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Convention de La Haye du 25 octobre 1980 sur les aspects civils de l'enlèvement international d'enfants

Profil des États

établi par le Bureau Permanent

* * *

Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

Country Profile

drawn up by the Permanent Bureau

Document d'information No 2 de mars 2011 à l'intention de la Commission spéciale de juin 2011 sur le fonctionnement pratique de la Convention Enlèvement d'enfants de 1980 et de la Convention Protection des enfants de 1996

Information Document No 2 of March 2011 for the attention of the Special Commission of June 2011 on the practical operation of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention

Convention de La Haye du 25 octobre 1980 sur les aspects civils de l'enlèvement international d'enfants

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Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

Country Profile

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Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

This Country Profile should be used by Contracting States¹ to assist with fulfilment of the obligations contained within Article 7 of the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.*² In particular, it is anticipated that the Country Profile will help Contracting States fulfil their obligations under Article 7(2) *e*) and 7(2) *i*) of the Convention, that is:

- To provide information of a general character on the law of their State in connection with the application of the Convention; and
- > To keep other Central Authorities informed regarding the operation of the Convention in their State and to eliminate any obstacles to the Convention's application.

The Country Profile is intended to assist with the practical operation of the Convention. It is hoped that it will facilitate:

- a) information exchanges between Contracting States;
- b) knowledgeable service by Central Authorities under the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention;
- c) cost-effective translation of the information provided by Contracting States into English, French, Spanish, and other languages as required by Contracting States; and
- d) prompt updates of the information provided.

NEWLY ACCEDING STATES:

It should be noted that the Country Profile does not replace the "Standard questionnaire for newly acceding States" (available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Questionnaires and responses"). The Standard Questionnaire provides a means for newly acceding States to describe promptly, and in brief, the measures taken in their State to ensure compliance with their Convention obligations and to ensure the effective practical operation of the Convention in their State. It thereby assists States already Party to the Convention with their decision as to whether to accept an accession.

Newly acceding States are encouraged to complete this full Country Profile as soon as is practicable.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please mark the box which best represents the arrangements in your State:
 - Where the response requires either "Yes" or "No", please mark one box only.
 - For all other questions, it may be necessary to mark more than one box.
- Where applicable, please specify the relevant provision(s) of your domestic legislation and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.
- Please complete a separate profile for each territorial unit if there are significant differences in the substance and operation of the laws in each.
- Please note: the information contained in the Country Profile **is of a general nature only**. The purpose of the Country Profile is to assist with the practical operation of the Convention and not to provide a comprehensive picture of the legal system of each Contracting State. Please consider this when completing the Country Profile and when using the Country Profile of other Contracting States. Please contact the relevant Central Authority for clarification or specific advice.
- Contracting States are exclusively responsible for updating the information contained in their Country Profile. However, reminders for updates will be provided by the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

¹ Any reference to a Contracting State in this Country Profile is a reference to a Contracting State of the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*

² Hereinafter, "the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention", or simply "the Convention".

1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

- Completed Country Profiles will be published on the website of the Hague Conference on Private International Law < www.hcch.net >.
- The Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference has prepared a number of resources which may assist States in the effective implementation and operation of the Convention, in particular Guides to Good Practice. See < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" for further information in this regard.

TERMINOLOGY:

- Whilst it is acknowledged that in some Contracting States the formal applicant to a return or access application under the Convention may be a State authority (see question 10.3 b) below), please note that the term "applicant" is used in the Country Profile as follows:
 - (a) In relation to a *return* application, the term "applicant" denotes the person, institution or other body alleging that their actually exercised rights of custody in relation to a child have been breached by the removal or retention of the child, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention; and
 - (b) In relation to an *access* application, the term "applicant" denotes the person, institution or other body seeking to establish and / or exercise rights of access in relation to a child under Article 21 of the Convention.
- The term "abducting party" or "alleged abducting party" in the Country Profile refers to the person, institution or other body who has, or is alleged to have, wrongfully removed or retained a child in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

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Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: Philippines

Territorial Unit (where applicable):

Last updated: 31 May 2025

Part I: Central Authorities

1 Central Authority contact details				
Provide the designation and contact details of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed. Always check < www.hcch.net > then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.				
Organisation:	Department of Justice			
Address:	Padre Faura Street, Ermita, Manila			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				
Telephone:	(632) 85231505			
Fax:	(632) 85252218			
E-mail:	hcac@doj.gov.ph			
Website:	www.doj.gov.ph			
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	Chief State Counsel Dennis Arvin L. Chan, Office of the Chief State Counsel (English)			
Preferred method of	□ Telephone			
communication:	⊠ Fax			
	⊠ E-mail			
	☐ Post			
	$oxed{oxed}$ Other (<i>please specify</i>): Post thru diplomatic channel			
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL	AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)			
Please attach additional pages if there	is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.			
Organisation:	n/a			
Address:				
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				
Telephone:				
Fax:				
E-mail:				
Website:				

Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):			
	eferred method of mmunication:	☐ Telephone ☐ Fax ☐ E-mail ☐ Post ☐ Other (please s	pecify):
_			
2	Language requireme	ents	
a)	Does the Central Authority precommunications and other docthem to be accompanied by a the official language(s) of the See Article 24 See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b)	uments sent to cranslation into State? below regarding any	 Yes, for all communications, applications and other documents. Please specify the official language(s) of the State: English Not for informal communications No
	translation(s) required by the court authority	t / administrative	
b)	Has your State made a reservathe use of French or English for applications and other documer Central Authority?	r communications,	☐ Yes, object to English☐ Yes, object to French☐ No
	See Article 42		
3	Central Authority op	erations	
a)	What are the working days and Central Authority?	I hours of the	Days of the week open: Mondays through Fridays Opening time: 0800 Closing time: 1700 Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):public holidays, work suspension due to public health emergency or natural calamity
b)	Can assistance be accessed out hours?	tside of working	 ☐ Yes (please specify contact details, if different from above): ☐ For persons in other Convention States: ☐ For persons in your State: ☑ No
c)	Does the Central Authority hav staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Abduction Convention applicati issues?	Hague Child	☐ Yes ⊠ No
d)	Please indicate the professions the Central Authority: Please note that some individual st fall under more than one category. should not be interpreted as an inconumber of staff members in the Central Control of the Central Cont	raff members may This question lication of the	 □ Civil servants □ Civil servants (legal advisors) □ Lawyers □ Social workers □ Mediators □ Other (please specify):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4	International Child Abduction		
4.:	1 1980 Hague Child Abduction Conv	vention	
a)	When did the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 1 June 2016	
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	Yes, please specify:The date that the legislation entered into force:	
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: 	
		⊠ No	
C	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 6 March 2023 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: (i) Rule on International Child Abduction Cases issued by the Supreme Court (SC) under A.M. No. 22-09-15-SC (or the SC Rule), copy is available for download from the Supreme Court website; and (ii) Department of Justice Circular No. 010 Establishing the Procedure for Processing Applications Under the 1980 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and For Other Purposes, issued on 22 February 2022 (or the DOJ Circular). 	
		□ No	
4.2	Other agreements on internation	al child abduction	
a)	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?	 ☐ Yes: ☐ Brussels II a Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003) ☐ Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on 	
		the International Return of Children	
		☐ Bilateral agreements (please specify):☐ Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify):	
		Other (<i>please specify</i>):	
		⊠ No	
5	1996 Hague Child Protection Conv	vention	
a)	Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention?	Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State:	
	Refer to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > for the status table of the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention	⊠ No	
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	Yes, please specify:The date that the legislation entered into force:	
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: 	

