ENLÈVEMENT D'ENFANTS / PROTECTION DES ENFANTS CHILD ABDUCTION / PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

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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

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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

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

Country Profile

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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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > 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 <u>one</u> 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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >.
- 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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > 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.

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COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Territorial Unit (where applicable): WHOLE COUNTRY

Last updated: 21 November 2012

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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.				
Organisation:	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development			
Address:	Momentum City Walk			
	c/o Sisulu and Pretorius Street			
	Private Bag x 81			
	PRETORIA 0001			
Territorial and personal extent of	Office of the Chief Family Advocate			
functions, if applicable:	Central Authority for the Republic of South Africa			
Telephone:	+27 (12) 357 8022			
Fax:	+27 (12) 357 8043			
E-mail:	PeSeabi@justice.gov.za			
Website:	www.justice.gov.za			
Contact person(s) and direct	Adv P.I. Seabi			
contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	(language of communication: English			
Preferred method of	Telephone			
communication:	🗌 Fax			
	🛛 E-mail			
	Post			
	Other (<i>please specify</i>):			
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL	AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)			
Please attach additional pages if there i	is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.			
Organisation: N/A				
Address: N/A				
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:	N/A			
Telephone:	N/A			
Fax:	N/A			
E-mail:	N/A			

Website:	N/A
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	N/A
Preferred method of	Telephone
communication:	🗌 Fax
	E-mail
	Post
	Other (<i>please specify</i>):

2	Language requirements		
a)	Does the Central Authority prefer applications, communications and other documents sent to them to be accompanied by a translation into the official language(s) of the State? See Article 24 See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) below regarding any translation(s) required by the court / administrative authority	t	Yes, for all communications, applications and other documents. Please specify the official language(s) of the State: ENGLISH Not for informal communications No
b)	Has your State made a reservation in respect of the use of French or English for communications, applications and other documents sent to the Central Authority? See Article 42		Yes, object to English Yes, object to French No

3	Central Authority operations	
a)	What are the working days and hours of the Central Authority?	Days of the week open:Monday-FridayOpening time:08h00Closing time:16h30Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):Public Holidays
b)	Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?	 Yes (please specify contact details, if different from above): For persons in other Convention States: Adv P.I. Seabi +27 (82) 922 5445 For persons in your State: Adv P.I. Seabi +27 (82) 922 5445
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	⊠ Yes □ No
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in the Central Authority: Please note that some individual staff members may fall under more than one category. This question should not be interpreted as an indication of the	 Civil servants Civil servants (legal advisors) Lawyers Social workers

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

number of staff members in the Central Authority	Mediators
	Other (<i>please specify</i>):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4	4 International Child Abduction				
4.:	1 1980 Hague Child Abduction Con	vention			
a)	When did the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 1 October 1997			
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? <i>Please specify how legislation can be accessed</i> (e.g., <i>website) or attach a copy</i>	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Act 72 of 1996 entry into force 1 October 1997; REPEALED BY The Children's Act 38 of 2005. Date of entry into force-1 April 2010 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: The Children's Act 38 of 2005 and Regulatios in terms of Government Notice R250: Regulations Relating to Children's Court and International Child Abduction 			
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? <i>Please specify how legislation can be accessed</i> (e.g., <i>website) or attach a copy</i>	 No Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 1 April 2010 legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: Regulatios terms of Government Notice R250: Regulations Relating Children's Court and International Child Abduction. No 			
4.2	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 (<i>please specify</i>): Non-binding memoranda of understanding (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): No 			

5	1996 Hague Child Protection Conv	rention
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:
	<i>Refer to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > for the status table of the</i> 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:
	<i>Please specify how legislation can be accessed</i> (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation:
		□ No

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

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:
<i>Please specify how legislation can be accessed</i> (e.g., website) or attach a copy	□ No

Part III: Applications for return

6 Applications through Central Authorities			
6.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)			
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 (<i>please specify</i>): 		
6.2 Incoming applications (requested	l State)		
a) What form of application does your State require for an incoming application?	 □ (1) Model Application Form Available at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" Go to question c) ○ (2) Form developed by your State Please specify how this form can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: www.justice.gov.za; copy attached 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) 		
 b) 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 	 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 <i>e.g.</i>, nationalities - where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 		

