

Country Profile for the 1993 Adoption Convention¹

State of origin

COUNTRY NAME: HUNGARY

PROFILE UPDATED ON: 24.03.2026

I Central Authority(ies) designated by [name of your State]

1. Contact details²

Central Authority (Art. 6(1)) <i>Please also verify whether the contact details on the “Adoption Section” of the HCCH website www.hcch.net under “Central Authorities” are up to date. If not, please e-mail the updated contact information to secretariat@hcch.net.</i>	
1.1. Name of the office (including acronyms used):	Ministry of Culture and Innovation, Department of Adoption
1.2. Address:	1054 Budapest, Szemere st. 6
1.3. Telephone:	+36 1 896 2203
1.4. Fax:	
1.5. Email:	orokbefogadas@kim.gov.hu
1.6. Website:	
1.7. Contact person 1	Direct contact details: dr. Agnes Seben- Hanuska Direct telephone: +36 1 896 2256 Direct email: agnes.seben- hanuska@kim.gov.hu Language(s) of communication: Preferred method of communication: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Fax

¹ All HCCH documents on adoption mentioned in this document are available on the HCCH website at www.hcch.net under “Adoption Section”.

² Please verify whether the contact details on the “Adoption Section” of the HCCH website www.hcch.net under “Central Authorities” are up to date. If not, please e-mail the updated contact information to secretariat@hcch.net.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
1.8. Contact person 2 (if applicable)	Direct contact details: Geza Samodai Direct telephone: +36 1 795 9311 Direct email: geza.samodai@kim.gov.hu Language(s) of communication: Preferred method of communication: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Other designated Central Authority(ies), if applicable (Art. 6(2))³	
1.9. Name of the office (including acronyms used)	
1.10. Address:	
1.11. Telephone:	
1.12. Fax:	
1.13. Email:	
1.14. Website:	
1.15. Contact person 1	Direct contact details: Direct telephone: Direct email: Language(s) of communication: Preferred method of communication: <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
1.16. Contact person 2 (if applicable)	Direct contact details: Direct telephone: Direct email: Language(s) of communication: Preferred method of communication: <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Phone

³ This section will be expandable in order to allow for the inclusion of additional Central Authorities.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Last Update: [INSERT DATE] ⁴	

II Relevant legislation in [name of your State]

2. The 1993 Adoption Convention and domestic legislation

<p>2.1. When did the 1993 Adoption Convention enter into force in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>This information is available on the Status Table for the 1993 Adoption Convention (accessible via the Adoption Section of the HCCH website www.hcch.net).</i></p>	01.08.2005
<p>2.2. Please identify the legislation / regulations / procedural rules which implement or assist with the effective operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention in [name of your State]. Please also provide the date of their entry into force.</p> <p><i>Please remember to indicate how the legislation / regulations / rules may be accessed: e.g., provide a link to a website or attach a copy.</i></p>	<p>2005. évi LXXX. törvény</p> <p>a gyermekeknek a nemzetközi örökbefogadások terén való védelméről és az ilyen ügyekben történő együttműködésről szóló, Hágában, 1993. május 29. napján kelt Egyezmény kihirdetéséről.</p> <p>https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0500080.tv</p>
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

3. Other international agreements on intercountry adoption⁵

<p>Is [name of your State] party to any other international (cross-border) agreements concerning intercountry adoption?</p> <p>See Art. 39.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regional agreements (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral agreements (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

⁴ This will be done automatically in the electronic format of the Country Profile.

⁵ See Art. 39(2) which states: "Any Contracting State may enter into agreements with one or more other Contracting States, with a view to improving the application of the Convention in their mutual relations. These agreements may derogate only from the provisions of Arts 14 to 16 and 18 to 21. The States which have concluded such an agreement shall transmit a copy to the depositary of the Convention" (emphasis added).

III The role of authorities and bodies

4. Central Authority(ies)

<p>Please briefly describe the functions of the Central Authority(ies) designated under the 1993 Adoption Convention in [name of your State].</p> <p><i>See Arts 6-9 and Arts 14-21 if accredited bodies are not used.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- maintain contact with foreign Central Authorities, accredited bodies, consulates- matching- data collection and data provision- analysis of follow-ups- cooperation in matters of search of origin- investigation of complaints- conclusion of adoption cooperation agreements- participation in domestic adoption legislation
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

5. Public and competent authorities

<p>Please briefly describe the role of any public and / or competent authorities, including courts, in the intercountry adoption procedure in [name of your State].</p> <p><i>See Arts 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 22, 23 and 30.</i></p>	<p>Government Office on county levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- decision-making on adoptability of a child- decision-making a on adoption <p>Social Service on county levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- collect data about adoptable children- perform children for adoption- monitoring and assisting the child's integration into the adoptive family during the period of temporary care at least for one month in Hungary
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

6. National accredited bodies⁶

<p>6.1. Has [name of your State] accredited its own adoption bodies?</p> <p><i>See Arts 10-11.</i></p> <p><i>N.B.</i> the name(s) and address(es) of any national accredited bodies should be communicated by</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – <u>go to Question 7</u></p>
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⁶ “National accredited bodies” in this Country Profile means adoption bodies based within your State (State of origin) which have been accredited under the 1993 Adoption Convention by the competent authorities in your State. See further HCCH, *Guide to Good Practice No 2: Accreditation and Adoption Accredited Bodies*, Bristol, Family Law (Jordan Publishing Limited), 2012 ([GGP No 2](#)), Chapters 3.1 et seq.

<i>your State to the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH (see Art. 13).⁷</i>	
6.2. Please indicate the number of national accredited bodies in [name of your State], including whether this number is limited and, if so, on what basis. ⁸	
6.3. Please briefly describe the role of national accredited bodies in [name of your State].	
The accreditation procedure (Arts 10-11)	
6.4. Which authority / body is responsible for the accreditation of national adoption bodies in [name of your State]?	
6.5. Please briefly describe the <i>procedure</i> for granting accreditation and the most important accreditation <i>criteria</i> .	
6.6. For how long is accreditation granted in [name of your State]?	
6.7. Please briefly describe the criteria and the procedure used to determine whether the accreditation of a national adoption body will be <i>renewed</i> .	
Monitoring of national accredited bodies⁹	
6.8. Which authority is competent to monitor / supervise national accredited bodies in [name of your State]?	
<i>See Art. 11(c).</i>	
6.9. Please briefly describe how national accredited bodies are monitored / supervised in [name of your State] (e.g., if inspections are undertaken, how frequently).	
6.10. Please briefly describe the circumstances in which the accreditation of bodies can be revoked (i.e., withdrawn).	
6.11. If national accredited bodies do not comply with the 1993 Adoption Convention, is it possible for sanctions to be applied?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify possible sanctions (e.g., fine, withdrawal of accreditation): <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

⁷ *Ibid.*, Chapter 3.2.1 (para. 111).

