

Title	2007 Child Support Convention and Maintenance Protocol: Compilation of Questionnaire responses in preparation of the Experts' Group meeting of 2 to 4 February 2026 on international transfer of maintenance funds
Document	Prel. Doc. No 9B REV of February 2026 - available in English only with responses showing in the language they were received
Author	PB
Agenda Item	Item III.1.d.
Mandate(s)	C&D 31 of CGAP 2025
Objective	To provide a compilation of responses received to the October 2025 questionnaire in preparation for the Experts' Group meeting of February 2026
Action to be Taken	For Decision <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval <input type="checkbox"/> For Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> For Action / Completion <input type="checkbox"/> For Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annexes	N/A
Related Documents	Prel. Doc. No 9A of October 2025 - 2007 Child Support Convention and Maintenance Protocol: Questionnaire in preparation of the Experts' Group meeting of 2 to 4 February 2026 on international transfer of maintenance funds

2007 Child Support Convention and Maintenance Protocol: Compilation of Questionnaire responses in preparation of the Experts' Group meeting of 2 to 4 February 2026 on international transfer of maintenance funds

Last updated: 05-02-2026

State responses included in this compilation:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America.

For the purpose of the 2 to 4 February 2026 meeting of the EG, Members are invited to report on consideration given to and / or implementation of the following arrangements in their jurisdiction:

a. Developments in general regarding the international transfer of maintenance funds (see *Aide-mémoire 2025*¹ paras 8-9):

Argentina	La República Argentina Argentina no es parte aún del Convenio de 2007. En virtud de la aplicación de la Convención de Nueva York sobre alimentos en el extranjero de 1956, se responde el presente cuestionario, destacándose que existen dificultades en la transferencia internacional de las cuotas alimentarias (Costo de comisiones, conversión de monedas, regulaciones impositivas). Por lo tanto, se considera importante el tratamiento de esta problemática.
Australia	Australia has a preference to send and receive international maintenance funds electronically. Australia is no longer able to receive foreign currency cheques. Payments from overseas authorities or individuals should be made electronically and a range of payment options exist, with details available at www.servicesaustralia.gov.au . Australia is still able to receive Australian currency cheques, and can still send payments via cheque in either Australian or foreign currency.
Austria	We cooperate with all relevant authorities abroad, and at present, all transfers are operating smoothly. Recently, we have also held several meetings with our American counterparts and have been accepted into the CAP system, ensuring that transfers from the United States are processed without issue. We have not received any complaints to date. Checks are no longer in use, all transactions are now carried out via bank transfer.
Brazil	An important institutional step was taken by the Central Authority in 2025. The Coordination for Child Support was finally formally created within the General-Coordination for International Legal Cooperation in Civil Matters of the

¹ See Annex I of "Report of the Experts' Group on international transfer of maintenance funds", Prel. Doc. No 9E of February 2024 for the attention of CGAP 2024, available on the HCCH website at www.hcch.net under "Governance" then "Council on General Affairs and Policy" then "Archive (2000-2025)".

	<p>Brazilian Ministry of Justice. This is a major step towards the necessary structure for the Central Authority to deal with the child support Convention cases. On another note, we would like to underline that the Brazilian Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have contracts with banks. In this context, the Central Authority has been suggesting that requested Central Authorities kindly consider making payments directly to the creditors in Brazil, including by debit cards, money transfer fintechs" (like Nomad and Wise), as well as via Paypal. In Brazil, PayPal is regulated by the Central Bank and is treated pretty much the same way as a regular bank account, including "know your customer" and "beneficial ownership" necessary for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism."</p>
Canada (Alberta)	Increase in demand for international wire transfers
Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. has in place international bundled SWIFT payments. Requesting State is sent payment documentation including client names, payment date, B.C. case number, international case number, amount in CAD, amount in country currency and exchange rates used at the time of transfer
Canada (Manitoba)	MB has in place a wire transfer application set up through RBC Express for international transfer of maintenance funds. Currently, wire transfers are sent to Australia and Germany. The details of the transfer (case numbers for both jurisdictions, support payor and recipient name, amount transferred) are provided to the other jurisdiction through a dedicated email address.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	No current developments IBAN and Swift are only to receive funds, currently funds transmitted are sent by cheque internationally.
Canada (Ontario)	Province of Ontario, represented by the Family Responsibility Office (FRO), a division of the Ontario Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services, implemented the US Central Authority Payment (CAP) Service in early December 2024. CAP enables US states to electronically transfer support payments to foreign authorities, such as Ontario, Canada offering a modern alternative to paper cheques. Key features of the CAP Service include: 1. Weekly consolidation of support payments from participating US states 2. Weekly SWIFT payments to FRO in Canadian dollars, via the US International Treasury Services (ITS) 3. Secure data files with payment details for system integration (effectively eliminating privacy breaches resulting from mail tampering). The data file received from the US CAP authority contains, for each FRO case, both the US dollar and Canadian dollar equivalent submitted as part of that weeks SWIFT payment. 4. SWIFT payments and data files are completed every Wednesday after 5 PM. As of November 19, 2025, 38 US States are remitting support payments to FRO via CAP, with cumulative funds remitted, since implementation, in excess of \$3M CAD. FRO has also seen, over the past year, decreased acceptance of the use of cheques, by Central Authorities outside North America. SWIFT is now being used mostly, for incoming and outgoing support payments, between FRO and non-North American Central Authorities. The Australian Central Authority most recently moved away from the receipt and submission of paper cheques, resulting in SWIFT

	payments going from FRO to Australia and visa versa. The Central Authority in the UK has just requested that FRO consider moving from paper cheques and adopt SWIFT, for the transfer of funds.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Czech Republic	From May 2025 onwards, our office is no longer able to process checks. Therefore, only electronic payments are possible. We have had to communicate with and find solutions for some of our partner authorities (e.g. US states not involved in CAP and Australia).
El Salvador	El Convenio aun no se está aplicando, sin embargo, tomamos nota de buenas prácticas que otros Estados puedan compartir en el contexto de las transferencias internacionales de alimentos.
Estonia	No new developments. Estonia has been and is open for electronic case management.
Finland	The Central Authority of Finland is not involved in the transfer of maintenance payments. In the incoming cases payments are processed by the Finnihs Enforcement Authority which is also responsible for the collection of the maintenance payments. In the outgoing cases payments are to be transferred directly to the applicant. The Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela) acts as an applicant in most of the outgoing cases. Kela is looking into the possibility to use the CAP service.
France	Il n'y a pas de développement nouveau particulier en ce qui concerne les transferts internationaux d'aliments. Il convient de rappeler que l'Autorité Centrale Française ne dispose pas de régie et ne pratique pas d'intermédiation financière. De ce fait, elle n'est donc pas impliquée dans les transferts internationaux. Les paiements se font directement entre les débiteurs et les créanciers. L'Autorité Centrale française se charge simplement de vérifier la conformité des montants. Les frais éventuels sont toujours à la charge du débiteur.
Georgia	The international transfer of maintenance funds is carried out to the respondent's personal account provided by the Central Authority. Payments may be transferred by electronic funds transfer. The document confirming the transfer is sent to the Central Authority. The Central Authority, upon request from a Central Authority in the requesting State, will obtain and provide information from the appropriate public body concerning the transfer of maintenance payments.
Germany	In 2023, Germany was test partner for the implementation of OCSS' CAP service which is successfully working for incoming payments from the US to Germany since then. In total, over 2 Mio. USD were transferred to the bank account of the German CA in 2023. In 2024 and 2025, the German CA received over 2,7 Mio. USD every year via CAP.
Italy	The Italian Central Authority functions solely as an administrative authority and, therefore, is not involved in the transfer of funds, which takes place directly between the creditor and the debtor once an agreement has been reached following the formal notice. In the event that the procedure takes place at the pre-litigation stage or before the judicial authority, the attorney appointed by the creditor will handle this aspect

Latvia	We would like to express a positive feedback regarding the effects of ITMF EG as this format helps countries to share best practices and raise awareness of issues related to the transfer of maintenance funds in cross-border cases.
Lithuania	The transfer of funds is not processed by the Central Authorities of Lithuania. There are no changes that we are aware of.
New Zealand	There have not been any significant developments in the past year. We continue internal consideration regarding the use of the US CAP service.
Norway	There has been no new developments here
Paraguay	Mayor cooperación entre Autoridades Centrales. La intención de firmar un acuerdo entre la banca estatal y/o privada a fin de que la conversión de moneda sea más transparente y con eximision de tasas
Poland	No new developments.
Portugal	The central authority does not handle the transfer of funds. Courts are responsible to process the tranference, but the transfer of funds is done by a public body (IGFEJ). We are seeking for technical solutions so when a transfer is made by IGFEJ. I.P. the information is also made available to the central authority. We use the same case management system as the courts, and there is a possibility to ask authorization to access the file. With that authorization we can monitor the status of the enforcement and the payments that are done. As an exception, we handle payments coming from the USA, using the CAP service (electronic transfer of funds), but we will be accepting cheques from the Satets that have not enrolled on the CAP programme
Switzerland	Except for the payment situation with the USA (see response to question b.) there have not been any developments or changes in the handling of the payments in the international maintenance dossiers since last year. Therefore the following explanation is still valid and the Swiss Central Authority continues to point out the Conclusions & Recommendations of the ITMFEG to the competent authorities in the cantons (this concerns in particular questions c., d., e., f. and l.): The current processing of international maintenance cases based on the conventions and agreements concluded by Switzerland is carried out in cooperation between the Central Authority at the federal level and the competent authorities in the cantons. In most cases, incoming and outgoing payments are made directly via the cantonal or local authorities and the parties concerned (and based on the respective terms and conditions of the individual banking relationships). Only within the framework of the (transitional) solutions with states which know cheque payments (Australia, USA, certain Canadian provinces) incoming payments to Switzerland are processed via the Central Authority. Therefore, the Central Authority does not have comprehensive knowledge of all the solutions used by the authorities in the cantons and in the individual cases.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in February 2025 - THE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS BUSINESS CENTRE (MPBC) have now begun receiving payments electronically from some US states via CAPS (Central Authority Payments Service). We

	have begun sending payments electronically in bulk to Germany (DIJUF) and begun sending and receiving payments to and from Australia.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	We continue where possible to pay creditors from outside our jurisdiction electronically.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	N/A
United States of America	OCSS is pleased to report that 46 U.S. states have enrolled with its Central Authority Payment (CAP) service to send electronic payments to foreign partners. As of December 2025, CAP sends payments to 14 foreign authorities (Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Portugal, Sweden, Australia, the province of Ontario, Hungary, Austria, Latvia, Scotland, England and Wales, Cyprus, and Switzerland). The CAP service, operated by OCSS, receives payments from participating U.S. states for foreign authorities that have enrolled in the service and consolidates those payments by destination foreign authority. The U.S. Department of Treasury's International Treasury Service (ITS) sends a single weekly electronic payment to participating foreign authorities in their local currency. The CAP service provides a secure data file, containing the case and payment details for each child support payment, to the foreign authority. This information enables the foreign authority to disburse the funds received to the appropriate child support creditors. In late 2024, CAP implemented changes to make it easier for foreign authorities to receive the case and payment data file from CAP. States now have the option to manually retrieve the file from a secure email server, rather than setting up an automated server-to-server download of the file. The alternative process eliminates the need for States to have IT resources to set up a connection to CAP and is well-suited to States with smaller caseloads. Since introducing the simplified process, seven foreign authorities have joined the CAP service. From its implementation in January 2023 to the end of November 2025, CAP has sent over \$13 million (USD) to foreign authorities. OCSS continues its work to implement processes to allow foreign authorities that are enrolled with CAP to send electronic payments to U.S. states through the CAP service. OCSS will share more information about this as it becomes available. OCSS welcomes discussions with any other States that are interested in receiving electronic payments from the U.S. through the CAP service.

b. Elimination of the use of cheques (see C&R 2022² No 1)

Not being considered.

