in progress so that the ICACU can keep the other central authority informed. Timescales for any response to a request for co-operation need to be realistic to allow for translations and the fact that the requested central authority will need to communicate with their own competent authorities before responding.

You may wish to consider providing a translated copy of your request for co-operation (and will need to provide a translation of any supporting documents) as this will reduce the turn round time.

# Section 10: Background case summary

Please provide a concise summary of the facts relevant to the request for co-operation. Where possible the summary should be agreed with any other relevant person or, if there are court proceedings, any other party; if that is not possible then the summary should make that clear.

An explanation of the family relationships should be provided particularly if the case involves a complex family structure, complex facts or adults and/or children with similar names.

For the benefit of the requested central authority and foreign authorities you should **explain or avoid** **technical terms** (for example, ‘section 20 consent’) and any **acronyms** (for example, ‘IRH’ or ‘ICO’) as the foreign authorities will not necessarily be familiar with them.

# Section 11: The request for co-operation

Please explain precisely what information or assistance you are asking the other central authority for.

If you are asking for a kinship care assessment it will assist if you explain what the local authority or court would find helpful for that assessment to cover but you cannot require the foreign authorities to carry out an assessment in a particular way.

If you are making a request for co-operation under Article 55(c) of the Regulation (because the court is considering making an Article 15 request) or under Article 31(a) of the 1996 Hague Convention (because an authority is considering making an Article 8 or 9 request) please include details here.

# Section 12: Reasons in support of the request for co-operation

Please provide a concise explanation of why you are asking the ICACU to make a request for co-operation. If you are asking for information about siblings or other family members of the child(ren) you will need to explain why you consider that information directly relevant to the situation of the child(ren), to any procedures under way or to decisions to be taken concerning the child(ren).

**Section 13: Contact with the other country**

If you have already been in touch with the foreign authorities about your case, please provide details including any relevant contact details for the person or organisation you have been in touch with.

# Section 14: Documents

The ICACU has a limited translation budget. Although the ICACU will arrange translation of the request for co-operation form, it will not necessarily arrange translation of other documents so if additional documents are provided you will need to arrange for their translation and send that translation with the document(s). If a foreign document has been translated into English, please make sure that you include a copy in the original language as well.

Please list all the documents you are sending with your request. Do not include documents unless they are necessary and relevant to your request.

Do not send the full court bundle.

If the case involves a complex family structure (full, half or step siblings, different generations in the same household etc) either a genogram (or an explanation in section 10 about the family structure) is likely to be of assistance.

It can be helpful to provide a copy of the child(ren)’s birth certificate(s), passport(s) or identity card(s).

If the requested central authority needs more information or documents in order to respond to the request for co-operation, it will ask the ICACU and the ICACU will transmit their request to you.

# Section 15: Other relevant information

If a parent / step-parent / other relevant person has ‘foreign’ parental responsibility, please provide an explanation here.

If the local authority has parental responsibility for the child(ren) please include that information here.

You should also provide any other information you consider relevant to your request which has not been provided elsewhere in the form.

# Section 16: Conclusion

Please sign and date the request for co-operation form. If the person signing the form is not the contact person whose details are given in section 6, please explain who has signed the form in your covering letter or email. The form should only be signed by somebody authorised to sign documents on behalf of the local authority.

# Central Authority contact details

Scotland and Northern Ireland have different legal systems from England and Wales and the law in Scotland and Northern Ireland also differs in some respects. England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland each have their own Central Authority for the Regulation. Wales has its own Central Authority for the 1996 Hague Convention.

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| **Central Authority for England and Wales (for the Brussels IIa Regulation)**  **Central Authority for England (for the 1996 Hague Convention)**  The International Child Abduction and Contact Unit  Office of the Official Solicitor  Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway  LONDON WC2B 6EX  United Kingdom  DX 141423 Bloomsbury 7  tel: +44 (0)20 3681 2608  fax: +44 (0)20 3681 2763  www.gov.uk  e-mail **for new requests and general enquiries only**: [ICACU@offsol.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@offsol.gsi.gov.uk) | ***The International Child Abduction and Contact Unit (ICACU) is open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm. Telephone Hours are Monday to Friday 10am to 4pm. In an emergency outside these hours you should contact reunite Tel 0116 2556 234.***  ***Please note that the office of the ICACU is not open to the public.***  ***Emails received after 2.00pm will not be considered until the next working day except in cases of extreme urgency (please indicate in the subject heading whether flight risk / abduction in transit / imminent risk of harm)*** |
| **Central Authority for Northern Ireland**  Central Business Unit Northern Ireland Courts & Tribunals Service 3rd Floor Laganside House 23-27 Oxford Street BELFAST BT1 3LA Northern Ireland United Kingdom  tel: +44 (0)28 9072 8808 fax: +44 (0)28 9072 8945  Internet: <http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/>   email: [businessdevelopmentgroup@courtsni.gov.uk](mailto:businessdevelopmentgroup@courtsni.gov.uk) |  |

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| **Central Authority for Scotland**  Scottish Government EU & International Law Branch  2W St. Andrew's House  EDINBURGH EH1 3DG  Scotland  United Kingdom  tel: +44 (0)131 244 4827  fax: +44 (0)131 244 4848 |  |
| **Central Authority for Wales**  Welsh Government Social Services and Integration Cathays Park CARDIFF CF10 3NQ United Kingdom  tel.: +44 (29) 2082 1518 fax: +44 (29) 2082 3142  email: [WalesCAHague1996@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:WalesCAHague1996@wales.gsi.gov.uk) | ***The Welsh Government is the Central Authority for Wales for the 1996 Hague Convention only.*** |