⁸ *Ibid.*, Chapter 3.4.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Chapter 7.4.

7. Authorised foreign accredited bodies (Art. 12)¹⁰

<p>7.1. Has [name of your State] authorised any foreign accredited adoption bodies to work with, or in, [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>N.B. the name(s) and address(es) of any authorised foreign accredited bodies should be communicated by your State to the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 8</p>
<p>7.2. Please indicate the number of foreign accredited bodies authorised to work with, or in, [name of your State]. If this number is limited in any way, please indicate on what basis [name of your State] limits the number.¹¹</p>	
<p>7.3. Please briefly describe the role of authorised foreign accredited bodies in [name of your State].</p>	
<p>7.4. Are there any requirements concerning the way foreign accredited bodies must operate in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>Please tick any which apply.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The foreign accredited body must establish an office in [name of your State] with a representative and professional staff (from the receiving State or from [name of your State] – please specify):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The foreign accredited body must work with [name of your State] through a representative, acting as an intermediary, but an office is not required:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The foreign accredited body must be in direct contact with the Central Authority but need not have an office or a representative in [name of your State]:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>The authorisation procedure</p>	
<p>7.5. Which authority / body in [name of your State] is responsible for the authorisation of foreign accredited bodies?</p>	
<p>7.6. Please briefly describe the <i>procedure</i> for granting authorisation and the most important authorisation <i>criteria</i>.¹² If [name of your State] does not have authorisation criteria, please explain on</p>	

¹⁰ In relation to authorisation of accredited bodies, *ibid.*, Chapter 4.2.

¹¹ See [GGP No 2](#), *ibid.*, Chapter 4.4 on “limiting the number of accredited bodies authorised to act in States of origin”.

¹² In relation to authorisation criteria, *ibid.*, Chapters 2.3.4.2 and 4.2.4.

what basis decisions concerning authorisation are made.	
7.7. For how long is authorisation granted?	
7.8. Please briefly describe the criteria and procedure used to determine whether authorisation will be <i>renewed</i> .	
Monitoring of authorised foreign accredited bodies	
7.9. Does [name of your State] monitor / supervise the activities of authorised foreign accredited bodies? ¹³	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 8
7.10. Which authority is competent to monitor / supervise the activities of authorised foreign accredited bodies?	
7.11. Please briefly describe how the activities of authorised foreign accredited bodies are monitored / supervised in [name of your State] (e.g., if inspections are undertaken, how frequently).	
7.12. Please briefly describe the circumstances in which the authorisation of foreign accredited bodies can be revoked (<i>i.e.</i> , withdrawn).	
7.13. If authorised foreign accredited bodies do not comply with the 1993 Adoption Convention, is it possible for sanctions to be applied?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify possible sanctions (e.g., fine, withdrawal of authorisation): <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

8. Approved (non-accredited) persons (Art. 22(2))¹⁴

<p>8.1. Is the involvement of approved (non-accredited) persons from [name of your State] permitted in intercountry adoption procedures in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>N.B.</i> see Art. 22(2) and check whether your State has made a declaration according to this provision. You can verify this on the Status Table for the 1993 Adoption Convention, available on the Adoption Section of the HCCH website.</p> <p>If your State has made a declaration according to Art. 22(2), the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH should be informed of the names and addresses of these bodies and persons (Art. 22(3)).¹⁵</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, [name of your State] has made a declaration according to Article 22(2). Please specify the role of these approved (non-accredited) persons in [name of your State]: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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¹³ *Ibid.*, Chapter 7.4 and, in particular, para. 290.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Chapter 13.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Chapter 13.2.2.5.

<p>8.2. Is the involvement of approved (non-accredited) persons from <i>other Contracting States</i> permitted in intercountry adoption procedures in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>N.B.</i> see Art. 22(4) and check whether your State has made a declaration according to this provision. You can verify this on the Status Table for the 1993 Adoption Convention, available on the Adoption Section of the HCCH website.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the role of these approved (non-accredited) persons in [name of your State]:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, [name of your State] has made a declaration according to Article 22(4).</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

IV The children proposed for intercountry adoption

9. The profile of children in need of intercountry adoption

<p>Please briefly describe the general profile of the children usually in need of intercountry adoption in [name of your State] (e.g., age, sex, state of health).</p>	<p>Adoptable children are over 3 years old, or younger children with special needs, long-term illness, developmental delay. The maximum age of children waiting for intercountry adoption is 13 years.</p> <p>Adoptable children between the ages of 3 and 12 include both healthy children and children with special needs. Many siblings are waiting for joint adoption.</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

10. The adoptability of a child (Art. 4(a))

<p>10.1. Which authority is responsible for establishing that a child is adoptable?</p>	<p>Government Offices on county levels, as guardianship authorities</p>
<p>10.2. Which criteria are applied to determine whether a child is adoptable?</p>	<p>a) if the biological parents decide to contribute to the adoption of their child</p> <p>b) the court terminates the custody of the parent (if the parent seriously harms or endangers the good of his/her child)</p> <p>c) death of the parents</p> <p>d) the child is from unknown parents (found child)</p> <p>e) If the child is brought up in child protection care and the biological parent fails to comply with his/her obligation to contact through the determined fault of his/her own and does not change his/her circumstances in order to raise the child in his/her family, the child shall be declared adoptable by the guardianship authority</p>
<p>10.3. Please briefly describe the procedures used in [name of your State] to</p>	<p>In the first step, the child's guardian informs the competent guardianship authority that</p>

<p>determine whether a child is adoptable (e.g., search for the child’s birth family).</p> <p><i>N.B. the issue of consent is dealt with at Question 12 below.</i></p>	<p>the legal conditions for the adoption of the child exist</p> <p>The Government Office (as the first instance guardianship authority) examines the circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - try to find the biological parents - hears the biological parents if possible - obtains the guardian's statement - obtains the statement of the foster parent, or foster home - obtains contact diary, which proves when the child was visited by the biological parents - obtains the data on how the parents cooperates with social service - obtains data on the child physical, mental status
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