		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 (<i>please specify</i>):
		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 (<i>please specify</i>):
		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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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:
		Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): only originals/certified copies of originals/sworn or notarized translations of founding/ supporting documents are accepted by the Court.
		No

d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? <i>See Article 28</i>		 Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (<i>please specify</i>): the child is entitled to separate legal representation at State cost No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?		 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure the voluntary return of a child allegedly wrongfully removed or retained in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (hereinafter, simply "the child")? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>See Article 7</i> c) <i>and Article 10</i> <i>See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of</i> <i>alternative dispute resolution below</i>		seek a voluntary return :Voluntary return negotiation meeting is set up as soon as possible after acceptance of application. 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)
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: Application referred to State Attorney to institute litigation immediately after unsuccessful voluntary return negotiation meeting.

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) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	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 Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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: Any Family Advocate's Office (www.justice.gov.za) or Department of Social Development (www.dsd.gov.za/private legal representative of applicant's choice. What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: monitoring jurisprudence and obtaining statisitcal data for State reporting. No

7	Locating a child and preventing removal		
	1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention availab	ing removal, see the Guides to Good Practice under the le at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >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 Yes, in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): No 	
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary	 Evidence that the child entered your State (<i>e.g.</i>, evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): 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 (<i>please explain</i>): 	
c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? <i>Please indicate in the space provided any associated</i> <i>costs for an applicant or any other necessary</i> <i>information</i> <i>See Article 7(2)</i> a)	 I) Private location services: State where Central Authority is applicant, alternatively, applicant I) Population register: South African citizens only I) Employment register: Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., <i>immigration, social welfare</i>): I) Police: I) Folice: I) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: where there is sufficient evidentiary material that the respondent bears such knowledge/reasonable prospects of success for such application I) Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
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 <i>E.g.</i> , Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 7	Central Authority: 1,2,5, 6,7 The applicant: 1, 4, 5, 7 The applicant's representative: 1, 4, 5, 7 Other (<i>please specify</i>):	

e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	4, 5, 6
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>Refer also to the Guide To Good Practice, Part III –</i> <i>Preventive Measures, available at < www.hcch.net >,</i> <i>particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to</i> <i>international travel</i>	 (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 (<i>please specify</i>):
g) h)	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 Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent authority?	Central Authority: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 The applicant: 1, 2, 3, 4 The applicant's representative: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 Other (<i>please specify</i>): 1, 2, 3, 4, 7

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 (<i>please specify</i>): 	
 c) Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary 	 ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ No, but recommended 	

r			
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
			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:
		\square	Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by:
			Central Authority lawyers
			Private lawyers
			Public prosecutor
			Other (<i>please specify</i>): the State Attorney/private practitioners at State cost
			separate legal rpresentation at State cost
8.	2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	ince	2
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available		Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c)
	to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?	\boxtimes	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c)
	State.		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		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay
	assist an applicant financially?		Pro bono legal assistance
			Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			Not at all
	To the explicant required to complete on		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 (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: www.legal-aid.co.za
			No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced	\boxtimes	Income of the applicant
	rate legal assistance may be available		Assets of the applicant
	Please explain where necessary		Country of residence of the applicant
			Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>): the Legal Aid Act prescribes
			a means test
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate		(1) Mediation in appropriate cases
	legal assistance?		(2) Translation
	Please explain where necessary		(3) Interpreters(4) Service of documents
			(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 (<i>please specify</i>):

f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	1,2,4,5,6
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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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	 Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
	State?	Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		Means test based on income; assets,etc
		🗌 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:
		subject to the Means test based on income,assts,etc.
		Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>):
		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 (<i>please specify</i>): the child is entitled to separate legal representation at State cost

9	9 Rights of custody			
9.:	1 Acquisition and exercise of rights See Articles 3 and 5	s of custody		
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	Yes, go to question b)No, go to question c)		
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: 'Care-giver' as described in the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005. (www.justice.gov.za)		
c)	By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody?	 Judicial decision Administrative decision Agreement having legal effect Other (<i>please specify</i>): Parental Responsibility and Rights Agreement/Parenting Plan registered with the Office of the Family Advocate/made an order of court (excludes Guardianship rights). 		
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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): The Family Advocate is empowered to amend or terminate a Parental Responsibility and Rights Agreement registered with the Family Advocate 		
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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): By theFamily Advocate as in (d) above 		
f)	Prior to any order determining the issue, who <i>generally</i> has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: Persons who have established parental responsibilities and rights		

