

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THE 1993 ADOPTION CONVENTION  
Prel. Doc. 3 of February 2020 for the Special Commission meeting in 2021

<b>Name of State:</b>	Denmark
<b>Information for follow-up purposes</b>	
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1. POST-ADOPTION MATTERS

1.1. Preservation of, and access to, information

Both States of origin and receiving States

1.1.1. Preservation of information and use of data

1.	<p>Has your State <b>centralised</b>, in a public facility, information concerning the child's origins and the adoption of the child?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify where the information is centralised: Both the National Archives, the CA and the AAB are storing adoption cases, as both state authorities and the AAB handle the specific files. The AAB's cases may however contain more information about the child's background than the files centered at the National Archives.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify where the information is stored: Please insert text here</p>
2.	<p>Has your State encountered situations where personal data obtained during the intercountry adoption process has been <b>misused</b> (see Art. 31 of the Convention)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide details of the types of situations your State encountered and the action(s) taken in response: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>

1.1.2. Search for origins

3.	<p>Is there a <b>specialised programme</b> or <b>section</b> in the <b>Central Authority</b> which deals with the search for the origins of an adoptee?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide its name and explain the services provided: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify how the search for the origins is handled: The Danish CA provides access to app. 2000 Intercountry adoption files, processed by a former AAB that ended its services in 1999, but no other services in regard to root search are provided in intercountry adoptions. If the biological parents wish to establish contact to an adoptee the CA can assist.</p>
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4.	<p>Has your State developed any good practices to ensure that <b>Recommendation No 21</b><sup>1</sup> of the 2015 Special Commission is implemented?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the good practices developed in that regard:</p> <p>The system is as following:</p> <p>If an adoptee has any thoughts regarding root-search, the adoptee can choose a PAS consultant to discuss the matter with. PAS Consultants are psychiatrists or psychotherapists. These will assist the adoptee with the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- what impact will it have if you were to experience rejection in the process</li> <li>- the knowledge you wish to gain, and the impact of said knowledge</li> <li>- The discovery that will have the largest positive impact on you</li> <li>- The discovery that will have the largest negative impact on you</li> <li>- What is your reasoning for the answers to the above</li> <li>- Why are you choosing this time to search for your roots</li> <li>- Why do you consider yourself to be ready to instigate the root search now</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, considerations of root search are included in the mandatory preparation course for prospective adoptive parents, in the form of “the right to know your own story” “The child’s past in the family’s present” “openness” and more. At this stage, it is the development of the child that is the focus, and not specific tools for root search. Furthermore regarding root search, the main assistance provided is support in order for the family to make a decision on the process and impact of a root search.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify any reasons:</p> <p>Please insert text here</p>
5.	<p>If your State allows for the use of <b>DNA testing</b> to search for origins, please specify:</p> <p>(a) <b>which body</b> is in charge of the DNA testing (e.g., government, private companies, NGOs); N/A</p> <p>(b) where the <b>data</b> is stored, and whether it is stored by a public or private entity; N/A</p> <p>(c) the average <b>cost</b> of a DNA test in your State and whether any subsidy is available; N/A</p> <p>(d) details of any <b>challenges</b> and / or <b>good practices</b> your State may have developed with respect to the issues identified in this question and DNA testing in general. The Danish state does not regulate the use of DNA testing in search for origins.</p>
6.	<p>What is your State's practice when the background information of an adoption is <b>incomplete or non-existent</b>? How does your State support adoptees in such situations?</p> <p>The AAB may be able to guide the adoptee in where to search for more information in the State of Origin.</p>

<sup>1</sup> [“Conclusions and Recommendations adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention \(8-12 June 2015\)”](#), C&R No 21 (hereinafter, “C&R of the 2015 SC”);

“The SC recommended that the possibility of a child searching for his or her origins be **included** in the **counselling and preparation** of the prospective adoptive parents. When an adopted child or an adult adoptee undertakes such a search, **professional support** at all stages is recommended” [emphasis added].