Croatia, Georgia, Poland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Argentina	No es habitual el uso de cheques para el pago de las cuotas alimentarias internacionales. Los pagos generalmente son
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² Conclusions & Recommendations (C&R) adopted by the ITMFEG at its meeting of 7 to 9 February 2022 (see Annex II, *ibid.*).

	hechos a través de transferencias bancarias internacionales, indicando el código SWIFT o mediante sistemas privados de giros al extranjero (Western Union o similar)
Croatia	
Georgia	Georgian legislation does not provide for payments to be made by means of checks.
Poland	So far, Poland has not considered eliminating cheques, but they are currently a rarely used form of payment and have been replaced by electronic (cashless) payments. Creditors have reported problems with the processing of cheques due to their incorrect issuance by foreign authorities. At present, Polish banks can only cash cheques issued in the name of an adult creditor or applicant, or in the following form: the first and last name of the adult creditor or applicant who will cash the cheques on behalf of the minor creditor, followed by CARE OF and the name and address of the competent Regional Court. Polish banks no longer process cheques "to the bearer." If a cheque is incorrectly issued to the Regional Court and not in the correct form as indicated above, the Court is not authorized to process it, nor can it be endorsed. In such a situation, the cheque is returned to the foreign authority and the creditor remains without maintenance.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	The elimination of cheque payments is not an option being considered at present. There is still a demand from some creditors to have the option of being paid by cheque, particularly in instances where the creditor does not have a bank account. We are unable to pay payments electronically direct into a creditor's savings account. Where creditors do request to be paid via an electronic payment, the Northern Ireland Central Authority (a branch sitting within the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service), will set up a creditor account on the computer system to enable this.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	The Scottish Central Authority do not, in general, deal with either incoming or outgoing payments. Debtors are usually required to pay directly to the creditor. The exception to this is CAP's

Is being considered.

Australia, Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, France, Italy, Norway, Paraguay, United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Please explain:

Australia	The Australian Government has published a Strategic Plan for Australia's Payments System which includes the phasing out of cheques. Under the plan, government cheque usage will be phased out by 2028, with the eventual wind down of the cheques system in Australia by no later than 2030. The financial services and banking industry is moving quickly to phase out cheques for all customers. Services Australia is working on reducing use of cheques (both domestic and international) in favour of electronic payment methods as a priority.
Canada (British Columbia)	SWIFT payments are currently being sent to international agencies without cheque cashing capabilities. We have implemented bundle SWIFT payments for our larger

	international partners. Cheques continue to be issued to international countries that have cheque cashing capabilities upon request, we will transition them to SWIFT payments.
Canada (Manitoba)	As noted above wire transfers are currently used with Australia and Germany. Cheques continue to be issued to international countries that have cheque cashing capabilities. We will transition to wire transfers as our capacity grows and once requested by other jurisdictions.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Need to investigate cost, willingness/capabilities of parties to send and receive funds will new software/equipment be necessary, licenses, security, Meetings have been held with our lead bank this fiscal year to review cost effective options available but the proposed solution was deemed not feasable. As noted in previous questionnaires, the program has no method to pay or absorb costs without passing along related to one or both of the parties.
Canada (Ontario)	The elimination of cheques currently being sent from FRO to US State Central Authorities has been discussed. The US CAP authority is in the process of reviving a project which would, once implemented, facilitate the transfer of consolidated SWIFT payments from FRO to the US CAP authority. Payments would be transferred along with a separate data file containing details of the funds to be sent to each creditor case, for all participating US State Central Authorities. FRO is also exploring alternate international payment options (other than SWIFT) with its banking services partner as part of its overall strategy to modernize payment processes. These alternate electronic payment options could reduce the cost of sending support payments to organizations and individuals outside North America.
El Salvador	La Autoridad Central de El Salvador no participará en la transferencia internacional de alimentos, dado que se ha considerado que sea el deudor quien realice de manera directa, por los medios que tenga a bien utilizar, el envío hacia la persona acreedora. En este sentido, el uso de cheques, quedaría a discrecionalidad de la persona deudora.
France	De moins en moins de banques acceptent les chèques en devises étrangères. Par ailleurs, le coût est d'environ 50 €. L'autorité centrale française encourage les paiements par virement bancaire et est favorable à la généralisation de cette méthode.
Italy	It would be preferable to eliminate the use of cheques for the transfer of maintenance funds, in light of the difficulties reported by creditors in collecting such amounts from their banking institutions. At present, the most practicable solution remains the use of the banking system and the discontinuation of transfers made by cheque
Norway	We are still receiving a few checks sent to Norway, (as well as checks sent to our US Lockbox, but these are transferred to our Norwegian bank account from the US). For outgoing payments, we are no longer able to send checks.
Paraguay	Esta Autoridad Central entiende que utilizar cheques es muy riesgoso ya que podrían perderse o demorarse en el correo, o las comisiones bancarias podrían ser muy altas por cobro de cheques extranjeros
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	MPBC (Maintenance Payments Business Centre) is exploring opportunities to further reduce or eliminate the use of

	cheques wherever possible and is currently in discussions with Ontario to transition to sending and receiving funds electronically.
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Has already been implemented.

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, United States of America
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Please explain:

Australia	As of 19 December 2024, Australia is no longer able to receive or accept foreign currency cheques. Work to cease the issuing of cheques to overseas authorities is in progress.
Austria	We have discontinued the use of checks, as all transactions are now conducted via bank transfer. Since 2015, it has no longer been possible to cash checks with us. Should any checks be received, they are automatically returned to the sender.
Brazil	The use of cheques is not common at all in incoming requests, as payments originated from Brazil are almost entirely made by electronic transfers. Although a few cheques have been received at our central authority in response to outgoing cases, they had to be sent back, as the central authority cannot intermediate payments. In some cases, the only solution was to have the cheques sent directly from the requested central authority to the applicant in Brazil. In other cases, the requested central authority sent ATM cards directly to the applicant in Brazil. Overall, in Brazil, cheques are not used for transactions and it is highly uncommon to receive them by post, which would most certainly indicate that they came from abroad. Almost all of the local financial transactions are also electronic.
Canada (Alberta)	Cheques are not mailed internationally because other countries no longer accept cheques in Canadian dollars.
Canada (Ontario)	FRO is now sending payments, via SWIFT, to many non North American based Central Authorities and creditors.
Czech Republic	The bank that provides banking services for our office has stopped processing any cheques with effect from 30 April 2025.
Estonia	No banks in Estonia accept cheques
Finland	In Finland it is not possible to make payments using cheques. However, in the cases where Kela is the applicant it accepts cheques in order to enable international money transfers if there are no other options. In these cases Kela covers the bank fees. Money transfers by using cheques from the Finnish Enforcement Authority to applicants abroad might be possible when no other solution is found. This would require case by case consideration. The Finnish Enforcement Authority encourages applicants to include their bank account details to their application to enable smooth money transfers.
Germany	Incoming payments to German CA: The German Reserve Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) no longer processes checks since 1 January 2023. The German CA had made a temporary arrangement with a commercial bank in Germany to process checks between 15 December 2022 and 20 March 2023 in

	order to prevent any disruption in current payment processing. Since then all payments must be electronically. Most US states use the CAP service for their payments, a few US states (e.g. California, Maryland, New York) make direct payments. The German CA currently handles payment cases with 4 Canadian provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario), which also make electronic payments to the bank account of the German CA. Outgoing payments from German CA: The US is the only partner that the German CA is still sending cheques to. In 2024 OCSS and the German CA started working on a solution to send payments from the German CA to the US via CAP.
Latvia	In May 2025 Latvia joined CAP system and while there are not many cases between Latvia and USA, CAP system has facilitated international money transfers and has proved to be very efficient and easy to implement.
Lithuania	There is no check cashing procedure in Lithuanian banks.
New Zealand	New Zealand banks no longer issue or accept domestic or foreign cheques. The use of cheques has been phased out in New Zealand since 2021. Cheques sent to Inland Revenue will be automatically returned. We are still receiving cheques and having to return them as they cannot be accepted.
Portugal	The use of checks only applies when transfer eletronic of funds is not possible (eg. inexistence of bank account). As requesting authority, we are using, from january 2024, the CAP ser4ice to receive elecrtonic transfer of funds from the USA.
Switzerland	Since August 2025 payments from the USA have been transmitted via the CAP service. This works very well. Interim solutions are still in place for U.S. states, which are not (yet) using the CAP service.
United States of America	Please see the response to section (a) above. The CAP service provides a means for U.S. child support agencies to transition from checks to electronic payments for outgoing international child support payments. With the implementation of the CAP service, OCSS has seen a reduction in the use of checks for international child support payments from the U.S.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America,

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Australia, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, United States of America

Not be a priority topic

Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

c. Solutions with regard to increased transparency and cost reduction of transfer and currency conversion (see C&R 2022 Nos 2 and 10)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Austria	As a general rule, we do not incur any fees, as all transactions are carried out via bank transfer. We do not have the possibility to take action with the banks.
Brazil	Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (British Columbia)	We are currently unable to reduce the cost of our financial institution's service charges. B.C. is transparent with our clients and international partners on currency conversions.
Canada (Manitoba)	We are unable to reduce the cost of our financial institution's fees for wire transfers at this time. MB is transparent with our clients and international partners on currency conversions.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	The program has no method to pay or absorb costs without passing along related to one or both of the parties.
Croatia	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments and has no contact with banks.
Estonia	In our practice, as most cases have been within EU, we have not acquainted the problem much.
Italy	Although creditors should not bear the costs related to the transfer of funds and should receive the full amount in accordance with the maintenance decision, this Central Authority has no means to intervene with respect to the allocation of currency-exchange transfer costs
Latvia	Currency costs. There have not been many issues with the costs of transfers or currency conversion. Many cases are between eurozone countries which means that no currency conversion is required. In other cases communication between central authorities about the actual maintenance amount received is provided by updating the statement of arrears. Transfer costs. If the debtor is paying voluntarily, it is up to them to choose the lowest transfer costs. In the case of enforcement, the debtor is obliged to pay enforcement fees.
Lithuania	The Central Authorities of Lithuania are not directly involved in the money conversion and transfer process.
Poland	Central authorities in Poland, both the Ministry of Justice (as the requested central authority) and Regional Courts (as requesting central authorities), do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments, and we have no influence on any transfer costs or exchange rates. Transfer costs depend on the bank where the creditor has an account, and the exchange rate is published by the National Bank of Poland.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Central Authority staff will register an order for the amounts ordered by the originating court. A debtor will be expected to make the payments determined by the court order. There may be fluctuation in amounts received and paid

	out due to currency exchange rates. This is unavoidable. An explanation will be provided to the customer should they request.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	The Scottish Central Authority do not receive or issue payments. With the exception of CAP's - where the US have already converted the monies to GBP using the preferential rate available to the US Treasury. This means there is no bank costs to the applicant on receipt of payment

Is being considered.

Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Canada (Alberta)	by sending wire transfers to central ISO instead of individual recipients
Canada (Ontario)	As mentioned above, FRO has commenced discussions with its banking services partner, to explore alternates to sending funds via SWIFT. The primary objective of an alternate is to achieve a reduction in banking transfer costs. A secondary objective would be to automate the outgoing payment SWIFT process, which at the present requires manual intervention. FRO always transfers Canadian dollar denominated funds to Central Authorities and creditors located outside Canada.
El Salvador	El Salvador por medio de la Autoridad Central podrá dar seguimiento al proceso de transferencia internacional de alimentos, como un apoyo para garantizar que efectivamente se realizó, pero no participará directamente en la realización de la transferencia, que será de responsabilidad de la persona deudora. Por su parte, la persona acreedora podrá informar a la Autoridad Central, que ha recibido dicha transferencia internacional.
Georgia	Possible solutions to enhance transparency and reduce the costs of transfers and currency conversion may include the following: Use of standardized international payment channels: Implementing unified, low-fee international transfer mechanisms—preferably those coordinated through Central Authorities—can significantly reduce bank charges and ensure traceable transactions. (The Central Authority designates or approves a specific international payment platform or banking channel to be used consistently for all cross-border maintenance transfers. Both the applicant and the respondent receive prior written instructions indicating that all payments must be executed through this designated channel. The selected channel must offer: low transaction fees, secure processing, the ability to track and verify each transfer. The procedure typically includes: the Central Authority providing the exact banking details to be used, the payer executing the transfer in the prescribed format, automatic or prompt issuance of a payment confirmation once the transfer is completed. This ensures that transfers are not made through random, high-fee, or non-transparent international payment routes.) Direct bank-to-bank transfers with disclosed fee structures: Encouraging financial institutions to adopt clear and publicly available fee schedules for cross-border maintenance payments helps

	<p>beneficiaries and payors anticipate costs and avoid hidden charges. (The Central Authority collects and compiles information from financial institutions regarding all applicable fees for international maintenance payments. This information is then officially published (for example, on the Central Authority's website or in procedural guidelines), ensuring full transparency. The payer is informed in advance of: the total expected cost of the transfer, any deductions or bank charges, the anticipated transfer time and destination account details. Payments are carried out through simple, direct bank-to-bank transfers, avoiding intermediaries, costly service providers, or additional administrative fees. The objective is to eliminate hidden or unpredictable charges and provide both parties with full financial clarity.) Application of mid-market exchange rates or capped conversion fees: Requiring the use of transparent and fair currency-conversion practices—such as mid-market rates or fixed-rate conversion fees—reduces financial burdens on the parties involved. (Banks or payment service providers may be required (or formally recommended) to apply mid-market exchange rates, i.e., the fair, real-time market rate, when converting currencies for maintenance payments. If mid-market rates cannot be used, then a maximum cap is imposed on currency conversion fees—for example: "The conversion fee shall not exceed a fixed percentage of the transferred amount." The Central Authority ensures: prior dissemination of these rules to the parties involved, verification that payments are processed in accordance with these principles, cooperation agreements or memoranda with banks to implement such measures. These procedures prevent parties from being subjected to unfair or inflated exchange-rate margins that significantly increase the cost of international transfers.)</p>
Germany	The German CA is mainly involved in international transfer of maintenance funds from the US: As the OCSS` CAP service is concerned, we are not aware of any deductions. Regarding other electronic payments from the US States to the German CA, apparently no major costs (around 1 %) arise as far as the German CA can compare the sent and received amounts. Currently, the exchange rate used for the currency conversion of the amount transferred is not transmitted to the German CA by the Federal Treasury (Bundeskasse"). "
Paraguay	Entendemos que estos puntos tambien deberían estar contemplados en un acuerdo suscrito con la banca estatal o privada, a modo de garantizar la transparencia y reducir o eximir los costos de la transferencia
Switzerland	Please see response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (Nova Scotia), Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United States of America

Please explain:

Argentina	Se efectuaron presentaciones con el objeto de que se efectúen excepciones en la aplicación de comisiones bancarias derivadas de las transferencias internacionales para los casos de ayuda familiar.
Australia	Services Australia does not impose transfer or currency conversion fees on creditors or overseas authorities.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	We ensure full transparency in how currency conversions are calculated. If requested, details of the conversion process can be provided. The exchange rate used is sourced from the publicly available Bank of Canada website. For arrears and ongoing periodic support under ISO Support Orders Regulations, section 13(2), the conversion is based on the Bank of Canada rate on the date the support order was made or last varied. If that date is not reasonably available, the date the order was registered is used. For payments, the bank's rate on the day the cheque is deposited applies. For electronic transfers, USD to CAD conversions are automatically processed by our bank, and transaction details are recorded and available as backup. For currencies other than USD, conversions are handled manually by the bank during deposit, and those details are also saved for reference. Additionally, the Bank of Canada website and transaction dates can be used to verify these conversions.
Czech Republic	We hold bank accounts in several international currencies, which eliminates the need for conversion in some cases. Our office covers the processing fees of our bank.
France	Nous appliquons une politique de transparence. Ainsi, lorsque nous demandons un décompte à un créancier, nous lui demandons de mentionner le taux de change appliqué. Nous précisons par ailleurs que les frais de change et de transferts sont à la charge du débiteur.
New Zealand	We continue to use IACH where possible which reduces costs to a negligible amount, otherwise telegraphic transfer (TT) options used on a 'shared cost' approach.
Norway	We can use Swift GPI to track payments
Portugal	Transfers made by our courts, through the public body (IGFEJ.I.P) have no costs to the beneficiary of the payment
Switzerland	Please insert text here
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes to the current process. Cheques received are sent for conversion, with His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service/Ministry of Justice bearing the associated costs. The Bank of England exchange rate for the day is applied. For payments we send out, the charges are borne by His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS)/Ministry of Justice (MoJ), however, the recipient's bank may apply additional fees upon receipt.
United States of America	The CAP service, described in section (a), reduces the costs of child support payment transfers to foreign authorities by using U.S. federal agencies for the data exchange and transmission of funds. Federal agencies do not deduct fees or costs from the child support payments, and ITS converts payments to the currency of the foreign authority before sending them at a currency conversion rate beneficial for

creditors. ITS uses well-established, high-volume methods to transmit the payments.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, Georgia, Italy, Norway, United States of America

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom , England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

d. Solutions where creditors would not bear the costs related to the transfer of funds (see C&R 2022 Nos 2 and 11)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Austria	If costs reduces the amount paid, the debtor is not fulfilling the obligation totally.
Brazil	Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (Alberta)	Currently MEP Alberta bears the cost of wire transfers, however we would like to explore other alternatives for international payments with minimal or no costs to the Program
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
El Salvador	Relacionado con la respuesta anterior, El Salvador pretende que la persona acreedora no asuma ningún costo por la transferencia internacional de alimentos.
Estonia	According to our knowledge it has not been a huge problem with Estonian cases.
Finland	The Finnish Enforcement Authority does not charge enforcement fees from the applicant in maintenance matters. However, it cannot affect the service fees the applicant's own banks are charging. This service fee remains for applicants to cover. From Kela's point of view (applicant): Kela covers their own cost related to the transfer of funds. Like this, the child on behalf of whom Kela collects payments receives full child maintenance payments.
Italy	Payments do not pass through the Central Authority but are handled directly between the parties, at present, it is not feasible to enter into agreements with the banking system to reduce the costs of transferring funds

Latvia	If a court decision is being enforced in Latvia, the bailiff is obliged to transfer the funds within a specified time, therefore bundled payments are not an option. Also the debtors are not encouraged to use bundled payments since the child should be able to receive payments on a regular basis (usually monthly). To our knowledge, there have been no cases in Latvia where the creditor was required to cover the transfer costs.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service do not charge creditors for transfer of funds electronically and this is not something that Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service are seeking to implement.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	The court order/agreement states the amount of maintenance to be paid and it is the responsibility of the debtor to ensure the correct amount is paid into the bank account of the creditor. If it is a US case, there is no cost to the creditor under CAP's

Is being considered.

Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Nova Scotia), Georgia, Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Argentina	A efectos de evitar costos y dificultades que puedan surgir por la conversión de monedas, es factible que se procesen los movimientos a través de cuentas bancarias que utilizan diferentes monedas (\$AR/U\$S/EUROS). No todas las entidades bancarias lo posibilitan. En Argentina es habitual que las transferencias bancarias de las cuotas alimentarias se efectúen a través de código SWIFT. En este sistema se generan costos por comisiones de los bancos intermediarios que procesan pagos SWIFT que son habitualmente cargados al monto total a transferir. De manera que el monto percibido como cuota alimentaria resulta reducido por el impacto de esta comisión.
Canada (British Columbia)	Currently B.C. covers the cost of sending the SWIFT payments internationally. The receiving authority is responsible for costs occurred on their end and whether they pass the fees onto their clients. B.C. does not cover the cost of the fees for receiving creditors SWIFT payments.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	The program has no method to pay or absorb costs without passing along related to one or both of the parties and we would consider if costs do not have to be borne by the program or clients/parties
Georgia	Possible solutions ensuring that creditors do not bear the costs related to the transfer of maintenance funds include the following: Allocation of transfer fees to the debtor (payer): Establishing a clear procedural rule that all bank charges, transfer fees, and currency-conversion costs associated with cross-border maintenance payments are to be borne exclusively by the debtor. This may be implemented through domestic legislation, administrative guidelines, or explicit instructions issued by the Central Authority. Use of designated low-fee or fee-exempt payment channels: Central Authorities may negotiate agreements with financial institutions to create special transfer mechanisms for

	maintenance payments that either eliminate fees entirely or apply significantly reduced charges, thereby ensuring that the creditor receives the full amount awarded. Reimbursement arrangements through Central Authorities: Where transfer fees cannot be eliminated, a system may be introduced whereby the debtor reimburses the Central Authority for any costs incurred, ensuring that such expenses are not deducted from the amount due to the creditor. Application of “full-amount crediting” requirements: Financial institutions involved in the transfer process may be instructed to credit the maintenance payment in full to the creditor without deducting intermediary or receiving-bank charges. Any related costs must be invoiced to the payer.
Paraguay	Lo estamos considerando, es por ello que nos gustaría firmar un acuerdo con la banca estatal o privada que contemple este punto
Switzerland	Please see response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia does not impose transfer or currency conversion fees on creditors or overseas authorities.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB has made a policy to cover the cost of sending wire transfers internationally. The receiving authority is responsible for costs incurred on their end whether or not the cost is passed onto their clients. MB does not cover the costs to receive wire transfers for recipients.
Canada (Ontario)	Debtors or creditors do not pay for any fees related to transfer of funds into FRO or out of FRO. All creditor/debtor records at FRO are denominated in Canadian dollars. We are aware that non-Canadian Central Authorities and individual creditors are being charged by their banking service provider, for any fees relating to incoming SWIFT funds transfers. These fees are typically generated by intermediary banking service providers, as well as the recipient's own banking service provider.
Czech Republic	Clients do not bear any costs related to the transfer of maintenance funds (both for incoming and outgoing payments) processed by our office's bank. However, payments received in foreign currencies and subsequently transferred to the creditors' bank account may be subject to fees imposed by the creditor's bank.
France	Les paiements sont effectués directement par les débiteurs. Nous indiquons cependant toujours que les frais de change et de transferts sont à la charge du débiteur. Nous en tenons compte dans les décomptes.
Germany	The German CA has an arrangement with the German Reserve Bank respectively the Federal Treasury to cover own transfer fees. At present, the German CA is not aware of any fees being charged in Germany if payments are forwarded to the recipients via the German CA (SEPA).

Lithuania	The debtor is responsible for the cost of the transfer. The funds are transferred directly to the creditor's account, and the Central Authorities of Lithuania are not involved in this process.
New Zealand	It is possible for Inland Revenue to receive and send bulk payments once a month to overseas agencies. When using this method we hold all payments received in a calendar month for cases linked to that agency. At the end of the month we issue all funds collected as a single payment and provide a schedule for case allocation. The schedule includes the local currency collected and the foreign amount issued and the time funds are transferred. We don't consider foreign exchange (FX) fluctuations during the month when we are holding funds.
Norway	We are responsible for the costs incurred by our bank in Norway. We have no control over the potential costs in the creditor's bank abroad.
Poland	Under Polish national law, maintenance creditors are exempt from all costs of enforcement proceedings. The costs related to the transfer of funds are covered by the debtors.
Portugal	The portuguese central authority centralized the paymens made by cheque from the United States where the electronic transfer of funds is not possible.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes to the current process. HMCTS/MoJ covers all charges for payments sent electronically. Additionally, HMCTS/MoJ bears the cost of converting foreign cheques that are received.
United States of America	Please see the responses above.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Norway

Not be a priority topic

Canada (Ontario), Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

e. Requested Central Authority arrangements with their bank to cover transfer fees or other arrangements to that effect (see C&R 2022 No 3)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central interviene brindando cooperación a efectos de que se impulse el proceso administrativo y judicial con el objeto de obtener la determinación de la cuota alimentaria y/o ejecución de sentencia. Pero no tiene competencia para intervenir en proceso de transferencia de cuota alimentaria.
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority does not have a dedicated financial department within its organization and does not maintain direct relationships with banking institutions. Consequently, we are not in a position to provide further information on this matter.
Brazil	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have a contract with a bank. Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (Alberta)	MEP AB current banking contract has no other option
Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. is bound by the service contract fees set out of our banking arrangements.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB is bound by the current service agreement with our financial institution
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
El Salvador	La Autoridad Central no tendrá participación en la transferencia internacional de alimentos. Dichos gastos deberán ser asumidos por la persona deudora.
Estonia	We don't have the authority to make these arrangements.
Finland	The Central Authority of Finland has not made any arrangements for international money transfers. The Finnish Enforcement Authority does not have any arrangements in place either. Kela states that it cooperates with its banks and covers banking fees (in cases where it acts as applicant).
France	L'Autorité Centrale française n'intervient pas dans les paiements qui se font directement entre le débiteur et le créancier. Elle n'a pas de contacts avec les banques ni d'autorité à intervenir auprès d'elles.
Georgia	At this stage, measures requiring banks to cover transfer fees themselves are not being considered. In the future, certain measures may be adopted
Italy	At present, no agreements exist, nor can any be proposed, to cover transfer charges through the banking system, nor is it feasible to request the court, at the enforcement stage, to allocate currency-transfer costs to the debtor

Latvia	If the debtor is paying voluntarily, it is up to them to chose the lowest transfer costs. In the case of enforcement, the debtor is obliged to pay enforcement fees.
Lithuania	There are no arrangements.
Poland	Central authorities in Poland, both the Ministry of Justice (as the requested central authority) and Regional Courts (as requesting central authorities), do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments, and we have no influence on costs of bank's transfer.
Portugal	Please insert text here
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	This is not currently under consideration, as financial arrangements do not fall within the remit of the Central Authority.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service do not charge creditors for transfer of funds electronically and have no intention of doing so at present.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	N/A

Is being considered.

