#### 1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

2023 VERSION



# CONVENTION OF 25 OCTOBER 1980 ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

### FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

This Country Profile¹ should be used by Contracting States² to assist with fulfilment of the obligations contained within Article 7 of the *Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* (1980 Child Abduction Convention or Convention). 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 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.

This new version follows the content and structure of Info. Doc. No 2 of March 2011 for the attention of the Special Commission of June 2011 on the practical operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, with some minor format changes and necessary updates (e.g., the reference to Brussels IIa has been changed to Brussels IIb and references to INCASTAT have been deleted).

Any reference to a Contracting State in this Country Profile is a reference to a Contracting State of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention.

- 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 (HCCH).
- Completed Country Profiles will be published on the website of the HCCH (www.hcch.net).
- The Permanent Bureau of the HCCH 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.

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### 1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

### **COUNTRY PROFILE**

Country Name: United Kingdom

Territorial Unit (where applicable): Scotland

Last updated:

### Part I: Central Authorities

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1 Central Authority contact details <sup>1</sup>				
_	ils of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed.			
	bduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.			
Organisation:	Scottish Central Authority			
Address:	Scottish Government			
	G.W.15			
	St Andrews House			
	Regent Road			
	Edinburgh			
	EH11 3DG			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:	Scotland			
Telephone:	+44 (0) 131 244 0460			
Fax:				
E-mail:	childabduction@gov.scot			
Website:				
Contact person(s) and direct	Angela Lindsay - Senior Policy Manager			
contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	Email: angela.lindsay@gov.scot			
language(s) of communication).	Tel: +44 (0) 131 244 0460			
	Rachel Green - Casework Manager			
	Email: rachel.green@gov.scot			
	Tel: +44 (0) 131 244 0460			
Preferred method of	∑ Telephone			
communication:	Fax			
	⊠ E-mail			
	Post			
	Other (please specify):			
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)				

Please verify whether the contact details on the "Child Abduction section" of the HCCH website <a href="www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> under "Central Authorities" are up to date. If not, please e-mail the updated contact information to <a href="secretariat@hcch.net">secretariat@hcch.net</a>.

Please attach additional pages if there is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.				
Org	anisation:			
Add	dress:			
	ritorial and personal extent of ctions, if applicable:			
Tel	ephone:			
Fax				
E-n	nail:			
We	bsite:			
cor	ntact person(s) and direct ntact details (please indicate guage(s) of communication):			
	ferred method of	Telephone		
COL	nmunication:	Fax		
		E-mail		
		Post		
		Other (please s	specify):	
2	Language requirements			
a)	Does the Central Authority precommunications and other does them to be accompanied by a the official language(s) of the See Article 24	cuments sent to translation into State?		tions, applications and other ecify the official language(s) unications
	See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) be translation(s) required by the court / authority			
b)	Has your State made a reservative use of French or English for communications, applications documents sent to the Central See Article 42	or and other	<ul><li>☐ Yes, object to English</li><li>☑ Yes, object to French</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>	
3	Central Authority operations	3		
a)	What are the working days and Central Authority?	I hours of the	public holidays, including (	ed for 11.5 days per year for Christmas/New Year, Easter. essage put on the mailbox to
b) Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?		above):	r Convention States: State:	

		⊠ No
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	☐ Yes ☐ No
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in the Central Authority:	<ul><li>☐ Civil servants</li><li>☐ Civil servants (legal advisors)</li></ul>
	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	Lawyers Social workers Mediators Other (please specify):

### Part II: Relevant legislation

4	4 International Child Abduction				
4.1	4.1 1980 Child Abduction Convention				
ĺ	When did the 1980 Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 1 August 1986			
	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 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: 25 July 1985</li> <li>The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: Child Abduction and Custody Act 1985 - c.60 - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1985/60/introduction/enacted</li> <li>No</li> </ul>			
	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 Child Abduction Convention?  Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:         <ul> <li>The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: RCS Rules - 5 September 1994</li> <li>The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: Chapter 70 of the Court of Session rules (RCS) - https://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/docs/default-source/rules-and-practice/rules-of-court/court-of-session/chap70.pdf?sfvrsn=14</li> <li>The Family Law Act 1986 - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/55/contents</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
4.2	4.2 Other agreements on international child abduction				
ŕ	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?	<ul> <li>Yes:</li> <li>□ Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)</li> <li>□ Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on the International Return of Children</li> <li>□ Bilateral agreements (please specify):</li> <li>□ Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify):</li> <li>□ Other (please specify): 1996 Hague Convention, UK-Pakistan Judicial Protocol on Children Matters, Cairo Declaration regarding children abducted between Egypt and the UK</li> <li>□ No</li> </ul>			
E	- 4000 OLILI BULUULU OLI AUTUM				
<b>5</b>	1996 Child Protection Co				
	1996 Child Protection Converged Refer to <a href="https://www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> for the stat 1996 Child Protection Convention	ention? Convention enter into force in your State: 1 November			