11. The best interests of the child and subsidiarity (Art. 4(b))

<p>11.1. Please briefly describe how [name of your State] ensures that the principle of subsidiarity is respected when undertaking intercountry adoptions (e.g., through the provision of family support services, the promotion of family reunification and domestic alternative care solutions).</p>	<p>According to the Section 4:129 of the Hungarian Civil Code it is stated that with exception of adoption by a relative or by the parent’s spouse, a child may be adopted intercontry if declared eligible for adoption, placed under foster care, and was not adopted in Hungary because the measures taken for the child’s adoption had failed.</p> <p>This is determined on the basis of the data of the adoption register by the national adoption facilitator body in the Ministry of Culture and Innovation.</p> <p>The child becomes available for intercountry adoption only if there is no applicant suitable for adoption based on the data of the adoption register, or if all domestic applicants have rejected the proposal to adopt the child</p> <p>When the biological family cannot or does not want to raise the child, and therefore the child is placed under foster care, the parents have the right and duty to maintain regular contact with the child, for which financial support can also be requested.</p> <p>The local social service does maintain regular contact with the biological family, and help the family if it intends to cooperate.</p>
<p>11.2. Which authority determines, after consideration of the subsidiarity</p>	<p>Ministry of Culture and Innovation</p>

principle, that an intercountry adoption is in a child's best interests?	
<p>11.3. Please briefly explain how that decision is reached (e.g., whether there are specific legal criteria which are applied) and at what stage of the intercountry adoption procedure.</p>	<p>The legal criteria are established by the Civil Code.</p> <p>According to the Section 4:124</p> <p>(1) The guardian authority shall declare a child placed under foster care eligible for adoption for a period of not more than four years if the parent's right of custody had not been terminated and if the parent:</p> <p>a) has failed - for reasons within his/her control - to keep regular contact with his/her child for a period of six months, or no contact of any kind for a period of three months, and fails to make any changes in his/her life style and/or other circumstances, on account of which foster care cannot be eliminated; or</p> <p>b) changes - for reasons within his/her control - his/her permanent or habitual residence without leaving the address of the new permanent or habitual residence, and efforts for obtaining such address proved ineffective within a period of three months.</p> <p>(2) In justified cases, the time limit referred to in Subsection (1) may be extended by not more than two years.</p> <p>(3) In the case provided for in Paragraph a) of Subsection (1), the parent shall be advised in the resolution ordering temporary placement and foster care concerning the legal effects of eligibility for adoption.</p> <p>(4) The guardian authority shall, upon declaring the child eligible for adoption, suspend the parent's right of access in the interest of the child's adoption.</p> <p>(5) If the adoption of a minor fails to materialize, and the guardian authority subsequently terminates foster care, the resolution declaring the child eligible for adoption shall be abolished.</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

12. Counselling and consents (Art. 4(c) and (d))

<p>12.1. According to [name of your State]'s domestic legislation, please explain which person, institution or authority</p>	<p>(i) Both parents are known;</p> <p>(ii) One parent is unknown or deceased;</p> <p>(iii) Both parents are unknown or deceased;</p>
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<p>has to consent to the adoption of a child in the following scenarios below.</p> <p>In each case, please remember to specify in which circumstances a <i>father</i> will have to consent to his child's adoption. Please also specify whether your answer would be different if any of the known parents had not yet reached the age of majority.</p>	<p>(iv) One or both parents have been deprived of their parental responsibilities (<i>i.e.</i>, the rights and responsibilities which attach to being a parent).</p> <p>(v) According to the Section 4:125 - 4:127 of the Hungarian Civil code both of the known parents have to consent to the open or confidential adoption of the child. No consent is required for adoption from a parent: a) whose parental supervision was terminated by final court order; b) whose child had been placed in foster care, and the guardian authority declared such child eligible for adoption; c) who is incompetent for reasons other than minority; d) who cannot be identified or cannot be located, and the measures introduced to identify or locate such person failed; or e) who ea) has abandoned his or her child - with a view to passing on the responsibility of raising the child - at a place designated by a medical institution, without revealing his or her identity, and did not come forward within six weeks to reclaim the child, or eb) leaves the child in the healthcare institution immediately after birth and he or she or any relative of the child did not come forward within six weeks to reclaim the child.</p>
<p>12.2. Please describe the procedure for:</p>	<p>(i) counselling and informing the birth parents / family regarding the consequences of a domestic / intercountry adoption; The local social services and civil organizations have the task to provide counseling to parents. During the official procedure, the Guardianship Authority (Government Office) also informs the parents about the legal consequences of the adoption in person and in writing</p> <p>(ii) obtaining their consent(s) to an adoption.¹⁶ The parents or the legal representative make a statement about the adoption</p>

¹⁶ See also Part VIII below on "Simple and Full Adoption" and Art. 27 of the 1993 Adoption Convention.

	before the Guardianship Authority (Government Office), which the Authority records in a protocol
<p>12.3. Does [name of your State] use the model form “Statement of consent of the legal parents or the legal representative of the child to the adoption (Art. 4(c))” developed by the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH?</p> <p>See Recommended Model Forms for use under the 1993 Adoption Convention - Form No 1.¹⁷</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – please provide (or link to) any form(s) which [name of your State] uses for this purpose: There is no official form, but it is recorded in a protocol in every single case that the Guardianship Authority informed the parents, legal representative and the child about the legal consequences. The child is heard in the process also.</p>
<p>12.4. Does [name of your State] use the model form “Statement of consent of the child to the intercountry adoption (Art. 4 (d))” developed by the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH?</p> <p>See Recommended Model Forms for use under the 1993 Adoption Convention - Form No 5.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – please provide (or link to) any form(s) which [name of your State] uses for this purpose:</p>
<p>12.5. Having regard to the age and degree of maturity of a child, please briefly describe how [name of your State] ensures that consideration is given to the child’s wishes and opinions when determining whether an intercountry adoption should proceed.</p> <p>See Art. 4(d)(2).</p>	<p>During the preparation of the adoption, the consultant of the child protection service obtains the child's opinion directly or involvement of a psychologist.</p>
<p>12.6. Please briefly describe the circumstances in which a child’s <u>consent</u> to an intercountry adoption is required in [name of your State].</p> <p>See Art. 4(d)(1).</p>	<p>According to the Section 4:120 (2) of the Hungarian Civil Code:</p> <p>(2) As to his/her adoption, a minor of limited legal capacity over the age of fourteen years may be adopted with his/her consent. A minor of sound mind under the age of fourteen shall be heard and his/her opinion shall be taken into consideration where deemed appropriate.</p>
<p>12.7. Where the child’s consent is required, please describe the procedure which is used to ensure that the child has been counselled and duly informed of the effects of the adoption.</p>	<p>The task of the adoption counselor of the child protection service is to prepare and inform the child about the effects of adoption. In all cases, psychologist of the child protection service is involved in the process and helps the child both during the</p>

¹⁷ HCCH, *Recommended Model Forms for use under the 1993 Adoption Convention*, 2024 ([Model Forms](#)).