Canada (Nova Scotia), Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Argentina	Se efectuaron presentaciones con el objeto de que se efectúen excepciones en la aplicación de comisiones derivadas de las transferencias internacionales para los casos de ayuda familiar
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Depends on the type of fee, monthly fees charged by the banks are already covered by the Program. Currently there are no electronic international transfers processed therefore no processing fees are currently being charged to the program or any other party. Perhaps a cost benefit analysis could be done to see if benefits outweigh the cost.
Paraguay	Para lo cual estamos pensando la firma de un acuerdo con la banca estatal o privada
Switzerland	Please see response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia does not impose transfer or currency conversion fees on creditors or overseas authorities.
Canada (Ontario)	FRO has entered into a long-term service agreement (five-year) with its commercial banking partner, whereby the unit costs of transferring outgoing and processing incoming funds, have been agreed to. All banking fees are absorbed by FRO and are not passed on to either debtor or creditor.
Czech Republic	See above point d.
Germany	aa. Transfer fees of the German CA (see question d.) The German CA has an arrangement with the German Reserve Bank respectively the Federal Treasury to cover own transfer

	fees. bb. Transfer fees of third parties At present, the German CA is not aware of any fees being charged in Germany if payments are forwarded to the recipients via the German CA (SEPA). The German Reserve Bank does not charge own fees to the German CA for transfers. It is not certain whether extra fees are charged in the case of payments made directly to the creditor living in Germany (this may differ depending on the country the payment was sent and / or the banks involved).
New Zealand	As a central government agency, Inland Revenue uses a SHA model when telegraphic transfers are required. Rates were negotiated on an all-of-government basis with our banking suppliers to reduce the cost of sending and receiving TTs. Our payments via other channels, such as using IACH and SEPA where possible, attract negligible costs, which are covered by Inland Revenue. We are keen to hear about emerging services available from developments in Open Banking - anything that will streamline and reduce costs.
Norway	We cover all the costs incurred by the bank in Norway.
Portugal	Transfers made by our courts, through the public body (IGFEJ.I.P) have no costs associated
United States of America	Please see the responses above. The CAP service does not charge fees or costs to creditors or foreign authorities when sending payments, although fees may be charged by the receiving financial institution.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), Norway, United States of America

Not be a priority topic

Australia, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

f. Requesting Central Authority providing confirmation to the requested Central Authority that the amounts received are the same as the amounts sent and, where applicable, information on the reasons for any difference (see C&R 2022 No 3)

Not being considered.

Australia, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Australia	When receiving payments from other Central Authorities, Services Australia does not routinely confirm individual amounts are the same as those sent, nor provide information about differences in expected amounts. When sending payments to other Central Authorities, Services Australia does not routinely confirm individual amounts are the same as those received, nor provide information about differences in
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	expected amounts. Services Australia will confirm receipt of bulk payments and associated schedules, and will confirm amounts and/or provide information about differences upon request.
Brazil	At the request of the central authorities, the Brazilian Central Authority can contact the creditor or the debtor to check if the amounts received are the same and try to intermediate a solution in case there are any differences.
Canada (Alberta)	MEP AB current banking contract has no other options for international money transfers
Canada (Ontario)	In the normal course of business operations, FRO, as requesting authority, does not provide confirmation of amounts received from requested Central Authorities outside Ontario. Requested Canadian Central Authorities may, depending on the method used to submit funds to FRO, receive direct confirmation of the funds sent to FRO, via their banking facility. Similarly, requested Central Authorities outside Canada may also have their own methods of confirming receipt of funds sent to FRO. FRO, as requested Central Authority, will be advised, via their banking services provider, where an outgoing SWIFT payment to a requesting Central Authority, is unsuccessful.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Estonia	Estonian CA does not transfer payments. The payments go directly to the applicant or through bailiffs.
Italy	When the creditor informs the Central Authority that an amount lower than that determined in the decision has been received, the Central Authority requests the reason for this from the Central Authority of the debtor's State of residence and limits itself to transmitting the response to the creditor
Latvia	The payments are confirmed by regularly submitting an updated statement of arrears. When any inconsistencies arise, an explanation can be provided, and the situation can be resolved between both central authorities. Also, Latvia is working on implementation of the iSupport so that the communication between the central authorities would be more efficient.
Lithuania	All transfers are made directly to the creditor's account, and the Central Authorities of Lithuania are not directly involved in the transferring process.
New Zealand	While not being considered on its own, this matter may be included in the consideration mentioned under question j.
Norway	Even if we can identify the costs, we have considered that we would probably not be able to do something about it. We do not check every payment we receive, However, we do of course compare tables of arrears and payments received/sent if we discover discrepancies.
Paraguay	La Autoridad Central confirma de los montos recibidos y si los mismos coinciden solamente cuando el acreedor ha dado esta información
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Central Authority (REMO Team) staff are not notified automatically of when a payment is made. Payments are managed by another team within the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (Customer Service Centre). It would not be feasible for the Customer Service Centre to

	advise the REMO Team of every REMO related financial transaction made. Monitoring of payments would not ordinarily be deemed to be a required function of the REMO Team.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	N/A

Is being considered.

Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), El Salvador, Georgia, Switzerland

Please explain:

Canada (British Columbia)	B.C.'s current practice is to provide the Requested Authority a list of payments which include client name, case number, amount in Canadian, and amount in foreign currency. Right now, we do not request confirmation of receipt, but would be considered.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB's current practice is to send the details of the transaction (client names, case numbers, amounts) to a dedicated email address. At this time we do not request confirmation but would consider doing so.
El Salvador	Esta debería ser la información necesaria para la transparencia de las gestiones entre las partes involucradas (acreedor-deudor).
Georgia	In Georgia the document confirming the transfer is sent to the Requesting/ Requested Central Authority. The Central Authority, upon request from a Central Authority in the requesting State, will obtain and provide information from the appropriate public body concerning the transfer of maintenance payments (with all details).
Switzerland	Please see response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Austria, Canada (Nova Scotia), Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United States of America

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central informa acerca de las sumas recibidas, comunicadas por los acreedores. En el caso de que haya diferencias con las sumas enviadas, se efectúan requerimientos a las autoridades correspondientes, con el objeto de que se especifiquen las razones que generaron las diferencias.
Austria	AT would facilitate, when required, every explanation of differences.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Records of payment are exchanged between parties periodically to ensure what is expected on the file matches what was sent/ received
Czech Republic	We regularly share updated arrears calculation with the partner Central Authorities in each of our files, in order to compare balances.
Finland	This is not done in connection to each payment, but when the Finnish Enforcement Authority notifies the Central Authority that the maintenance debt is paid in total, the CA contacts the applicant to ask his/her view. If the applicant states that

	there is still debt to be paid, the Enforcement Authority in general accepts this statement and reviews the case payment history in order to understand the reason for the difference in the amounts. If the difference relates to currency exchange rates the enforcement process can be reinitiated. The Central Authority also assists the applicant (Kela) in investigating the situation if, for example, the case is closed in the receiving State although the payments received by the Social Insurance Institution would not cover the entire debt. In practice, the situation is rare as according to Finnish law Kela's right of collection is only 5 years and the right of recovery often becomes time-barred faster than what could be collected in the receiving state.
France	Lorsqu'elle est Autorité Centrale requise, l'Autorité Centrale française demande au débiteur les preuves des paiements. Elle demande ensuite à l'Autorité Centrale requérante les preuves des montants reçus par le créancier. Un comparatif est effectué et s'il y a un écart, la différence est introduite dans le décompte des sommes dues. Lorsqu'elle est autorité requérante, l'AC française procède de la même façon dans l'autre sens.
Germany	In cases where debtors make electronic payments to the bank account of the German CA (held by the Federal Treasury / Bundeskasse) and the German CA forwards the payments to the recipients abroad, the recipients (via the requesting CA) are informed in writing of the first payment being made. In most cases, the recipients are asked to confirm receipt of the first payment upon the transfer being made. Where recurring payments are in place, the caseworkers of the German CA request confirmation of payments from the recipients every few months to ensure that these are in fact being received. Furthermore, the recipients and the other CA are informed that the relevant date of currency conversion is the day the German CA receives the payment from the debtor. Discrepancies are clarified with the other Central Authority and the recipient.
Poland	Creditors prepare statements of arrears and these statements reflect the amount of maintenance required, received and arrears. The Polish Central Authorities does not transfer payments.
Portugal	In some cases we ask information on the costs involved in the electronic transfer of funds, trying to understand if the costs are associated to the origin of the transfer or are charged by the bank in which creditors have their accounts
Switzerland	Please insert text here
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	MPBC processes bulk payments to Germany and Australia, which requires sending confirmation of payments once they have been completed.
United States of America	After the CAP service confirms a payment was received from a U.S. state, CAP provides a secure payment file to the foreign authority that includes the amount paid by the noncustodial parent in U.S. dollars and the converted amount. Using this information, the foreign authority can identify and resolve any payment discrepancies.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Paraguay, Portugal

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), El Salvador, Finland

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

g. Establishment of a centralised point (e.g., bank account, central bank) for international transfer dedicated to both incoming and outgoing transfer of funds (see C&R 2022 Nos 4 and 5)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central interviene brindando cooperación a efectos de que se impulse el proceso administrativo y judicial con el objeto de obtener la determinación de la cuota alimentaria y/o ejecución de sentencia. Pero no tiene competencia para intervenir en proceso de transferencia de cuota alimentaria, más allá del seguimiento que se efectúa requiriéndose información sobre los pagos, sobre eventuales diferencias que pudieran existir entre los pagos efectuados y pagos recibidos.
Austria	This must be left to the discretion of the various legal representatives of the creditor.
Brazil	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have a contract with a bank. Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (Alberta)	
Canada (British Columbia)	Please insert text here
Canada (Manitoba)	MB currently uses the trust account for this purpose as recommended by banking strategists.
Croatia	Please insert text here
El Salvador	Como se ha anotado más arriba, la Autoridad Central de El Salvador no considera la posibilidad de participar en la gestión de la transferencia internacional de alimentos.
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	In Finland the CA is not involved in money transfers. Money transfers are dealt with by different organisations in outgoing and incoming cases. Both organisations also handle other

	matters than cross-border maintenance cases. These organisations do not see benefits in using a centralised point. In most cases (in particular between EU Member States) the money transfers work well without involvement of a third party. The establishment of a centralised point might even cause delays in the transfer of payments as the payments cannot be sent directly.
France	Comme exposé précédemment, l'Autorité Centrale française ne gère pas de fonds. Cette question est donc sans objet pour la France.
Georgia	At this stage, Georgia does not have a dedicated centralized account or system at the Central Bank or other institution specifically for incoming and outgoing international maintenance transfers. Georgia considers that, in general, the establishment of a centralized account or system for both incoming and outgoing international maintenance transfers is a desirable and acceptable initiative in the context of international cooperation. Such a mechanism can enhance transparency, consistency, and cost-efficiency while providing a clear and reliable procedure for all parties involved. At the same time, Georgia notes that, given its current lack of practical experience with international maintenance transfers, the implementation of such a system should be considered after observing and learning from the experiences of other countries. This would allow Georgia to assess feasibility, operational requirements, and potential benefits before any practical steps are taken.
Italy	The Italian Central Authority does not directly manage the amounts intended for the creditor, nor can it establish or administer centralised bank accounts for the transfer of maintenance funds, the amounts are sent directly to the creditor. At present, no agreements exist with governmental financial institutions for the cost-free transfer of funds, nor can any such agreements be initiated
Lithuania	The centralized point for the international transfers is not established.
Poland	Central authorities in Poland, both the Ministry of Justice (as the requested central authority) and Regional Courts (as requesting central authorities), do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments, and such solution is not being considered.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts' Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes to the current process, and we do not intend to establish additional bank accounts for international transfers.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service do not intend to set up any additional bank accounts solely for the purpose of international transfers. A central account is already in operation dedicated to both incoming and outgoing transfer of funds for international and non international creditors.