7.	<p>What is the procedure in your State when <b>illicit practices</b> are discovered during a search for origins? Please provide details of any challenges and / or good practices.</p> <p>The CA will - on the basis of the information provided - assist with an assesment of the nature and scope of the alleged illicit practice and will seek to the extent of the CA's competences to guide the adoptee further along with the case in the State of Origin and/or guide the adoptee for more information from the Danish authority that is competent in regard to redress, penal procedures etc. According to Danish law, the Danish CA is only competent to assist with providing more information about the specific adoption case and asses the information in regard to the rules and procedures related to the adoption.</p>
8.	<p>If <b>statistics</b> are available in your State regarding the number of adoptees who are searching / have searched for their origins, please specify:</p> <p>(a) how many of these searches were <b>successful</b> (e.g., the adoptee found his birth family);  No statistics are available in Denmark.</p> <p>(b) how many were <b>not successful</b> and what were the reasons.  N/A</p>
9.	<p>Has your State encountered any challenges with regard to access to information due to the <b>confidentiality</b> of the <b>identity of the birth parents</b>?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the challenges and how your State addressed them:  The following has only amounted to very minor challenges.  In two States of origin, a copy of the signed consent form to release the child for adoption is not supplied, due to the fact it is considered to be a personal document.  Another State of origin has declared that if inquired the authorities will send a copy of the “the document based on which the child is suitable and eligible for adoption” however, this is the same document as the court’s declaration of the passivity and disinterest from the parents, with a following consent to adoption. These documents cannot be given to the AAB nor the Danish CA, due to the confidentiality of the birth parents, while the adoption process is ongoing. However, this has not presented any significant challenges.  One State of origin does not supply many documents expanding on the child’s background, and it is not possible for the AAB to receive these documents.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
10.	<p>Does your State make a distinction between the disclosure of <b>identifying</b> versus <b>non-identifying</b> information?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:  Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response:  In intercountry adoption cases the adoptee is allowed access to the complete information about the adoptees background, including information about the birth families identity</p>
11.	<p>What is the procedure in your State for processing requests from the <b>birth family</b> to receive information concerning the adoption of their child? Does your State have a specific programme / database to handle such requests?</p> <p>The AAB is responsible for providing requests from the birth family in almost all intercountry adoption cases. The CA is responsible in regard to the app. 2000 adoptions carried out by a former AAB, that ended its adoption services in 1999. If the CA receives a request from the birth family and the adoptee is a minor at this point, the adoptive parents are informed and</p>

can choose whether they wish to be contacted or not. If the adoptee is not a minor (18 years or more), the adoptee is contacted directly after the adoptive parents are informed.

### 1.1.3. Guidelines and good practices

12.	<p>Has your State developed any <b>guidelines</b> (e.g., procedures, manuals) and / or <b>good practices</b> regarding preservation of information and search for origins?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide a link or attach a copy with your response:  All adoption files are preserved either in the National Archives or by the AAB. If the AAB discontinues its adoption services, the files must be handed over to the CA.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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### 1.2. Post-adoption services<sup>2</sup>

Both States of origin and receiving States

13.	<p>Has your State developed any good practices to ensure that <b>Recommendation No 18</b><sup>3</sup> of the 2015 Special Commission is implemented?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the good practices developed in that regard:  In 2007, a specialised Post Adoption Service programme was introduced in Denmark, where adoptive families could seek PAS during the first 5 years after the adoption. The programme has since developed and the types of Post Adoption services are now broader and wider in its scope and extent. Please see question 14 for more detailed information about the current PAS- programme.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify any reasons:  Please insert text here</p>
14.	<p>If your State provides <b>specialised</b> post-adoption services, please specify:</p> <p>(a) the <b>type</b> of services provided and <b>to whom</b> they are provided (e.g., child and adult adoptees, birth families, adoptive families);  The PAS-programme is applicable for both intercountry and domestic adoptive families and adoptees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs: Mandatory counselling in form of 3 hours before and 3 hours after the child is brought home (no self payment)</li> <li>- The adoptive family: 20 hours of Post Adoption counselling after the adoption and until the adoptee turns 18 years. The family chooses individually when they seek the counselling. The family pays 100 DKK per. session (=14 EUR), the rest is financed by the State.</li> <li>- Single adoptive parents: supplementary counselling is offered in groups of 6-10 participants for single adoptive parents with adoptive children under 18 years. The group counselling contains 8 sessions of 3 hours with no self payment.</li> <li>- Theme events: Small seminars for PAPs and potential interested parties with varying themes related to adoption (no self payment)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Post-adoption services may be provided to adoptees, birth families and adoptive families.

<sup>3</sup> C&R No 18 of the 2015 SC:

“The SC recognised that post-adoption services are essential and should take into account the **lifelong nature** of adoption. States are encouraged to develop **specialised post-adoption services**, in addition to the general services already in place” [emphasis added].