b)	Was implementing legislation necessary	Yes, please specify:
	for the 1996 Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	<ul> <li>The date that the legislation entered into force: 1 November 2012</li> </ul>
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation:     The Parental Responsibility and Measures for the     Protection of Children (International     Obligations)(Scotland) Regulations 2010 (SSI     2010/213)
		www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/213/contents/made
		☐ No
c)	Whether implementing legislation was	Yes, please specify:
	necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the	<ul> <li>The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 14 December 2020</li> </ul>
	effective operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention?	<ul> <li>The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: The Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Act 2020</li> </ul>
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	Scotland currently has no procedural rules for the initiation of standalone applications under the 1996 Convention other than for recognition and enfocement of orders. It is our understanding that this may be addressed in 2024
		□ No

# Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Authorities	
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
a)	What type of assistance is provided to applicants in your State when completing an application for return under the Convention?  See Articles 7 and 8	<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): Other options are available to an applicant for help in completing their application such as Citizens Advice Scotland, parenting charities and if they wish they can consult a solicitor, although this is not necessary to make an application. The Scottish Central Authority does not offer legal advice on applications.</li> </ul>
6.2	2 Incoming applications (requested State)	
a)	What form of application does your State require for an incoming application?	<ul> <li>✓ (1) Model Application Form</li></ul>
b)	If your State does not require a particular form of application, what information or documents does your State request?  See Article 8  Please note that the only information actually required by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box	<ul> <li>□ Information concerning the identity of the child:</li> <li>□ Name and previous name/s</li> <li>□ Date of birth, where available</li> <li>□ Address</li> <li>□ Telephone number</li> <li>□ Nationality / nationalities</li> <li>□ Passport number(s)</li> <li>□ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)</li> <li>□ Photograph (as recent as possible)</li> <li>□ Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities – where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify):</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> <li>□ Other (please specify):</li> <li>□ Name and previous name/s</li> <li>□ Date of birth</li> <li>□ Address</li> <li>□ Telephone number</li> <li>□ Nationality / nationalities</li> </ul>

	Passport number(s)
	Relationship of the applicant to the child
	☐ Name(s) of legal adviser, if any
	Other (please specify):
	Information concerning the identity of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child:
	☐ Name and previous name/s
	☐ Date of birth
	Address
	☐ Telephone number
	☐ Nationality / nationalities
	Passport number(s)
	Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)
	☐ Photograph (as recent as possible)
	Relationship of the person to the child
	Other (please specify):
	☐ The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based
	Evidence of the applicant's rights of custody
	An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement
	A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority
	of the State of the child's habitual residence, or
	from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State
	☐ The alleged habitual residence of the child, with supporting information
	Other (please specify):
	☐ All available information relating to the
	whereabouts of the child and the identity of the
	person with whom the child is presumed to be
	Any other relevant document / information
	Concerning any child protection issues
	Marriage certificate (if applicable)
	☐ Divorce decree (if applicable)
	☐ Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if
	applicable)
	Evidence of child or other relevant person's right to re-enter the State of the child's habitual residence
	Other (please specify):
a) Doos your Control Authority accept an	
c) Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted
transmitted by electronic means?	applications / documentation:
	∑ Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority

		(please specify): The Scottish Central Authority will accept applications sent electronically to enable the process to begin but still requires a hard copy of the documents for court purposes  No
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i> ) to act on behalf of the applicant?	<ul><li>☑ On the application form</li><li>☑ In a signed statement or declaration</li></ul>
	See Article 28	Other (please specify): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by:  E-mail Facsimile Post Other (please specify): No
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No:
		The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation
		☐ The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken
		It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): If the application form is completed fully and the majority of documentation is provided, we will seek to progress the application whilst waiting for the rest of the documentation that may have been held up, for example, due to awaiting translations. Each case we receive is considered individually.  Other (please explain):
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to	The requesting Central Authority
	communicate with in incoming applications?	The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above
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	Other (please specify):  Contact is made with the alleged abducting party to seek a voluntary return. This action would be taken by the solicitor allocated the case by the Central Authority. If this is unsuccessful then legal proceedings are instigated. The abducting party has the continued option to agree to a voluntary return at any stage of proceedings

	See also <b>Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution</b> below	<ul> <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> <li>Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
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)?	Please explain: The solicitor closely manages the case and if proceedings are instigated then the Judge would have responsibility for ensuring there is no undue delay.
زز	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	<ul> <li>☐ Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk</li> <li>☐ Apply directly to authorities for protection orders</li> <li>☐ Refer parties to appropriate agencies</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): The Scottish Central Authority would liaise with the solicitor, who would then take instruction from the applicant and offer advice on the way forward including applying to the court for protective measures.</li> <li>It is also possible for the Central Authority to request Social Services to undertake a welfare check on the child/ren if the applicant has concerns</li> </ul>
H	(a) 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: The applicant can obtain legal advice from a specialist solicitor. Details can be found at www.lawscot.org.uk/find-a-solicitor.</li> <li>What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: The Central Authority will not have a role in any proceedings not brought through the respective central authorities</li> </ul>
-	7 Locating a shild and proventing removal	
7	For best practice on locating a child and preventing remo	oval, see the Guides to Good Practice under the 1980 Child Abduction ction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation tractice on Preventive Measures.
8	a) Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): If there is evidence that the child/ren are resident in the jurisdiction but exact address is not know. An application from the left behind parent, through their CA can be forwarded to us.  In Scotland the solicitor assigned the case will need to undertake investigations to try and locate the child before the actual court proceedings can commence.  No