No

c) Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention?	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:
Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	□ No

Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Auth	ori	ties
6.	1 Outgoing applications (requestin	g S	tate)
a)	What type of assistance is provided to applicants in your State when completing an application for return under the Convention? See Articles 7 and 8		Assistance from the Central Authority Assistance from another authority Referral to a legal representative Other (please specify):
6.	2 Incoming applications (requested	d St	ate)
	What form of application does your State require for an incoming application? If your State does not require a particular form of application, what information or documents does your State request? See Article 8 Please note that the only information actually required by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box		(1) Model Application Form Available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" Go to question c) (2) Form developed by your State Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to question c) Both (1) and (2), go to question c) The form of the requesting State is accepted, go to question c) No particular form is required, go to question b) Other, go to question b) Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities − where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Gher (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the applicant: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Relationship of the applicant to the child Name(s) of legal adviser, if any Other (please specify):

	 ☑ Information concerning the identity of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child: ☑ Name and previous name/s ☑ Date of birth ☑ Address ☑ Telephone number ☑ Nationality / nationalities ☑ Passport number(s) ☑ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) ☑ Photograph (as recent as possible) ☑ Relationship of the person to the child ☐ Other (please specify):
	 ☑ The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based ☑ Evidence of the applicant's rights of custody ☐ An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement ☑ A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State ☑ The alleged habitual residence of the child, with supporting information ☑ Other (please specify): Factual or legal grounds justifying the application, such as the time, place,
	date and circumstances of the wrongful removal or wrongful retention. All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
	 ☑ Any other relevant document / information ☑ Concerning any child protection issues ☑ Marriage certificate (if applicable) ☑ Divorce decree (if applicable) ☑ Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) ☐ Evidence of child or other relevant person's right to re-enter the State of the child's habitual residence ☐ Other (please specify):
c) Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation: digital authentication Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): The Philippine Central Authority will begin processing the application, however, the original documents are required to be submitted to the courts No

		Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (please specify): No
		Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (please specify): No
		Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): Other (please explain):
		The requesting Central Authority The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above Other (please specify):
y, or through an intermediary) cure the voluntary return of a rongfully removed or retained in Article 3 of the Convention ply "the child")? re necessary d Article 10 Mediation and other forms of		Contact is made with the alleged abducting party to seek a voluntary return Under Section 15 of DOJ Circular, if the address and contact details of the taking parent are known, the Philippine Central Authority, upon receipt of the application, will inform the taking parent to communicate with the left behind parent to discuss the possibility of mutual agreement for the voluntary return of the child. Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) The DOJ Circular states: "SECTION 16. Action if Taking Parent Agress to the Voluntary Return of the Child Should the Taking Parent agree to discuss with the Left Behind Parent on the possible return of the Child, this could be done directly between the Taking Parent and the Left Behind Parent. The HCAC Unit may also provide both parties with a list of family mediators who are duly accredited by
	Authority proceed with an e the information provided is the incoming applications? Authority proceed with an e the information provided is the incoming applications? Authority proceed with an e the information provided is the incoming applications? Authority prefer to the incoming applications?	Authority proceed with an e the information provided is the initial Authority prefer to the initial incoming applications?

		1	
		\boxtimes	where the Taking Parent agrees to voluntarily return the Child to the Child's country of habitual residence, the Philippine Central Authority shall promptly inform the Requesting HCAC Central Authority for coordination of appropriate arrangements for the return of the Child, together with the Taking Parent, if such were the agreement." Other (please specify): The SC Rule provides: "Section 26. Settlement During the Preliminary Conference. On the date set for the preliminary conference, the judge shall initiate an amicable settlement between the parties. If the parties reach an agreement, the Family Court shall require them to execute a compromise agreement on the same day and once approved, the Family Court shall render judgement on the basis thereof. Otherwise, the Family Court shall proceed with the preliminary conference which shall be terminated on the same day."
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure the voluntary return of the child (see question h) above)?	Ple	ase explain: The proceedings on the voluntary return as stated in the DOJ Circular is subject to monitoring of the Philippine Central Authority. In the proceeding in court for voluntary return as governed by the SC Rule, the compromise agreement is approved by the Court on the same day the parties agree for the settlement, and the Court renders judgment on the basis of the compromise agreement. Moreover, under Section 16 of the SC Rule, the Court is directed to render judgment within 15 days upon receipt of the parties' position papers or lapse of period to submit such papers.