	<p>- Minor adoptees: all adoptees under 18 years can apply for access to a group counselling programme (9-10 sessions of 2 hours per session) with 8 participants (no self payment)</p> <p>- Adult adoptees: The adoptees can apply for access to the programme, that consists of individual counselling. Self payment of 100 DKK (=14 EUR) per session, and group counselling (15 sessions of 3-4 hours pr. session) with app. 8 participants (no self payment).</p> <p>- Training for professionals: 4 hours training of professionals who meet adoptees in their daily profession (ia. school teachers, social workers, pedagogues) with focus on the development and day care/school life of the adoptee (no self payment)</p> <p>(b) <b>who</b> provides the services (<i>e.g.</i>, social welfare administration, school, health personnel); The Danish CA is responsible for the PAS-programme. The counselling is provided by a team of psychologists located across the State. The counsellors are mandated by the CA and a Head psychologist functions as the professional leader of the group and is responsible for ongoing training and supervision of the team.</p> <p>(c) whether the <b>professionals</b> involved in the post-adoption services are the same as those involved in the preparation of the prospective adoptive parents (PAPs); The same team and Head psychologist are responsible for the mandatory preparatory courses for all PAPs.</p> <p>(d) how, if there are different services, these various services are <b>coordinated</b>; The Danish CA is via the Head psychologist responsible for the coordination between the different elements in the PAS programme and between the PAS programme and the preparatory courses.</p> <p>(e) how the post-adoption services are <b>financed</b> (<i>e.g.</i>, the government funds its own services, the government funds Adoption Accredited Bodies (AAB) services, adoptees and their families pay for the services themselves, other); Please see point a) above.</p> <p>(f) the <b>length of time</b> this support is available. Please see point a) above</p>
15.	<p>Please provide details of any <b>good practices</b> in your State which ensure that adoptees, adoptive families and birth families are adequately <b>informed</b> about, and can easily <b>access</b>, post-adoption services.</p> <p>The PAS-programme is well known in the public. The AAB and the Agency of Family Law informs the PAPs about the programme, and the CA keeps an ongoing dialogue with NGOs for adoptees and adoptive parents about the programme. The CA's website also contains information about the programme.</p>
16.	<p>In setting up post-adoption services in your State, were the <b>voices of adoptees</b> considered?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify in what way their voices were considered: Adoption and Society is a private member organization, established in the 1970's. This organization, is heavily involved through cooperation in both the Post Adoption Services and for the mandatory adoption courses.</p> <p>Furthermore, a various constellations of groups have been formed; these include different groups for adoptees, adoptees who are adults, their parents, as well as single adoptive parents etc. These groups provide a direct opportunity to have an impact on adoption area. The entire Danish Post-Adoption-Services system is based directly on what the family and the adoptee considers to be of relevance to them.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>

17.	<p>Has <b>research</b> been carried out in your State in the past five years assessing post-adoption services?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide a link or attach a copy with your response:</p> <p style="color: blue;">We have evaluated all of our post-adoption services in 2016 (excluding PAS for adults). Furthermore, in 2018 we have evaluated a trial project of post-adoption services for adults – this project has now been made a permanent part of the post-adoption services.</p> <p style="color: blue;">Furthermore, a research project on the “openness in adoption” has been conducted in 2017, along with an extensive research project on growing up as an adoptee. The above research, projects has been carried out on the basis of the political agreement on a new adoption system in Denmark in 2014.</p> <p style="color: blue;">The 2016 evaluation of all PAS services file:///C:/Users/B034614/Downloads/PAS-evaluering%202016.pdf</p> <p style="color: blue;">The 2018 evaluation of PAS for adults file:///C:/Users/B034614/Downloads/%C3%85benhed%20i%20adoption.pdf)</p> <p style="color: blue;">the 2017 research on the openness in adoption from Aalborg University file:///C:/Users/B034614/Downloads/%C3%85benhed%20i%20adoption.pdf)</p> <p style="color: blue;">the 2017 research on growing up as an adoptee in Denmark from VIVE (<a href="https://www.vive.dk/da/udgivelser/at-vokse-op-som-adopteret-i-danmark-5678/">https://www.vive.dk/da/udgivelser/at-vokse-op-som-adopteret-i-danmark-5678/</a>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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Receiving States only