b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?  Please explain where necessary	<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 shild can begin upon request;</li> </ul>
		the child can begin upon request:  Other (please explain):
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: If necessary the cost can be covered by the solicitor applying for legal aid to cover the cost of a private investigator.</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> <li>✓ (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: S.33 of the Family Law Act 1986 allows the court to order disclosure of a child's whereabouts</li> <li>✓ (8) Other (please specify): It is sometimes possible for the solicitor assigned the case to implement processes for locating the abducting parent and the child</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: The applicant's representative: 1, 4, 7 and 8 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?	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 <a href="https://www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> , particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to international travel	<ul> <li>(1) Child's passport(s) to be deposited with authorities. This can be ordered by the court to be surrendered to the court in either s.11 domestic proceedings under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 or via return proceedings being raised under the 1980 or 1996 Hague Conventions.</li> <li>(2) Alleged abductor's passport to be deposited with authorities</li> <li>(3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child. Common law interdicts can be sought in the child's local sheriff court to prevent their removal from the country or via raising return proceedings under the 1980 Hague Convention.</li> </ul>

		<ul> <li>         (4) Issuing border and / or port alerts The police will only issue port alerts if they receive an appropriate court order.     </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. This would only be done if it was considered that protective measures were required to ensure the safety of the child     </li> <li>         (8) Other (please specify):     </li> </ul>
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the	Central Authority:
	measures listed above in question f) by inserting the relevant number next to the	The applicant: 1, 3, 4, 7
	responsible person or authority	The applicant's representative: 1,3,4,7  Other (please specify):
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant	1,3,4,7
	numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent	
	authority?	
0	Logal raprocentation and assistance	
8	Legal representation and assistance	
8.1		N vaa
a)	Has your State made a reservation to Article 26 of the Convention?	<ul><li>✓ Yes</li><li>✓ No</li></ul>
b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding return applications?	<ul> <li>☐ Yes</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>☑ No, however:</li> <li>☑ The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice</li> <li>☑ The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>
c)	Is legal representation required in return proceedings?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	niocecuiiss:	
	See Article 25 Please explain where necessary	No, but recommended . When an application for return under the 1980 Convention is accepted, a solicitor is assigned to the case. They will apply for legal aid on behalf of the applicant. In these circumstances legal aid is non-means tested.
d)	See Article 25	No, but recommended . When an application for return under the 1980 Convention is accepted, a solicitor is assigned to the case. They will apply for legal aid on behalf of the applicant. In these circumstances legal aid is non-means tested.  The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the
d)	See Article 25 Please explain where necessary  What is the role of the Central Authority in	No, but recommended . When an application for return under the 1980 Convention is accepted, a solicitor is assigned to the case. They will apply for legal aid on behalf of the applicant. In these circumstances legal aid is non-means tested.  The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will:
d)	See Article 25 Please explain where necessary  What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation?	No, but recommended . When an application for return under the 1980 Convention is accepted, a solicitor is assigned to the case. They will apply for legal aid on behalf of the applicant. In these circumstances legal aid is non-means tested.  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
d)	See Article 25 Please explain where necessary  What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation?	No, but recommended . When an application for return under the 1980 Convention is accepted, a solicitor is assigned to the case. They will apply for legal aid on behalf of the applicant. In these circumstances legal aid is non-means tested.  The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will:

			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): The Central Authority will assign the case to a private solicitor experienced in child abduction cases  Other (please specify):
8.2	Pree or reduced rate legal assistance		
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?		Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b)
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay  Pro bono legal assistance  Other (please specify):  Not at all - Go to section 9
c)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?		Yes, please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available  Please explain where necessary		Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (please specify): Legal aid is available for all applicants who have submitted a competent return application. The solicitor assigned to the case will make an application for legal aid to the Scottish Legal Aid Board on behalf of the applicant
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):</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	4
g)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?		No, go to question i) Yes, free legal assistance; go to question h)