See Art. 4(d)(1).	preparation and getting to know each other period.
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

13. Children with special needs

13.1. In the context of intercountry adoption, please describe what is meant in [name of your State] by “children with special needs”.	Learning disabilities, ASD, ADHD, PTSD, intellectual disability, consequences of severe neglect, emotional and attachment disorders, diseases that can be cured but require treatment, motor or sensory impairment
13.2. What, if any, procedures does [name of your State] use to expedite the adoption of children with special needs?	There is no any special procedure to expedite the adoption of children with special needs
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

14. The preparation of children for intercountry adoption

Is there a special procedure in [name of your State] to prepare a child for an intercountry adoption?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please provide details (e.g., the stage at which the preparation is undertaken, which persons / bodies are responsible for preparing the child and the methods used): The adoption counselor of the child protection service prepares the child for adoption, psychologist is involved in the process each and every case. The psychologist helps the child both during the preparation and getting to know each other period, also provides advice to PAPs. <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

15. The nationality of children who are adopted intercountry¹⁸

Are children who are nationals of [name of your State] and who are adopted intercountry permitted to retain their nationality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> It depends – please specify which factors are taken into consideration (e.g., the nationality of the foreign resident prospective adoptive parents (“PAPs”), whether the child acquires the nationality of the receiving State):
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¹⁸ Regarding nationality, see further HCCH *Guide to Good Practice No 1: The implementation and Operation of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention* Bristol, Family Law (Jordan Publishing Limited), 2008 (“[GGP No 1](#)”), Chapter 8.4.5.

	<input type="checkbox"/> No, the child will never retain this nationality
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

V Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)

16. Limits on the acceptance of files

Does [name of your State] place any limit on the number of PAPs' files which are accepted from receiving States? ¹⁹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify the limit applied and the basis on which it is determined: The number of accepted files is adjusted to the number of successful adoptions in previous years <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

17. Eligibility criteria for PAPs wishing to undertake an intercountry adoption in [name of your State]²⁰

<p>17.1. Do PAPs wishing to undertake an intercountry adoption in [name of your State] have to fulfil any criteria concerning their relationship status(es)?</p> <p><i>Please tick any / all boxes which apply and indicate in the space provided whether any further conditions are imposed (e.g., duration of marriage / partnership / relationship, cohabitation).</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, the following person(s) may apply in [name of your State] for an intercountry adoption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married, heterosexual couples: <input type="checkbox"/> Married, same-sex couples: <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual couples in a legally registered partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Same-sex couples in a legally registered partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual couples that have not legally formalised their relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Same-sex couples that have not legally formalised their relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Single men: <input type="checkbox"/> Single women: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> No, there are no relationship status criteria for PAPs.
<p>17.2. Are there any age requirements for PAPs wishing to undertake an intercountry adoption in [name of your State]?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum age requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Maximum age requirements: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difference in years required between the PAPs and the child: 16-45 years

¹⁹ See [GGP No 2](#) (op. cit. note 6), Chapter 3.4.2 and, in particular, para. 121.

²⁰ I.e., this section refers to the eligibility criteria for PAPs who are habitually resident in *another* Contracting State to the 1993 Adoption Convention and who wish to adopt a child who is habitually resident in *your* State: see further Art. 2 of the 1993 Adoption Convention and HCCH, Note on Habitual Residence and Scope of the 1993 Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, 2018 ([Note on Habitual Residence](#)).

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> No
17.3. Are there any <i>other</i> eligibility criteria which [name of your State] requires PAPs to fulfil?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional / differing criteria must be met for PAPs wishing to adopt a child with special needs (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Couples must supply evidence of infertility: <input type="checkbox"/> For persons with children already (biological or adopted), there are additional criteria (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

18. Preparation and counselling of PAPs (Art. 5(b))

Does [name of your State] require that PAPs wishing to undertake an intercountry adoption in [name of your State] receive preparation and / or counselling concerning intercountry adoption <i>in the receiving State</i> ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please explain what kind of preparation is expected: We ask for proof of participation in adoption counseling and, if necessary, proof of psychological consultation. We only work with an AB that prepares PAPs well for adoption with the involvement of experts <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

VI The intercountry adoption procedure

19. Applications

19.1. To which authority / body in [name of your State] does the adoption file of PAPs have to be submitted?	Ministry of Culture and Innovation
19.2. Please indicate which documents must be submitted with an application: <i>Please tick all which apply.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An application form for adoption completed by the PAPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A statement of “approval to adopt” issued by a competent authority in the receiving State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A report on the PAPs including the “home study” and other personal assessments (see Art. 15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of the PAPs’ passports or other personal identification documents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of the PAPs’ birth certificates

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of the birth certificates of any children living with the PAPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of marriage, divorce or death certificates, as applicable (please specify in which circumstances): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information concerning the health of the PAPs (please specify in which circumstances and what type of information is required): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of the financial circumstances of the family (please specify in which circumstances and what type of information is required): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information concerning the employment status of the PAPs (please specify in which circumstances and what type of information is required): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proof of no criminal record <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(s): please explain photos
<p>19.3. Is it compulsory in [name of your State] for an accredited body to be involved in an intercountry adoption procedure?²¹</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify whether it must be a <i>national</i> accredited body, a <i>foreign authorised</i> accredited body or whether it may be either of these accredited bodies. ²² Please also specify at which stage(s) of the procedure an accredited body must be involved (e.g., for the preparation of the home study, for the submission of the adoption file to [name of your State], for all stages of the procedure): Preparation, home study, submission of the adoption file, interpretation in Hungary, providing advice to PAPs, preparing and sending follow-up reports <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>19.4. Are any <i>additional</i> documents required if PAPs apply through an accredited body?</p> <p><i>Please tick all which apply.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A power of attorney issued by the PAPs to the accredited body (<i>i.e.</i>, a written document provided by the PAPs to the accredited body in which the PAPs formally appoint the accredited body to act on their behalf in relation to the intercountry adoption): <input type="checkbox"/> A contract signed by the accredited body and the PAPs: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A document issued by a competent authority of the receiving State certifying that the accredited body may undertake intercountry adoptions:

²¹ See [GGP No 1](#) (*op. cit.* note 18), paras 4.2.6 and 8.6.6: “independent” and “private” adoptions are not consistent with the system of safeguards established under the 1993 Adoption Convention.

²² See the definitions provided at notes 6 and 10 above.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> No
19.5. Please specify the language(s) in which any documents must be submitted:	Originally in the language of the exhibiting country, provided with Hungarian translation, authenticated by the consulate of the receiving country
19.6. Do any of the required documents need to be legalised or apostilled?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify which documents: each document <input type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 20
19.7. Is [name of your State] party to the HCCH Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (the Apostille Convention)? <i>This information is available on the Status Table for the Apostille Convention (see the Apostille Section of the HCCH website).</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify the date of the entry into force of the Apostille Convention in [name of your State]: 18.01.1973 <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

20. The report on the child (Art. 16(1)(a))

20.1. Who is responsible for preparing the report on the child?	Child Protection Service
20.2. Is a “standard form” used for the report on the child?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please provide a link to the form or attach a copy: The report of the child, including the expert opinions are uploaded into a central, closed IT system, which can only be accessed by those authorized to do so. Experts record their opinions directly in this program. The counselor records here the information relating to the child's family background and life history. This interface is suitable for uploading all related documents, such as school certificates, pedagogical opinions, medical documentation. The Central Authority downloads the information and expert opinions from here, which it presents to the PAPs to introduce the child <input type="checkbox"/> No. Please indicate whether [name of your State] has any requirements concerning the information which should be included in the report on the child and / or the documentation which should be attached to it:
20.3. Does [name of your State] use the model forms “ Medical report on the child (Art. 16) ” and “ Report concerning the psychological and social circumstances of the small child (Art.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<p>16) developed by the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH?</p> <p>See Recommended Model Forms for use under the 1993 Adoption Convention - Forms No 3 and 4.</p>	
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