18.	<p>Please specify any <b>challenges</b> your State encounters in ensuring that <b>adequate support</b> is in place for adoptees and the adoptive family following an intercountry adoption, including where parents have adopted a child with <b>special needs</b>. Please also share any <b>good practices</b> your State has developed to overcome such challenges.<sup>4</sup></p> <p style="color: blue;">Please see the previous answers</p>
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**1.3. Post-adoption reports**

Receiving States only

19.	<p>Does the <b>preparation</b> of PAPs in your State include the provision of information on post-adoption report <b>requirements</b> of the State where the PAPs (would like to) adopt?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:</p> <p style="color: blue;">The AAB informs the PAPs about the requirements and the PAPs commit themselves to honour these requirements in their contract with the AAB.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify when and how PAPs are otherwise informed:</p> <p style="color: blue;">Please insert text here</p>
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<sup>4</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 17 of "[Prel. Doc. No 2 of October 2014 - Questionnaire No 2 on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention](#)" (hereinafter "2014 Questionnaire").

Both States of origin and receiving States

20.	<p>Has your State encountered situations where the <b>adopted child refused or objected to the obligation to comply with the post-adoption report requirements?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the types of situations and what action your State has taken to address this type of situation:  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
21.	<p>What has been your State's recent <b>experience</b> regarding post-adoption reports? Please provide details of any challenges and / or good practices in this regard.</p> <p><a href="#">There have been instances of adoptive parents not wishing to do the post-adoption reports, some due to concerns regarding GDPR. Other instances include adoptive parents not providing post-adoption reports for unknown reasons.</a></p> <p><a href="#">The AAB is responsible for forwarding the reports to the States of Origin. If the adoptive parents do not forward the reports, the AAB can report this to the CA, The CA hereafter writes a letter to the adoptive partens and remind them of their obligations and Denmark's obligations in accordance with the HC 93. If the adoptive parents still refuse to forward the follow up reports, no further measures are available for the AAB or the CA in this regard.</a></p>

**1.4. Adoption breakdowns**Both States of origin and receiving States

22.	<p>If your State has had any experience regarding <b>intercountry adoptions which have broken down</b>, please specify:<sup>5</sup></p> <p>(a) what have been the main <b>causes</b> of the breakdowns;<sup>6</sup></p> <p><a href="#">In Denmark we do not have statistics on breakdowns in adoptions (both domestic and intercountry) and for that reason we aren't able to answer the question.</a></p> <p>(b) how your State <b>has addressed</b> these situations and whether your State has any good practices to share in this regard;<sup>7</sup></p> <p><a href="#">For the breakdowns that we have knowledge of (see the answer to question 23), the Danish CA have been co-operating with our AAB and with the other adoption authorities in Denmark - The Agency of Family Law (regional level) and the National Board of Adoption – all actors in Denmark trying to determine what could be in the best interest of the specific child.</a></p> <p><a href="#">After this it has mainly been the Danish AAB (but in co-operation with the Danish CA) that has co-operated with the country of origin – both the AABs partner in the country of origin and the CA in the country of origin – to find the best solution for the child in co-operation with the country of origin.</a></p> <p>(c) what <b>support</b> is available for the adoptee and the adoptive family to prevent and / or respond to the breakdown of intercountry adoptions;</p>
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<sup>5</sup> If the Central Authority in your State is not informed about this information because it relates to a child protection measure which is a different department / institution than the Central Authority, we would be grateful if you could request this information from the relevant authorities in your State.

<sup>6</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 18(a) of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

<sup>7</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 18(b) of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

### Approval and Pre-adoption counselling course

In order to ensure and promote the welfare of the adoptive child, everyone who applies for approval in Denmark to adopt will be evaluated by the Danish authorities to prove whether or not an approval can be granted. Furthermore, all applicants who wish to adopt must at least once attend a pre-adoption counselling course.

### Further preparation and counselling

All adoptive parents must receive preparation and counselling immediately before and after the child is handed over to the adoptive parents to ensure the best possible beginning for the new family.

### Post Adoption Services in Denmark

Post Adoption Services in Denmark is provided by the Danish CA.

All adoptive families may receive further counselling and support in relation to the adoption (post adoption services). Part of the counselling may be provided to the family up until the child turns 18 years of age. The counselling is mainly state financed.