# Other useful contact details

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| **The Foreign Process Section**  Room E16  Royal Courts of Justice  Strand  London WC2A 2LL  United Kingdom  tel.:  +44 (0)20 7947 6691  +44 (0)20 7947 7786  +44 (0)20 7947 6488  +44 (0)20 7947 6327  +44 (0)20 7947 1741  fax: +44 870 324 0025  email: foreignprocess.rcj@hmcts.gsi.gov.uk | ***The Senior Master is the transmitting agency under Article 2 of the Service Regulation, the central authority under Article 3 of the 1965 Hague Convention, the central body under Article 3 of the Taking of Evidence Regulation and the central authority under Article 2 of the 1970 Hague Convention.***  ***The Foreign Process Section is the administrative unit which supports the Senior Master.*** |
| **UKCA-ECR**  PO Box 481  Fareham  PO14 9FS  tel.: +44 (0)1962 871 609  email: UKCA@acro.pnn.police.uk | ***The UKCA-ECR* *is the UK Central Authority for the Exchange of Criminal Records under Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA of 26 February 2009 on the organisation and content of the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record between Member States. You should contact the UKCA-ECR with any request for criminal records from another Member State of the European Union.*** |

**Countries to which a request for co-operation can be made by the ICACU[[8]](#footnote-8)**

All Member States of the EU are States Party to the 1996 Hague Convention but the Regulation takes precedence between EU Member States over the 1996 Hague Convention in relation to matters that are governed by the Regulation.

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| **Regulation countries[[9]](#footnote-9)**  [**http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/index\_en.htm**](http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/index_en.htm) | |
| Austria  Belgium  Bulgaria  Croatia  Cyprus  Czech Republic  Estonia  Finland  France  Germany  Greece  Hungary  Republic of Ireland  Italy | Latvia  Lithuania  Luxemburg  Malta  Netherlands  Poland  Portugal  Romania  Slovakia  Slovenia  Spain  Sweden  United Kingdom |

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| **1996 Hague Convention countries[[10]](#footnote-10)**  **www.hcch.net** | |
| Albania  Armenia  Australia  Austria  Belgium  Bulgaria  Croatia  Cyprus  Czech Republic  Denmark  Dominican Republic  Ecuador  Estonia  Finland  France  Germany  Greece  Hungary  Republic of Ireland  Italy | Latvia  Lesotho  Lithuania  Luxembourg  Malta  Monaco  Montenegro  Morocco  Netherlands  Poland  Portugal  Romania  Russian Federation  Slovakia  Slovenia  Spain  Sweden  Ukraine  Uruguay |

1. **Regulation, Article 2(7) and 2(9)-(10)**: “For the purposes of this Regulation …. **“parental responsibility”** shall mean all rights and duties relating to the person or the property of a child which are given to a natural or legal person by judgment, by operation of law or by an agreement having legal effect. The term shall include rights of custody and rights of access… **“rights of custody”** shall include rights and duties relating to the care of the person of a child, and in particular the right to determine the child’s place of residence**… “rights of access”** shall include rights and duties relating to the care of the person of a child, and in particular the right to determine the child’s place of residence”.

   **1996 Hague Convention, Article 1(2)**: “For the purposes of this Convention, the term **‘parental responsibility’** includes parental authority, or any analogous relationship of authority determining the rights, powers and responsibilities of parents, guardians or other legal representatives in relation to the person or the property of the child.” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. You should also read the guidance issued by the Department for Education in July 2014: *Working with foreign authorities: child protection cases and care orders: Departmental advice for local authorities, social workers, service managers and children’s services lawyers.* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **Regulation, Article 23(g):** says a judgment relating to parental responsibility shall not be recognised if the procedure laid down in Article 56 has not been complied; **1996 Hague Convention, Article 23(f):** says recognition of measures taken by the authorities of a Contracting State may be refused if the procedure provided for in Article 33 has not been complied with. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. You can check if the 1965 or 1970 Hague Convention is in force between the UK and another country by going to the website for the Hague Conference ([www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net)) and looking at the Status Table for each Convention or by contacting the Foreign Process Section (see contact details at the end of this guide). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See footnote 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://www.hcch.net>: At Homepage scroll down to Sitemap, at Sitemap use the drop down menu for ‘Instruments’ and go to ‘Conventions, Protocols and Principles’ for an interactive list of all the Conventions. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. **1996 Hague Convention, Article 16**:

   (1) The attribution or extinction of parental responsibility by operation of law, without the intervention of a judicial or administrative authority, is governed by the law of the State of the habitual residence of the child.

   (2) The attribution or extinction of parental responsibility by an agreement or a unilateral act, without intervention of a judicial or administrative authority, is governed by the law of the State of the child’s habitual residence at the time when the agreement or unilateral act takes effect.

   (3) Parental responsibility which exists under the law of the State of the child’s habitual residence subsists after a change of that habitual residence to another State.

   (4) If the child’s habitual residence changes, the attribution of parental responsibility by operation of law to a person who does not already have such responsibility is governed by the law of the State of the new habitual residence. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. As at 1 January 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Although Denmark is a Member State of the EU, it is not a Brussels IIa Regulation country. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. As at 1 January 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)