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

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

#### **Profil des États**

établi par le Bureau Permanent

\* \* \*

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

#### **Country Profile**

drawn up by the Permanent Bureau

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

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

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

### **Profil des États**

établi par le Bureau Permanent

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

**Country Profile** 

drawn up by the Permanent Bureau

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

#### FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

This Country Profile should be used by Contracting States<sup>1</sup> to assist with fulfilment of the obligations contained within Article 7 of the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*.<sup>2</sup> In particular, it is anticipated that the Country Profile will help Contracting States fulfil their obligations under Article 7(2) *e*) and 7(2) *i*) of the Convention, that is:

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

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

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

#### **NEWLY ACCEDING STATES:**

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

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

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Any reference to a Contracting State in this Country Profile is a reference to a Contracting State of the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hereinafter, "the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention", or simply "the Convention".

## 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

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

#### TERMINOLOGY:

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

## 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

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

### **Table of contents**

Par	rt I: Central Authorities	7
1	Central Authority contact details	7
2	Language requirements	8
3	Central Authority operations	8
Par	rt II: Relevant legislation	10
4	International Child Abduction	.10
	4.1 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention	
	4.2 Other agreements on international child abduction	
5	1996 Hague Child Protection Convention	
Par	rt III: Applications for return	
6	Applications through Central Authorities	
	6.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
7	Locating a child and preventing removal	.16
8	Legal representation and assistance	.17
	8.1 General	
9	8.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance	
,	9.1 Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody	
10	Proceedings for Return	
	10.1 Organisation of competent authorities	
	10.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention	
	10.3 Procedures	
	10.5 Protective measures	
	10.6 Contact or access during return proceedings	
11	10.7 Appeals	
11	11.1 Arrangements for return and the costs of return	
	11.2 Provisions for safe return	
	11.3 Criminal law and the return of the child	
12	Enforcement of return orders	.32
Par	rt IV: Applications relating to access	34
13	Applications through Central Authorities	.34
	13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
14		
15	Legal representation and assistance	.37
	15.1 General	
16	Rights of access	
	16.1 Determining rights of access	
	16.2 Exercising rights of access	
17	Proceedings for access / contact	
Ι/	rrocceanings for access / contact	.72

## 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

		Organisation of competent authorities	
		Procedures  Participation of the child	
		Appeals	
18	Enfor	cement of rights of access	46
Par	t V:	Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	48
19	Media	ation	48
	19.1	Mediation services	48
		Legislation and / or rules on mediation	
		Access to mediation	
		The mediation process	
		The enforceability of mediated agreements	
		Agreements mediated in another State	
20	Other	forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR")	53
Par	t VI:	Direct judicial communications	54
21	Direct	t judicial communications	54
Par	t VII:	Other information	55
22	Traini	ing	55
		implementing measures	
		services	
	Juici	SCI VICCS	J/

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

### **COUNTRY PROFILE**

**Country Name: Canada** 

Territorial Unit (where applicable): Nova Scotia

Last updated: March 2023

### **Part I: Central Authorities**

1 Central Authority contact details			
Provide the designation and contact details of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed.			
Always check < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.			
Organisation: Nova Scotia Department of Justice			
Address:	1690 Hollis Street, 8th Floor, P.O. Box 7		
	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L6		
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:	Province of Nova Scotia		
Telephone:	1-902-240-4973		
Fax:	1-902-424-1730		
E-mail: may.knox@novascotia.ca			
Website:			
Contact person(s) and direct May S. Knox - English contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):			
Preferred method of	□ Telephone		
communication:	☐ Fax		
	⊠ E-mail		
	☐ Post		
	☐ Other (please specify):		
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL	AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)		
Please attach additional pages if there	is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.		
Organisation:			
Address:			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:			
Telephone:			
Fax:			
E-mail:			

We	ebsite:				
	ntact person(s) and direct				
	ntact details (please indicate guage(s) of communication):				
	eferred method of  Telephone				
cor	mmunication:				
	☐ E-mail				
	☐ Post				
	☐ Other (please s	specify):			
2	Language requirements				
a)	Does the Central Authority prefer applications, communications and other documents sent to them to be accompanied by a translation into the official language(s) of the State?	Yes, for all communications, applications and other documents. Please specify the official language(s) of the State: English, French			
	See Article 24	☐ Not for informal communications ☐ No			
	See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) below regarding any translation(s) required by the court / administrative authority				
b)	Has your State made a reservation in respect of the use of French or English for communications, applications and other documents sent to the Central Authority?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, object to English</li><li>☐ Yes, object to French</li><li>☒ No</li></ul>			
	See Article 42				
3	Central Authority operations				
a)	What are the working days and hours of the Central Authority?	Days of the week open: Monday - Friday Opening time: 8:30 a.m. Closing time: 4:30 p.m. Shut down periods ( <i>e.g.</i> , public holidays, court closures):public holidays			
b)	Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?	<ul> <li>☐ Yes (please specify contact details, if different from above):</li> <li>☐ For persons in other Convention States:</li> <li>☐ For persons in your State:</li> </ul>			
		⊠ No			
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	☐ Yes ☑ No			
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in the Central Authority:	☐ Civil servants ☑ Civil servants (legal advisors)			
	Please note that some individual staff members may fall under more than one category. This question should not be interpreted as an indication of the number of staff members in the Central Authority	<ul><li>☑ Lawyers</li><li>☐ Social workers</li><li>☐ Mediators</li></ul>			

☐ Other ( <i>please specify</i> ):

## Part II: Relevant legislation

4	4 International Child Abduction				
4.	4.1 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention				
a)	When did the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Dec	te: The Convention came into force in Canada on cember 1, 1983; its application extends to Nova otia since May 1, 1984.		
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?  Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy		<ul> <li>Yes, please specify:</li> <li>The date that the legislation entered into force: May 1, 1984</li> <li>The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: The implementing provisions are now found in the Child Abduction Act, R.S. N.S., 1989, c. 67 - http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/rsns-1989- c-67/latest/rsns-1989-c-67.html</li> </ul>		
			No		
c)	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention?  Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy		Yes, please specify:  • The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect:  • The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:		
4.	2 Other agreements on internation	al c	hild abduction		
a)	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?		Yes:  □ Brussels II a Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003)  □ Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on the International Return of Children  □ Bilateral agreements (please specify): Canada has bilateral agreements regarding cooperation on consular matters with Egypt and Lebanon that touch on family law matters.  http://www.hcch.net/upload/2ca-leb_e.pdf  http://www.hcch.net/upload/2ca-eg_e.pdf  □ Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify):  □ Other (please specify):  No		
5	1996 Hague Child Protection Conv	/en	tion		
a)	Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention?  Refer to < www.hcch.net > for the status table of the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention		Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State:		
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?		Yes, please specify:  • The date that the legislation entered into force:		
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy		<ul> <li>The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation:</li> </ul>		