Is being considered.

Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland

Please explain:

Paraguay	Desde esta Autoridad Central entendemos que es importante iniciar trámites con la banca central a fin de establecer un punto central para el envío y la recepción de las transferencias internacionales
Portugal	We are considering this option when it comes to receiving payments, but our central authority does not have this competence. Outgoing Funds are handled by a public body (IGFEJ) and we are studying possibilities so that when a transfer is made, a communication is automatically sent to our case
Switzerland	Within the framework of the (transitional) solutions with states which know cheque payments (Australia, USA, certain Canadian provinces) incoming payments to Switzerland are processed via the Central Authority, i.e. a centralised point. For payments with other states please see the second part of the response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	The Reserve Bank of Australia manages financial transactions for Services Australia.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	All funds in and out of our program (all currencies) go through one bank account at a major Canadian bank. We accept cheques and bank drafts in all currencies but only disburse funds in CDN
Canada (Ontario)	FRO maintains a main bank account and a chequing bank account, both denominated in Canadian dollars. All incoming receipts which are in currencies other than Canadian dollars, are converted to Canadian dollars, at the exchange rates prevailing at the time the commercial banking partner processes the incoming transaction, and recorded in the main bank account. The main bank account is used when funds are sent using methods other than paper cheques. The main account is also used to fund the value of paper cheques issued from the chequing account. The chequing bank account is also denominated only in Canadian dollars, and is used for issuance of paper cheques. All creditor/debtor accounts at FRO are denominated in Canadian dollars.
Czech Republic	Our office can process both incoming and outgoing payments. Due to practical issues, our client payment processing accounts are not currently held at the Czech National Bank. To decrease the negative impact of conversion deductions of transfers, our office owns several accounts held in different international currencies.
Germany	Regarding incoming payments: The German CA receives regularly incoming payments from the U.S., Canada, Australia. Regarding outgoing payments: When electronic payments are made by the debtor living in Germany to the German CA the Federal Treasury, holding the CA's banking account provides an electronic payment receipt. The electronically provided payment receipt is necessary

	for automatic processing of the payment (12 digit number: so called Kassenzeichen).
Latvia	Recently, the Central Authority has opened a bank account designated specifically for the international transfer of maintenance funds and, accordingly, adjusted the national legal framework. A designated account offers several benefits, including: 1) greater transparency regarding payments made by the debtor, reducing the risk of overpayments to the applicant and errors in calculating maintenance arrears, 2) improved compatibility with different national legal frameworks, particularly when the requested Member State does not provide government-funded maintenance support and does not recognize the possibility of two creditors, and 3) the ability to process maintenance received through the CAP system, which requires all payments to be made to the Central Authority rather than directly to the applicant. Since no issues have arisen with incoming applications, this approach is currently applied only to outgoing applications. However, it may be extended to incoming cases in the future, if necessary.
New Zealand	We are able to both receive and send funds for international cases if the case is registered with Inland Revenue for enforcement. Cases not registered for enforcement with Inland Revenue do not currently have a centralised point for payments.
Norway	We already have this in place. We have one bank account for incoming payments, and one bank account for outgoing payments.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	The Scottish Central Authority is now part of the Central Authority Payment System set up by US for payments from the US to a receiving parent in Scotland. This has negated previous substantial delays and provides a much improved experience for the receiving parent.
United States of America	Please see the response to section (a) above.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Latvia, New Zealand, Paraguay, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), Norway, United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

h. Use of the possibilities afforded by the *Universal Postal Union Postal Payment Services Agreement* of 6 October 2016 (see C&R 2022 No 4)

Not being considered.

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Please explain:

Argentina	Argentina no es parte del Acuerdo
Australia	Services Australia has not investigated this option. Services Australia already provides fee free transfer of funds and monitors payments.
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority does not utilize this system.
Brazil	Over the last years, the Postal Bank in Brazil was shut down.
Canada (Alberta)	
Canada (Nova Scotia)	More detail would be required to consider this option - benefits, risks, costs, frequency of payments, etc.
Canada (Ontario)	FRO has not, to date, considered this form of international payment, but would be interested to learn more.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Czech Republic	Please insert text here
El Salvador	Si resulta ser una oportunidad viable, conociendo las prácticas de otros Estados que lo han implementado.
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	Please insert text here
France	Comme exposé précédemment, l'Autorité Centrale française ne gère pas de fonds. Cette question est donc sans objet pour la France
Georgia	At this stage, Georgia has not yet utilized the mechanisms provided by the UPU Postal Payment Services Agreement of 6 October 2016 for international maintenance transfers.
Germany	Due to full deregulation of the German Postal market, Germany has not signed the PPSA 2016. As the Deutsche Post AG" - the German designated operator under the UPU - does not offer financial banking services anymore, there are no plans to sign the agreement in the future neither."
Italy	It is not possible to establish a centralised point (bank account) managed by the Central Authority. Transfers of funds are handled directly by the parties, we are not aware of whether the Postal Services Agreement of 6 October 2016 has been implemented in Italy
Lithuania	The Central Authorities of Lithuania are not directly involved in the money transfer process.
New Zealand	New Zealand has not considered this alternative. New Zealand already provides fee-free transfers of funds and monitors payments for cases registered with Inland Revenue.
Norway	The Norwegian Postal Service does no longer offer banking services.
Paraguay	Entendemos que es mucho más segura y transparente la transferencia bancaria

Portugal	Transfers are done by a public body (IGFEJ), with no costs involved
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes, and this matter falls outside the responsibility of MPBC.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service has no control over the postal services used. The postal contact is awarded and managed by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service Contracts Branch.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	The Scottish central Authority has no control over postal services
United States of America	The CAP service uses the processes established by the U.S. Department of Treasury for international electronic payments.

Is being considered.

Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba)

Please explain:

Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. has not explored the Universal Postal Payment Services options, but would be considered.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB has not explored this option to date but it may be considered in the future.

Has already been implemented.

Latvia, Poland

Please explain:

Latvia	The Universal Postal Union Postal Payment Services Agreement of 6 October 2016 is in force since January 1st, 2018.
Poland	Central authorities in Poland do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments, so we have no practical knowledge of the use of the solutions available under the above agreement. However, we know that the foreign postal transfer is available to customers of Poczta Polska (the Polish postal operator).

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Canada (Ontario), Croatia, El Salvador, Paraguay, Portugal

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta)

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Brazil, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

i. Provision of payment transfer services to any debtors transferring payments within the scope of the HCCH 2007 Child Support Convention (see C&R 2022 No 5)

Not being considered.

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Nova Scotia), Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United States of America

Please explain:

Argentina	Argentina no es parte el Convenio de 2007
Australia	Australia is not a contracting party to the Convention.
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority does not facilitate payment transfers on behalf of debtors, as all such matters are handled directly by the respective debtors' representatives.
Brazil	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have a contract with a bank. Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (Alberta)	Please insert text here
Canada (Nova Scotia)	More detail would be required to consider this option - benefits, risks, costs, frequency of payments, etc.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
El Salvador	En virtud que la Autoridad Central no se involucra en la transferencia internacional, los pagos deberán correr por cuenta de los deudores.
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	The Central Authority is not involved in the money transfers. If the applicant and debtor reach an agreement on voluntary payments, the debtor is encouraged to make the payments as instructed by the applicant. If the case is being enforced by the Enforcement Authority, the debtor may still have possibility to make payments to it voluntarily. In this case, the available payment methods for the debtors are: cash, bank account transfer and Paytrail (via an electronic service portal)
France	Comme exposé précédemment, l'Autorité Centrale française ne gère pas de fonds. Il n'est pas prévu que cela devienne le cas.
Italy	The Central Authority does not provide services to the debtor in this regard
Latvia	Since no issues have arisen with incoming applications, this approach is currently applied only to outgoing applications. However, it may be extended to incoming cases in the future, if necessary.
Lithuania	There is no provision of payment transfer services by the Central Authorities of Lithuania.
Paraguay	Esta Autoridad Central es totalmente administrativa y no cuenta con el equipo logístico para prestar servicios de transferencias, sin embargo podría orientar al deudor cuales

	son los pasos a seguir para realizar la transferencia monetaria
Poland	Central authorities in Poland, both the Ministry of Justice (as the requested central authority) and Regional Courts (as requesting central authorities), do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments to maintenance creditors, and therefore we do not provide such a service.
Portugal	Our central authority does not handle payments.
Switzerland	This does not apply at the moment as Switzerland is not a member state of the Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes. Any future changes would require operational consultation, as our systems are designed to operate in GBP.
United States of America	This is not considered a priority. Our primary objective is to help states transition from paper checks to electronic payments for outgoing and incoming international child support payments.

Is being considered.

Canada (Manitoba), Czech Republic, Georgia, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Please explain:

Canada (Manitoba)	MEP has not thoroughly explored this option but will consider it in the future.
Czech Republic	Our services are currently available to creditors who choose to work with us. In order to facilitate payments transfer for the debtors we would need the cooperation of creditors (e.g. their power of attorney, authorization of foreign Central Authority).
Georgia	At present, Georgia has not yet established specific provisions or dedicated services for facilitating payments by debtors under the scope of the HCCH 2007 Child Support Convention. We would welcome the opportunity to examine the experiences of other countries in this regard, as Georgia is actively evaluating the necessity of implementing a range of measures.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service, together with their appointed Central Authority, will seek to implement any processes to facilitate payments electronically within the scope of HCCH 2007 Child Support Convention.

Has already been implemented.

Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Ontario), Germany, New Zealand, Norway

Please explain:

Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. has provisions in place to accept payments from debtors. Once payments are received, they will be transferred to the Requesting State.
Canada (Ontario)	The Central Authority in Ontario (FRO) has the ability to receive payment transfers from debtors within Ontario by way of electronic funds transfer, pre-authorized debit from the debtor's bank account, paper cheques and SWIFT. Should the

	debtor reside outside Canada, FRO is able to receive funds via SWIFT or paper cheque. Once payments are received, FRO has the ability to transfer funds outside of Canada using SWIFT or paper cheques.
Germany	As mentioned above (question g.) in cases in which the German CA receives applications under the HCCH 2007 Child Support Convention, the German CA provides the opportunity for any debtor to make electronic payments to the bank account of the German CA (Federal Treasury / Bundeskasse). The German CA forwards these payments to the creditors abroad.
New Zealand	Where Inland Revenue is responsible for enforcing collection in New Zealand, debtors will have access to the electronic transfer methods available, and Inland Revenue will pay for the outbound cost of sending funds. For other cases, the New Zealand Central Authority does not have international payment services available to debtors.
Norway	All debtors and creditors can, at any given point, have their case through the Collection Agency and benefit from the payment services. However, if payments are not received, enforcement proceedings will be initiated against the debtor.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, El Salvador, Paraguay

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), Finland, Georgia

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

j. Implementation of payment transfer monitoring systems (see C&R 2022 No 6)

Not being considered.