		<ul> <li>Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question h)</li> <li>It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (please specify): Free legal aid (non means tested) is available for appeals just as it is for return proceedings but an appeal can only be raised if an advocate considers there was an error in law or that no reasonable judge would have made that decision.</li> <li>Go to question h)</li> </ul>
h)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for appeals?	
i)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a return order?	<ul> <li>No, go to question k)</li> <li>Yes, free legal assistance; go to question j)</li> <li>Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question j)</li> <li>It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (please specify): Proceedings heard in the Scottish Courts are not usually dismissed until confirmation has been provided to the Judge that the child has been returned as ordered. If the order is not complied with the Judge will decide any further necessary action Go to question j)</li> </ul>
j)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☑ No
k)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an alleged abducting party located in your State?	☐ Yes, free legal assistance ☐ Yes, reduced rate legal assistance Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: Legal aid for the abducting parent is means-tested. Both income and capital are taken into consideration when an application for assistance is made to the Scottish Legal Aid Board .  https://www.slab.org.uk/new-to-legal-aid/eligibility-estimators/
l)	Where a child is returned to your State, is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to all parties in the custody proceedings in your State?	Yes, free legal assistance is available to all parties Yes, reduced rate legal assistance is available to all parties Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:  Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (please specify):

		Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to certain persons ( <i>please specify</i> ):
		Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
		Other (please specify): Residence proceedings are instigated under domestic law and legal assistance will be means tested. Further information is available at the link provided at 8.2(k)
9	Rights of custody	
9.1	Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody  See Articles 3 and 5	
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State?  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	<ul><li>✓ Yes, go to question b)</li><li>✓ No, go to question c)</li></ul>
b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law?  See Articles 3 and 5	Please explain: Persons with parental rights and responsibilities - All mothers and those fathers who are a) married to the child's mother or b) registered as the
	Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	child's father on the Birth Certificate or c) have a registered agreement with the child's mother bestowing such rights on them have parental responsibilities and rights - Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (as amended by the Family Law (S) Act 1985), sections 1, 3 and 4 and s.23 of the Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006
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):</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):</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: Those with parental rights and responsibilities

10	10 Proceedings for Return				
10	10.1 Organisation of competent authorities				
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: 1 Judges / decision-makers: 2			
c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	Proceedings take place in the Court of Session in Edinburgh			
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide return applications in your State specialists in either family law or international child abduction?	<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>			
	See also section 22 below on Training				
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?	<ul><li></li></ul>			
	See Article 14				
10					
a)	In your State is it possible for a decision or other determination to be made, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, that the removal or retention of a child was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3?  See Article 3 and Article 15	Yes, go to question b)  No, go to question e)			
b)		Diagon light Judiciany Court			
b)	Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations?	Please list: Judiciary - Court			
	See Article 15				
c)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	<ul><li>☐ Central Authority</li><li>☑ The applicant in the return proceedings</li><li>☐ Other (please specify):</li></ul>			
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:</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  When does notification in accordance with	<ul> <li>☐ Central Authority</li> <li>☑ The applicant's legal representative</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> <li>☐ Automatically upon receipt of a return application</li> </ul>
	Article 16 take place?	<ul><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> </ul>
		Other (please specify):
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: The requesting Central Authority or the 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	Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are:  In the implementing legislation: Child Abduction and Custody Act 1985  In procedural rules:  Other (please specify):  Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: www.scotcourts.gov.uk/rules-and-practice/rules-of-court/court-of-session-rules - Chapter 70 Applications under the Child Abduction And Custody Act 1985  No
e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)?  See Article 11	<ul> <li>☐ Up to 6 weeks</li> <li>☑ 6 to 12 weeks</li> <li>☐ More than 12 weeks (please provide further information):</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 para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	<ul> <li>Yes, please specify in what circumstances:</li> <li>Where return is opposed they participate by providing affidavits, producing documentation to support their case and can be present at court proceedings if they wish</li> <li>No, but advisable</li> </ul>

			No
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?		Yes:  Videoconference  Telephone  Through a legal representative  Other (please specify):  No
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?		Yes No It depends upon the circumstances of the case (please specify): The assigned solicitor would arrange this if considered necessary
i)	Where the facilities set out in question 10.3 g) and h) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?		The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (please specify): Legal aid may also be used if applicable Other (please specify):
j)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?		Yes (please specify): No
k)	Is it possible for a return application to be decided solely on the basis of the papers <i>i.e.</i> , with no court (or administrative authority) hearing at all?		Yes, but it is unlikely No, there will always be a hearing
I)	Can oral evidence (i.e., in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings?		Yes, oral evidence will always be received in return proceedings Yes, oral evidence can be received in return proceedings but in limited circumstances only (please specify): This is rare. An advocate can request it but it is at the discretion of the judge. It can be taken in person or via video link No, oral evidence can never be received in return proceedings
10.4 Participation of the child			
a)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in return proceedings in your State?		Yes, in every case; go to question b)  It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. Please explain if necessary: All children are given the opportunity to participate unless the judge determines that they are so young or incapable that they could not express a view Go to question b)  Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b)  Other (please specify): Go to question b)