10 **Proceedings for Return** 10.1 **Organisation of competent authorities** 🛛 Yes Does your State limit the number of judicial or a) administrative authorities who can hear return 🗌 No 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 / administrative authorities: High Courts, courts or administrative authorities and how Supreme Court of Appeal many judges or relevant decision-makers can Judges / decision-makers: All judges of High Courts hear return applications under the Convention?

c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	Free State High Court, Bloemfontein; Western Cape High Court, Cape Town; Kwazulu-Natal High Court, Durban; Kwazulu-Natal High Court, Pietermaritzburg; Eastern Cape High Court, Grahamstown; Eastern Cape High Court, Port Elizabeth; Eastern Cape High Court ,Mthatha; South Gauteng High Court, Johannesburg;North Gauteng High Court, Pretoria; Northern Cape High Court, Kimberley; Limpopo High Court, Thohoyandou .
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 (<i>please specify</i>): Judges are qualified, highly
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?	 experienced experts in all areas of the law. Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>):
10	See Article 14 D.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convent	tion
	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)
b)	Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations? See Article 15	Please list: Judges of the High Court
c)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	 Central Authority The applicant in the return proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: 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? <i>See Article 16</i>	 Central Authority The applicant's legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	 Automatically upon receipt of a return application Upon request of either party Other (<i>please specify</i>): On request of Central Authority of the Requesting State

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 	5		
		Other (<i>please specify</i>):			
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	 The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention The Central Authority The Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>): 			
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: the left-behind parent/requesting Central Authority No It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (<i>please specify</i>): 			
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: Other (<i>please specify</i>): Court Admiistration policy Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: www.justice.gov.za 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 (<i>please provide further information</i>): Opposed applications due prescribed periods attaching to exchange of pleadings 			
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 Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): Filing of affidavits/swort statements 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Should be arranged prior to proceedings 			

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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
j)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i> , visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 Yes (<i>please specify</i>): Through the Embassy of the State 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
1)	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 (<i>please specify</i>): If required by order of the judge 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. <i>Please explain if necessary</i>: Depends on age and level of understanding of the child Go to question b) Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: Court orders a return date
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or <i>guardian ad</i> <i>litem</i>) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify under what circumstances: If court deems it fit (statutory requirement) No

10	.5 Protective measures	
a)	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? <i>Please provide additional information if necessary</i> <i>On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see</i> <i>also question 6.2 j) above</i>	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-governmental organisations / agencies: Central Authority: Family Counsellors Police: Courts: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
b)	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 <i>e.g.</i>, violence, drinking <i>etc</i>. Placement of the child in foster care Placement of the child in State care Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency Other (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1, 2, 3, 4
d)	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 <i>On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see</i> <i>also question 6.2 j) above</i>	 The applicant: The requesting Central Authority: The requested Central Authority: The Public Prosecutor: The judge (<i>ex officio</i>): A government social / welfare agency: The police: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
10	.6 Contact or access during return p	proceedings
a)	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?	⊠ Yes □ No
10	.7 Appeals	
a)	Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed?	 Yes Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): Leave for appeal to be granted 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: High Cout (full bench); Supreme Court of Appeal; Constitutional 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: Preferrential date can be allocated on application to the Registrar No
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?		Either party to the proceedings Central Authority Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	$\boxtimes \Box \Box$	Yes No In certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):
e)	If a return order is made, can it be suspended (<i>i.e.</i> , "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 filed in return proceedings?		Yes, please specify: The time limit: One month from day of judgement From when the time limit starts to run (<i>e.g.</i> , from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties <i>etc.</i>): date of judgement No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?		Up to 3 months 3 to 6 months Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the appeal proceedings? 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
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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.,</i> visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 Yes (<i>please specify</i>): Through Embassy of the State 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 abducting party and the applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority X The judicial or administrative authority will direct who is to make arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: where the left behind parent is not available to make arrangements Other (<i>please specify</i>): 			
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 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 			
 c) Is there financial assistance available in your State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child? See also question 8.2 e) 	 ☐ Yes, please specify: ☑ No 			
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: Through the Embassy of the requesting State 			