As part of the Danish post adoption services the Danish Central Authority also offers

- “Children’s groups” for older adopted children
- Free education of professionals who are in contact with adopted children; teachers, personnel in day care centers etc.
- A pilot scheme for counselling of adoptees who are now adults.

For more information about the PAS- programme, please refer to question 13-17 above.

(d) whether your State has developed any good practices to ensure that **Recommendation No 19<sup>8</sup>** of the 2015 Special Commission is implemented:

Yes. Please specify any good practices developed in this regard:

Please see question 22c above

No. Please specify any reasons:

Please insert text here

(e) whether your State has experienced breakdown cases in which it was determined that it was in the child’s best interests to **return** to the State of origin, and if so, what the situations were and how they were handled;

No, we haven’t had breakdown cases where it was in the best interest of the child to return to the State of origin

(f) **how many** cases of breakdown in intercountry adoptions have been reported in your State between 2015 and the present date;

We do not have statistics on breakdowns in adoptions (both domestic and intercountry)

<sup>8</sup> C&R No 19 of the 2015 SC:

“The SC recognised that appropriate evaluations, preparation, reports, matching and post-adoption support, in relation to both the child and prospective adoptive parents, will reduce the risk of the breakdown of intercountry adoptions.”



	<p>(g) how many of these cases included a <b>new placement</b> (<i>e.g.</i>, foster care, new adoption) for the child;</p> <p><i>We do not have statistics on breakdowns in adoptions and for that reason we aren't able to answer the question.</i></p> <p>(h) how many cases of breakdowns were intercountry adoptions done (a) under the <b>1993 Adoption Convention</b> ; and (b) outside of the Convention (<i>i.e.</i>, prior to the entry into force of the Convention in your State or with non-State Party);</p> <p><i>We do not have statistics on breakdowns in adoptions and for that reason we aren't able to answer the question.</i></p> <p>(i) in line with <b>Recommendation No 20<sup>9</sup></b> of the 2015 Special Commission, whether your State has applied the <b>1996 Child Protection Convention</b> to enhance cooperation between States of origin and receiving States in cases of breakdown, and if so, please explain.</p> <p><i>The 1996 Hague Convention has entered into force in Denmark on October 1, 2011.</i></p> <p><i>For the breakdowns that we have known of (see the answer to question 23), we (the Danish CA) have been co-operating with our AAB and with the other adoption authorities in Denmark - The Agency of Family Law (regional level) and the National Board of Adoption – all actors in Denmark trying to determine what could be in the best interest of the specific child. After this it has mainly been the Danish AAB (but in co-operation with the Danish CA) that has co-operated with the country of origin – both the AABs partner in the country of origin and the CA in the country of origin - to find the best solution for the child in co-operation with the country of origin.</i></p>
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Receiving States only

23.	<p>Is your State's <b>Central Authority</b> informed and involved / consulted when an intercountry adoption breaks down?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:</p> <p><i>Please insert text here</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify whether the staff of the child protection services include workers specialised in adoption:</p> <p><i>No. It will usually be the staff of the child protection services – employees in the Municipalities who will be informed when an intercountry adoption breaks down. Only in some cases the Danish AAB will contact the Danish CA and it is usually when the adoption has broken down in the country of origin and the prospective adoptive parents have travelled back to Denmark without a child or the breakdown has happened just after the child has come to Denmark.</i></p>
24.	<p>Do your State's authorities <b>consult</b> with the Central Authority of the child's <b>State of origin</b>:</p> <p>(a) if an adoption breaks down?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please describe the type of cooperation:</p>

<sup>9</sup> C&R No 20 of the 2015 SC:

*"The SC encouraged States to consider ratification of, or accession to, the *Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children* (hereinafter, "the 1996 Hague Convention") in view of its relevance in enhancing cooperation to protect children in many different situations, including following the breakdown of intercountry adoptions."*

	<p>If it is a breakdown known to the Danish CA (see the answer to question 23). Denmark will usually have contact to the CA in the country of origin (see the answer to question 22 (b)).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>(b) before determining a new placement for the child?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please describe the type of cooperation: Please see the answer to question 24 (a)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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States of origin only

25.	<p>Is your State's <b>Central Authority</b> (or other competent authority) informed or involved / consulted by the competent authorities of the child's receiving State:</p> <p>(a) if an adoption breaks down?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please describe the type of cooperation: Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>(b) before determining a new placement for the child?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please describe the type of cooperation: Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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**1.5. Other post-adoption matters**