□ No

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

## Part III: Applications for return

orities				
6.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)				
<ul> <li>☑ Assistance from the Central Authority</li> <li>☐ Assistance from another authority</li> <li>☑ Referral to a legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>				
d State)				
(1) Model Application Form   Available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section"   Go to question c)   (2) Form developed by your State   Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:   Go to question c)   Both (1) and (2), go to question c)   The form of the requesting State is accepted, go to question c)   No particular form is required, go to question b)   Other, go to question b)   Information concerning the identity of the child:   Name and previous name/s   Date of birth, where available   Address   Telephone number   Nationalities   Passport number(s)   Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)   Photograph (as recent as possible)   Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities - where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify):   Other (please specify):   Information concerning the identity of the applicant:   Name and previous name/s   Date of birth   Address   Telephone number   Nationality / nationalities   Passport number(s)   Relationship of the applicant to the child   Name(s) of legal adviser, if any   Other (please specify):				

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

d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i> ) to act on behalf of the applicant?  See Article 28	Yes, the authorisation should by On the application form In a signed statement or do Other (please specify):  No	
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	Yes, acknowledgment generall E-mail Facsimile Post Other (please specify): No	y is provided by:
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	Yes, the Central Authority will application and will immediated requesting Central Authority of information is required to complete.  The Central Authority will represent application without all of the supporting documentation.  The Central Authority is unapplication but will immediate requesting Central Authority information is required before taken.  It depends upon what type of it (please specify): As long as estinitially provided.  Other (please explain):	y inform the what additional olete the request not process an are necessary able to process the ately inform the cry of what additional ore further action can information is missing
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	The requesting Central Authorication The applicant The applicant's legal represent All of the above Other (please specify):	
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure the voluntary return of a child allegedly wrongfully removed or retained in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (hereinafter, simply "the child")?  Please explain where necessary  See Article 7 c) and Article 10  See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution below	Contact is made with the allegate seek a voluntary return  Mediation and / or other forms resolution are offered to the part V: Mediation and ot alternative dispute resolution of the contact of the part V: Mediation and ot alternative dispute resolution of the contact of the	of alternative dispute arties (see her forms of
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure the voluntary return of the child (see question h) above)?	ase explain: <i>Notice to Court und</i> application may be commenced	

j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child?  See Article 7(2) b)  Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk  Apply directly to authorities for protection orders  Refer parties to appropriate agencies  Other (please specify):
k)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State for the return of the child under the Convention without using the Central Authority channel?  See Article 3 and Article 29	<ul> <li>Yes, if so, please explain:</li> <li>Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings:</li> <li>What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings:</li> <li>No</li> </ul>

7	Locating a child and preventing re	emoval
	1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention availab	ing removal, see the Guides to Good Practice under the le at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >under "Child Abduction Section" relation to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide
a)	Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	<ul><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes, in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):</li><li>☒ No</li></ul>
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?  Please explain where necessary	<ul> <li>Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State):</li> <li>Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: including address</li> <li>No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request:</li> <li>Other (please explain):</li> </ul>
c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child?  Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for an applicant or any other necessary information  See Article 7(2) a)	<ul> <li>☐ (1) Private location services:</li> <li>☐ (2) Population register:</li> <li>☐ (3) Employment register:</li> <li>☐ (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):</li> <li>☐ (5) Police:</li> <li>☐ (6) INTERPOL: when criminal charges are laid in requesting State.</li> <li>☐ (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child:</li> <li>☐ (8) Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures listed above in question c) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority  E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 7	Central Authority: The applicant: 5,7 The applicant's representative: 5,7 Other (please specify):

e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	5, 7
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child?  Please explain where necessary  Refer also to the Guide To Good Practice, Part III – Preventive Measures, available at < www.hcch.net >, particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to international travel	<ul> <li>□ (1) Child's passport(s) to be deposited with authorities with court order</li> <li>□ (2) Alleged abductor's passport to be deposited with authorities</li> <li>□ (3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child</li> <li>□ (4) Issuing border and / or port alerts</li> <li>□ (5) Requiring the alleged abductor to report periodically to authorities</li> <li>□ (6) Requiring the alleged abductor to pay a bond / deposit</li> <li>□ (7) Temporary placement of child in institutional care</li> <li>□ (8) Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the measures listed above in question f) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	Central Authority: The applicant: 1,3 The applicant's representative: 1,3 Other (please specify):
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent authority?	1,3

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

d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation?  See Article 7(2) g)		The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will:  ☑ Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers  ☐ Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers  ☑ Other (please specify): provide Legal Aid forms  Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary:  Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by:  ☐ Central Authority lawyers  ☐ Private lawyers  ☐ Public prosecutor  ☐ Other (please specify):  Other (please specify):
8.2	2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	nce	
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?		Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b)
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay  Pro bono legal assistance  Other (please specify):  Not at all  Go to section 9
c)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?		Yes, please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: provided by Central Authority on receipt of Hague application; referral to Legal Aid and referred to www.nslegalaid.ca  No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available  Please explain where necessary		Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (please specify):
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance?  Please explain where necessary		<ol> <li>(1) Mediation</li> <li>(2) Translation</li> <li>(3) Interpreters</li> <li>(4) Service of documents</li> <li>(5) Costs associated with locating the child</li> <li>(6) Court fees</li> <li>(7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c))</li> <li>(8) Other (please specify): legal fees and disbursements</li> </ol>