		No, never. <b>Go to section 10.5</b>
b)	How is the child heard in return proceedings?	<ul> <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): Affidavit or other evidence of the child</li> </ul>
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: This is a matter for the judge hearing the return proceedings
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	Yes, please specify under what circumstances:  The court can appoint a curator ad litem where the judge considers that there is good reason for the child to have separate representation.
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:</li> <li>☐ Non-governmental organisations / agencies:</li> <li>☐ Central Authority:</li> <li>☐ Police:</li> <li>☐ Courts:</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</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)?	<ul> <li>✓ (1) Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc.</li> <li>✓ (2) Placement of the child in foster care</li> <li>✓ (3) Placement of the child in State care</li> <li>✓ (4) Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency</li> <li>✓ (5) Other (please specify): Emergency order for protection of the child</li> </ul>
c)	Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1,2,3,4
d)	Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for 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 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></ul>
		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: No leave is required to appeal a final order for return to an appellate court (Inner House) within Scotland. In practice there is effectively only one appeal permitted as leave to appeal to the UK Supreme Court would only be granted if a new important point of principle was raised by the case.
		No, go to section 11
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases?	Yes, please specify: There is no formal expedited procedure but in practice
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	such cases are dealt with as a matter of urgency by the appellate court.  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
		│    │
e)	If a return order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?	Yes, a return order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal
	(i.e., stayed ) perioning an appear:	Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
		Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party <u>and</u> after determination by the judge / authority
		☐ No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be filed in return proceedings?	<ul><li>Yes, please specify:</li><li>The time limit: 21 days</li></ul>
		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.):
		No No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	☐ Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided?	3 to 6 months
		Longer than 6 months

h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the appeal proceedings?	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	<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>✓ Videoconference</li> <li>✓ Telephone</li> <li>✓ Through a legal representative</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify):</li> <li>✓ No</li> </ul>
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	
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	☐ Yes (please specify): ☐ No
	attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	
11	so wishes?	
	so wishes?  Return of the child	
11	so wishes?  Return of the child	

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: through the applicants legal aid certificate  No
visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)?	☐ Yes ☑ No Please explain, if necessary: The parties would have to do this
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: The parties would have to do this
.2 Provisions for safe return	
See also: Article 7(2)(b)  Part VI: Direct judicial communications  Section 6: Applications through Central Au	thorities
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: Please see Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (legislation.gov.uk) and Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 (legislation.gov.uk)  No
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: criminal and civil laws including Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 (legislation.gov.uk)  No
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>
What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child?	Please explain: liaising with solicitors
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 . This would be a decision for the court</li> <li>Please specify the subject-matter of, and any limitations on, the undertakings the authority can accept: There is no limit on the types of undertakings the court will recognise so long as these are relevant and clear. Typically they will</li> </ul>
	State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child?  See also question 8.2 e)  Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)?  Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, for abducting parties and children returning to your State?  Provisions for safe return  See also: Article 7(2)(b)  Part VI: Direct judicial communications Section 6: Applications through Central Au  Does the law in your State provide for the protection of children from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?  Does the law in your State provide for the protection of adults from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?  Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child?  Please provide additional information if necessary  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)  quested State  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

		maintenance and regulate the nature of communication between the parties.
		Other (please specify): Direct Judicial
		communication with requesting State
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: direct judicial communication
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: using the 1996 Hague Convention</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></li></ul>
11	.3 Criminal law and the return of the 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: s.6 Child Abduction Act 1984 -It is a criminal offence if there is a court order preventing removal of the child or a child custody order</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence?  See Article 3  Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	<ul> <li>☐ Yes</li> <li>☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify:</li> <li>☑ No</li> <li>If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12</li> </ul>
c)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	<ul><li></li></ul>
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory	N/A
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (e.g., by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	☐ Yes ☐ No, please specify:

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:</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):</li></ul>
12	2 Enforcement of return orders	
	For best practice in relation to the enforcement of return available at <a href="https://www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> under "Child Abduction Section	orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – Enforcement n" then "Guides to Good Practice".
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> <li>☑ Other (please specify): the court can issue a warrant for the child to be located, removed and given to social work for onward transmission to petitioner</li> </ul>

b)	Who is generally responsible for exercising supervision over the process of enforcement?	<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): Please see response at 12 c) and d)</li> </ul>
c)	Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?	<ul> <li>Yes, go to question d)</li> <li>It depends on the circumstances (please specify):         The Scottish Courts do not usually dismiss proceedings before the return order has been executed, therefore any required enforcement action is taken at the discretion of the judge Go to question d)     </li> <li>No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access</li> </ul>
d)	What is the procedure to commence enforcement proceedings?	<ul> <li>☐ The Central Authority will apply for enforcement</li> <li>☐ The applicant must apply for enforcement</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): The Scottish Courts do not usually dismiss proceedings before the return order has been executed, and therefore an applicant can apply to seek any required enforcement action in the form of a court order made by the presiding judge.</li> </ul>
e)	Can the merits of the proceedings for return be reviewed in enforcement proceedings?	☐ Yes ☑ No
f)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce a return order?	<ul> <li>☑ Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare)</li> <li>☑ Removal of the child from the abducting party</li> <li>☐ Removal of the child from the State</li> <li>☐ Criminal charges</li> <li>☐ Imprisonment</li> <li>☐ Pecuniary measures</li> <li>☐ An order placing the child under supervision</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> </ul>