States of origin only

26.	<p>Are adoptees, who did not retain the <b>nationality</b> of their State of origin, permitted to <b>regain</b> it at a later stage?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the conditions to regain nationality: Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response: Please insert text here</p>
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Both States of origin and receiving States

27.	<p>Has your State encountered situations where adoptees have sought to regain the <b>nationality</b> of their State of origin?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the situations and how they were handled: The CA has knowledge of different cases where the adoptee wished to apply for citizenship in the State of Origin, but the Danish CA has not been directly involved in either the case work or the dialogue with the authorities abroad.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
28.	<p>Please give the reasons, if any, why your State would or would not support the development of a <b>Guide to Good Practice</b> on post-adoption.</p>

Denmark would like to support the development of guidelines on implementing Post Adoption support, as the issues related to this area of intercountry adoption calls for enhanced cooperation across borders in order to continuously assist the adoptees in accordance with the principles in the HC 93 and UNCRC.

## 2. PREVENTING AND ADDRESSING ILLICIT PRACTICES

### Both States of origin and receiving States

29.	<p>Have <b>illicit practices</b> in intercountry adoption been <b>discovered</b> since 2015 in your State?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify:</p> <p>(a) the <b>type</b> of illicit practices which were discovered;  <i>Since 2015, suspicions have been raised about illicit practice in adoptions from Sri Lanka and Chile</i></p> <p>(b) <b>when</b> the illicit practices were discovered (<i>i.e.</i>, during or after the adoption procedure);  <i>After the adoption procedure</i></p> <p>(c) whether the illicit practices were done under or outside the <b>scope</b> of the 1993 Adoption Convention;  <i>Outside the scope of the convention</i></p> <p>(d) how your State <b>handled</b> these situations;  <i>In regard to Sri Lanka, the Danish CA had a dialogue with the involved parties (the danish AAB and the competent authorities in Sri Lanka) and is not informed directly about illicit practice in concrete adoption cases. Regarding Chile, the Danish CA follows the described procedure below in question 30.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
30.	<p>Please specify any <b>good practices</b> of your State to prevent and address illicit practices.</p> <p><i>The CA will - on the basis of the information provided - assist with an assesment of the nature and scope of the alleged illicit practice and will seek to the extent of the CA's competences to guide the adoptee further along with the case in the State of Origin and which the relevant Danish authority that is competent in regard to redress, penal procedures etc. The Danish CA is only competent to assist with providing more information about the specific adoption case.</i></p>
31.	<p>Is it possible in your State to <b>annul</b> an intercountry adoption?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify:</p> <p>(a) the <b>authority</b> which has jurisdiction to do so;  <i>N/A</i></p> <p>(b) <b>who</b> can request the annulment (<i>e.g.</i>, adoptee, adoptive parents, birth parents);  <i>N/A</i></p> <p>(c) the <b>grounds</b> upon which this may be done;  <i>N/A</i></p> <p>(d) whether there is an <b>age limit</b> for the annulment of an adoption;  <i>N/A</i></p> <p>(e) the <b>procedure</b> involved;</p>

As a general principle, it is possible on non statutory grounds to annul a adoption after Danish law, if the basis for the adoption is identified as unrightful to the extent that the legal status of the adoption never should have been established.

However, we have no experience with any concrete cases of annulment of intercountry adoptions and are therefore not able to describe the practice and procedure in such matters.

(f) the **number of** intercountry adoptions which are on average annulled per year.

N/A

No.

32. Is it possible in your State to **revoke** an intercountry adoption?

Yes. Please specify:

(a) the **authority** which has the jurisdiction to do so;

The Danish CA are competent to revoke the adoption if the parties agree. In cases without agreement the adoptee can file a petition by the court, if the adoptive parents are guilty of serious misconduct towards the child or of persistently failing to discharge their parental duties, or if for any other reason a revocation is found to be of fundamental importance to the welfare of the adoptee.

(b) **who** can request the revocation (*e.g.*, adoptee, adoptive parents, birth parents);

The adoptee, the biological parents and the adoptive parents can request a revocation.

(c) the **grounds** upon which this is done;

The adoptee and the adoptive parents must agree to the revocation and give their consent. If the parties do not agree, only the adoptee can file for legal proceedings by the court for a revocation. The adoptive parents are hereby not able to revoke an adoption by the court, if the adoptee do not agree. If the adoptive parents are deceased, the biological parents can file for a revocation under the same provisions as the adoptive parents.