j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child? See Article 7(2) b)	 ✓ Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk ✓ Apply directly to authorities for protection orders ✓ Refer parties to appropriate agencies
	Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	Other (please specify):
k)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State for the return of the child under the Convention without using the Central Authority channel? See Article 3 and Article 29	 Yes, if so, please explain: Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: The SC Rule states that the left behind parent (petitioner) claiming that a child has been wrongfully removed or retained in breach of custody rights may file a verified petition, which may include applications for provisional remedies and protection orders, against the taking parent (respondent) for the return or or access to the child. The verified petition shall be filed in the Family Court nearest to the province or city where the child may be found, as the case may be, if the child's location is unknown, in the Family Court in the place where the respondent or the person keeping the child may be found. In the event that there is no Family Court in the place where the child may be found or the Family Court nearest to the province or city where the child may be found does not have jurisdictin over the child or the respondent as the case may be, the petition shall be filed with the Regional Trial Court, applying the regular rules on venue. What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: None
		∐ No
7	Locating a child and preventing re	moval
	1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention availab	ing removal, see the Guides to Good Practice under the le at < www.hcch.net >under "Child Abduction Section" relation to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide
a)	Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): In Section 5 of the SC Rule, if the child's location is unknown, the case/application shall be filed in the Family Court in the place where the taking parent or the person keeping the child may be found. In the event that there is no Family Court in the place where the child may be found or the Family Court nearest to the province or city where the child may be found does not have jurisdictin over the child or the respondent as the case may be, the petition shall be filed with the Regional Trial Court, applying the regular rules on venue.
		□ No
b)	What evidence / information does your State	Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound
	require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?	for your State):
		for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State:
	begin to assist with locating the child?	for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she

c) What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for an applicant or any other necessary information See Article 7(2) a)	 ☐ (1) Private location services: ☐ (2) Population register: ☐ (3) Employment register: ☐ (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):
	(8) Other (please specify):
d) Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures listed above in question c) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3	Central Authority: 4,5 The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (please specify):
The applicant's representative: 7	

e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child? Please explain where necessary Refer also to the Guide To Good Practice, Part III – Preventive Measures, available at < www.hcch.net >, particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to international travel	 □ (1) Child's passport(s) to be deposited with authorities □ (2) Alleged abductor's passport to be deposited with authorities □ (3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child □ (4) Issuing border and / or port alerts □ (5) Requiring the alleged abductor to report periodically to authorities □ (6) Requiring the alleged abductor to pay a bond / deposit □ (7) Temporary placement of child in institutional care □ (8) Other (please specify): Issuance by the Court of protection order preventing the change of residence of the Child without the permission of the Court; appointment of a guardian of the child pending the determination of wrongful removal or retention of the child. (Section 36, 37 and 38 of the SC Rule)
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the measures listed above in question f) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	Central Authority: The applicant: 3, 4, 7, 8 The applicant's representative: 3, 4, 7, 8 Other (please specify): Court - 7, 8
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent authority?	3, 4, 7, 8

8	8 Legal representation and assistance		
8.:	1 General		
a)	Has your State made a reservation to Article 26 of the Convention?		Yes No
b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding return applications?		Yes No No, however: ☐ The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice ☐ The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures ☐ Other (please specify):
c)	Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary		Yes No No, but recommended

d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation? See Article 7(2) g)		The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will: Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (please specify): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Public prosecutor Other (please specify): Other (please specify):
8.	2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	nce	2
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?		Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b)
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay Pro bono legal assistance Other (please specify): Not at all Go to section 9
c)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?		Yes, please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available Please explain where necessary		Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (please specify):
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance? Please explain where necessary		 (1) Mediation (2) Translation (3) Interpreters (4) Service of documents (5) Costs associated with locating the child (6) Court fees (7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c)) (8) Other (please specify):

f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	
g)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	☐ No, go to question i)
		☐ Yes, free legal assistance; go to question h) ☐ Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question h)
		☐ It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (please specify): Go to question h)
h)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for appeals?	☐ Yes ☐ No
i)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a return	☐ No, go to question k)
	order?	☐ Yes, free legal assistance; go to question j) ☐ Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question j)
		☐ It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (please specify): Go to question j)
j)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☐ No
k)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an alleged abducting party located in your State?	☐ Yes, free legal assistance ☐ Yes, reduced rate legal assistance Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		□ No
I)	Where a child is returned to your State, is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to all parties in the custody proceedings in your State?	Yes, free legal assistance is available to all parties Yes, reduced rate legal assistance is available to all parties
		Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (please specify):
		Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>):
		Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
		Other (please specify):

9	Rights of custody				
9.	9.1 Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody				
	See Articles 3 and 5				
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State? Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy				
b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law? See Articles 3 and 5 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Please explain: Family Code, Title IX General rule, joint parental authority (Art. 211-215) Substitute and special parental authority (Art. 216-219) Downloadable from the Official Gazette website			
c)	By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody?	 ☑ Judicial decision ☐ Administrative decision ☐ Agreement having legal effect ☐ Other (please specify): 			
d)	How, if at all, can the attribution of rights of custody be modified?	 □ By order of a judicial or administrative authority □ By written agreement □ It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (please specify): □ Other (please specify): by judicial order 			
e)	How, if at all, can rights of custody be terminated?	 □ By order of a judicial or administrative authority □ By written agreement □ It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (please specify): □ Other (please specify): by judicial order, or by death 			
f)	Prior to any order determining the issue, who generally has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: Those having parental authority over the child			
10	Proceedings for Return				
10	.1 Organisation of competent autho	rities			
a)	Does your State limit the number of judicial or administrative authorities who can hear return applications under the Convention? (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of applications under the Convention)				
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear return applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: There are about 68 Family Courts in every province and city in the Philippines established pursuant to Republic Act No. 8369.			

c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	Family Courts
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide return applications in your State specialists in either family law or international child abduction? See also section 22 on Training below	 ✓ Yes, specialists in family law ✓ Yes, specialists in international child abduction ✓ No ✓ Other (please specify):
e)	In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention under the Convention, do judicial or administrative authorities in your State take judicial notice of foreign law and decisions without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable in ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or wrongful retention? See Article 14	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Other (please specify):
10	2.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convent	tion
a)	In your State is it possible for a decision or other determination to be made, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, that the removal or retention of a child was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3? See Article 3 and Article 15	Yes, go to question b) No, go to question e)
b)	Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations? See Article 15	Please list: Family Courts
c)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	☐ Central Authority☐ The applicant in the return proceedings☐ Other (please specify):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	☐ Yes, please explain if necessary: subject to court recognition☐ No
e)	Who notifies the relevant judicial or administrative bodies that a decision on the merits of rights of custody should not be made until it has been determined that the child should not be returned? See Article 16	 ☑ Central Authority ☐ The applicant's legal representative ☑ Other (please specify): Section 13 of the SC Rule states that if a separate case relating to the custody of the child is pending in any court, the proceedings therein will be suspended until after the petition for the return of the child has been determined with finality.
f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	 □ Automatically upon receipt of a return application □ Upon request of either party □ Other (please specify): (i) upon filing of return application with the court in cases of direct filing with the court