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

9	Rights of custody		
9.	9.1 Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody		
	See Articles 3 and 5		
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State?  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g.,	<ul><li></li></ul>	
	website, or provide a copy		
b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law?  See Articles 3 and 5  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Please explain: Parenting and Support Act, R.S.N.S., 1989, c. 160 s. 18(4) both parents are joint guardians and equally entitled to care and custody unless otherwise ordered - available at (http://www.Canlii.ca/t/87rg)	
c)	By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody?	<ul> <li>☑ Judicial decision</li> <li>☑ Administrative decision</li> <li>☑ Agreement having legal effect</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>	
d)	How, if at all, can the attribution of rights of custody be modified?	<ul> <li>By order of a judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>By written agreement</li> <li>It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (please specify): Consent Order may be required if changed by Agreement</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>	
e)	How, if at all, can rights of custody be terminated?	<ul> <li>☑ By order of a judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>☑ By written agreement</li> <li>☐ It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (please specify): Agreement may be subject to review by Court</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>	
f)	Prior to any order determining the issue, who generally has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: both parents jointly	
10	Proceedings for Return		
10	.1 Organisation of competent autho	rities	
a)	Does your State limit the number of judicial or administrative authorities who can hear return applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of applications under the Convention)		
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear return applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: Supreme Court, Supreme Court (Family Division) Judges / decision-makers: Judges of each court	

c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	Justices of Supreme Court and Supreme Court (Family Division)
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide return applications in your State specialists in either family law or international child abduction?  See also section 22 on Training below	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, specialists in family law</li> <li>☐ Yes, specialists in international child abduction</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
e)	In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention under the Convention, do judicial or administrative authorities in your State take judicial notice of foreign law and decisions without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable in ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or wrongful retention?  See Article 14	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Other ( <i>please specify</i> ): they would require an Affidavit of Law
10		tion
a)	In your State is it possible for a decision or other determination to be made, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, that the removal or retention of a child was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3?  See Article 3 and Article 15	<ul><li>✓ Yes, go to question b)</li><li>☐ No, go to question e)</li></ul>
b)	Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations?  See Article 15	Please list: Justice of Supreme Court and Supreme Court (Family Division)
c)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	☐ Central Authority ☐ The applicant in the return proceedings ☐ Other (please specify):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please explain if necessary: if accompanied by Order</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
e)	Who notifies the relevant judicial or administrative bodies that a decision on the merits of rights of custody should not be made until it has been determined that the child should not be returned?  See Article 16	<ul><li>☐ Central Authority</li><li>☐ The applicant's legal representative</li><li>☐ Other (please specify):</li></ul>
f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	<ul><li>✓ Automatically upon receipt of a return application</li><li>☐ Upon request of either party</li><li>☐ Other (please specify):</li></ul>

10	.3 Procedures	
a)	How does the Central Authority fulfil its obligation to initiate or facilitate the initiation of proceedings in your State?  See Article 7(2) f)  See also question 8.1 d) above	<ul> <li>□ The Central Authority itself initiates the proceedings for return</li> <li>□ The Central Authority sends the file to an appropriate lawyer</li> <li>□ The Central Authority sends the file to the Public Prosecutor</li> <li>□ Other (please specify): The Central Authority provides names of counsel/legal aid application to the Central Authority for the requesting state; once the Applicant retains counsel, the Central Authority provides the file to counsel and assists in initiating the application</li> </ul>
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	<ul> <li>☑ The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention</li> <li>☐ The Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The Public Prosecutor</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
c)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State?  See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: applicant</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (please specify):</li> </ul>
d)	Have measures been taken to ensure that the judicial and administrative authorities in your State act expeditiously in return proceedings?  See Article 11	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are:</li> <li>✓ In the implementing legislation:</li> <li>✓ In procedural rules:</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify): Discussions between the Central Authority and the Court</li> <li>Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy:</li> <li>✓ No</li> </ul>
e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)?  See Article 11	<ul> <li>□ Up to 6 weeks</li> <li>□ 6 to 12 weeks</li> <li>☑ More than 12 weeks (please provide further information): The time depends on how quickly the applicant proceeds on his or her application. If he or she proceeds expeditiously, a final order could be made within 6 to 12 weeks.</li> </ul>
f)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the return proceedings?  Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	<ul><li>✓ Yes, please specify in what circumstances: in all cases</li><li>☐ No, but advisable</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes:</li> <li>✓ Video-conference if arranged with Court</li> <li>☐ Telephone</li> <li>✓ Through a legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ It depends upon the circumstances of the case (please specify): This would have been arranged

through Legal Aid or through the Court; unless
through Legal Aid, it would be at the Applicant's cost

j)	Where the facilities set out in question 10.3 g) and h) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?  Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend	<ul> <li>☐ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Yes (please specify): See Canada's response to question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the</li> </ul>
	return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at: http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc  No
k)	Is it possible for a return application to be decided solely on the basis of the papers <i>i.e.</i> , with no court (or administrative authority) hearing at all?	☐ Yes ☐ Yes, but it is unlikely ☐ No, there will always be a hearing
1)	Can oral evidence ( <i>i.e.</i> , in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings?	<ul> <li>Yes, oral evidence will always be received in return proceedings</li> <li>Yes, oral evidence can be received in return proceedings but in limited circumstances only (please specify): with Court's permission</li> <li>No, oral evidence can never be received in return proceedings</li> </ul>
10	.4 Participation of the child	
a)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard	
	in return proceedings in your State?	<ul> <li>Yes, in every case; go to question b)</li> <li>It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         Go to question b)</li> <li>Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b)</li> <li>Other (please specify):         Go to question b)</li> <li>No, never. Go to section 10.5</li> </ul>
b)		<ul> <li>✓ It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         Go to question b)</li> <li>✓ Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b)</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify):         Go to question b)</li> </ul>
b)	in return proceedings in your State?	<ul> <li>☑ It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         Go to question b)</li> <li>☑ Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b)</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify):         Go to question b)</li> <li>☑ No, never. Go to section 10.5</li> <li>☑ Direct interview with judge</li> <li>☒ Report prepared for court by independent expert</li> <li>☒ Child's own legal representative</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): other arrangements at the</li> </ul>

10.5 Protective measures	
a) Where there are concerns about the care being given to a child in your State, which authorities provide services for the assessment and protection of the child?  Please provide additional information if necessary  On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	<ul> <li>         ⊠ Government social / welfare agency:         □ Non-governmental organisations / agencies:         □ Central Authority:         □ Police:         ⊠ Courts:         □ Other (please specify):         □ Other</li> </ul>
b) What measures are available to ensure the protection of a child in your State (both prior to the initiation of return proceedings and whilst return proceedings are ongoing)?	<ol> <li>Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc.</li> <li>Placement of the child in foster care</li> <li>Placement of the child in State care</li> <li>Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency</li> <li>Other (please specify): involvement of Child Protection Authorities</li> </ol>
c) Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	4
d) Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	<ul> <li>☑ The applicant:</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority:</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority:</li> <li>☐ The Public Prosecutor:</li> <li>☐ The judge (ex officio):</li> <li>☒ A government social / welfare agency:</li> <li>☐ The police:</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
10.6 Contact or access during return p	proceedings
a) Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of the child while return proceedings are pending?	
10.7 Appeals	
a) Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed?	<ul> <li>☑ Yes</li> <li>☐ Only in certain circumstances (please specify):</li> <li>If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which court(s) / authority(ies) an appeal may be made: Court of Appeal of Nova Scotia (first level of appeal) and the Supreme Court of Canada.</li> <li>Please note that the answers below refer specifically, except where otherwise noted, to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal. The processes of the Supreme Court of Canada are significantly different.</li> <li>☐ No, go to section 11</li> </ul>