e)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i> , visas) be made, where necessary, for abducting parties and children returning to your State?	 Yes No Please explain, if necessary: Through Departments of Home Affairs and International Relations and Cooperation(DIRCO) 		
11	.2 Provisions for safe return			
	See also: Article 7(2) b)			
	Part VI: Direct judicial commun	ications		
	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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: Domestic Violence Act, (Act No. 116 of 1998), Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, (Act 32 of 2007), Childrens Act, 		
		(Act 38 of 2005).		
		www.justice.gov.za		
		□ 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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: Domestic Violence Act, (Act No. 116 of 1998), Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, (Act 32 of 2007), www.justice.gov.zawww.justice.gov.za 		
		□ No		
c)	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child? <i>Please provide additional information if necessary</i>	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-governmental organisations: Central Authority: Police: Courts: Child Protection Register and National Register for Sex Offencders Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
4)	What action can the Control Authority in your			
a)	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: Obtain necessary court orders; facilitate placements in alternative care; arrange for safe passage of child and/or left behind parent to and from port of entry, e.g. airport.		
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? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>Please tick all boxes which apply</i>	 Make a protective order or other order designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Remove child from harmful circumstances prior to return; make prohibitive/supervision orders 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: Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
f)	Where a judge or administrative authority in			
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: Central Authority will facilitate/arrange with relevant authorities, e.g. South African Police Service, Welfare agencies to enforce or ensure compliance with the order		

Re	equesting State	
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:	
	 Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child? 	 Yes No Please explain where necessary: Upon application
	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: subject to the best interests of the child standard.
11	3 Criminal law and the return of the	e child
a)	Is the wrongful <i>removal</i> 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: No
b)	Is the wrongful <i>retention</i> 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: the offence created by the Children's Act relates to refusal of access or refusal to exercise parental responsibilities and rights 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 (<i>please specify</i>): in the case of refusal of access or refusal to exercise parental responsibilities and rights the court may impose a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory	
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (<i>e.g.</i> , by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	 ☐ Yes ☑ No, please specify:
f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	 Yes, please specify: upon complainant's request and subject to approval by the National Prosecuting Authority 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	Who will determine whether the criminal proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended?	 Prosecuting authority Police The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention Judicial or administrative authority Other (<i>please specify</i>):
i)	What assistance can the Central Authority provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?	 None Refer the matter to prosecuting authority Other (<i>please specify</i>):

12	2 Enforcement of return orders	
		of return orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – er "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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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 (<i>please specify</i>): 			
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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: Form 11 copy attached/www.justice.gov.za 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 <i>e.g.</i>, nationalities - where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number(s) Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Name and previous name/s Date of birth			

		 Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Relationship of the person to the child Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
		 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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: Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): No
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? <i>See Article 28</i>	 Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (<i>please specify</i>):

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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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 See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	 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 alternative dispute resolution) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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: mediate contact with Central Authority and/or respondent
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, <i>e.g.</i> , mediation, legal services, social welfare services (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>):

State with	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	 Yes; if so, please explain: Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: Through the Family Advocate's Offices (general information) or legal practitioner of their choice
		 What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: monitoring and collecting statistical data for State reporting No

14	14 Locating a child and preventing removal			
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	 Yes, go to section 15 No, continue to question b) 		
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary	 Evidence that the child entered your State (<i>e.g.</i>, evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): 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 (<i>please explain</i>): 		
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? <i>Please indicate in the space provided any associated</i> <i>costs for the applicant or any other necessary</i> <i>information</i>	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., <i>immigration, social welfare</i>): (5) Police: (6) INTERPOL: (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority <i>E.g.</i> , Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6	Central Authority: The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (<i>please specify</i>):		
e)	Please indicate by listing numbers which of the measures above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?			