21. The report on the PAPs (Art. 15(2))

21.1. For how long is the report on the PAPs valid in [name of your State]?	2 years
21.2. Once a report on PAPs is no longer valid, please indicate what steps must be taken to renew it. E.g., does an updated report have to be submitted or is an entirely new report required? In either case, what is the procedure?	The home study and the financial report must be renewed after 2 years
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

22. Matching of the child and the PAPs (Art. 16(1)(d) and (2))

The authorities and the matching procedure	
22.1. Who is responsible for the matching of the child and the PAPs in [name of your State]?	Central Authority
22.2. What measures are taken to ensure that the matching process is performed by an independent, duly qualified authority?	During the selection, the Central Authority requests the opinion of the adoption counselor (at the Child Protection Service) who knows the child in person regarding the matching of the selected family
22.3. What methodology is used for the matching in [name of your State]?	In all cases, we select the most suitable family for the child and not the other way around
22.4. Is any preference given to PAPs who have a close connection with [name of your State] (e.g., nationals of [name of your State] who have emigrated to a receiving State)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
22.5. Who is responsible for notifying the receiving State of the matching?	CA
22.6. How does [name of your State] ensure that the prohibition on contact in Article 29 is respected?	CA
Acceptance of the match	

22.7. Does [name of your State] require that the matching be approved by the relevant authorities / bodies of the receiving State?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please provide details of the required procedure: We ask a certificate from the CA or from the responsible body of the receiving State (it depends on the receiving states legislation) <input type="checkbox"/> No
22.8. How much time is the receiving State given to decide whether to accept a match?	30 days
22.9. If the relevant authorities / bodies of the receiving State and / or the PAPs refuse the match, what, if any, are the consequences in [name of your State]?	If the refusal is not justified, we ask the applicants to reconsider their adoption plan. If the PAPs reject the proposal without reason, we reserve the right to delete the applicants from our register with sufficient information
Information following acceptance of the match	
22.10. Once the match has been accepted, do PAPs receive information regularly concerning the child and their development (i.e., during the remainder of the intercountry adoption procedure and prior to entrustment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify who is responsible for providing this information: CA and the local Child Protection Service <input type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

23. Agreement under Article 17(c)

23.1. Which competent authority / body agrees that the adoption may proceed in accordance with Article 17(c)?	CA
23.2. At what point in the adoption procedure is the Article 17(c) agreement given in [name of your State]?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Name of your State] sends the Article 17(c) agreement to the receiving State with the proposed match; OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The receiving State must accept the match first and then [name of your State] will provide its Article 17(c) agreement; OR <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

24. Travel of the PAPs to [name of your State]²³

24.1. In order to undertake an intercountry adoption in [name of your State], is it mandatory for PAPs to travel to [name of your State] at any point?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in which case please specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At what stage(s) in the intercountry adoption procedure the PAPs must travel to [name of your State]: After the stage of Art 17. the PAPs have to travel to Hungary to meet the child and spend at least 6 weeks here. The
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²³ See [GGP No 1](#) (op. cit. note 18), Chapter 7.4.10.

	<p>“getting know each other” period takes about one week. If this process is successful, the period of temporary care at least for one month begins, which means that the child spends this time with the adoptees. During this period the local Child Protection Service is monitoring and assisting the child's integration into the adoptive family. Both prospective adoptive parents have to spend this time in Hungary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How many trips are required to complete the intercountry adoption procedure: 1 - How long the PAPs need to stay for each trip: 6 weeks - Any other conditions: no <input type="checkbox"/> No
24.2. Does [name of your State] permit an escort to be used to take the child to the adoptive parents in the receiving State in any circumstances?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify in which circumstances: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

25. Entrustment of the child to the PAPs (Art. 17)

<p>After the procedures in Article 17 have been completed, what is the procedure for the physical entrustment of the child to the PAPs?</p> <p>Please include an explanation of the procedures used to prepare the child for entrustment (e.g., counselling, visits with the PAPs, being in the temporary care of the PAPs for increasing periods).</p>	<p>The PAPs have travel to Hungary and spend at least 6 weeks here. The “getting know each other” period takes about one week. If this process is successful, the period of temporary care at least for one month begins, which means that the child spends this time with the adoptees. During this period the regional child protection service is monitoring and assisting the child's integration into the adoptive family. Both prospective adoptive parents have to spend this time in Hungary.</p>
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

26. Transfer of the child to the receiving State (Arts 5(c) and 18))

26.1. Which documents does [name of your State] require in order for the child to be permitted to leave [name of your State] and travel to the receiving State (e.g., passport, visa, exit permit)?	decision on adoption, passport, ID card, new birth certificate
26.2. Which of the documents listed in response to Question 26.1 above does [name of your State] issue?	- decision on adoption - Government Office at county level, as first instance guardianship authority

Please list the documents including, in each case, which public / competent authority is responsible for issuing the document.	- passport, ID card - Government Office at county level - administrative department - new birth certificate - Government Office at county level - administrative department
26.3. Other than the issuance of the documentation mentioned above, are there any other administrative or procedural matters which must be completed in order for the child to be permitted to leave [name of your State] and travel to the receiving State?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

27. Final adoption decision and the Article 23 certificate

27.1. In intercountry adoption cases, is the final adoption decision made in [name of your State] or in the receiving State?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In [name of your State] – <u>go to Question 27.3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> In the receiving State – <u>go to Question 27.2</u>
27.2. Following the making of the final adoption decision in the receiving State:	(i) Are any further steps required in [name of your State] to complete the procedure (e.g., obtaining a copy of the final adoption decision from the receiving State)? (ii) Which authority or body in [name of your State] should receive a copy of the Article 23 certificate issued by the receiving State? <u>Go to Question 28</u>
27.3. If the final adoption decision is made in [name of your State], which competent authority: <i>N.B. According to Art. 23(2), the authority responsible for issuing the Art. 23 certificate should be formally designated at the time of ratification of / accession to the 1993 Adoption Convention. The designation (or any modification of a designation) should be notified to the depositary of the Convention.</i> <i>The answer to (ii) above should therefore be available on the Status Table for the 1993 Adoption Convention (under “Authorities”), available on the Adoption Section of the HCCH website.</i>	(i) Makes the adoption decision? Government Office at county level, as first instance guardianship authority (ii) Issues the certificate under Article 23 of the 1993 Adoption Convention? CA
27.4. Does [name of your State] use the “Recommended model form – Certificate of conformity of intercountry adoption”?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