10	10.3 Procedures			
a)	How does the Central Authority fulfil its obligation to initiate or facilitate the initiation of proceedings in your State? See Article 7(2) f) See also question 8.1 d) above	 ☐ The Central Authority itself initiates the proceedings for return ☐ The Central Authority sends the file to an appropriate lawyer ☐ The Central Authority sends the file to the Public Prosecutor ☐ Other (please specify): 		
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	 ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention ☐ The Central Authority ☐ The Public Prosecutor ☐ Other (please specify): 		
c)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State? See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	 Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: applicant No It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (please specify): 		
d)	Have measures been taken to ensure that the judicial and administrative authorities in your State act expeditiously in return proceedings? See Article 11	 ✓ Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are: ☐ In the implementing legislation: ☑ In procedural rules: Rule on International Child Abduction Cases issued by the Supreme Court in March 2022 (A.M. No. 22-09-15-SC) ☑ Other (please specify): Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Downloadable from the Supreme Court website ☐ No 		
e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)? See Article 11	 □ Up to 6 weeks ☑ 6 to 12 weeks □ More than 12 weeks (please provide further information): 		
f)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the return proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:☐ No, but advisable☐ No		
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	 ✓ Yes: ✓ Video-conference Pursuant to Section 22 of the SC Rule, and in accordance with the Guidelines on the Conduct of Videonconferencing issued by the Supreme Court (A.M. No. 20-12-01-SC) ☐ Telephone ☑ Through a legal representative ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No 		
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes☒ No☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case (please specify):		

i)	Where the facilities set out in question 10.3 g) and h) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 ☑ The applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The court / administrative authority ☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify): ☑ Other (please specify): Court - in accordance with its authorized software or platform
j)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ No
k)	Is it possible for a return application to be decided solely on the basis of the papers <i>i.e.</i> , with no court (or administrative authority) hearing at all?	☐ Yes ☐ Yes, but it is unlikely ☐ No, there will always be a hearing
l)	Can oral evidence (<i>i.e.</i> , in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings?	 Yes, oral evidence will always be received in return proceedings Yes, oral evidence can be received in return proceedings but in limited circumstances only (please specify): During preliminary conference No, oral evidence can never be received in return proceedings
10	.4 Participation of the child	
a)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in return proceedings in your State?	 Yes, in every case; go to question b) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary: Under Section 41 of the SC Rule, upon motion or on its own initiative, the Family Court may order the presentation and examination of the child in court, whenever the same is necessary to immediately determine the well-being of the child and/or arrive at a complete resolution of the petition. Go to question b) □ Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) □ Other (please specify): Go to question b) □ No, never. Go to section 10.5
b)	How is the child heard in return proceedings?	 ☑ Direct interview with judge ☐ Report prepared for court by independent expert ☑ Child's own legal representative ☑ Other (please specify): The child can be heard either in person or thru videoconference
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: In Section 41 of the SC Rule, the Court, upon motion, or on its own, order the presentation of the child to immediately determine the child's well being and/or to arrive at a complete decision. Once ordered by the Court, the parties must abide because non-compliance therewith constitutes contempt of court. Some provisions of the Rule on Examination of a Child (A.M. No. 03-04-04-SC) may also apply.
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or <i>guardian ad litem</i>) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	Yes, please specify under what circumstances: Pursuant to Section 38 of the SC Rule, the Court, based on the best interest of the child may, upon motion, or on its own intiative, appoint a guadian ad

litem for child pending detemination of wrongful removal or wrongful retention of said child.
☐ No

10.	10.5 Protective measures			
, I 3 4 (Where there are concerns about the care being given to a child in your State, which authorities provide services for the assessment and protection of the child? Please provide additional information if necessary On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	☐ Government social / welfare agency: Social worker/Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) ☐ Non-governmental organisations / agencies: ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify):		
, t	What measures are available to ensure the protection of a child in your State (both prior to the initiation of return proceedings and whilst return proceedings are ongoing)?	 Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc. Placement of the child in foster care 3. Placement of the child in State care 4. Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency 5. Other (please specify): If the applicant is within the jurisdiction when the return proceedings are instituted, the applicant may apply for interim care and control of the child whilst pending for the return order, with or without access/visitation right to be granted to the abducting parent depending on the circumstances of the case. The court may also issue a Protection Order when there are indications of danger, risk of violence, abuse, neglect, or other intolerable situations involving the child, appoint a guardian ad litem, and order the DSWD for the child care. 		
(Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1,5		
 	Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	 ☐ The applicant: 1,4,5 ☐ The requesting Central Authority: ☐ The requested Central Authority: ☐ The Public Prosecutor: ☐ The judge (ex officio): ☐ A government social / welfare agency: ☐ The police: ☐ Other (please specify): Court - 5 		
10.	6 Contact or access during return p	roceedings		
6	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of the child while return proceedings are pending?			
10.	7 Appeals			
	Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed?	 ✓ Yes ☐ Only in certain circumstances (please specify): Permission to appeal is required If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which court(s) / authority(ies) an appeal may be made: One (1) Supreme Court. ☐ No, go to section 11 		

b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy		Yes, please specify: Under Section 34 of the SC Rule, the decision in return proceedings is final and immediately executory. However, the aggrieved party may file a special civil action for certiorari under Rule 65 of the Philippine Rules of Court, on ground of grave abuse of discretion, and there is no appeal, or any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	\boxtimes	Either party to the proceedings
			Central Authority
			Public Prosecutor
			Other (please specify):
d)	Is leave to appeal required?		Yes
			No In cortain circumstances (places specific)
			In certain circumstances (please specify):
e)	If a return order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?		Yes, a return order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal
			Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
			Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party <u>and</u> after determination by the judge / authority
			No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be		Yes, please specify:
.,	filed in return proceedings?	the	The time limit: Under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court, petition for certiorari must be filed not later than cy (60) days from notice of judgment.
			From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties etc.): receipt of notice of judgment
			No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?		Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided:		3 to 6 months
	*		Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the appeal proceedings?		Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)		No, but advisable No
i)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings from outside your State?		Yes, please specify: Video-conference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (please specify): No

j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☑ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 ☑ The applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The court / administrative authority ☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ No
11	Return of the child	
11	1 Arrangements for return and the	costs of return
a)	Who is responsible for making travel arrangements for the return of the child?	☐ The abducting party ☐ The applicant ☐ The abducting party and the applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The judicial or administrative authority will direct who is to make arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: ☐ Other (please specify): The judicial authority will determine who will be responsible for the travel arrangements of the child. For voluntary return, it would depend on the agreement of the parents.
b)	Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	☐ The abducting party ☐ The applicant ☐ The abducting party and the applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☒ The costs are decided by the judicial or administrative authority on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: ☒ Other (please specify): The judicial authority will determine who will be responsible for the travel arrangements of the child. For voluntary return, it would depend on the agreement of the parents.
c)	Is there financial assistance available in your State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child?	☐ Yes, please specify: ☑ No
	See also question 8.2 e)	
d)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)?	☐ Yes ☐ No Please explain, if necessary:

e)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, for	☐ Yes ☑ No		
	abducting parties and children returning to your State?	Please explain, if necessary:		
11	2 Provisions for safe return			
	See also: Article 7(2) b)			
	Part VI: Direct judicial commun			
	Section 6: Applications through Cer	ntral Authorities		
a)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of children from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: website No		
b)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of adults from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: websiteNo		
c)	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child?	☐ Government social / welfare agency: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)		
	Please provide additional information if necessary	 Non-governmental organisations: DSWD Accredited organizatons □ Central Authority: □ Police: □ Courts: □ Other (please specify): 		
d)	What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child? See Article 7(2) h)	Please explain: Where the safety of the child is in issue, close coordination with the Central Authority of the requesting state will be made to ensure the safe return of the child, including advise to make mirror orders, such as protection order, appointment of guardian, support to the child and provisional order for the child's care, issued by the Philippine court aimed.		
		Taking into account the conditions stated in the return order issued by the Court, the Philippine Central Authority may facilitate the provision of security and social/guardian assistance to escort and accompany the child until the Philippine international air or seaports.		
Re	Requested State			
e)	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State is ordering the return of the child, what can the authority do to create conditions for a safe return? Please explain where necessary Please tick all boxes which apply	 ✓ Make a protective order or other order designed to prevent harm occurring to the child ✓ Accept undertakings from either party designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Please specify the subject-matter of, and any limitations on, the undertakings the authority can accept: The subject matter of the undertakings can cover support to the child pending decision on the return proceedings, and in case of return order, the travel arrangements in case or return, expenses of travel, accompanying adult/parent that the child is comfortable with, place/house where the child will stay, includind his/her guardian/parent, education/schooling, and provision of basic needs/necessities of the child and his/her guardin/parent. ✓ Other (please specify): Pending determination of the wrongful removal or retention, the Court may order capable parents/parties to provide provisional support to the child. 		

f) Where a judge or administrative authority in your State takes measures to create conditions for a safe return, what can the authority do to ensure compliance with those measures? *Please specify*: Non-compliance with a Court Order is a contempt of court punishable by imprisonment and payment of fine.

Re	Requesting State			
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:			
	i. Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child?			
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the requested State being carried out?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ It depends upon the subject-matter of the undertakings given Please explain where necessary:		
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	 ∑ Yes □ No Please explain where necessary: 		
11	3 Criminal law and the return of the	e child		
a)	Is the wrongful removal of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	☐ Yes ☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: Yes, if the taking parent was not given legal custody of the child. Otherwise No, not a criminal offense if the taking parent has the legal custody over the child. ☐ No		
b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	☐ Yes ☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: ☐ No If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12		
c)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	 ☐ (1) Pecuniary measures ☐ (2) Imprisonment ☐ (3) Other (please specify): 1 & 2 apply to wrongful removal only 		
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory	Under Articles 270 & 271 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, imprisonment or fine, or both		
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (e.g., by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	☐ Yes ☐ No, please specify: Applicant has to file a complaint under existing rules		
f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	☐ Yes, please specify:☒ No, go to section 12		
g)	Who is able to initiate the withdrawal or suspension of criminal proceedings relating to the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child?	 □ Prosecuting authority □ Police □ The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention □ Judicial or administrative authority □ Other (please specify): 		

h)	Who will determine whether the criminal proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended? What assistance can the Central Authority provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?		Prosecuting authority Police The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention Judicial or administrative authority Other (please specify): None Refer the matter to prosecuting authority Other (please specify):
			other (pieuse speeny).
12	2 Enforcement of return orders		
	For best practice in relation to the enforcement of return orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV Enforcement available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".		
a)	What procedure may be used to enforce a return order?		Directions by a judicial or administrative authority to make arrangements for return Measures for the immediate execution of final orders Issue of a warrant for the apprehension or detention of the child Authority for coercive detention or use of force Other (please specify): Directions or orders by a judicial authority to make arrangements for return
b)	Who is generally responsible for exercising supervision over the process of enforcement?		The applicant Central Authority Public Prosecutor The court / administrative authority Police No one body has general responsibility Other (please specify): The court
c)	Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?		Yes, go to question d) It depends on the circumstances (please specify): Go to question d) No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access
d)	What is the procedure to commence enforcement proceedings?		The Central Authority will apply for enforcement The applicant must apply for enforcement Other (please specify):
e)	Can the merits of the proceedings for return be reviewed in enforcement proceedings?		Yes No
f)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce a return order?		Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare) Removal of the child from the abducting party Removal of the child from the State Criminal charges Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision Other (please specify): The court ordering the return sets out in the decision itself the conditions and modalities of the return, including consequences of the non-compliance to the court order (for example, placement of the child, police involvement).

Part IV: Applications relating to access

13 Applications through Central Authorities			
13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)			
a) What assistance is available to applicants in your State in the preparation of outgoing access applications? See Articles 7 and 21	 ☑ Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21 ☐ Assistance from another authority or body to apply under Article 21 ☐ Referral to a legal representative for assistance to apply under Article 21 ☐ Other (please specify): 		
13.2 Incoming applications (requested	d State)		
a) Has your State developed a specific form for access applications under the Convention?	Yes Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to question c) No, go to question b)		
b) If your State does not require a particular form for access applications, what information or documents are requested?	Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities − where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Other (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the applicant: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / Nationalities Passport number(s) Relationship of the applicant to the child Name(s) of legal adviser, if any Other (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be (the proposed respondent to the application): Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Nationality / nationalities		