## Part IV: Applications relating to access

13 Applications through Central Authorities	
13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
a) What assistance is available to applicants in your State in the preparation of outgoing access	Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21
applications? See Articles 7 and 21	Assistance from another authority or body to apply under Article 21
See Articles Fand 21	Referral to a legal representative for assistance to apply under Article 21
	Other (please specify):
13.2 Incoming applications (requested State)	<u> </u>
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: We will use the Hague model forms for both Return and Access applications 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:

	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):
	United (piease specify).
	The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based
	Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise)
	An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement
	A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State
	Other (please specify):
	All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
	Any other relevant document / information
	Concerning any child protection issues
	Marriage certificate (if applicable)
	Divorce decree (if applicable)
	☐ Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable)
	Other (please specify):
c) Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation:
	Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): The Central Authority will accept the application and documentation by email in order to prevent delays, however this must be followed up with hard copies as these will be required for court purposes.
	□ No
d) Does the Central Authority require a written	Yes, the authorisation should be provided:
authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., lawyer) to act on behalf of	On the application form
the applicant?	In a signed statement or declaration
See Article 28	Other (please specify):
0007111010 20	☐ No

e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by:</li> <li>✓ E-mail</li> <li>✓ Fax</li> <li>✓ Post</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify):</li> <li>✓ No</li> </ul>
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>No:</li> <li>□ The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation</li> <li>□ 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</li> <li>☑ It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): We will always try to begin the process, however, we would need to be sure that there is evidence the child is habitually resident and the contact order has been provided</li> <li>□ Other (please explain):</li> </ul>
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  See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	<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> <li>□ Other (please specify): The case is assigned to a solicitor, who may communicate directly with the applicant regarding their options, to include securing a voluntary agreement or court proceedings</li> </ul>
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: This is for the solicitor assigned to the case and, if required, the Court to ensure no undue delay
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> </ul>

		<ul> <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): If it is not possible to undertake the request for access forward under Article 21, the CA can signpost to the Law Society of Scotland for information on family law firms who may be able to provide legal advice and/or representation to undertake proceedings for contact/access under Scottish domestic law.</li> <li>https://www.lawscot.org.uk/find-a-solicitor/</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):</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: An applicant can seek advice and/or representation from a Scottish family law solicitor to bring proceedings in the Scottish domestic court under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995. There is no automatic grant to legal aid but it may be available depending on circumstances and the solicitor would be able to advise further on this or further information is available at https://www.slab.org.uk/solicitors/legal-aid-guidance/</li> <li>What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: Other than signposting, the Central Authority would have no role.</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
14	Locating a child and preventing removal	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	<ul><li></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:</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 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>☐ (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> </ul>
		(6) INTERPOL: (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child:
		(8) Other (please specify):
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	<u> </u>	
15	.1 General	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, go to section 15.2</li><li>☐ No, continue to question b)</li></ul>
b)	section the same as for applications for return	<del></del>
,	section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?  Does the Central Authority provide legal advice	No, continue to question b)  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

			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): Provided the application for access is accepted, the Central Authority will assign the case to a solicitor. If the application is not accepted then the applicant will be advised and given information as per 13.2 (i)		
15.	15.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance				
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8.2)?	$\boxtimes$	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): If the matter is competent under Article 21 of the 1980 Hague Convention then legal aid will be available. If it is not competent then costs may be incurred - Article 26 reservation		
f)	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):</li> </ol>		
g)	Please list the corresponding numbers of the costs, if any, listed in question f) above 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	Dights of seeses	
16		
16.		Diagram and its boundaries and be accessed to d
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: For 1980 Convention cases, Article 21 is incorporated within a Schedule to the legislation. For domestic applications, the provisions are contained in Part 1 of the Childre (Scotland) Act 1995, especially section 11.
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	Court of Session, Sheriff Courts and Appeal Court
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	<ul> <li>☑ Parent</li> <li>☑ Step-parent</li> <li>☑ Grandparent</li> <li>☑ Other family member (please specify): Siblings</li> <li>☑ Other (please specify): A step-parent or grandparent may need to have the permission of the court to to apply for access</li> </ul>
d)	Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings?	∑ Yes The child's best interests are the paramount consideration in such proceedings
	See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child  Please explain, if necessary	No, please specify what are the primary considerations:
16.		
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> </ul>
		Other:

	.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 the court deems it necessary</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?	☐ Government social / welfare agency:  ☑ Non-government organisations: Contact Centre's  ☐ Central Authority:  ☐ Police:  ☐ Courts:  ☐ Other (please specify):
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)		
a)	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?	
u)	administrative authorities who can hear access	
,	administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the	
,	administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)  If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can	□ No □ No Courts / administrative authorities: 1
b)	administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)  If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?  Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to	Courts / administrative authorities: 1 Judges / decision-makers: 2  Court of Session if the case is being brought under
b)	administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)  If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?  Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?  Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law?  See also section 22 on Training below	Courts / administrative authorities: 1 Judges / decision-makers: 2  Court of Session if the case is being brought under Article 21  Yes No
b) c)	administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?  (i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)  If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?  Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?  Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law?  See also section 22 on Training below	Courts / administrative authorities: 1 Judges / decision-makers: 2  Court of Session if the case is being brought under Article 21  Yes No

b)	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: The requesting central authority</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
		It depends upon the type of documentation submitted ( <i>please specify</i> ):
c)	Generally, how long are proceedings relating to access from commencement to final order (excluding appeals)?	<ul><li>☐ Up to 6 weeks</li><li>☑ 6 to 12 weeks</li><li>☐ 3 to 6 months</li><li>☐ Longer than 6 months</li></ul>
d)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in proceedings relating to access?  Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:</li><li>☐ No, but advisable</li><li>☑ No</li></ul>
e)	Are facilities available to enable an applicant to participate in access proceedings from outside your State?	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, please specify:</li> <li>✓ Videoconference</li> <li>✓ Telephone</li> <li>✓ Through a legal representative</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify):</li> <li>✓ No</li> </ul>
f)	If the applicant does participate in access proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	
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): ☑ No
17	.3 Participation of the child	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, go to section 17.4</li><li>☑ No, continue to question b)</li></ul>
b)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?	<ul> <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: The child would usually always have the opportunity to be heard unless the child is very young or otherwise incapable of expressing a view.</li> <li>It is also possible for a report to be provided to the court on the child's views</li> <li>Go to question c)</li> </ul>

		Other (please specify): Go to question c)
		No, never; go to section 17.4
c)	How can the child be heard in access proceedings?	<ul> <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>
d)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of access proceedings?	Please explain: This is a matter for the Judge who is hearing the proceedings
e)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests?	<ul> <li>Yes, please specify under what circumstances:</li> <li>A curator ad litem to represent the child may be appointed either at the court's own initiative or on an application by the proposed curator ad litem</li> <li>No</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 (please specify):</li> <li>If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which</li> </ul>
		courts / authorities an appeal may be made:  No, go to section 18
b)	le there an expedited precedure or enotice	
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases?	Yes, please specify:
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	In practice the court will hear these as a matter of urgency  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
		☐ In certain circumstances (please specify):
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?	Yes, please specify:

			The time limit: 21 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.):
			No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within		Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided?		3 to 6 months
			Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings?		Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)		
i)	Is the applicant able to participate in	$\boxtimes$	Yes, please specify:
	proceedings without being physically present?		
			Telephone
			☐ Through a legal representative
			Other (please specify):
			No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?		Yes No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j)		The applicant
	above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?		The requesting Central Authority
			The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority
			It depends upon the facility used ( <i>please specify</i> ):
			Other (please specify):
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g.,		Yes, please specify:
	visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?		No
18			
a)	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?		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:  Yes, if there is an international agreement in place
			with the foreign State. Please specify:
			Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
			<ul><li>✓ 1996 Child Protection Convention</li><li>✓ Other (please specify):</li></ul>

		Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative
		authorities No
b)	Can an <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 IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
		Other (please specify): 1996 Hague Convention on the Protection of Children
		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):
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): solicitor acting on behalf of the child No

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

19	19 Mediation				
	For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part V - Mediation, available at <a href="https://www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".				
19.	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 Article 7(2)(c) and Article 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):</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):</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>There is no barrier to the parties organising co-mediation of this form</li> <li>No</li> </ul>			
19.	.2 Legislation and / or rules on mediation				
	Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State?  Please tick all boxes which apply  EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should note that Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters applies since May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and	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:  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:			

	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: www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/234/contents/made Yes, mediation in family matters is regulated in another way (please specify): independent, regulated professional body  No, go to section 19.3
		Ш	
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State		Formal accreditation of mediators  Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators
	Please explain where necessary		Process of mediation
			Confidentiality of mediation
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements
			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):  CALM for solicitior mediators -  https://www.calmscotland.co.uk/
			Reunite - https://www.reunite.org/
			☐ Through other sources (please specify):
			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		Provides information about mediation to the parties
	incoming 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		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities
	Please explain where necessary		for mediation between the parties
			Other (please explain)
c)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an		Provides information about mediation to the parties
	incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?		Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation
	See Article 21		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities
	Please explain where necessary		for mediation between the parties  Other (please explain)
		111	Other (please explain)

d)	How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above)
	Please explain if necessary		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) ( <i>please specify</i> )
			The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
			Other sources of funding are available (please specify)
			The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other ( <i>please explain</i> )
e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>alway</i> s include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above)
	Please explain if necessary		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) ( <i>please specify</i> )
			The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
			Other sources of funding are available (please specify)
		$\boxtimes$	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 ( <i>provide an explanation if necessary</i> ) If the judge allows a delay after proceedings have been raised
			Only <b>before</b> an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only <b>after</b> an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only <b>before</b> an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
		П	Only <b>after</b> an application has been filed in the relevant
			court or administrative authority
			court or administrative authority Other (please explain)
b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?		
b)			Other (please explain)  At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary) Mediation is available at all
b)			Other (please explain)  At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary) Mediation is available at all stages if parties agree  Only before an application has been made to the
b)			Other (please explain)  At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary) Mediation is available at all stages if parties agree  Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority  Only after an application has been made to the