See Recommended Model Forms for use under the 1993 Adoption Convention - Form No 9. ²⁴	
27.5. Please briefly describe the procedure for issuing the Article 23 certificate. E.g., how long does it take to issue the certificate? Is a copy of the certificate always given to the PAPs? Is a copy sent to the Central Authority in the receiving State?	After receiving the decision on adoption from the local Government Office the CA issues the Art 23 certificate, usually in a day. The parents receive the certificate and the AB sends it to the CA of the receiving country and to the Consulate of the receiving country.
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

28. Duration of the intercountry adoption procedure

Where possible, please indicate the average time which it takes to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Match a child who has been declared adoptable with PAPs for the purposes of an intercountry adoption: 2 month - 2 years (ii) Physically entrust a child to PAPs once a match has been accepted by the PAPs and approved by the relevant authorities / bodies in the receiving State, if applicable: 1-2 month - the Paps also need to prepare for travel (iii) Match a final adoption decision following the entrustment of a child to PAPs (if applicable in [name of your State]: <i>i.e.</i>, if the final adoption decision is made in [name of your State] and not in the receiving State): 6 weeks
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

VII Intra-family intercountry adoptions

29. Procedure for the intercountry adoption of a child who is a relative of the PAPs (intra-family intercountry adoption)

29.1. Please explain the circumstances in which an intercountry adoption will be classified as an “ <i>intra-family</i> intercountry adoption” in [name of your State]. Please include an explanation of the degree of relationship which a child must have with PAPs to be considered a “relative” of those PAPs.	Adoption by a relative is not considered under the Hague Convention by Hungarian law
29.2. Does [name of your State] apply the procedures of the 1993 Adoption	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – go to Question 30

²⁴ [Model Forms](#) (op. cit. note 17).

<p>Convention to intra-family intercountry adoptions?</p> <p><i>N.B. If the child and PAPs are habitually resident in different Contracting States to the 1993 Adoption Convention, the Convention is applicable, irrespective of the fact that the child and PAPs are related: see further GGP No 1 at para. 8.6.4.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in general, although there are some differences in the procedures for intra-family intercountry adoptions – please specify, then proceed to Question 30:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 29.3</p>
<p>29.3. If [name of your State] does not apply the Convention procedures to intra-family intercountry adoptions, please explain the laws / rules / procedures which are used in relation to:</p>	<p>(i) The counselling and preparations which PAPs must undergo in the receiving State: The PAPs have to obtain the necessary certificates in the receiving state and present them to the competent guardianship authority responsible for authorizing the adoption</p> <p>(ii) The preparation of the child for the adoption: Tusk of the Local Child protection Service</p> <p>(iii) The report on the PAPs: competent foreign authority</p> <p>(iv) The report on the child: Tusk of the Local Child protection Service</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

VIII Simple and full adoption²⁵

30. Simple and full adoption

<p>30.1. Is “full” adoption permitted in [name of your State]?</p> <p>See GGP No 1 at Chapter 8.8.8 and note 25 below.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In certain circumstances only – please specify:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain):</p>
<p>30.2. Is “simple” adoption permitted in [name of your State]?</p> <p>See GGP No 1 at Chapter 8.8.8 and note 25 below.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In certain circumstances only (e.g., for intra-family adoptions only) – please specify:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain):</p>
<p>30.3. If a “simple” adoption is to be undertaken in [name of your State] in an intercountry adoption case, does [name of your State] nonetheless usually seek the birth mother / family’s consent(s)²⁶ to a “full” adoption where this is in the child’s best interests (<i>i.e.</i>,</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please provide details of how this is undertaken:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

²⁵ According to the 1993 Adoption Convention, a **simple** adoption is one in which the legal parent-child relationship which existed before the adoption is not terminated but a new legal parent-child relationship between the child and their adoptive parents is established. A **full** adoption is one in which the pre-existing legal parent-child relationship is terminated. See further Arts 26 and 27 and [GGP No 1](#) (*op. cit.* note 18), Chapter 8.8.8.

²⁶ Or other person(s) whose consent to the adoption is required under Art. 4 (c) and (d) of the 1993 Adoption Convention.

<p>so that a “conversion” of the adoption may be undertaken in the receiving State if the other conditions in Art. 27(1) are fulfilled)?</p> <p><i>See Art. 27(1)(b) and Art. 4 (c) and (d).</i></p>	
<p>30.4. How does [name of your State] respond to requests from receiving States to obtain the consent(s) of a child’s birth mother / family²⁷ to the conversion of a “simple” adoption into a “full” adoption (in accordance with Art. 27) when the request is made many years after the original adoption?</p>	
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

IX Post-adoption matters

31. Preservation of, and access to, information concerning the child’s origins (Art. 30) and the adoption of the child

<p>31.1. Which authority is responsible for preserving information concerning the child’s origins, as required by Article 30?</p>	<p>Government Office at county level, as first instance guardianship authority, and the local Child Protection Service</p>
<p>31.2. For how long is the information concerning the child’s origins preserved?</p>	<p>forever</p>
<p>31.3. Does [name of your State] permit the following persons to have access to information concerning the child’s origins and / or information concerning the adoption of the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the adoptee and / or their representative(s); - the adoptive parents; - the birth family; and / or - any other persons? <p>If so, are there any criteria which must be met for access to be granted (e.g., age of the adopted child, consent of the birth family to the release of information concerning the child’s origins, consent of the adoptive parents to the release of information concerning the adoption)?</p> <p><i>See Art. 9(a) and (c) and Art. 30.</i></p>	<p>- The adoptee and / or their representative(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain any criteria: According to the Hungarian Civil Code the adoptee shall have the right to request information from the guardian authority as to whether he/she was adopted, about his/her biological parent, about whether he/she has any siblings, and - over the age of fourteen years - shall have access to the natural identification data of his/her biological parent and sibling.</p> <p>Before the disclosure of such information the biological parent and the sibling shall be interviewed. If the biological parent, the sibling, the adoptive parent or other legal representative cannot be located, or if any insurmountable obstacles exist, the aforesaid interview is not required.</p>

²⁷ *Ibid.*

	<p>The natural identification data of the biological parent or sibling shall not be released to the adoptee if:</p> <p>a) it was not possible to interview the biological parent, the sibling,</p> <p>b) the biological parent and the sibling did not permit the disclosure of their natural identification data.</p> <p>The guardianship authority for the request of the adult adoptee -without disclosing the personal identification data of the biological parent-provides information on the health data of the biological parent, that are significant in the point of view of the adoptee's health.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>- The adoptive parents: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain any criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>- The birth family: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain any criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>- Any other persons: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain any criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
31.4. Where access to such information is provided, is any counselling or other guidance / support given in [name of your State]?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please specify: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
31.5. Once access to such information has been provided, is any <i>further</i> assistance offered to the adoptee and / or others (e.g., regarding making contact with their biological family, tracing extended family)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please specify: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

32. Post-adoption reports²⁸

32.1. Is there a model form which is used by [name of your State] for post-adoption reports?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please specify whether use of the form is mandatory and indicate where it
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²⁸ See [Model Forms](#) (op. cit. note 17). Form No 6.