		 ☑ Passport number(s) ☑ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) ☑ Photograph (as recent as possible) ☑ Relationship of the person to the child ☑ Other (please specify): The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based ☑ Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise) ☑ An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement
		A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State Other (please specify):
		All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
		Any other relevant document / information ☐ Concerning any child protection issues ☐ Marriage certificate (if applicable) ☐ Divorce decree (if applicable) ☐ Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) ☐ Other (please specify):
c)	Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation: digital authentication Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): The Philippine Central Authority will begin processing the application, however, the original documents are required to be submitted to the court.
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., lawyer) to act on behalf of the applicant? See Article 28	Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (please specify): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (please specify):
		No

f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?		Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing
			(please specify): Other (please explain):
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?		The requesting Central Authority The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above Other (please specify):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure agreement between parties in international access cases? See Article 21		Contact is made with the respondent to the application Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of
	See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution		alternative dispute resolution) Other (please specify):
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure an agreement between parties in international access cases (see question h) above)?		Ase explain: For voluntary return, the Central Authority monitors the progress of consultation between the parties/parents. For applications filed in Court, the Judges are mandated to follow the period set under the SC Rule to ensure proceedings are expeditiously conducted
j)	What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access? See Article 21		The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties: Directly through the Central Authority Through intermediaries The Central Authority can provide information to the applicant on services available, e.g., mediation, legal services, social welfare services (please specify): Other (please specify):
k)	Will the Central Authority's assistance depend on: See paragraph 4.6 of the General Principles and Guide to Good Practice on Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children (available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice") recommending that Central Authorities should make their services available in all cases where cross-frontier contact rights of parents and children are in issue	_	Existence of a judicial or administrative order establishing or confirming rights of access Other (please specify): Existence of a judicial order establishing or confirming rights of access

a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	✓ Yes, go to section 15.2☐ No, continue to question b)		
15	15.1 General			
15	Legal representation and assistan	ice		
	measures above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?			
(d) (e)	the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6 Please indicate by listing numbers which of the	The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (please specify):		
۵۱	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging	 ☐ (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: ☐ (8) Other (please specify): Central Authority: 		
c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of a child who is the subject of an access application? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for the applicant or any other necessary information	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare): (5) Police: (6) INTERPOL: 		
	Please explain where necessary	 □ Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: □ No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request: □ Other (please explain): 		
b)	return (see section 7)? What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?	No, continue to question b) Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State):		
	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for	✓ Yes, go to section 15		
14	Locating a child and preventing re	amoval		
	State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	 Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: Family Code What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: none No 		
I)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your	∑ Yes; if so, please explain:		

b) Does the Central Authoregarding access applications			Yes No No, however: The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures Other (please specify):
c) Is legal representation proceedings? Please explain where necessity			Yes No, but advisable No
d) What is the role of the making arrangements application? See Article 7(2) g)			The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will: Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (please specify): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Public prosecutor Other (please specify): Other (please specify):
15.2 Free or reduc	ced rate legal assista	nce	9
a) Are the responses to section the same as return (see section 8	for applications for		Yes, go to section 16 No, go to question b)
b) Is free or reduced rate access applications availocated in another Con	ailable for applicants		Yes, free legal assistance; go to question d) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question d) No; go to question c)
c) If free or reduced rate available, in what othe assist an applicant fina	r ways can your State ncially?		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay Pro bono legal assistance Other (please specify): Not at all Go to section 16
d) Is the applicant require application form for fre assistance?	ed to complete an se or reduced rate legal		Yes. Please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No

e)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available	☐ Income of the applicant ☐ Assets of the applicant
	Please explain where necessary	Country of residence of the applicant
		☐ Likelihood of success of the proceedings
		Other (please specify):
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance?	☐ (1) Mediation ☐ (2) Translation
	Please explain where necessary	(3) Interpreters
		(4) Service of documents
		(5) Costs associated with locating the child
		(6) Court fees
		(7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c))
		(8) Other (please specify):
g)	Please list the corresponding numbers of the costs, if any, listed in question f) which are covered by the Central Authority?	
h)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	☐ No, go to question j)
		Yes, free legal assistance
		Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
i)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate	☐ Yes
	legal assistance needed for appeals?	□ No
j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available	No, go to section 16
	for proceedings needed to enforce an access order?	Yes, free legal assistance
14)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance Yes
k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement	□ Yes □ No
	applications?	III NO
16	Rights of access	
16	.1 Determining rights of access	
a)	Which legislation in your State governs the establishment and exercise of rights of access?	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Family Code
	See Article 5	
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	Family Courts
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in	□ Parent
	respect of a child?	Step-parent
		Grandparent (6)
		Other family member (please specify):
		\boxtimes Other (<i>please specify</i>): Person with parental authority over the child

d) Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings?	YesNo, please specify what are the primary considerations:
See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	Considerations.
Please explain, if necessary	
16.2 Exercising rights of access	
a) Where necessary, what guarantees and safeguards do your courts or administrative authorities have to enable them to secure rights of access for children and applicants?	 □ Surrender of passport or travel documents □ Applicant to regularly report to police or other authority □ Deposit of a monetary bond or surety □ Supervised contact □ Placing restrictions on how contact is exercised □ Signing an affidavit or religious oath □ Provision of a detailed itinerary with contact details □ Requesting foreign consulates / embassies should not issues new passports / travel documents for the child □ Other: Under the SC Rule, the Family Court, on its own or upon request of the left behind parent, shall issue an order for the temporary right of access and supervised visitation or contact arrangement with the child. Also, under the SC Rule, a hold departure order can also be issued preventing the child from leaving the Philippines.
16.3 Supervised access	
a) Do facilities exist in your State for the exercise of rights of access in a supervised environment?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: The Central Authority, in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, may facilitate or arrange a safe environment to exercise the right of access to the child. No, go to section 17
b) Under what circumstances is access supervised?	
.,	Where it is requested by one party
	As a result of a decision by a social welfare agency
	☐ By order of a judicial or administrative authority
	Other (<i>please specify</i>): By judicial order
c) Which authorities provide supervised access?	 ☐ Government social / welfare agency: ☐ Non-government organisations: ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify):
d) Who will pay the costs associated with exercising supervised access?	 ☑ The applicant ☐ The person(s) with day to day care of the child ☐ The Central Authority ☐ It depends upon the order of the judicial or administrative authority ☒ Other (please specify): In accordance with the judicial order.