(d) whether there is an **age limit** for the revocation of the adoption;

If the adoptee is under 18 years, an adoption is in general very rarely revoked. The revocation must be considered to be in the child's best interest, and having only one legal parent is often not considered so. It is primarily national stepchild adoptions that is requested to be revoked after Danish law. It is furthermore a key principle, that the child preserves at least one legal parent. In intercountry adoption cases it is therefore necessary for the child to be reinstated in the legal relationship with the biological parents if the adoption is revoked, as the child otherwise is left with no legal parents or filiation. Hence, in practice it is only very seldom that an intercountry adoption is revoked if the adoptee is under 18 years old.

(e) the **procedure** involved;

Adoptee minimum 18 years old:

The adoptive parents or/and the adoptee applies for a revocation to the Danish CA. The CA asks the other party for a written statement of whether he/she agrees to a revocation. If an agreement is reached the CA can revoke the adoption. If the parties do not agree, the adoptee can file for a petition by court (see question 32 (a)). The adoptee can be legally reinstated in the biological family if the adoptee so wishes and the biological parent/parents agree.

(f) the **number of** intercountry adoptions which are on average revoked per year.

We do not keep statistics on revocations divided in national and intercountry adoptions.

No.

### 3. INTRAFAMILY ADOPTIONS

In this Questionnaire, an “intrafamily adoption” is one in which the adoptive parent(s) are either **relatives** of the child (e.g., an aunt, a grandparent, a cousin) or a **stepparent** of the child. These adoptions are respectively referred to as “relative adoptions” and “stepparent adoptions.” The Convention applies to all intrafamily adoptions.<sup>10</sup>

#### 3.1. General questions for intrafamily adoptions (i.e., relative and stepparent adoptions)

##### Both States of origin and receiving States

33.	<p>In your State, which <b>authority</b> is in charge of intrafamily adoptions?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Central Authority</b>.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Another competent authority</b>. Please specify which authority and the reasons for designating a different authority:</p> <p>Both the regional authority (The Agency of Family Law) and the CA process the cases, but the answers below are based on the knowledge and practice of The Central Authority.</p>
34.	<p>Has your State developed any good practices to ensure that <b>Recommendation No 32</b><sup>11</sup> of the 2015 Special Commission is implemented?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the good practices developed in that regard:</p> <p>The Central Authority ensures that the convention/recommendation no 32 is observed. For specific examples we refer to The Agency of Family Law which is the competent Danish authority in matters concerning intrafamily adoptions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify any reasons:</p> <p>Please insert text here</p>
35.	<p>Are there specific <b>guidelines</b> or <b>procedures</b> for intrafamily adoptions in your State?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide a link or attach a copy with your response:</p> <p>The procedure is organized in order to ensure that the principles in the HC93 are observed.  <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/retsinfo/2019/9644">https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/retsinfo/2019/9644</a>          Point 5.4.</p>

<sup>10</sup> See Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, [Guide to Good Practice No 1: The Implementation and Operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention](#), Bristol, Family Law (Jordan Publishing Limited), 2008 (hereinafter, “[Guide to Good Practice No 1](#)”), sections 8.6.4 and 8.6.5.

<sup>11</sup> C&R No 32 of the 2015 SC:

“In relation to in-family adoption, the SC:

- a. recalled that in-family adoptions **fall within the scope** of the Convention;
- b. recalled the need to respect the **safeguards** of the Convention, in particular to **counsel** and **prepare** the prospective adoptive parents;
- c. recognised that the **matching** process might be **adapted** to the specific features of infamily adoptions;
- d. recommended that the **motivations** of all parties should be **examined** to determine whether the child is genuinely **in need of adoption**;
- e. recognised that it is necessary to undertake an **individualised assessment of each child’s situation** and it should **not** be **automatically assumed** that either an in-country or infamily placement is in a child’s best interests” [emphasis added].