	<p>may be accessed (e.g., provide a link or attach a copy):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – in which case, please specify the content expected in a post-adoption report (e.g., medical information, information about the child’s development, schooling): medical report, schooling, integration to family, integration to social environment, information if any problems arised</p>
<p>32.2. What are the requirements of [name of your State] in relation to post-adoption reports? Please indicate:</p>	<p>(i) How frequently such reports should be submitted (e.g., every year, every two years): 6 moth an 18 month after adoption</p> <p>(ii) For how long (e.g., until the child is a certain age): -</p> <p>(iii) The language in which the report must be submitted: in origin with hungarian translation</p> <p>(iv) Who should write the reports: AB, or local social service</p> <p>(v) Any other requirements: -</p>
<p>32.3. What, if any, are the consequences in [name of your State] if post-adoption reports are either:</p>	<p>(i) Not submitted at all: there was no such case</p> <p>(ii) Submitted, but not in accordance with your requirements: We ask for more information</p>
<p>32.4. What does [name of your State] do with post-adoption reports? (i.e., to what use are they put?)</p>	<p>The CA send one copy to the Guardianship Authority and one copy to the Local Child Prorection Service</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

X The financial aspects of intercountry adoption²⁹

States of origin are also kindly requested to complete the [“Tables on the costs associated with intercountry adoption”](#).

33. The costs³⁰ of intercountry adoption

<p>33.1. Are the costs of intercountry adoption regulated by law in [name of your State]?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please specify any relevant legislation / regulations / rules and indicate how they may be accessed (e.g., link to a website or attach a copy). Please also briefly explain the legal framework:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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²⁹ See HCCH, *Toolkit for preventing and addressing illicit practices in intercountry adoption*, 2023 ([Toolkit against Illicit Practices](#)), Glossary and Fact Sheet 3 “Improper Financial and other Gain” and the HCCH tools on [Financial aspects](#) of intercountry adoption.

³⁰ See the definition of “costs” provided in the [Toolkit against Illicit Practices](#), *ibid.*, Glossary.

<p>33.2. Does [name of your State] monitor the payment of the costs of intercountry adoption?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please briefly describe how this monitoring is undertaken:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>33.3. Are the costs of intercountry adoption which must be paid in [name of your State] paid through the accredited body involved in the particular intercountry adoption (if applicable – see Question 19.3 above) or directly by the PAPs themselves?</p> <p><i>See Toolkit against Illicit Practices,³¹ Fact Sheet 3, line 28.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Through the accredited body:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Directly by the PAPs:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain): There is no cost for the adoption procedure in Hungary.</p>
<p>33.4. Are the costs of intercountry adoption which must be paid in [name of your State] paid in cash or only by bank transfer?</p> <p><i>See Toolkit against Illicit Practices, Fact Sheet 3, line 26</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Only by bank transfer:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In cash:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain):</p>
<p>33.5. Which body / authority in [name of your State] receives the payments?</p>	<p>There is no cost for the adoption procedure in Hungary.</p>
<p>33.6. Does [name of your State] provide PAPs (and other interested persons) with information about the costs of intercountry adoption (e.g., in a brochure or on a website)?</p> <p><i>N.B. Please also ensure that your State has completed the “Tables on the costs associated with intercountry adoption”.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please indicate how this information may be accessed:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

34. Contributions, cooperation projects and donations³²

<p>34.1. Is it mandatory for a receiving State (either through its Central Authority or authorised foreign accredited bodies) to pay a contribution³³ to [name of your State] if it wishes to engage in intercountry adoption in [name of your State]?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of contribution is required: • Who is responsible for paying it (<i>i.e.</i>, the Central Authority or the relevant authorised foreign accredited body):
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³¹ *Op. cit.* note 29.

³² See the definitions of these terms provided in the Glossary of the [Toolkit against Illicit Practices](#) (*op. cit.* note 29).

³³ *Ibid.*, the Glossary of the [Toolkit against Illicit Practices](#), states that there are two types of contributions: (1) contributions demanded by the State of origin, which are mandatory and meant to improve either the adoption system or the child protection system. The amount is set by the State of origin. These contributions are managed by the authorities or others appropriately authorised in the State of origin which decide how the funds will be used; (2) contributions demanded by the accredited body from PAPs. These contributions may be for particular children’s institutions (e.g., for maintenance costs for the child) or for the co-operation projects of the accredited body in the State of origin. The co-operation projects may be a condition of the authorisation of that body to work in the State of origin. The amount is set by the accredited body or its partners. The payment may not be a statutory obligation and accredited bodies may present the demand in terms of “highly recommended contribution”, but in practice it is “mandatory” for the PAPs in the sense that their application will not proceed if the payment is not made.

<p>See Toolkit against Illicit Practices, Fact Sheet 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How it is ensured that contributions do not influence or otherwise compromise the integrity of the intercountry adoption process: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>34.2. Are receiving States (either through their Central Authority or authorised foreign accredited bodies) permitted to undertake co-operation projects in [name of your State]?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – it is a <i>mandatory</i> requirement for authorisation to be granted to a foreign accredited body. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – it is <i>permitted</i> but not required. Please explain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of cooperation projects are permitted: • Who may undertake such projects (<i>i.e.</i>, the Central Authority and / or authorised foreign accredited bodies): • Whether such projects are monitored by an authority / body in [name of your State]: • How it is ensured that cooperation projects do not influence or otherwise compromise the integrity of the intercountry adoption process: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>34.3. Does [name of your State] permit PAPs or authorised foreign accredited bodies to make donations to orphanages, institutions or birth families in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>N.B. This is <u>not</u> recommended as a good practice: see further Toolkit against Illicit Practices, Fact Sheet 3</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To whom donations may be made (<i>e.g.</i>, to orphanages, other institutions and / or birth families): • What donations are used for: • Who is permitted to pay donations (<i>e.g.</i>, only authorised foreign accredited bodies or also PAPs): • At what stage of the intercountry adoption procedure donations are permitted to be paid: • How it is ensured that donations do not influence or otherwise compromise the integrity of the intercountry adoption process: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

35. Improper financial or other gain (Arts 8 and 32)

<p>35.1. Which authority is responsible for preventing improper financial or other gain in [name of your State] as required by the Convention?</p>	<p>CA</p>
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35.2. What measures have been taken in [name of your State] to prevent improper financial or other gain?	
35.3. Please explain the sanctions which may be applied if Articles 8 and / or 32 are breached.	We have no knowledge of improper financial gain in adoption procedures. If we receive information about improper financial gain, we would initiate criminal and disciplinary proceedings
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