17	17 Proceedings for access / contact				
17	17.1 Organisation of competent authorities				
a)	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention? (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction"				
	in respect of access applications under the Convention?)				
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: There are about 68 Family Courts in every province and city in the Philippines established pursuant to Republic Act No. 8369. Judges / decision-makers: 68 Presiding Judges			
c)	Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?	Family courts			
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law?	 ☐ Yes☐ No☐ Other (please specify):			
	See also section 22 on Training below				
17	.2 Procedures				
a)	Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applications made under Article 21 of the Convention?				
	Please explain where necessary	governing application for return of a child. \[\sum \ \ \ \text{No:} \]			
b)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State?	Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: the applicant			
	See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	☐ No☐ It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (please specify):			
c)	Generally, how long are proceedings relating to access from commencement to final order (excluding appeals)?	☐ Up to 6 weeks ☐ 6 to 12 weeks ☐ 3 to 6 months ☐ Longer than 6 months			
d)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in proceedings relating to access? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:☑ No, but advisable☐ No			

e)	Are facilities available to enable an applicant to participate in access proceedings from outside your State?	 ✓ Yes, please specify: ✓ Video-conference ☐ Telephone ☒ Through a legal representative ☒ Other (please specify): Video-conference pursuant to Section 22 of SC Rule, and in accordance with the Guidelines on the Conduct of Videonconferencing issued by the Supreme Court (A.M. No. 20-12-01-SC) ☐ No
f)	If the applicant does participate in access proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No
g)	Where the facilities set out in questions e) and f) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 ☐ The applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The court / administrative authority ☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ No
17	2.3 Participation of the child	
	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	✓ Yes, go to section 17.4☐ No, continue to question b)
	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	l <u> </u>
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)? Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in	 No, continue to question b) Yes, always; go to question c) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary: Go to question c) Other (please specify): Go to question c)
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)? Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State? How can the child be heard in access proceedings?	No, continue to question b) Yes, always; go to question c) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary: Go to question c) Other (please specify): Go to question c) No, never; go to section 17.4 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative

17	17.4 Appeals			
a)	Can a decision in applications relating to access	☐ Yes		
	be appealed?	Only in certain circumstances (please specify): permission to appeal is required		
		If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which courts / authorities an appeal may be made:		
		□ No, go to section 18		
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases?	☐ Yes, please specify: ☐ No		
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy			
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Either party to the proceedings		
		Central Authority		
		Public Prosecutor		
		Other (please specify):		
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	⊠ Yes		
		□ No		
		☐ In certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):		
e)	If an access order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?	Yes, an access order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal		
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party		
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the relevant judge / authority		
		□ No		
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be	☐ Yes, please specify:		
	filed in access proceedings?	The time limit: 15 days		
		From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties etc.): From receipt of notice		
		□ No		
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within	☐ Up to 3 months		
	which appeals are filed and decided?	☐ 3 to 6 months		
		□ Longer than 6 months		
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings?	☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:☐ No		
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)			

i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	 ✓ Yes, please specify: ☐ Video-conference ☐ Telephone ☒ Through a legal representative ☒ Other (please specify): Video-conference pursuant to existing rules ☐ No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 ☑ The applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The court / administrative authority ☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify): Court - in accordance with its authorized software or platform
l)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes, please specify: ☐ No
18	B Enforcement of rights of access	
a)	Can an order relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?	 Yes, all orders made in another State are recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: refer to Rules of Court available on the web Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels II a (Council Regulation (EC) 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003) 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention Other (please specify): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities No

b)	Can an agreement relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?	 Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels II a (Council Regulation (EC) 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003) Other (please specify): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities No
c)	Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another State on rights of access?	Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities Yes, the Central Authority will apply to the judicial or administrative authorities on behalf of the party No
d)	What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings?	The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant The applicant must seek enforcement Other (please specify):
e)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact?	social welfare, etc.) Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) Criminal charges Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision
f)	Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities?	Yes. If so, who must apply for the order: The applicant Public Prosecutor Police Other (please specify): No

Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

9 Mediation				
For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention see the forthcoming Guide to Good Practice on Mediation under the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention. When published, the Guide will be available to download at < www.hcch.net >under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".				
19.1 Mediation services				
a) What family matters can be dealt with by mediation in your State?	 □ Return / non-return of a child following an alleged wrongful removal / retention □ Custody □ Access / contact □ Relocation □ Child support □ Property disputes on relationship breakdown □ Other (please specify): 			
b) What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? See Articles 7(2) c) and 10	 ☑ Private mediation services / structures (please specify): They are government accredited mediators handling family matters. ☑ Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): They are court accredited mediators handling family matters. ☑ Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): ☑ Other (please explain): ☑ There are no mediation services / structures available 			
c) What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21	 ☑ Private mediation services / structures (please specify): They are government accredited mediators handling family matters. ☑ Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): They are government accredited mediators handling family matters. ☑ Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): ☑ Other (please explain): ☑ There are no mediation services / structures available If you answered that there are no mediation services / structures available in your State in response to both questions b) and c) above, go to section 20 			
d) Is co-mediation (<i>i.e.</i> mediation involving two mediators – one from each State) available in your State for the mediation of international family disputes which are within the scope of the Convention?	☐ Yes (please provide brief details of any available scheme e.g., bi-national mediation programmes):☒ No			

19	19.2 Legislation and / or rules on mediation				
	Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State? Please tick all boxes which apply		Yes, there is general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: website		
t i	EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should note that Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters will apply from May 2011. EU Member States, excluding		Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:		
	Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile		Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in international family matters within the scope of the Convention. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:		
			Yes, mediation in family matters is regulated in another way (please specify):		
			No, go to section 19.3		
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by	\boxtimes	Formal accreditation of mediators		
	the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State		Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators		
	Please explain where necessary	\boxtimes	Process of mediation		
			Confidentiality of mediation		
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements		
			Taking into consideration the child's views in the mediation of disputes relating to him / her		
			Availability of mediation in disputes involving allegations of domestic violence or other forms of abuse		
			Other (<i>please explain</i>): Domestic violence and other forms of abuse cannot be the subject of mediation or compromise agreement under Republic Act No. 9262.		
19	19.3 Access to mediation				
a)	How can individuals obtain information	\boxtimes	Lists of mediators are available:		
	identifying suitable mediators in your State?		☐ Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below)		
			☐ Through other sources (<i>please specify</i>):		
			Other methods of accessing information are available (<i>please specify</i>):		
			No general information is available. Individuals must carry out research themselves		
b)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?		Provides information about mediation to the parties		
			Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation		
	See Articles 7(2) c) and 10		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative		
	Please explain where necessary		authorities for mediation between the parties Other (please explain)		

c)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21 Please explain where necessary	Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (please explain)
d)	How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will always include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) (please specify) The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation Other sources of funding are available (please specify) The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain)
e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will always include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (please specify) The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation Other sources of funding are available (please specify) The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain)
19	.4 The mediation process	
a)	At what stage of a return application is mediation available?	At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary) Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority Other (please explain) For application of return filed in court, the Judge, during the preliminary conference, can initiate amicable settlement between the parties (Section 16 of SC Rule)