d)	Are cases assessed to determine their suitability for mediation?  Who carries out the assessment of cases to determine whether they are suitable for mediation?	<ul> <li>Yes, always; go to question d)</li> <li>No, never; go to question e)</li> <li>Other (please explain) The CA does not assess cases. It may be that once the case is assigned to the solicitor that they discuss mediation with the applicant and take any necessary steps from there</li> <li>; go to question d) or e) as appropriate</li> <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: The Court will determine the appropriate period of suspension.</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	Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen by the mediator (see also question 19.2 b) above)  Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the views of the child must be communicated to the mediator but this need not be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please explain the method(s) used  It is within the discretion of the particular mediator  The child's views play no part in the mediation  Other (please explain)
g)	What safeguards are available in your State where allegations of domestic violence and / or other forms of abuse are made in a dispute which goes to mediation?	<ul> <li>(1) Address and other contact details of the alleged victim are kept confidential</li> <li>(2) Other safeguards (please specify) Safeguards are assessed by the mediator</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:  The mediator assesses any risk in relation to safeguarding
i)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of a child while mediation is ongoing?	∑ Yes □ No
19.	.5 The enforceability of mediated agreement	is .
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please specify:</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:</li> <li>☐ (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court:</li> <li>☐ (4) Other (please specify) the summary of mediation can be made into a binding contract called a Minute of Agreement that parties sign. Court orders could be applied for if agreed in mediation</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 option (2) and / 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>Yes, but only if parties have waived confidentiality and agreed that it should be formally registered Go to question 19.5 e)</li> <li>No,</li> </ul>
		Go to question 19.5 d)
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: By applying for a court order</li><li>No</li></ul>
e)	Who bears the cost of rendering the	The parties must pay: 4
6)	mediated agreement enforceable? Please list the number from question 19.5 b) next to the relevant answer	The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: 4 Central Authority: There are no costs:
19	.6 Agreements mediated in another State	
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: Applying for a court order</li> <li>No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State</li> <li>✓ Other (please specify): Yes, providing the children are habitually resident in Scotland</li> </ul>
		//
20	Other forms of alternative dispute resolution	n ("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): Family Law Arbitration</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):  ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain):  ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide):  Other (please explain):
c)	<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> <li>are the responses the same as for the section on mediation above – see sections 19.2 to 19.6?</li> </ul>	<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 <u>International Hague</u> <u>Network of Judges</u> been designated for your State?  For more information, go to <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Name(s): Lady Wise, Lady Carmichael  Please do not list the contact details of the judge(s)  here. Instead, please ensure that the name, position,  court and contact details have been provided to the  Permanent Bureau  No
b)	Is there a legislative basis upon which judges in your State can engage in direct judicial communications?	Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:  Go to Part VII: Other information  No, go to question c)
c)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	

## Part VII: Other information

22	Training	
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training?  Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose	<ul> <li>☑ Training as required for Central Authority staff</li> <li>☐ Training as required for responsible authorities</li> <li>☐ Updates as required on legal developments related to the Convention provided to staff responsible for its implementation</li> <li>☐ Training as required for lawyers</li> <li>☐ Training as required for law enforcement</li> <li>☐ Other (please specify):</li> <li>✓ Specifically in respect of judges:</li> <li>☑ Sending a basic package of information on the 1980 Convention to judges</li> <li>☑ Training through a dedicated judicial studies board</li> <li>☑ Participation in judicial training seminars</li> <li>☑ Participation in the International Hague Network of</li> </ul>
		Judges  Accessing The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection (available at <a href="www.hcch.net">www.hcch.net</a> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection")  Other (please specify):
b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in a "twinning arrangement" with another Central Authority?  A "twinning arrangement" is where two Central Authorities engage in discussions and / or visits to exchange information with the view to improving operations in both Central Authorities	
23	Other implementing measures	
a)	Does your State use an electronic case management system?	<ul><li>Yes, please specify: The court uses an electronic case management system</li><li>No</li></ul>
b)	Does your State use INCADAT? For more information, go to <a href="https://www.incadat.com">www.incadat.com</a>	
c)	Are statistics related to applications under the Convention in your State publicly available?	<ul><li>☐ Yes, please specify how the statistics can be accessed (e.g., website, annual report):</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
24	Other services	
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	<ul> <li>☐ International Social Service (ISS) (please provide contact information):</li> <li>☑ Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction: Reunite</li> <li>☐ Financial assistance:</li> <li>☐ Social / welfare assistance:</li> <li>☐ Immigration services:</li> </ul>

Other (please specify):