15 Legal representation and assistance		
15.1 General		
 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) 	

b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	Is legal representation needed in access proceedings? Please explain where necessary		Yes No, but advisable No
d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in making arrangements to progress the 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 Other (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
15	5.2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	nce	9
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8.2)?		Yes, go to section 16 No, go to question b)
b)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance for access applications available for applicants located in another Contracting State?		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 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 <i>Pro bono</i> legal assistance Other (<i>please specify</i>): Not at all Go to section 16
d)	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 (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: No

e)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 (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 (<i>please specify</i>):
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 legal assistance needed for appeals?	Yes No
j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce an access order?	 No, go to section 16 Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement applications?	Yes No

16 Rights of access

16	16.1 Determining rights of access		
a)	Which legislation in your State governs the establishment and exercise of rights of access? <i>See Article 5</i>	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005, www.justice.gov.za	
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	High Courts of Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Mthatha, Bhisho, Bloemfontein, Limpopo in Thohoyandou, Mafikeng, Superior Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein.	
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	 Parent Step-parent Grandparent Other family member (<i>please specify</i>): Any person having an interest in the care, well-being or development of a child. Other (<i>please specify</i>): Any person having an interest in the care, well-being or development of a child. 	

d)	Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings? See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Please explain, if necessary	 Yes No, please specify what are the primary considerations:
16	5.2 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:
16	5.3 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: Through Social Services No, go to section 17
b)	Under what circumstances is access supervised?	 Where it is agreed between the parties 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>):
c)	Which authorities provide supervised access?	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-government organisations: Central Authority: Family Counsellors Police: Courts: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>): government agencies provide the service free of chage; NGO's and professionals in private practice may charge an hourly rate

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>i.e.</i> , has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the	⊠ Yes □ No				
	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: High Court, Divorce Court and Children's Courts Judges / decision-makers: All judges in above Courts				
c)	Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?	High Courts of Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Mthatha, Bhisho, Bloemfontein, Limpopo in Thohoyandou, Mafikeng, Superior Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein.				
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law? See also section 22 on Training below	 Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>): Judges are legally qualified and highly experienced in all fields of the law 				
17	17.2 Procedures					
a)	Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applications made under Article 21 of the Convention?	☐ Yes: ⊠ No:				
	Please explain where necessary					
	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: Requesting Central Authority/ applicant No It depends upon the type of documentation 				
		submitted (<i>please specify</i>):				
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 (<i>please specify</i>): filing affidavits/sworn statements 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i> , visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 Yes (<i>please specify</i>): Through Department of International Relations and Cooperation No
17	.3 Participation of the child	
a)	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)
	section the same as for applications for	
	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. <i>Please explain if necessary:</i> Go to question c) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question c)
b)	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	 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. <i>Please explain if necessary:</i> Go to question c) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question c) Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 be appealed?	 Yes Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): 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: On leave for appeal, Supreme Court of Appeal No, go to section 18		
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access 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: ☑ No 		
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	 Either party to the proceedings Central Authority Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
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>i.e.</i> , "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 filed in access proceedings?	 Yes, please specify: The time limit: Within 30 days from judgement From when the time limit starts to run (<i>e.g.</i>, from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties <i>etc.</i>): No 		
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	 Up to 3 months 3 to 6 months Longer than 6 months 		
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal 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 		

-		
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): 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
1)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i> , visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 Yes, please specify: Department of International Relations and Cooperation, (www.dirco.gov.za) No

18	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 (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy:
			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 (<i>please specify</i>):
			Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy:
		\boxtimes	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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<i>please specify</i>):
e)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact?	$\boxtimes \Box \Box \Box$	Intervention by government agency (e.g., <i>police</i> , <i>social welfare</i> , <i>etc</i> .) Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) Criminal charges Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >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 (<i>please specify</i>): 		
 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 (<i>please specify</i>): NGO's Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): Department of Social Development, www.dsd.gov.za Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (<i>please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide</i>): Mediation of all Family law related matters Other (<i>please explain</i>): Mediation services by the Family Advocate of certain matters specified by relevant legislation 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 (<i>please specify</i>): The South African Association of Mediators, www.saam.org.za Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): 		
 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 	 Yes (please provide brief details of any available scheme e.g., bi-national mediation programmes): NGO's No 		

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

Convention?		
Convention:		