b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?		At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary) Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority Other (please explain) For application for access/contact filed in court, the Judge, during the preliminary conference, can initiate amicable settlement between the parties (Section 16 of SC Rule)
c)	Are cases assessed to determine their suitability for mediation?		Yes, always; go to question d) No, never; go to question e) Other (please explain) ; go to question d) or e) as appropriate
d)	Who carries out the assessment of cases to determine whether they are suitable for mediation?		Mediator(s) Other (please explain) For applications filed with the Central Authority, the latter always informs the taking parent about the application and advises on the possibility of amicable settlement or voluntary agreement. For applications directly filed in Court, the Judge, during the preliminary conference, initiates amicable settlement between the parties.
e)	Where legal proceedings have commenced, can such proceedings be suspended while mediation is undertaken?		Yes, provide additional information if necessary: No
f)	How, if at all, are the views of the subject child(ren) taken into account in mediation in your State? See also question 19.2 b) above		Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen by the mediator (see also question 19.2 b) above) Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the views of the child must be communicated to the mediator but this need not be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please explain the method(s) used It is within the discretion of the particular mediator The child's views play no part in the mediation Other (please explain)
g)	What safeguards are available in your State where allegations of domestic violence and / or other forms of abuse are made in a dispute which goes to mediation?		 (1) Address and other contact details of the alleged victim are kept confidential (2) Other safeguards (please specify) Mediation can be done without the parties seeing in person; the mediator can talk separately to the parties (so-called "Shuttle mediation").
h)	Please specify which, if any, of the safeguards set out in question 19.4 g) above are required by rules / legislation in your State and which safeguards are left to the discretion of the mediator? See also question 19.2 b) above	1	quired by legislation / rules of State: t to the discretion of the mediator:

i)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of a child while mediation is ongoing?		
19	.5 The enforceability of mediated ag	greements	
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	 ✓ Yes, please specify: Family Code and R.A. No. 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004) ☐ No 	
b)	Which additional formalities, if any, are required in your State to make mediated agreements in a family dispute involving children enforceable?	 ✓ (1) Notarisation of the mediated agreement ✓ (2) Court approval of the mediated agreement Please specify competent court: ✓ (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court: ✓ (4) Other (please specify) ✓ (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated agreements in family disputes involving children are immediately enforceable without any additional formalities being required If you ticked one or both of options (2) or (3) above, please go to question 19.5 c). If not, please proceed to question 19.5 d) 	
c)	Is the mediated agreement, once approved by or registered with a court, treated as an order of that court? Please explain where necessary	✓ Yes,Go to question 19.5 e)☐ No,Go to question 19.5 d)	
d)	Is it possible to turn a mediated agreement into a court order?	☐ Yes, please briefly explain what steps are required and which court would be competent:☐ No	
e)	Who bears the cost of rendering the mediated agreement enforceable? Please list the number from question 19.5 b) next to the relevant answer	The parties must pay: 1,2,3 The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: Central Authority: There are no costs:	
19.6 Agreements mediated in another State			
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	 Yes No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State Other (please specify): 	

20	20 Other forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR")			
a)	What other forms of ADR are available in your State for the resolution of international family disputes falling within the scope of the Convention? See Articles 7(2) c) and 10	 □ (1) In-court conciliation □ (2) Out-of-court conciliation □ (3) Collaborative law □ (4) Early Neutral Evaluation □ (5) Other (please specify): □ (6) No other forms of ADR are available, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications 		
b)	What services / structures exist in respect of the other forms of ADR available in your State? Please list the relevant number(s) from question 20 a) above next to the service / structure which is available in respect of that method of ADR	Private ADR services / structures (please specify): ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Other (please explain):		
c)	 In relation to: legislation on ADR access to ADR the ADR process the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR; and the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR in another State are the responses the same as for the section on mediation above – see sections 19.2 to 19.6? 	 Yes, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications Some of the responses are the same, go to question d) No, go to question d) 		
d)	Please briefly specify in what way the answers to the questions in sections 19.2 to 19.6 above are different in relation to other forms of ADR in your State			

Part VI: Direct judicial communications

21	Direct judicial communications	
a)	Has a member of the International Hague Network of Judges been designated for your State? For more information, go to < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Name/s: Court of Appeals Justice Angelene W. Quimpo-Sale, Sandigan Bayan Justice Maria Theresa Mendoza-Arcega, and Regional Trial Court Judge Sita Jose-Clemente Please do not list the contact details of the judge(s) here. Instead, please ensure that the name, position, court and contact details have been provided to the Permanent Bureau No
b)	Is there a legislative basis upon which judges in your State can engage in direct judicial communications?	 Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to Part VII: Other information ⋈ No, go to question c)
c)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	☐ Yes ⊠ No

Part VII: Other information

22	? Training		
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training? Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose	 ☑ Training as required for Central Authority staff ☑ Training as required for responsible authorities ☑ Updates as required on legal developments related to the Convention provided to staff responsible for its implementation ☐ Training as required for lawyers ☑ Training as required for law enforcement ☐ Other (please specify): 	
		Specifically in respect of judges: Sending a basic package of information on the 1980 Convention to judges Training through a dedicated judicial studies board Participation in judicial training seminars Participation in the International Hague Network of Judges Accessing <i>The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection</i> (available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (please specify):	
b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in a "twinning arrangement" with another Central Authority? A "twinning arrangement" is where two Central Authorities engage in discussions and / or visits to exchange information with the view to improving operations in both Central Authorities		
23	Other implementing measures		
a)	Does your State use iChild? For more information, go to < www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "iChild"	☐ Yes ☐ No	
b)	Does your State use another electronic case management system other than iChild?	☐ Yes, please specify: ☐ No	
c)	Does your State use INCASTAT? For more information, go to < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "INCASTAT"	☐ Yes ☑ No	
d)	Does your State use INCADAT? For more information, go to < www.incadat.com >		

e)	Are statistics related to applications under the Convention in your State publicly available?	☐ Yes, please specify how the statistics can be accessed (e.g., website, annual report):☒ No	
24	1 Other services		
a)	What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?	☐ International Social Service (ISS) (please provide contact information):☐ Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction:	
	Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services	☐ Financial assistance: ☐ Social / welfare assistance: ☐ Immigration services: ☐ Other (please specify):	