b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases?  Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	<ul><li></li></ul>
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	<ul><li>☑ Either party to the proceedings</li><li>☐ Central Authority</li><li>☐ Public Prosecutor</li><li>☐ Other (please specify):</li></ul>
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ In certain circumstances (please specify): Only for an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada; the delay to seek permission to appeal is 60 days from the decision appealed from.
e)	If a return order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?	<ul> <li>Yes, a return order is automatically suspended pending an appeal</li> <li>Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party</li> <li>Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the judge / authority</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be filed in return proceedings?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:         The time limit: 30 days         From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties etc.): from the date of the issuance of the Order         No     </li> </ul>
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	<ul><li>☑ Up to 3 months</li><li>☐ 3 to 6 months</li><li>☐ Longer than 6 months</li></ul>
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the appeal proceedings?	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	<ul><li>No, but advisable</li><li>□ No</li></ul>
i)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings from outside your State?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:</li> <li>☐ Video-conference</li> <li>☐ Telephone</li> <li>☒ Through a legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify): arrangements at the disretion of the Court</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>

j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	<ul> <li>☑ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Yes (please specify): See Canada's response to question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at: http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc
11	Return of the child	
11	1 Arrangements for return and the	costs of return
a)	Who is responsible for making travel arrangements for the return of the child?	<ul> <li>☐ The abducting party</li> <li>☐ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The abducting party and the applicant</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☒ The judicial or administrative authority will direct who is to make arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary:</li> <li>☒ Other (please specify): the Central Authority will assist if possible</li> </ul>
b)	Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	<ul> <li>□ The abducting party</li> <li>□ The applicant</li> <li>□ The abducting party and the applicant</li> <li>□ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>□ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☑ The costs are decided by the judicial or administrative authority on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary:</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
c)	Is there financial assistance available in your State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child?  See also question 8.2 e)	Yes, please specify: - Under certain conditions, the Air Canada reunification program may provide assistance for the return of a child to Canada. http://www.canadasmissing.ca/services/indexeng.htm#trp-ptr - Moreover, since 2007, the Government of Canada has provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program

		include: travel back to Canada after the victimization, expenses incurred to travel to the country where the victimization occurred to participate in the trial,
		counselling, medical expenses, and prescriptions.
		□ No
d)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a	☐ Yes ☐ No Please explain, if necessary: See Canada's response to
	child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)?	question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19
		1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental
		Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at:
		http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc

	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, for abducting parties and children returning to your State?	☐ Yes ☐ No Please explain, if necessary: See Canada's response to question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at: http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc
11	1.2 Provisions for safe return	
	See also: Article 7(2) b)	
	Part VI: Direct judicial commun	
	Section 6: Applications through Cer	ntral Authorities
a)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of children from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  Children and Family Services Act s. NS, 1990, c.5, http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/sns-1990-c-5/latest/sns-1990-c-5.html
		Changes to the Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/) that came into effect on March 1, 2021 include a broad, evidence-based definition of family violence, which explicitly recognizes children's direct or indirect exposure to family violence as a form of family violence. The Divorce Act requires judges to consider the impact of family violence on the best interests of a child and sets out a list of factors that judges must take into account when considering the impact of family violence on parenting arrangements.  The Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/) does not contain a specific offence of intimate partner violence, but it contains numerous offences of general application that apply in the intimate partner violence context: e.g. sections 162.1, 264, 264.1, 266 to 268, 271 to 273, 279, 372, 380 423 and 430. Furthermore, the Criminal Code contains sentencing provisions ensuring that sentencing judges treat as aggravating factors any evidence that the offender abused their intimate partner or a member of the victim's or the offender's family (paragraph 718.2(a)(ii)).  No
b)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of adults from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  Children and Family Services Act s. NS, 1990, c.5, http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/sns-1990-c-5/latest/sns-1990-c-5.html  The Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/) allows the court to order measures that will protect both the child and the divorcing spouse such as the supervised transfer of a child from one spouse to another and any other term, condition or restriction that it considers appropriate.  The Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/) does not contain a specific offence of intimate partner violence, but it

		contains numerous offences of general application that apply in the intimate partner violence context: e.g. sections 162.1, 264, 264.1, 266 to 268, 271 to 273, 279, 372, 380 423 and 430. Furthermore, the Criminal Code contains sentencing provisions ensuring that sentencing judges treat as aggravating factors any evidence that the offender abused their intimate partner or a member of the victim's or the offender's family (paragraph 718.2(a)(ii)).	
c)	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child?  Please provide additional information if necessary	<ul> <li>☐ Government social / welfare agency:</li> <li>☐ Non-governmental organisations:</li> <li>☐ Central Authority:</li> <li>☐ Police:</li> <li>☐ Courts:</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>	
d)	What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child?  See Article 7(2) h)	Please explain: suggest provisions for the return order, notify police of the order for return	
Re	Requested State		
e)	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State is ordering the return of the child, what can the authority do to create conditions for a safe return?  Please explain where necessary  Please tick all boxes which apply	<ul> <li>✓ Make a protective order or other order designed to prevent harm occurring to the child</li> <li>✓ Accept undertakings from either party designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Please specify the subject-matter of, and any limitations on, the undertakings the authority can accept:</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify): alert Child Protection Agencies if necessary</li> </ul>	
f)	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State takes measures to create conditions for a safe return, what can the authority do to ensure compliance with those measures?	Please specify: The Central Authority would assist if possible	