Austria, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Nova Scotia), Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Paraguay, Poland

Please explain:

Austria	The Austrian Central Authority does not operate a monitoring system. Instead, we have an accounting officer who verifies on a daily basis whether any payments have been received (via bank transfer). Upon receipt, the necessary actions are promptly taken.
Canada (Alberta)	Please insert text here
Canada (Nova Scotia)	More detail would be required to consider this option - benefits, risks, costs, frequency of payments, etc.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	Since the CA is not involved in the money transfers, it is not possible to monitor payments. In case problems arise, it is

	always possible to contact the CA and ask for assistance. The CA will then contact the Enforcement Authority and ask for a clarification. Kela states that the banks offers payment monitoring methods if needed.
Italy	The Central Authority does not use the I-Support platform, does not have an electronic monitoring system for the status of payments made or received by the parties, and intervenes at the request of the creditor if payments are interrupted or incomplete
Lithuania	There are no systems for monitoring payment transfers, as funds are transferred directly to the creditor's account.
Paraguay	No lo estamos considerando por el momento, sin embargo podríamos mas adelante agregar entre los puntos analizados con la banca estatal
Poland	Central authorities in Poland, both the Ministry of Justice (as the requested central authority) and Regional Courts (as requesting central authorities), do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments to maintenance creditors, and therefore we are not considering implementation of payment transfer monitoring systems.

Is being considered.

Brazil, El Salvador, Georgia, Latvia, Portugal, Switzerland

Please explain:

Brazil	Although presently the Brazilian Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, as this is handled privately between creditors and debtors, we expect to use in iSupport in the future and that it could help obtaining and sharing this kind of information.
El Salvador	El seguimiento que la Autoridad Central de El Salvador podrá realizar, es únicamente a manera de comunicación con la parte acreedora por medio de la Autoridad Central Requiere, para efectos de verificar que se realizó a esta parte, y así la recibió, la transferencia internacional de alimentos a cargo de la persona deudora.
Georgia	In practice, information regarding transfers is regularly requested from financial institutions and relevant parties, and the progress of each payment is periodically verified by the Central Authority. While a fully automated or specialized monitoring system has not yet been established, Georgia recognizes the importance of such mechanisms for tracking payments, ensuring timely execution, and enhancing overall transparency. The country remains open to exploring best practices from other jurisdictions to inform the potential future development of a comprehensive monitoring system
Latvia	Latvia is working on the implementation of iSupport, which may facilitate the monitoring of payments. Currently, payments are monitored through regular updates of statements of arrears and, for outgoing applications, through the centralized bank account held by the public body.
Portugal	Outgoing Funds are handled by a public body (IGFEJ) and we are studying possibilities so that when a transfer is made, a communication is automatically sent to our case

Switzerland	The Central Authority recommends that the competent authorities in the cantons regularly (e.g. every six months) request a statement of arrears from or send this to the foreign Central Authority.
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Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central no interviene en las transferencias, pero periódicamente efectúa un seguimiento de la situación de pagos, consultándole al acreedor de la existencia de atrasos a efectos de efectuar los reclamos correspondientes en el caso de que existan.
Australia	Australia has a payment transfer monitoring system.
Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. has an internal payment monitoring system in place. We are able to provide account statements upon request by Central Authorities.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB has an internal payment monitoring system and are able to provide account statements upon request.
Canada (Ontario)	FRO has the capability, using its banking service provider's online banking portal, to confirm the status of SWIFT payments sent to Central Authorities and individual creditors. FRO is also able to confirm, using the same banking portal, whether issued paper cheques have been negotiated. As well, FRO is able to confirm receipt of incoming funds via SWIFT or paper cheque, using the same online banking portal..
Czech Republic	Our office monitors the payments which are transferred through our accounts. We also periodically request updates from the creditors in cases involving direct payments from debtors or foreign enforcement authorities.
France	Comme exposé précédemment, bien qu'elle ne gère pas de fonds, l'Autorité Centrale française assure, en lien avec l'autorité centrale de l'autre pays, le suivi de la bonne réalisation des transferts.
Germany	As far as the payments are processed via the German CA, the monitoring of the payments is possible. That concerns many incoming cases (e.g. outgoing payments), because the debtor is asked to send his payments to the bank account of the German CA (Bundeskasse / Federal Treasury). Especially in outgoing cases mainly with EU member states (i.e. incoming payments) the payments cannot be monitored as the debtors / other Central Authorities / bailiffs regularly pay directly (via SEPA) to the creditors in Germany.
New Zealand	For cases where Inland Revenue is enforcing, our computer system automatically tracks total funds collected and sent in local currency, but there is no automatic process for keeping track of foreign currencies. While our system holds this information, we currently only monitor payments against the obligation in converted local currency. We are considering

	whether it would be possible to use the data to keep a balance of what is owing in the foreign currency.
Norway	We already have this. We monitor all incoming and outgoing payments.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes. MPBC continues to manage all maintenance payment transactions for England and Wales.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service maintains payment records for all creditors. Communication via BACS remittance advice is issued to creditors where a remittance address has been provided every time a payment is processed. This allows for reconciliation of amounts received by the creditor.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Where we are receiving payment through the CAPs system, details of each payment is recorded
United States of America	U.S. states are responsible for monitoring payments and resolving issues, however, the CAP service will assist state agencies by providing information about payments transferred through the service.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, El Salvador, Latvia, Paraguay, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), Finland, Georgia, Norway

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

k. Implementation of unique case references, known to both the requesting and requested States, attached to each transfer of funds (see C&R 2022 No 7)

Not being considered.

Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central interviene brindando cooperación a efectos de que se impulse el proceso administrativo y judicial con el objeto de obtener la determinación de la cuota alimentaria y/o ejecución de sentencia. Pero no tiene competencia para intervenir en proceso de transferencia de cuota alimentaria, más allá del seguimiento que se efectúa requiriéndose información sobre los pagos,
Croatia	Please insert text here
Czech Republic	When making payments abroad, the name of the creditor and obligor are usually included in the payment information. If requested, the Foreign Authority's case reference number can be included, too. Unique case/payment references are used only in payments between the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

El Salvador	En virtud que la transferencia internacional de alimentos será realizada de forma directa por la persona deudora.
Finland	We face challenges with references frequently and we see the benefits of the implementation of unique case reference. However, for the time being it is not being considered as it would require major changes to the existing IT systems.
Georgia	At present, Georgia has not yet implemented a system of unique case references for international maintenance transfers that would be recognized by both the requesting and requested States. However, Georgia acknowledges the potential benefits of such a system in terms of tracking payments, reducing errors, and enhancing transparency. In practice, case-specific information is currently communicated between the Central Authority and the relevant parties for each transfer, allowing for identification and verification of the payment.
Italy	It would be desirable to use a unique reference linking each proceeding to the corresponding fund transfer, however, the Italian Central Authority does not make payments itself nor disburse funds to a creditor residing in Italy. It does not monitor costs or issues related to fund transfers, which concern directly the parties and/or their respective legal representatives
Lithuania	As the funds are transferred directly to the creditor's account, it is not possible to ensure that a unique case reference is added to each transfer.
Portugal	We do not handle payments
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes. Due to the structure of our systems, it is not possible to assign a single unique reference number.

Is being considered.

Brazil, Estonia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Brazil	Although presently the Brazilian Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, as this is handled privately between creditors and debtors, we expect to use in iSupport in the future and that it could help obtaining and sharing this kind of information.
Estonia	It is a good idea. Estonia is also a party to iSupport
New Zealand	While we use unique case references when sending payments, we are aware that there are challenges with the information inside the payment instructions, as this is often not received by the receiving agency after the transfer has crossed borders via multiple banking institutions. For payments made directly to creditors, this does not cause issues, however, for payments made to agencies, we have to send separate remittance advice electronically to enable case allocation. The remittance information is sent two to four business days after the payment has been sent, either in an encrypted email, or in a password-protected attachment. We are also experiencing this with payments received from overseas agencies, the 'payer' details are not

	being received in full, and so the specific reference information we have asked to be included is 'falling off' the payment instructions. As all payments to Inland Revenue are received in the same manner, this creates delays in allocating and disbursing payments to our creditors. We are interested to know if any other Members have seen service improvements following the implementation of ISO20022
Paraguay	Sería importante utilizar las referencias únicas para cada transferencia de fondo mencionado en el formulario del requirente o formulario del requerido
Switzerland	The Central Authority is following the development of iSupport.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Austria, Canada (Alberta), Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), France, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Australia uses unique case references.
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority uses case reference numbers, which generally begin with the prefix "Z." Each case is assigned its own unique Z-number.
Canada (Alberta)	ISO Reference Number on each international Alberta MEP file
Canada (British Columbia)	All B.C. cases are assigned an unique numerical identifier which is included in all payment transfers. B.C. is able to reflect other Central Authorities unique identifiers as well.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB's case management system provides unique numerical identifiers for each case which are included in payment transfers. MB is able to reflect the unique identifiers for other Central Authorities as well.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Yes. Funds are received and transferred under individual case names/ numbers.
Canada (Ontario)	When funds are sent to Central Authorities outside Canada via SWIFT, FRO provides, as part of the payment, the creditor's first and last name, the Central Authority's case number and the amount per case, in Canadian dollars. Funds sent via cheque to Central Authorities include the creditor's first and last name, the Central Authority's case number and FRO's case number, as well as the amount per case, in Canadian dollars.
France	Nous demandons aux débiteurs de noter les références lors du paiement.
Germany	Allocation and automatic processing of electronic payments is already possible if the 12 digit payment reference number ("Kassenzeichen") is attached to the payment and remains unchanged throughout the transfer. In incoming cases (i.e. outgoing cases) it seems possible to exchange our case reference number for the iSupport ID. The iSupport ID should be compatible with banking reference conventions (e.g. no special characters)."
Latvia	Using unique reference numbers can help allocate received funds to the correct case. Although automated solutions have been implemented to support this process, differences

	between national systems sometimes prevent it from working as expected, requiring additional communication between the requesting and requested Central Authorities.
Norway	We have implemented Swift GPI and can track some payments. We are also considering using the iSupport reference numbers when we start using iSupport.
Poland	Each application received by the Polish central authorities has its own reference number, which is used in all letters/emails sent in this case. The transfer of funds sent to the creditor/foreign authority may also be described by the reference number assigned in Poland or assigned by a foreign authority.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service attaches a unique case reference which is known to both the requesting and requested states. Each unique case reference, links and identifies a payment to a specific case.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	This is for CAPs only. No other payments are dealt with by the Scottish Central Authority
United States of America	The data file provided by the CAP service to the foreign authority contains the case and payment detail provided by the state child support agency for each payment, using the child support specific National Automated Clearing House Association (Nach) format.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Latvia, New Zealand, Paraguay

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Alberta), Finland, New Zealand, Norway

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

I. Implementation of currency conversion of payments done by the relevant authority in the requested State at the time of transfer (see C&R 2022 No 8)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania

Please explain:

Argentina	La conversión la efectúa la entidad bancaria a través de la cual se efectúa la transferencia
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority is unable to implement this measure owing to insufficient resources and limited staffing.
Brazil	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have a contract with a bank. Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.

Canada (Ontario)	When FRO collects funds from a debtor (irrespective of the currency), the funds are recorded in the debtor's account in Canadian dollars. The funds are then remitted to a Central Authority or individual creditor, in Canadian dollars. The distribution of funds in Canadian dollars takes place, irrespective of where the Central Authority or creditor is located.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
El Salvador	Es una operación que la persona deudora deberá solicitar al momento de realizar la transferencia internacional.
Estonia	Please insert text here
Italy	To address the issue arising from exchange rate fluctuations, which result in amounts higher or lower than the sum determined in the decision, it is extremely difficult and falls outside the competence of this Central Authority to arrange with the debtor for an automatic monthly withdrawal from the personal bank account, the amount of which would vary monthly according to the exchange rate
Latvia	As a requested State, we do not have many cases outside the eurozone, therefore, this issue has not caused any problems. However, as a requesting State, we appreciate when currency conversion is carried out in the requested State, as this helps avoid any disputes regarding the maintenance amount paid by the debtor and received by the creditor.
Lithuania	The bank, not the Central Authorities of Lithuania, is responsible for currency conversion of payments.

Is being considered.

