

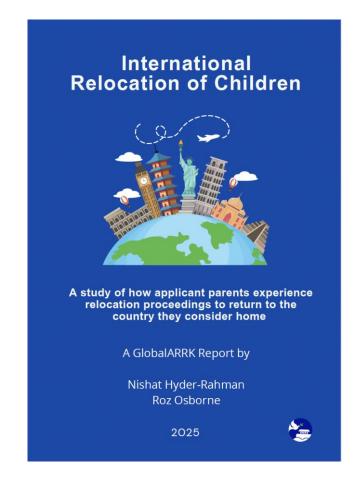
# International Relocation of Children

A study of how applicant parents experience relocation proceedings to return to the country they consider home

A GlobalARRK Report

Presentation by Nishat Hyder-Rahman

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Vrije Universiteit Brussel







### The Study

AIM: to seek a better, more holistic understanding of how applicant parents, wherever they are in the world, experience the relocation process.

METHODOLOGY: online survey

open & multiple-choice questions target population – stuck parents, worldwide May/June 2024 & Dec 2024/Jan 2025 anonymous, voluntary





#### The Survey Questions



- Whether or not they had applied for relocation
- Reasons behind their decision
- Practical matters:
  - length of time
  - cost
  - evidence required
  - experiences of the legal process, main challenges

**IMPACT** 

- outcome
- Domestic abuse
- Feelings after the relocation proceedings
- Improving relocation procedure





## The Survey Results: an overview



- 168 responses; 3 duplicates = 165 responses
- 160 mothers; 5 fathers
- 153 'stuck'; 8 'maybe stuck'; 4 'not stuck'
- 32 jurisdictions
- 64 respondents had applied for relocation
- 30 working towards an application
- 40 completed relocation applications
  - 16 successful; 23 unsuccessful; 1 out-of-court agreement





# Length of proceedings



Table 3. Length of time – ongoing proceedings

Length of time	Number of respondents
0-6 months	14
6-12 months	5
1-1.5 years	3
1.5-2 years	5
2 - 3 years	5
3+ years	8

Table 6. Length of time — completed proceedings

Length of time	Number of Respondents
0-6 months	4
6-12 months	8
1-1.5 years	7
1.5-2 years	8
2-3 years	8
3-4 years	3
4+ years	2





### Impact of lengthy proceedings



- Mental health: mentally its extremely hard [R23]
- Financial (context)

Also financial struggle, isolation, sadness. Started under a year ago but it has taken me a couple of years to be able to save for the process. [R50]

...the financial strain is immense as prior to relocation I had family matters proceedings and then financial matters which has cost us not only our sanity but any money I had left, therefore the children are missing out on things as I cannot afford much. [R36]

Isolation

It's exhausting and lonely to go through so far from any and all family. [R98]

- Child development, experience of childhood, sense of identity & home
- Uncertainty (immigration status, psychologically)

The not knowing is causing anxiety for everyone, the lengthy times between court dates means you can't start the healing process fully and it's a band aid that is being kept ripped open [R38]





## Cost: source of funding



Table 4. Funding source — ongoing proceedings

Funding source	Number of respondents
I am paying out of my own funds	29
Legal Aid is paying/will pay	7
Women's Legal Services	1
Self-representing	2
Parents/family	4
Own funds + parents	1
Fundraiser + family	1

Table 7. Funding source — completed proceedings

Funding Source	Number of Respondents	
I am paying out of my own funds	22	
Legal Aid is paying	11	
Legal Aid and own funds	2	
Legal Aid and family	1	
Parents/family	2	
Own funds + family	1	
Fundraiser + family	1	









Length of proceedings & costs

Ruined me, psychologically, emotionally, financially. [R90]

- Paying the costs: draining savings, selling home(s), debt, borrowing
- Effect of financial outlay on children/their future

I had less to spend on caring for them [the children]. [R18]

Poverty, stress, physical health, mental health

My husband gives us no money. I am going to the foodbank charity. We will soon become homeless. [R77]









'Have/had you or your child suffered any kind of family violence since moving abroad?

• 93.2% of those who responded to the question said 'yes'

(82 – yes; 2 – maybe; 4 – no)

Table 10. Types of Abuse Experienced

	Type of Abuse Experienced	Number of respondents
1	Physical	38
2	Emotional	85
3	Financial	69
4	Sexual	35
5	Coercive control	76
6	Psychological	78
7	Verbal	65
8	Preventing breastfeeding	1
9	Creating an unsafe environment	1
10	Abuse via institutions and authorities	2
11	Abuse via child	1 REC





#### Impact of DA on relocation applications

Advised not to disclose DA

I'm currently preparing for my relocation case, but current advice from my lawyer is not to mention the abuse as part of the relocation case. [R53]

My lawyer advised to not paint a bad picture of my ex as to show that we could get along still which would be needed to communicate if relocation was allowed. [R8]

Did not disclose

No, I did not disclose this for fear of more trouble. [R18]

I did not mention abuse because they do not believe women if we mention abuse. [R72]

• Disclosed, for the majority of respondents:

Had zero weight. [R15]; It fell on deaf ears in court. [R44]

Not taken seriously by court at all because I had no bruises. [R68]









- Length & Cost
- Bias & discrimination (gender/gendered roles, nationality, race/ethnicity)

The racism and biased from the court against me as expat woman. [ R78]

Bias. As a woman, an older mom, and an immigrant from a country with unfavorable stereotypes about it, I was assumed to be lying. [R125]

- Lack of expertise in relocation
- Ongoing DA
- Gathering and presenting evidence
- Mental health, isolation, uncertainty
- Practical challenges (daily life + legal proceedings)





#### Recommendations for Procedure



- Reduce the length of relocation proceedings to less than 1 year.
- 2. Introduce an **expedited procedure** for those applicants who need to leave urgently.
- 3. Increase access to Legal Aid for those applicants whose cases have merit but who lack means.







### Recommendations for Policy & Practice

- 4. Weight and prioritise factors used to assess relocation: i) protecting the child from harm; ii) applicant's ability to live in 'stuck country'; iii) applicant's ability to function as a parent in 'stuck country.'
- 5. In **DA cases**, the requirement to 'support and facilitate' a relationship with the non-relocating parent must: i) demonstrably be in the child's BI; ii) be implemented in a trauma-informed manner; iii) not prejudice relocation applications.
- 6. Develop law and policy based on trauma-informed principles and consultation with lived experience.
- 7. Build expertise in international relocation across the legal profession and commit to overcoming unconscious bias.
- 8. Build expertise in DA and trauma across the legal profession.
- 9. Aim for greater global consistency.





#### Thank you for your attention.

https://www.globalarrk.org info@globalarrk.org



#### Contact details:

nishat.hyder-rahman@vub.be

Department of Private & Economic Law
Faculty of Law & Criminology
Vrije Universiteit Brussel





Nishat Hyder-Rahman is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow, co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 101034352