Re	questing State	
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:	
	i. Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child?	<ul><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ No</li><li>Please explain where necessary: Depending upon jurisdictional constraints issue mirror orders</li></ul>
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the requested State being carried out?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ It depends upon the subject-matter of the undertakings given Please explain where necessary:
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	<ul><li> ☐ Yes</li><li>☐ No</li><li>Please explain where necessary:</li></ul>
11	.3 Criminal law and the return of the	e child
a)	Is the wrongful removal of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence?  See Article 3  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	<ul> <li>☐ Yes</li> <li>☑ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: Four specific offences exist under Canada's Criminal Code pertaining to the abduction of a minor. Two of these offences (sections 282 and 283) apply specifically to situations where a minor who is under 14 years of age has been abducted by a parent, guardian or person having lawful care or charge of the minor, with the intent of depriving the other parent of the possession of that minor.</li> <li>More information of these offences is available at: https://www.ppsc-sppc.gc.ca/eng/pub/fpsd-sfpg/fps-sfp/tpd/p5/ch10.html</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
b)	Is the wrongful <i>retention</i> of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence?  See Article 3  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g.,	<ul> <li>✓ Yes</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: The offences noted above apply while a child is detained by the other parent.</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
	website, or provide a copy of the legislation	If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12
c)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	<ul> <li>         ∑ (1) Pecuniary measures         </li> <li>         ∑ (2) Imprisonment         </li> <li>         ∑ (3) Other (please specify): discharges, suspended sentences (i.e. supervised probation periods, which can include conditions such as non-communication orders, and restrictions on where one is to reside); and conditional sentences (i.e. house arrests with conditions)</li> </ul>
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory	none
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (e.g., by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	

f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify: Crown prosecutors have the discretion to withdraw a charge where the circumstances so warrant, and judicial authorities have the discretion to suspend the proceedings.</li> <li>☐ No, go to section 12</li> </ul>
g)	Who is able to initiate the withdrawal or suspension of criminal proceedings relating to the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child?	<ul> <li>☑ Prosecuting authority</li> <li>☑ Police</li> <li>☐ The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention</li> <li>☑ Judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
h)	Who will determine whether the criminal proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended?	<ul> <li>☑ Prosecuting authority</li> <li>☐ Police</li> <li>☐ The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention</li> <li>☑ Judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
i)	What assistance can the Central Authority provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?	<ul> <li>□ None</li> <li>☑ Refer the matter to prosecuting authority</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): Cooperate with prosecutors; provide information as necessary.</li> </ul>
12	For best practice in relation to the enforcement	of return orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – ler "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good
a)	What procedure may be used to enforce a return order?	<ul> <li>☑ Directions by a judicial or administrative authority to make arrangements for return</li> <li>☑ Measures for the immediate execution of final orders</li> <li>☐ Issue of a warrant for the apprehension or detention of the child</li> <li>☐ Authority for coercive detention or use of force</li> </ul>
h)		Other (please specify):
b)	Who is generally responsible for exercising supervision over the process of enforcement?	<ul> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> <li>□ The applicant</li> <li>□ Central Authority</li> <li>□ Public Prosecutor</li> <li>☑ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☑ Police</li> <li>☑ No one body has general responsibility</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
c)		☐ The applicant ☐ Central Authority ☐ Public Prosecutor ☒ The court / administrative authority ☐ Police ☒ No one body has general responsibility
c)	where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence	☐ The applicant ☐ Central Authority ☐ Public Prosecutor ☒ The court / administrative authority ☒ Police ☒ No one body has general responsibility ☐ Other (please specify): ☒ Yes, go to question d) ☐ It depends on the circumstances (please specify): ☐ Go to question d) ☐ No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to
c)	Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?  What is the procedure to commence	<ul> <li>□ The applicant</li> <li>□ Central Authority</li> <li>□ Public Prosecutor</li> <li>☑ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☑ Police</li> <li>☑ No one body has general responsibility</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> <li>☑ Yes, go to question d)</li> <li>□ It depends on the circumstances (please specify):</li> <li>Go to question d)</li> <li>□ No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access</li> <li>□ The Central Authority will apply for enforcement</li> <li>☑ The applicant must apply for enforcement</li> </ul>

enforce a return order?	Removal of the child from the abducting party
	☐ Removal of the child from the State
	☐ Criminal charges
	☐ Imprisonment
	☐ Pecuniary measures
	☐ An order placing the child under supervision
	Other (please specify):

## Part IV: Applications relating to access

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

			<ul> <li>☑ Passport number(s)</li> <li>☑ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)</li> <li>☑ Photograph (as recent as possible)</li> <li>☑ Relationship of the person to the child</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): any contacts or relatives of child re: access location/ arrangements</li> <li>The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based</li> <li>☑ Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise)</li> <li>☑ An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement</li> <li>☑ A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): Affidavit of Law from Central Authority</li> </ul>
			All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
			Any other relevant document / information  ☐ Concerning any child protection issues  ☐ Marriage certificate (if applicable)  ☐ Divorce decree (if applicable)  ☐ Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable)  ☐ Other (please specify):
c)	Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?		Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation: followed by originals
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., lawyer) to act on behalf of the applicant?  See Article 28		Yes, the authorisation should be provided:  ☐ On the application form  ☐ In a signed statement or declaration ☐ Other (please specify): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?		Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by:  ☐ E-mail ☐ Facsimile ☐ Post ☐ Other (please specify):  No
<u></u>		$\Box$	110

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

I) Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes; if so, please explain:</li> <li>Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings:</li> <li>Parenting and Support Act R.S.N.S. 1989, c.160 applies to married and unmarried parents - https://canlii.ca/t/87rg</li> <li>A parent who is divorcing or divorced in Canada can apply to the court for parenting time (known as access prior to amendments that came into force on March 1, 2021) under the Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/).</li> <li>What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: none.</li> </ul>
14 Locating a child and preventing re	emoval
a) Are the responses to the questions in this	
section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	☐ No, continue to question b)
b) What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?  Please explain where necessary  c) What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of a child who is the subject of an access application?  Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for the applicant or any other necessary information	<ul> <li>□ Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State):</li> <li>□ Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State:</li> <li>□ No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request:</li> <li>□ Other (please explain):</li> <li>□ (1) Private location services:</li> <li>□ (2) Population register:</li> <li>□ (3) Employment register:</li> <li>□ (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):</li> <li>□ (5) Police:</li> <li>□ (6) INTERPOL:</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>☐ (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child:</li><li>☐ (8) Other (please specify):</li></ul>
d) Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority  E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6	Central Authority: The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (please specify):
e) Please indicate by listing numbers which of the measures above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	
15 Legal representation and assistar	nce
15.1 General	1
a) Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for	<ul><li>✓ Yes, go to section 15.2</li><li>✓ No. continue to guestion b)</li></ul>

return (see section 8)?