Canada (Alberta), Georgia, Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Canada (Alberta)	MEP AB sends all wire transfers in Canadian dollars, however, when we receive payments in euros, US dollars or pounds sterling, we convert them into Canadian dollars for the deposit.
Georgia	Banks in Georgia have their own instructions and procedures for currency conversion during transfers. The issuance of guidance to banks, in the form of recommendations to use a specific conversion system, is under consideration.
Paraguay	La conversión debe realizarse al tipo de cambio vigente en el momento de la transferencia y no en el momento del pago por el deudor
Switzerland	Please see response to a. above.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia performs a currency conversion at the time of transfer.
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Canada (British Columbia)	Payments being sent via SWIFT are converted into the receiving country's currency at the time of transfer.
Canada (Manitoba)	Payments sent via wire transfer are converted into the recipient's currency at the time of transfer.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	The ongoing monthly maintenance owed is calculated at the date of the order. The outgoing payments are sent out at the conversion rate of the day the payment is deposited
Czech Republic	When the Czech Republic is the requested state: If the judicial enforcement is in place and the payments is received in CZK, we apply conversion rate to the foreing currenty as of the date the payments is credited to ous account. However, this may result in slight differences in payments send abroad, due to change of the exchange rate because the payments are sent to the creditors with slight delay.
Finland	Outgoing money transfers: The Finnish Enforcement Authority registers the obligation in the foreign currency. The debt is shown in Euros in the Enforcement system. The payments received (from the employers, debtors etc.) are registered in Euros in accordance with the currency exchange rate of the date of the payment. The Enforcement Authority sends the payments to the applicants in Euros and it's bank exchanges the amount into to the original currency when needed. Incoming money transfers: Kela's bank receives the payments in orginal currency and exchanges it into Euros when transmitting them to Kela.
France	Les commissaires de jusitce sont chargés de la conversion. Cela est prévu dans le vadémecum créé à leur attention.
Germany	Where debtors make electronic payments via the German CA (Federal Treasury/Bundeskasse), the full payments are forwarded to the recipients. The relevant date for the currency conversion is the day the German CA receives the payment from the debtor.
New Zealand	Payments to the requesting state/creditor are collected in local currency and converted to the foreign currency using the rate on the day of transfer. We use the same source for the exchange rate for inbound registrations as we use for exchange rates for converting payments at the time they are made to the requesting state. The amount to be collected is converted to local currency at the time of registration, and we are unable to make adjustments on a 'per-payment' basis, as this is not possible to administer within our automated system processes due to the implications for third parties in New Zealand.
Norway	In our agreement with the bank, it is stated that these conversions are made at the point of transfer from the bank to the creditor.
Poland	Convert the payments currency in Poland is made by the court bailiff or banks. Central Authorities are not involved.
Portugal	Currency convertion is made by the public body that processes transfers ordered by our courts.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes. We process payments at the Bank of England exchange rate applicable at the time of conversion. The relevant authority or bank provides us with the rate used when funds are deposited.

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service converts the payment to the requested currency at the time of transfer. Any currency exchange charge will not be incurred by the creditor.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Under CAPs, payments are converted into GBP prior to sending
United States of America	Please see the explanation of the CAP service in section (a) above. Child support payments are converted into the destination foreign currency before they are transmitted.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, El Salvador, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Finland, Georgia, Norway, United States of America

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

m. Provision of information about international banking to creditors and debtors (see C&R 2022 No 12)

Not being considered.

Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, United States of America

Please explain:

Canada (British Columbia)	All incoming and outgoing payments must go through the Agency for recording and monitoring.
Canada (Manitoba)	All receipts and disbursements must go through MB and be recorded in our case management system.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	Please insert text here
Italy	Information is not provided to either the debtor or the creditor, as it is not known to the Central Authority. It likely depends on agreements regarding the international transfer of funds between banking systems, and it is assumed that transfer costs are communicated to both the party transferring the funds and the party receiving them
Latvia	If the debtor is paying voluntarily, they may choose whichever international banking services they prefer. In cases of enforcement, however, all payments are made through the State Treasury.
Lithuania	Until now, for the Central Authorities of Lithuania, it was not relevant. The Central Authorities of Lithuania does not provide information on international banking to creditors or debtors.
Poland	Central Authorities are not involved in the transferred or maintenance, therefore we do not provide information about

	international banking to creditors or debtors. Each interested party can obtain information from the bank where their bank account is established/where the payment will be made.
Portugal	Please insert text here
United States of America	U.S. states provide relevant information to debtors and creditors concerning transmission of child support payments.

Is being considered.

El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland

Please explain:

El Salvador	Consideramos que la información debe estar disponible para ambas partes, pues permite mejor comunicación y manejo de las operaciones bancarias internacionales disponibles; no obstante, se reitera, que la Autoridad Central no estará involucrada de forma directa en dichas operaciones.
Georgia	Georgia recognizes the importance of providing creditors and debtors with clear and comprehensive information regarding international banking procedures relevant to maintenance payments. At present, the Central Authority offers guidance on applicable banking channels, transfer procedures, expected fees, and documentation requirements, ensuring that both parties can make informed decisions and facilitate timely payments. While this guidance is currently provided on a case-by-case basis, Georgia is open to exploring more structured and standardized methods, such as informational materials or online resources, to further improve transparency and accessibility for all parties involved.
Germany	If needed, the German CA gives advice on international banking options.
Paraguay	Desde esta Autoridad Central se deberá proporcionar información sobre operaciones bancarias internacionales a acreedores y deudores, siempre y cuando estos datos estén consignados en los respectivos formularios
Portugal	Payments are handled by a public body IGFEJ,I.P, that processes all the payments in court proceedings. When there is a need to provide information on money transfer, we try to provide as much information as possible
Switzerland	As indicated in a. above, information has so far been provided to the competent authorities in the cantons.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia provides overseas authorities and creditors with information about the international transfer of funds at point of transmittal. Banking and payment information is also provided on Services Australia's website: www.servicesaustralia.gov.au .
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Austria	Due to data protection regulations, the Austrian Central Authority does not release any information concerning international banking matters of creditors or debtors. Nevertheless, upon specific request from a creditor, information may be provided regarding the current status of the case or to verify whether the amounts correspond.
Brazil	The Central Authority provides assistance via e-mail to creditors and debtors that send queries about this matter. Further measures in this regard, as information on the website and social media are currently on hold due to the lack of human resources.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	All information currently utilized for international banking is provided to clients. If changes are made to international banking within the program, that information would be provided to clients.
Canada (Ontario)	Payments can be made by paper cheque, SWIFT, electronic funds transfer (if they have a Canadian bank account) using the 7-digit case number as the account number. Creditors will provide their SWIFT payment information in situations where they cannot cash cheques.
Czech Republic	Clients are provided with information about the payment options of our office. They are also informed about the possible issues involved with the international transfer of payments, but not international banking in general.
France	L'Autorité Centrale française assure le suivi de la bonne réception des fonds et informe l'Autorité Centrale ou le demandeur par mél que le paiement a bien été reçu.
New Zealand	We have information available on our website about foreign banking options to make payments to Inland Revenue.
Norway	We do not provide any other information to the debtors than how to make payments to our bank account, and we only ask the creditors to provide us with a bank account
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in 2025, there have been no changes. Payment details are provided to debtors at the time of registration or when making orders.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service already provides all necessary international banking information to creditors and debtors to ensure smooth processing of payments.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Scotland already provides all appropriate international banking information as required

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, Paraguay

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Georgia

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

n. Implementation of a legal framework enabling the Central Authority, acting both as requesting and requested Central Authority, to handle the transfer of funds – or at least major parts of the process – in as automated a manner as possible (see C&R 2022 No 13)

Not being considered.

Austria, Brazil, Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (Ontario), Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland)

Please explain:

Argentina	La Autoridad Central interviene brindando cooperación a efectos de que se impulse el proceso administrativo y judicial con el objeto de obtener la determinación de la cuota alimentaria y/o ejecución de sentencia. Pero no tiene competencia para intervenir en proceso de transferencia de cuota alimentaria, más allá del seguimiento que se efectúa requiriéndose información sobre los pagos,
Austria	This has to be left to the various legal representatives.
Brazil	In Brazil, the role of Central Authority role is to enable mutual legal assistance on a fast and effective manner. There is no direct involvement in payments. Current civil service resources indicate that there would be no room for such a policy change. Before this could be further considered, it is necessary to guarantee that there is sufficient personnel for the adequate execution of the basic role of the Central Authority. At this time, all resources are allocated with a focus on the mandatory functions of the Central Authority required by the Convention.
Canada (British Columbia)	An additional legal framework is not required by the Central Authority because the British Columbia Family Maintenance Agency (BCFMA) is the appropriate authority in British Columbia (BC), Canada to handle transfer of funds between BC and other Contracting States.
Canada (Manitoba)	An additional legal framework is not required as the Manitoba Maintenance Enforcement Program is the appropriate authority in Manitoba, Canada to transfer funds between MB and other central authorities.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	This has been discussed and explored in the past, it is currently not a viable option
Canada (Ontario)	The International Recovery of Child Support and Family Maintenance Convention Act, 2023, (International Recovery Act) provides that the Central Authority in Ontario for the 2007 Convention is the Designated Authority under the Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act, 2002 (ISO Act). This is the Director, Family Responsibility Office. Section 13 of the International Recovery Act provides that a decision that has been registered for enforcement under Article 23 of the Convention is enforceable in the same manner as a support order registered under the ISO Act. These orders are enforced by the Family Responsibility Office and section 5 of the Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act, 1996 provides that it is the duty of the Director to enforce support orders where these orders are filed in the Director's office and to pay the amounts collected to the person to whom they

	are owed. An additional legal framework is not required by the Central Authority in Ontario as it has the authority, as indicated above, acting both as requesting and requested Central Authority, to facilitate the transfer of funds.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
Czech Republic	Our office staff carry out the processing and transfer of payments with a low level of automation.
El Salvador	Las transferencias de fondos no serán gestionadas por la Autoridad Central.
Estonia	Please insert text here
Finland	In Finland, the Central Authority is not involved in the transfer of funds.
France	Comme exposé précédemment, l'Autorité Centrale française ne gère pas de fonds. Il n'est pas prévu que cela devienne le cas.
Georgia	At present, Georgia does not have a legal framework that would allow the Central Authority, acting both as a requesting and requested authority, to manage international maintenance transfers—or major parts of the process—in a fully automated manner. However, Georgia recognizes the potential benefits of such a framework, including increased efficiency, reduced errors, enhanced transparency, and timely execution of payments. Given the country's limited practical experience with international maintenance transfers, Georgia considers it prudent to first study and learn from the experiences of other States that have implemented partially or fully automated processes. Based on these insights, Georgia may in the future assess the feasibility of introducing legal and technical measures to enable automation of relevant transfer processes.
Italy	The Italian Central Authority has solely administrative functions, therefore, no legal framework can, at the moment, be implemented to empower the office to transfer funds
Lithuania	Until now, for the Central Authorities of Lithuania, it was not relevant.
Poland	In Poland, no legislative changes are planned with regard to the merger of the requested and requesting central authorities, and thus no introduction of payment monitoring.
Portugal	Payments are currently handled by a public body (IGFEJ, IP.), that processes all the payments in court proceedings
Switzerland	Please see response to g. above.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts' Group meeting in 2025 there have been no changes. The transfer of funds acting both as requesting and requested Central Authority is not handled by the Central Authority.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	The Northern Ireland Central Authority (REMO) staff are not responsible for the processing of payments. Therefore, this suggestion would be unworkable and problematic. The transfer of funds remains the responsibility of a central team (Customer Service Centre) within the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	This would not apply to the Scottish CA at present, although we would like to be kept updated on this as CAPs has proved to be beneficial

Is being considered.

Germany, Paraguay

Please explain:

Germany	iSupport could be a solution in the future.
Paraguay	Lo estamos considerando ya que tener un marco jurídico permitira una correcta aplicación del Convenio de la Haya de 2007 sobre Cobro Internacional de Alimentos

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia handles the transfer of international maintenance funds, including use of automation where possible.
Latvia	Recently, the Central Authority has opened a bank account designated specifically for the international transfer of maintenance funds and, accordingly, adjusted the national legal framework. A designated account offers several benefits, including: 1) greater transparency regarding payments made by the debtor, reducing the risk of overpayments to the applicant and errors in calculating maintenance arrears, 2) improved compatibility with different national legal frameworks, particularly when the requested Member State does not provide government-funded maintenance support and does not recognize the possibility of two creditors, and 3) the ability to process maintenance received through the CAP system, which requires all payments to be made to the Central Authority rather than directly to the applicant. Since no issues have arisen with incoming applications, this approach is currently applied only to outgoing applications. However, it may be extended to incoming cases in the future, if necessary.
New Zealand	Inland Revenue is both the Central Authority and agency responsible for managing child support within New Zealand. As such we already handle transfer of funds for many international cases (refer to question g about registered vs private cases).
Norway	We already have this in place. Most of the payments in and out are handled automatically
United States of America	The CAP service uses an automated system to support the international electronic transmission of funds within the legal framework of U.S. law and policy.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, El Salvador, Latvia, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Norway

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Canada (Ontario), Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

- o. Implementation of an arrangement with banks that are transparent in relation to their fees and / or are part of the SWIFT Global Payment Initiative (GPI) (see C&R 2022 No 14)

Not being considered.