XI Illicit practices³⁴

36. Response to illicit practices in general

Please explain how your Central Authority and / or other competent authorities respond to intercountry adoption cases involving alleged or actual illicit practices. ³⁵	We have no knowledge of alleged or illicit practices in adoption procedures
Last Update: [INSERT DATE]	

37. The abduction, sale of and traffic in children

37.1. Please indicate which laws in [name of your State] seek to prevent the abduction, sale of and traffic in children in the context of [name of your State]'s intercountry adoption programmes. Please also specify which bodies / persons the laws target (e.g., accredited bodies (national or foreign), PAPs, directors of children's institutions).	- Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code - Act of XXXI of 1997 on child protection and guardianship administration - Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code
37.2. Please explain how [name of your State] monitors respect for the above laws.	All official persons in contact with the child, including doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, are members of the child protection alert system. The above persons are charged with the obligation to notify and report if they perceive a child to be at risk, to prevent abduction and any any kind of endangerment of the child.
37.3. If these laws are breached, what sanctions may be applied (e.g., imprisonment, fine, withdrawal of accreditation)?	Any endangerment of the child entails criminal consequences and child protection measures, as does illicit practice

³⁴ "Illicit practices" in this Country Profile refers to 'practices leading to situations where a child has been, or is to be, adopted without respect for the rights of the child or for the safeguards of the 1993 Adoption Convention' ([Toolkit against Illicit Practices](#) (op. cit. note 29).

³⁵ *Ibid.*

Last Update: [INSERT DATE]

38. Private and / or independent adoptions

<p>Are private and / or independent adoptions permitted in [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>N.B.</i> “Independent” and “private” adoptions are <u>not</u> consistent with the system of safeguards established under the 1993 Adoption Convention: see further GGP No 1 at Chapters 4.2.6 and 8.6.6. , and the Toolkit against Illicit Practices, Glossary, Fact Sheet 2 (line 3) and Fact Sheet 10 (line 7).</p> <p>Please tick all which apply.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Private adoptions are permitted – please explain how this term is defined in [name of your State]:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Independent adoptions are permitted – please explain how this term is defined in [name of your State]:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Neither</u> private nor independent adoptions are permitted</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

XII International mobility³⁶

39. The scope of the 1993 Adoption Convention (Art. 2)

<p>39.1. If foreign national PAPs, habitually resident in [name of your State], wish to adopt a child habitually resident in [name of your State], are they permitted to do so under the law of [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>Example: French national PAPs are habitually resident in Guinea and wish to adopt a child habitually resident in Guinea.</i></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain whether this would be treated as an <i>intercountry</i> or <i>domestic</i> adoption in [name of your State]³⁷ and please briefly explain the procedure which would be followed, as well as any specific criteria / conditions which would apply: It is treated as domestic adoption.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>39.2. If foreign national PAPs, habitually resident in [name of your State], wish to adopt a child from another Contracting State to the 1993 Adoption Convention, are they permitted to do so under the law of [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>Example: French national PAPs are habitually resident in Guinea and wish to adopt a child habitually resident in India.</i></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please briefly explain the procedure which would be followed, as well as any specific criteria / conditions which would apply: Citizenship, nationality is irrelevant, only habitual residence matters. Foreign citizens living in Hungary can adopt in Hungary or from abroad under the same conditions as Hungarian citizens</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>39.3. If nationals of [name of your State], habitually resident in another Contracting State to the 1993 Adoption Convention, wish to adopt a child habitually resident in [name of your State]</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain whether this would be treated as an <i>intercountry</i> or <i>domestic</i> adoption in [name of your State]³⁸ and please briefly explain the procedure which would be followed, as well as any specific</p>

³⁶ See further the [Note on Habitual Residence](#) (op. cit. note 20).

³⁷ According to the 1993 Adoption Convention (see Art. 2), this is a *domestic* adoption due to the fact that the habitual residence of the PAPs and the child is in the same Contracting State: see further, [Note on Habitual Residence](#) case example 1.b (op. cit. note 20).

³⁸ According to the 1993 Adoption Convention (see Art. 2), this is an *intercountry* adoption due to the differing habitual residences of the PAPs and the child (despite their common nationality). The Convention procedures, standards and safeguards should therefore be applied to such adoptions: see further, [Note on Habitual Residence](#) case example 1.a (op. cit. note 20).

<p>State], are they permitted to do so under the law of [name of your State]?</p> <p><i>Example: Guinean national PAPs are habitually resident in Germany and wish to adopt a child habitually resident in Guinea.</i></p>	<p>criteria / conditions which would apply: see above</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Last Update: [INSERT DATE]</p>	

XIII Selection of partners for intercountry adoption³⁹

40. Selection of partners

<p>40.1. With which receiving States does [name of your State] currently partner on intercountry adoption?</p>	<p>Italy Spain The Netherlands France USA</p>
<p>40.2. How does [name of your State] determine with which receiving States it will partner?</p> <p>In particular, please specify whether [name of your State] only partners with other <i>Contracting States</i> to the 1993 Adoption Convention.</p> <p><i>To see which States are Contracting States to the 1993 Adoption Convention, please refer to the Status Table for the 1993 Adoption Convention (accessible via the Adoption Section of the HCCH website www.hcch.net).</i></p>	<p>When an AB expresses its intention to cooperate with the Hungarian Central Authority, we ask for detailed information about the operation of the organization, its adoption experience, and we ask to present its valid accreditation.</p> <p>After that, we contact the foreign authority that accredited the organization and request information about the operation of the organization</p> <p>Before starting the cooperation, we clarify our expectations in the framework of personal meetings and provide information about the characteristics of the children waiting for adoption.</p>
<p>40.3. If [name of your State] also partners with <i>non-Contracting States</i>, please explain how it is ensured that the safeguards of the 1993 Adoption Convention are complied with in these cases.⁴⁰</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable: [name of your State] only partners with other <i>Contracting States</i> to the 1993 Adoption Convention.</p>
<p>40.4. Are any formalities required in order to commence intercountry adoptions with a particular receiving State (e.g., the conclusion of a formal agreement⁴¹ with that receiving State)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please explain the content of any agreements or other formalities:⁴²</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

³⁹ In relation to the choice of foreign States as partners in intercountry adoption arrangements, see further [GGP No 2](#) (*op. cit.* note 6), Chapter 3.5.

⁴⁰ See [GGP No 1](#) (*op. cit.* note 18), Chapter 10.3 regarding the fact that “[i]t is generally accepted that States Party to the Convention should extend the application of its principles to non-Convention adoptions”.

⁴¹ See note 5 above concerning Art. 39(2) and the requirement to transmit a copy of any such agreements to the depositary for the 1993 Adoption Convention.

⁴² *Ibid.*

Last Update: [INSERT DATE]