 $\square$  No, continue to question b)

b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding access applications?		Yes No No, however:  ☐ The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice  ☐ The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures  ☐ Other (please specify):
c)	Is legal representation needed in access proceedings?  Please explain where necessary		Yes No, but advisable No
d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in making arrangements to progress the application?  See Article 7(2) g)		The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will:  Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (please specify): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Public prosecutor Other (please specify): Other (please specify):
15	.2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	nce	e
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8.2)?		Yes, go to section 16 No, go to question b)
b)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance for access applications available for applicants located in another Contracting State?		Yes, free legal assistance; go to question d) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question d) No; go to question c)
c)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay  Pro bono legal assistance  Other (please specify):  Not at all  Go to section 16
d)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?		Yes. Please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  No

e)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available  Please explain where necessary	☐ Income of the applicant ☐ Assets of the applicant ☐ Country of residence of the applicant ☐ Likelihood of success of the proceedings ☐ Other (please specify):
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance?  Please explain where necessary	☐ (1) Mediation ☐ (2) Translation ☐ (3) Interpreters ☐ (4) Service of documents ☐ (5) Costs associated with locating the child ☐ (6) Court fees ☐ (7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c)) ☐ (8) Other (please specify):
g)	Please list the corresponding numbers of the costs, if any, listed in question f) which are covered by the Central Authority?	
h)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	<ul><li>No, go to question j)</li><li>Yes, free legal assistance</li><li>Yes, reduced rate legal assistance</li></ul>
i)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for appeals?	☐ Yes ☐ No
j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce an access order?	<ul><li>No, go to section 16</li><li>Yes, free legal assistance</li><li>Yes, reduced rate legal assistance</li></ul>
k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☐ No
16	Rights of access	
16	5.1 Determining rights of access	
a)	Which legislation in your State governs the establishment and exercise of rights of access?  See Article 5	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Parenting and Support, R.S.N.S., 1989, c. 160 - https://canlii.ca/t/87rg.  Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/): The Divorce Act governs parenting arrangements for married spouses who are divorcing. Note that amendments to the Divorce Act that came into force on March 1, 2021 state that a spouse who had a court order for "access" now has "parenting time."
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	Supreme Court Justices, Supreme Court (Family Division) Judges
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	<ul><li>☑ Parent</li><li>☑ Step-parent</li></ul>

☐ Grandparent

☑ Other family member (*please specify*): Under the Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.)

spouses and certain non-spouses (those who are a parent, who stand in the place of a parent, or who

https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/),

only

intend to stand in the place of a parent) may apply for a parenting order granting them parenting time (formerly access). To apply for a parenting order, non-spouses (including parents, those acting as parents, and those who seek to act as a parent) must first obtain leave of the court.
$\boxtimes$ Other ( <i>please specify</i> ): only with leave of the Court all others (other relatives, step-parent etc.)

d)	Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings?	
	See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Please explain, if necessary	The Divorce Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/d-3.4/) requires courts to consider only the best interests of the child when making decisions about parenting arrangements. As of March 1, 2021, the Divorce Act includes a non-exhaustive list of best interests of the child factors that the court must consider and requires the court to give primary consideration to the safety, security and well-being of the child above all other considerations.
16	5.2 Exercising rights of access	considerations:
a)	Where necessary, what guarantees and safeguards do your courts or administrative authorities have to enable them to secure rights of access for children and applicants?	<ul> <li>Surrender of passport or travel documents</li> <li>□ Applicant to regularly report to police or other authority</li> <li>□ Deposit of a monetary bond or surety</li> <li>□ Supervised contact</li> <li>□ Placing restrictions on how contact is exercised</li> <li>□ Signing an affidavit or religious oath</li> <li>□ Provision of a detailed itinerary with contact details</li> <li>□ Requesting foreign consulates / embassies should not issues new passports / travel documents for the child</li> <li>□ Other: Court may issue wide range of orders as appropriate</li> </ul>
16	5.3 Supervised access	
a)	Do facilities exist in your State for the exercise of rights of access in a supervised environment?	<ul><li>✓ Yes, please explain if necessary: if arranged by parties or ordered</li><li>✓ No, go to section 17</li></ul>
b)	Under what circumstances is access supervised?	<ul> <li>☑ Where it is agreed between the parties</li> <li>☐ Where it is requested by one party</li> <li>☐ As a result of a decision by a social welfare agency</li> <li>☑ By order of a judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
c)	Which authorities provide supervised access?	<ul> <li>☐ Government social / welfare agency: only in child protection cases</li> <li>☐ Non-government organisations:</li> <li>☐ Central Authority:</li> <li>☐ Police:</li> <li>☐ Courts:</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify): relatives, friends by arrangement</li> </ul>
d)	Who will pay the costs associated with exercising supervised access?	<ul> <li>☐ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The person(s) with day to day care of the child</li> <li>☐ The Central Authority</li> <li>☑ It depends upon the order of the judicial or administrative authority</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>

17 Proceedings for access / contact		
17.1 Organisation of competent authorities		
a) Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear acc applications under the Convention?	ess No	
(i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdict in respect of access applications under the Convention?)	ion"	
b) If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers content hear access applications under the Convent	an Judges / decision-makers: N/A	
c) Which courts or administrative authorities of make decisions in applications relating to a under the Convention?		
d) Are the judges or administrative authorities decide access applications in your State specialists in family law?	who	
See also section 22 on Training below		
17.2 Procedures		
<ul> <li>a) Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applicate made under Article 21 of the Convention?</li> </ul>		
Please explain where necessary		
b) Does documentation submitted to the court administrative authority have to be translat into the official language(s) of your State?		
See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	ne  □ No  □ It depends upon the type of documentation submitted ( <i>please specify</i> ):	
c) Generally, how long are proceedings relatin access from commencement to final order (excluding appeals)?	g to Up to 6 weeks  6 to 12 weeks  3 to 6 months  Longer than 6 months	
d) Is the applicant generally required to partic in proceedings relating to access? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Gui Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	usually requires  No, but advisable  de to No	

e)	Are facilities available to enable an applicant to participate in access proceedings from outside your State?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:</li> <li>✓ Video-conference</li> <li>☐ Telephone</li> <li>☐ Through a legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify): at the discretion of the Court</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
f)	If the applicant does participate in access proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No
g)	Where the facilities set out in questions e) and f) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	<ul> <li>☑ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☑ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Yes (please specify): See Canada's response to question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at:
		http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc  No
17	'.3 Participation of the child	
	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for	□ No  ☑ Yes, go to section 17.4
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?  Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in	<ul> <li>No</li> <li>Yes, go to section 17.4</li> <li>No, continue to question b)</li> <li>Yes, always; go to question c)</li> <li>It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         <ul> <li>Go to question c)</li> <li>Other (please specify):</li></ul></li></ul>
b)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?  Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?  How can the child be heard in access	<ul> <li>No</li> <li>Yes, go to section 17.4</li> <li>No, continue to question b)</li> <li>Yes, always; go to question c)</li> <li>It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         Go to question c)</li> <li>Other (please specify):         Go to question c)</li> <li>No, never; go to section 17.4</li> <li>Direct interview with judge</li> <li>Report prepared for court by independent expert</li> <li>Child's own legal representative</li> </ul>
b) c)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?  Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?  How can the child be heard in access proceedings?  How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of	<ul> <li>No</li> <li>Yes, go to section 17.4</li> <li>No, continue to question b)</li> <li>Yes, always; go to question c)</li> <li>It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary:         Go to question c)</li> <li>Other (please specify):         Go to question c)</li> <li>No, never; go to section 17.4</li> <li>Direct interview with judge</li> <li>Report prepared for court by independent expert</li> <li>Child's own legal representative</li> <li>Other (please specify):</li> </ul>