Brazil, Canada (Ontario), Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Please explain:

Brazil	The Central Authority is not directly involved in payments, and, thus, does not have a contract with a bank. Contacts were made with the major State owned bank in Brazil, Banco do Brasil S.A., also one of the largest local commercial banks and with several branches abroad. These contacts did not go very far. There may be room for new attempts. The fact that the Central Authority is not directly involved in payments makes it difficult to find a starting point for these measures.
Canada (Ontario)	FRO has negotiated the fees for sending and receiving SWIFT transfers with their banking service provider. However, there are fees being charged by intermediary banks when SWIFT transactions are initiated internationally. While FRO's banking service provider has estimated that intermediary fees on a CAD \$1,000 SWIFT to be on average CAD \$20, there is no listing itemizing the fees charged by intermediary banks. Neither FRO nor its banking service provider has control over intermediary bank fees, on either outgoing or incoming SWIFT transactions. Intermediary fees charged when FRO sends SWIFT payments are deducted when deposited to the requesting Central Authority or creditor. When FRO receives funds internationally via SWIFT, the amount deposited into FRO's bank account is net of any intermediary charges incurred along the way. FRO, however, is unaware of the amount of these charges when passing the funds deposited to the creditor. FRO has been advised by its banking service provider to explore receiving funds using International ACH, from requested Central Authorities. This method of funds transfer eliminates the need for intermediary banks and their associated fees.
Croatia	The transfer of funds are not processed by the Central Authority
France	L'Autorité Centrale française n'intervient pas dans les paiements qui se font directement entre le débiteur et le

	créancier. Elle n'a pas de contacts avec les banques ni d'autorité à intervenir auprès d'elle
Georgia	At present, Georgia has not established formal arrangements with banks specifically based on transparency of fees or participation in the SWIFT Global Payment Initiative for international maintenance transfers.
Germany	The German Reserve Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) does not charge fees. Pursuant to the German Reserve Bank, it is not part of the SWIFT Global Payment Initiative (GPI).
Italy	At present, no agreements exist with the banking system or with a Central Bank for the establishment of a single central account for the transfer of funds, and we do not consider this to be an easily achievable solution.
Lithuania	Until now, for the Central Authorities of Lithuania, it was not relevant.
Poland	Central authorities in Poland do not participate in the transfer of maintenance payments, and therefore we do not make arrangement with banks.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts' Group meeting in 2025 there have been no changes. Banking is centralised by the Bank of England and the Ministry of Justice/His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service bears the fees and bank charges incurred by the Maintenance Payments Business Centre.

Is being considered.

El Salvador, Paraguay, Switzerland

Please explain:

Argentina	En Argentina las transferencias internacionales de alimentos se realizan generalmente a través de la Iniciativa Global de Pagos de SWIFT. La formulación de acuerdos con bancos está supeditada a la normativa monetaria vigente.
El Salvador	El acuerdo podría realizarse como una forma de beneficiar la gestión de transferencias internacionales en el marco del Convenio; sin embargo, como se ha manifestado en respuestas anteriores, la Autoridad Central no estaría enviando ni recibiendo dichos fondos.
Paraguay	Implementar un acuerdo con bancos privados o estatales que sean transparentes en relación con sus comisiones, y de ser posible eximir del descuento de las tasas o comisiones de tal manera que el acreedor reciba íntegra la suma de dinero
Switzerland	The SWIFT website lists the SWIFT GPI members - among others Swiss banks.

Has already been implemented.

Australia, Austria, Canada (Alberta), Canada (British Columbia), Canada (Manitoba), Canada (Nova Scotia), Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United States of America

Please explain:

Australia	Services Australia does not impose transfer or currency conversion fees on creditors or overseas authorities.
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Canada (Alberta)	We currently process international wire transfers according to the agreement with our bank that is part of the SWIFT Global Payment Initiative.
Canada (British Columbia)	B.C. Family Maintenance Agency's (BCFMA) financial institution provideds access to SWIFT Global Payments and are transparent with our costs.
Canada (Manitoba)	MB's primary financial institution (RBC) has implemented SWIFT GPI functionality directly into the existing platform. Wire payments can be tracked in real time using the RBC Express Track Wire Payments feature which leverages the SWIFT GPI technology.
Canada (Nova Scotia)	Our Financial Institution is transparent with all fees including SWIFT related fees
Czech Republic	The bank that holds the Czech Central Authority's accounts is part of the SWIFT GPI.
Estonia	Estonia already uses it.
Finland	BIC-codes and clearing codes are in use.
Latvia	Services of banks that are connected to SWIFT are available to the debtors and creditors residing in Latvia.
New Zealand	As noted above at c, we do have commercial banking agreements in place which meet the needs to send funds to countries.
Norway	We are already using Swift GPI
Portugal	Payments are currently handled by a public body (IGFEJ, IP.), that processes all the payments in court proceedings. No costs are charged
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service has an existing contract with its banking provider, in which it states that the banking provider must be transparent in relation to fees and charges. The banking provider of the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service is part of the SWIFT global banking initiative.
United States of America	Please see the detailed response to section (a) above. The process used by the CAP service includes payments through the SWIFT (wire payment) system. The CAP service does not charge fees to foreign authorities or creditors. Fees may be charged by the foreign receiving financial institution.

Do you think this topic should:

Be discussed at the upcoming meeting

Brazil, Canada (Alberta), Canada (Ontario), El Salvador, Paraguay, Portugal, United States of America

Be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work

Canada (Ontario), Norway

Not be a priority topic

Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (Scotland), United States of America

p. Is there any other topic that you think should be discussed at the upcoming meeting and / or should be a priority topic for the continuation of the Group's work?

Argentina	-----
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Austria	No
Brazil	The Experts' Group could consider further discussing how different Central Authorities are organized around the world and how the diverse ways they are organized could evolve towards the identified best practices or develop tailored alternative best practices considering their different legal systems and domestic child support systems. We also suggest discussing why some central authorities refuse to send money through bank transfers or payment orders even when the creditor provides a bank account in a bank at the requested State. The timeframe to send payments would be an important issue to be discussed. We have cases pending payments for months after an order was made at the requested State, and even though the debtor has been paying child support to that State's Central Authority. Finally, we would suggest discussions regarding the improvement of communication between central authorities regarding payments.
Canada (Ontario)	It could be beneficial to talk about bringing down the cost of international money transfers.
El Salvador	Por el momento, por no estar aplicando aún la Convención en El Salvador, estamos atentos a escuchar experiencias y buenas prácticas de los Estados que ya lo vienen implementando.
France	Non
Georgia	Consideration of innovative digital solutions to improve efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in cross-border child support payments
Germany	With reference to last year's Aide-mémoire para 23, an expert could present on Regulation 2021/1230 (and EU Regulation 924/2009 that was replaced) on cross-border payments in the Union focussing on Article 13 with its benefits for applicants / maintenance creditors in Member States that doesn't have the euro as its currency. Sweden and Romania seem to have made use of this possibility under Article 14 of EU Regulation 924/2009. Maybe other Member States made a declaration in the meantime. From our daily practice we have the impression that for example the large number of applicants in Poland who receive maintenance payments from a Member State that has the euro as its currency would benefit from this. For non-EU Member States this presentation would be equally interesting as it shows what solution the EU has come up with to address charges and currency conversion in cross-border payments within the Union.
Italy	No
Latvia	N/A
Lithuania	No
New Zealand	We welcome enquiries from Members who would be interested in bulk payments - similar to CAP Service - as a way of reducing costs. Can other Members also aggregate and send bulk payments to Inland Revenue? It is possible for us to send a single monthly payment to overseas agencies for cases registered with Inland Revenue for collection. Open Banking. We are interested to learn about about emerging

	services available from developments in Open Banking - anything that will streamline and reduce costs.
Paraguay	Entendemos que cualquier otro tema a tratarse en la próxima reunión sera de mucha utilidad para la correcta aplicación del Convenio de la Haya 2007 sobre Cobro Internacional de Alimentos
Poland	-
Switzerland	We do not see any other topics and for the topics discussed so far the C&R of the ITMFEG are very useful.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	N/A
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	No
United States of America	We suggest that the Group should continue to focus on eliminating the use of checks for international payments as its primary focus, and establishing cost-free mechanisms for the electronic transfer of payments.

q. Were there any other developments in your State, including bilateral solutions put in place between States and ongoing trials between States – in particular in relation to the Central Authority Payment (CAP) service of the United States of America (see *Aide-mémoire* 2025 paras 10-14). Would you like to give a presentation to the Group on these developments?

Argentina	No hay novedades
Australia	Services Australia has now enrolled in the CAP service and is successfully receiving electronic payments from USA via CAP.
Austria	The Austrian Central Authority is presently fully satisfied with all processes, including the CAP system, and has no objections or issues to raise.
Brazil	
Canada (Ontario)	Please refer to the content provided in a" above."
El Salvador	No hay novedades en virtud de su no aplicación en El Salvador.
Finland	We do not have any bilateral solutions in place. In some individual cases there has been arrangements in place between Kela and the sending state. For example, a payment arrangement was negotiated with Kela and Israel in connection with one case in 2022. With most of the states it is possible to send and receive money via wire transfer. Usually the connection needs to be established case by case. Kela is looking into the possibility to use the CAP service.
France	Non
Georgia	As the Convention represents a new experience for Georgia and, at this stage, there have been no practical cases of international maintenance transfers, due to the lack of experience, it would be preferable to first learn from the experiences of other countries.
Germany	In 2026, outgoing electronic payments from the German CA to the US via CAP are envisaged depending on the developments in the US. With reference to para 60 of last year's <i>Aide-mémoire</i> we would like to encourage to adapt the length of the upcoming meeting to the developments since last year's meeting. We would also like to suggest discussing the frequency of the ITMFEG meetings (annual vs. - for example - every two years) and the revision of this questionnaire.

Italy	No
Latvia	While Latvia does not have many cases with the USA, we have had good cooperation with the U.S. office during the implementation phase of the CAP service and are willing to share our experience if needed. Since October, we have also opened a designated bank account for the international transfer of maintenance funds, which required a minor adjustment to the national legal framework. Although it is still early for meaningful conclusions, we expect several positive outcomes from this development and are happy to share our insights
Lithuania	No
New Zealand	Nothing to add.
Paraguay	En Paraguay ha entrado en vigencia el 2/2/2025 el Convenio de La Haya de 2007 sobre Cobro Internacional de Alimentos es por ello que estamos ajustando aun su correcta aplicación y no tenemos suscrito por el momento acuerdos bilaterales con otros Estados
Poland	-
Switzerland	Please see response to b. above.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Since the Experts'Group meeting in February 2025, the Maintenance Payments Business Centre (MPBC) has begun receiving electronic payments from several U.S. states via the Central Authority Payments Service (CAPS). In addition, we have begun sending payments electronically in bulk to Germany (DIJUF) and begun sending and receiving payments to and from Australia. At this time, we do not intend to deliver any presentations on these developments.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	None
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Joined CAPs in June 2025. System works well and would recommend
United States of America	As noted in section (a), CAP is now sending payments to 14 foreign authorities. We encourage all States that are receiving payments from the U.S. to enroll with the CAP service so that creditors in their State can receive payments more quickly, at a better exchange rate, and at a lower cost. We look forward to working with our partners to expand and continue working toward eliminating the use of checks and other costly payment mechanisms for international child support. OCSS would welcome the opportunity to provide a presentation to the Expert's Group about the CAP service.