19	19.2 Legislation and / or rules on mediation			
	Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State? Please tick all boxes which apply 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 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 general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987 (Act 24 of 1987, and Children's Act, (Act 38 of 2005), www justice.gov.za 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 (<i>please specify</i>): No, go to section 19.3	
b)	Disage indicate which matters are requisted by			
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State		Formal accreditation of mediators Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators	
	Please explain where necessary		Process of mediation	
			Confidentiality of mediation	
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements	
		\boxtimes	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>): circumstances under which cases can be referred for mediation	
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 (<i>see also question 19.3 b</i>) <i>below</i>)	
			Via accrediting bodies (<i>please provide details</i>): The South African Association of Mediators, www.saam.org.za	
			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?	\boxtimes	Provides information about mediation to the parties	
		\square	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 (<i>please explain</i>)	

-		1	
c)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming	\boxtimes	Provides information about mediation to the parties
	application has been received for access / contact with a child?	\square	Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation
	See Article 21		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties
	Please explain where necessary		Other (<i>please explain</i>)
d)	How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above)
	Please explain if necessary		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) (<i>please specify</i>)
			The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
			Other sources of funding are available (<i>please</i> specify)
		\square	The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties
			Other (<i>please explain</i>)
e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above)
	Please explain if necessary		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (<i>please specify</i>)
			The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
			Other sources of funding are available (<i>please</i> specify)
		\boxtimes	The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties
			Other (<i>please explain</i>)
19	0.4 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 (<i>provide</i> <i>an explanation if necessary</i>)
			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 (<i>please explain</i>)

b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?	 At all stages, including prior to any application an as a preventive measure where necessary (<i>provid</i> 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 Only after 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 Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority 	le
c)	Are cases assessed to determine their suitability for mediation?	 Yes, always; go to question d) No, never; go to question e) Other (<i>please explain</i>) ; go to question d) c e) as appropriate)r
d)	Who carries out the assessment of cases to determine whether they are suitable for mediation?	 Mediator(s) Other (<i>please explain</i>) Social Worker, Family Advocate or State Attorney after commencement litigation 	of
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? <i>See also question 19.2 b) above</i>	 Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen to 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 m be communicated to the mediator but this need n be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please and the method(s) used Mainly Family Counsellor's report or any appropriment ways for each individual case It is within the discretion of the particular mediator Other (please explain) 	ust lot ase ate
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 alleg victim are kept confidential (2) Other safeguards (<i>please specify</i>) All reasona steps will be taken, notification/request by party/requesting Central Authority 	
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	Required by legislation / rules of State: None Left to the discretion of the mediator: None	

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?	⊠ Yes □ No
19	0.5 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:☑ No
Ь)	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 ○ Court approval of the mediated agreement Please specify competent court: in Hague Convention matters High Court ○ (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court: □ (4) Other (<i>please specify</i>) □ (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated agreements in family disputes involving children are immediately enforceable <i>without</i> 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? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 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: 2, 3 The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: 2, 3 Central Authority: 2,3 There are no costs:
19	0.6 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 (<i>please specify</i>): agreement will be subjected to the best interests of the child test

20	Other forms of alternative dispute	e 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 (<i>please specify</i>): (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 (<i>please</i> specify):private practitioners in psychology and related fields ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (<i>please</i> specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Other (<i>please explain</i>):
	 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 	 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	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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Yes Name/s: Appeal Judge; Madam Justice B. Van Heerden 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		
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 (<i>e.g.</i>, 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	2 Training		
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., <i>judges, lawyers and Central</i> <i>Authority personnel</i>) have received appropriate information and training? <i>Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information</i> <i>in relation to forms of assistance which may be</i> <i>available for this purpose</i>		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 (<i>please specify</i>):
			cifically 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</i> <i>Child Protection</i> (available at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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	_	Yes No

23	Other implementing measures	
a)	Does your State use iChild?	Yes
	For more information, go to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "iChild"	🖾 No
b)	Does your State use another electronic case management system other than iChild?	Yes, please specify:
		No
c)	Does your State use INCASTAT?	🛛 Yes
	For more information, go to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "INCASTAT"	□ No
d)	Does your State use INCADAT?	🖾 Yes
	For more information, go to < <u>www.incadat.com</u> >	□ No

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*):

24 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) (<i>please provide contact information</i>): www.iss-ssi.org
	<i>Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services</i>		Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction: Financial assistance: Social / welfare assistance: Department of Social Development, www dsd.gov.za Immigration services: Department of International Relations and Cooperation, www dirco.gov.za Other (<i>please specify</i>):