17	'.4 Appeals	
a)	Can a decision in applications relating to access be appealed?	<ul><li>✓ Yes</li><li>☐ Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):</li></ul>
		If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which courts / authorities an appeal may be made: Court of Appeal of Nova Scotia (first level of appel) and the Supreme Court of Canada
		Please note that the answers below refer specifically, except where otherwise noted, to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal. The processes of the Supreme Court of Canada are significantly different.
		☐ No, go to section 18
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases?	Yes, please specify: Court of Appeal would likely expedite
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	□ No
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	☐ Either party to the proceedings
		☐ Central Authority
		☐ Public Prosecutor
		Other (please specify): .
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	☐ Yes
		□ No
e)	If an access order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?	Yes, an access order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the relevant judge / authority
		□ No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be	
	filed in access proceedings?	The time limit: 30 days
		From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties etc.): from the date of the issuance of the Order
		□ No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within	☐ Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided?	□ 3 to 6 months
		☐ Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:</li><li>☒ No</li></ul>
	Please note that attendance in person is not required	

under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	
, , ,	under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the
Measures)	Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing
	Measures)

i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:</li> <li>✓ Video-conference</li> <li>☐ Telephone</li> <li>☐ Through a legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify): through arrangements with the Court</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	<ul> <li>☑ The applicant</li> <li>☐ The requesting Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The requested Central Authority</li> <li>☐ The court / administrative authority</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the facility used (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
1)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes, please specify: See Canada's response to question 9.1 of the Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of October 19 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable, Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children at: http://www.hcch.net/upload/abduct2011ca1e.doc ☐ No
18	B Enforcement of rights of access	
	Can an <b>order</b> relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?	<ul> <li>Yes, all orders made in another State are recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:</li> <li>Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify:  □ Brussels II a (Council Regulation (EC) 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003)  □ 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention  □ Other (please specify):</li> <li>Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:</li> <li>No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities</li> <li>No</li> </ul>

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

## Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

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

19	.2 Legislation and / or rules on med	liati	on
	Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State?  Please tick all boxes which apply		Yes, there is general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
	EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should note that Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters will apply from May 2011. EU Member States, excluding		Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
	from May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile		Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in international family matters within the scope of the Convention. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
			Yes, mediation in family matters is regulated in another way (please specify):
			No, go to section 19.3
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by		Formal accreditation of mediators
	the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State		Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators
	Please explain where necessary		Process of mediation
			Confidentiality of mediation
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements
			Taking into consideration the child's views in the mediation of disputes relating to him / her
			Availability of mediation in disputes involving allegations of domestic violence or other forms of abuse
			Other (please explain):
19	.3 Access to mediation		
a)	How can individuals obtain information	$\boxtimes$	Lists of mediators are available:
	identifying suitable mediators in your State?		☐ Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below)
			☐ Via accrediting bodies (please provide details):
			☐ Through other sources (please specify): Court
			Other methods of accessing information are available (please specify):
			No general information is available. Individuals must carry out research themselves
b)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming		Provides information about mediation to the parties
	application has been received for the return of a child?		Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation
	See Articles 7(2) c) and 10 Please explain where necessary		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties
	Trease explain where necessary	$\boxtimes$	Other ( <i>please explain</i> ) Central Authority would provide names if requested

c)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?  See Article 21  Please explain where necessary	Provides information about mediation to the parties  Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation  Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties  Other (please explain) Central Authority would provide names if requested
d)	How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?  Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will always include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above)  If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) (please specify)  The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation  Other sources of funding are available (please specify)  The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain)
e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?  Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will always include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above)  If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (please specify)  The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation  Other sources of funding are available (please specify)  The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain)
19	.4 The mediation process	
a)	At what stage of a <b>return</b> application is mediation available?	At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary)  Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority  Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority  Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority  Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority  Other (please explain) This has not arisen in Nova Scotia to date

b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?	<ul> <li>□ At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary)</li> <li>□ Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority</li> <li>□ Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority</li> <li>□ Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority</li> <li>□ Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority</li> <li>□ Other (please explain) This has not arisen in Nova Scotia to date</li> </ul>
c)	Are cases assessed to determine their suitability for mediation?	<ul> <li>☐ Yes, always; go to question d)</li> <li>☒ No, never; go to question e)</li> <li>☐ Other (please explain) ; go to question d) or e) as appropriate</li> </ul>
d)	Who carries out the assessment of cases to determine whether they are suitable for mediation?	<ul><li>☐ Mediator(s)</li><li>☐ Other (please explain)</li></ul>
e)	Where legal proceedings have commenced, can such proceedings be suspended while mediation is undertaken?	<ul><li>✓ Yes, provide additional information if necessary: presumably, with permission of Court hearing the matter</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
f)	How, if at all, are the views of the subject child(ren) taken into account in mediation in your State?  See also question 19.2 b) above	<ul> <li>□ Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen by the mediator (see also question 19.2 b) above)</li> <li>□ Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the views of the child must be communicated to the mediator but this need not be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please explain the method(s) used</li> <li>□ It is within the discretion of the particular mediator</li> <li>□ The child's views play no part in the mediation</li> <li>□ Other (please explain) this has not arisen in NS in Hague cases to date</li> </ul>
g)	What safeguards are available in your State where allegations of domestic violence and / or other forms of abuse are made in a dispute which goes to mediation?	<ul> <li>☐ (1) Address and other contact details of the alleged victim are kept confidential</li> <li>☐ (2) Other safeguards (please specify) it is up to the mediator to determine if mediation is appropriate</li> </ul>
h)	Please specify which, if any, of the safeguards set out in question 19.4 g) above are required by rules / legislation in your State and which safeguards are left to the discretion of the mediator?  See also question 19.2 b) above	Required by legislation / rules of State:  Left to the discretion of the mediator: yes

i)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of a child while mediation is ongoing?	
19	0.5 The enforceability of mediated ag	greements
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	<ul><li> ☐ Yes, please specify: any agreement which becomes a consent order is subject to approval by the Court</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
b)	Which additional formalities, if any, are required in your State to make mediated agreements in a family dispute involving children enforceable?	<ul> <li>□ (1) Notarisation of the mediated agreement</li> <li>□ (2) Court approval of the mediated agreement         Please specify competent court: Supreme Court         or Supreme Court (Family Division) Consent         Order</li> <li>□ (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the         court. Please specify competent court: Supreme         Court (Family Division)</li> <li>□ (4) Other (please specify)</li> <li>□ (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated         agreements in family disputes involving children         are immediately enforceable without any         additional formalities being required</li> <li>If you ticked one or both of options (2) or (3)         above, please go to question 19.5 c). If not, please         proceed to question 19.5 d)</li> </ul>
c)	Is the mediated agreement, once approved by or registered with a court, treated as an order of that court?  Please explain where necessary	<ul><li></li></ul>
d)	Is it possible to turn a mediated agreement into a court order?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please briefly explain what steps are required and which court would be competent:</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
e)	Who bears the cost of rendering the mediated agreement enforceable? Please list the number from question 19.5 b) next to the relevant answer	The parties must pay: 2,3 The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: Central Authority: There are no costs:
19	0.6 Agreements mediated in another	State
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify:</li> <li>No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify): to date, this issue has not been raised</li> </ul>

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

## **Part VI: Direct judicial communications**

21	Direct judicial communications	
a)	Has a member of the International Hague Network of Judges been designated for your State?  For more information, go to < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Name/s: Three judges have been designated in Canada - The Honourable Chief Justice Deborah E. FRY, Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador, Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's (Common Law) - The Honourable Justice Joan MACPHAIL, Court of King's Bench of Manitoba (Family division) Winnipeg (Common Law) - The Honourable Justice Louis LACOURSIÈRE, Superior Court of Quebec, Montreal (Civil Law) Please do not list the contact details of the judge(s) here. Instead, please ensure that the name, position, court and contact details have been provided to the Permanent Bureau
b)	Is there a legislative basis upon which judges in your State can engage in direct judicial communications?	<ul> <li>Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: x</li> <li>Go to Part VII: Other information</li> <li>No, go to question c)</li> </ul>
c)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	

## Part VII: Other information

## 22 Training a) What measures are being taken to ensure that ☐ Training as required for Central Authority staff persons responsible for implementing the ☐ Training as required for responsible authorities Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central ☑ Updates as required on legal developments related Authority personnel) have received appropriate to the Convention provided to staff responsible for information and training? its implementation Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be Training as required for law enforcement available for this purpose ☐ Other (*please specify*): Specifically in respect of judges: Sending a basic package of information on the 1980 Convention to judges □ Training through a dedicated judicial studies board Participation in judicial training seminars Participation in the International Hague Network of **Judges** Accessing The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection (available at < www.hcch.net > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (please specify): Canada has a network of contact judges (known as the Judicial Committee on Inter-jurisdictional Child Protection) for the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction. The Canadian judicial network consists of one judge from the superior courts of each province or territory of Canada, one representative from the Canadian Council of provincial court judges plus the three International Hague Network (IHN) contact judges. Canada's three IHN judges are appointed for fixed, renewable terms. The role of the Canadian judicial network is to develop procedural protocols, communication guidelines, judicial information materials and training modules with the assistance of the National Judicial Institute of Canada, (referred to as the NJI). The Canadian judicial network meets annually for a full day to review all incoming and outgoing Hague Convention cases from each jurisdiction; to discuss and add any updates to the electronic benchbook (Hague Convention on International Child Abduction) available to all judges; to review any international judicial communication requests or inquiries and to prepare for participation in Special Commissions

evolving issues.

pertaining to Hague Conventions as well as international judicial meetings. The Network also invites speakers with expertise to address key and

In addition, the NJI provides education sessions for all newly appointed judges. Family law proceedings, including inter-jurisdictional cases and the Hague Abduction Convention are included. The NJI provides

b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in a "twinning arrangement" with another Central Authority?  A "twinning arrangement" is where two Central Authorities engage in discussions and / or visits to exchange information with the view to improving operations in both Central Authorities		judicial network and other materials relating to the Convention.  Yes No
23	Other implementing measures		
a)	Does your State use iChild?  For more information, go to < <a href="www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> under "Child Abduction Section" then "iChild"	=	Yes No
b)	Does your State use another electronic case management system other than iChild?	_	Yes, please specify: No
c)	Does your State use INCASTAT?  For more information, go to < <a href="www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "INCASTAT"	=	Yes No
d)	Does your State use INCADAT?  For more information, go to < <a href="https://www.incadat.com">www.incadat.com</a> >		Yes No

a) What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?  Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services  Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services    International Social Service (ISS) (please provide contact information):   Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction:   Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction;   Financial assistance: Under certain conditions, the Air Canada reunification program may provide assistance for the return of a child to Canada.   http://www.canadasmissing.ca/services/indexeng.htm#trp-ptr   Moreover, since 2007, the Government of Canada has provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program include: travel back to Canada after the victimization, expenses incurred to travel to the
a) What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?  Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services  Pinancial assistance: Under certain conditions, the Air Canada reunification program may provide assistance for the return of a child to Canada.  http://www.canadasmissing.ca/services/indexeng.htm#trp-ptr  Moreover, since 2007, the Government of Canada has provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program include: travel back to Canada after
in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?  Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services  Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services  Financial assistance: Under certain conditions, the Air Canada reunification program may provide assistance for the return of a child to Canada.  http://www.canadasmissing.ca/services/indexeng.htm#trp-ptr  Moreover, since 2007, the Government of Canada has provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program include: travel back to Canada after
Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services  Financial assistance: Under certain conditions, the Air Canada reunification program may provide assistance for the return of a child to Canada.  http://www.canadasmissing.ca/services/indexeng.htm#trp-ptr  Moreover, since 2007, the Government of Canada has provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program include: travel back to Canada after
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provided financial assistance to Canadians who are the victim of specified violent crimes abroad, including parental child abduction, through the Financial Assistance for Canadians Victimized Abroad (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/cj-jp/fund-fond/abroad-etranger.html) program. Some expenses that are eligible for reimbursement under the program include: travel back to Canada after
country where the victimization occurred to participate in the trial, counselling, medical expenses, and prescriptions.
☐ Social / welfare assistance: ☐ Immigration services:
Other (please specify):