	<p>Unfortunately, some information is only available in Danish. The website of the Agency of Family Law provides information about the procedure in English <a href="https://familieretshuset.dk/en">https://familieretshuset.dk/en</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
36.	<p>Has your State encountered any particular <b>difficulties with adoptability</b> decisions in the context of <b>intrafamily</b> adoptions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the situations and how they were handled:<sup>12</sup>  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
37.	<p>In your State, does the <b>termination</b> of the <b>pre-existing legal relationship</b> affect only the child and his or her mother and father, or does it also affect the other members of the family (see Art. 26(1)(c) of the Convention)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It only affects the child and his or her mother and father.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It affects the child and his or her mother and father, but also the other members of the family.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please explain your response:  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p>
38.	<p>Has your State encountered cases of <b>breakdown</b> in intrafamily intercountry adoptions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please provide information on (a) the number of breakdowns; (b) the causes of the breakdowns; and (c) the ways your State addresses(ed) them:  <a href="#">As previously mentioned we do not keep statistics in regard to breakdowns in adoptions, and are therefore not able to answer the question.</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
39.	<p>In the context of intrafamily intercountry adoptions, does your State <b>cooperate with States</b> with which it normally <b>does not</b> cooperate?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify any challenges your State encounters and share any good practices your State may have developed in this regard:  <a href="#">We have the same approach and the same process no matter which state we cooperate with in adoptions under the convention. However, there is no involvement of an AAB. Initially our knowledge of the country, the procedures in the country and the rules may be less when we cooperate with a state we have not cooperated with before. In these cases we often ask the ISS for assistance to provide more knowledge of the process and legislation abroad.</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p>

States of origin only

40.	<p>In your State, is the <b>subsidiarity principle</b> applied in the same manner to intrafamily intercountry adoptions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please describe any <b>different procedures</b> used and explain the reasons for these different procedures:<sup>13</sup></p>
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<sup>12</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 3(b) of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

<sup>13</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 33(i) of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

	Please insert text here
41.	<p>Is intrafamily adoption used frequently to <b>protect children</b> within the extended family and / or are there other child protection measures (<i>e.g.</i>, kinship care, foster care) that your State applies to protect children within the extended family?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Intrafamily adoption is used frequently. Please explain your response: Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other child protection measures are applied. Please specify:</p> <p>(a) which <b>other child protection measures</b> are applied to protect children within the extended family: Please insert text here</p> <p>(b) if your State is a Party to the <b>1996 Child Protection Convention</b>, whether your State applies that Convention to give effect to these other child protection measures in other Contracting States: Please insert text here</p>

### 3.2. Stepparent adoptions

Both States of origin and receiving States

42.	<p>Does your State apply the <b>1993 Adoption Convention</b> to stepparent intercountry adoptions?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify any reasons: Please insert text here</p>
43.	<p>What is the <b>profile</b> of children who are adopted intercountry by a stepparent, either in your State or in the State with which your State cooperates?</p> <p>We do not keep statistics about these adoptions.</p>
44.	<p>(a) Please specify any <b>challenges</b> your State encounters with stepparent intercountry adoptions: If the State of origin so requires it, the one wishing to adopt may be required to do so through the accredited body.</p> <p>(b) Please specify any <b>good practices</b> of your State for stepparent intercountry adoptions, including those for overcoming any challenges: N/A</p>

### 3.3. Intrafamily adoptions and circumvention of immigration laws

Both States of origin and receiving States

45.	<p>Has your State encountered situations where intrafamily adoptions were sought / used to <b>circumvent</b> immigration laws?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify what the situations were and how your State addressed these situations: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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## 4. DETERMINING THE CHILD'S HABITUAL RESIDENCE WHEN THE MOTHER MOVES TO ANOTHER

## STATE SHORTLY BEFORE GIVING BIRTH

*Scenario: A pregnant woman, habitually resident in one State (State A), travels to another State (State B) where she gives birth to her child and relinquishes her newborn child for adoption in that other State (i.e., State B).*

### Both States of origin and receiving States

46.	<p>If your State has been involved in situation(s) similar to the above-described scenario:</p> <p>(a) was your State the <b>State of habitual residence</b> of the <b>mother</b> (State A), the State of <b>birth of the child</b> (State B), or another State?  <a href="#">State B</a></p> <p>(b) how was the <b>child's habitual residence</b> determined? Which <b>factors</b> were considered?  <a href="#">Factors considered were if the child's attachment to the state of habitual residence was just as strong as the attachment to the state of birth and the wishes of the parents.</a></p> <p>(c) if adoption was considered the best option for the child, did your State determine it as being a <b>domestic adoption</b> or an <b>intercountry adoption</b>?  <a href="#">A domestic adoption</a></p> <p>(d) what <b>challenges</b> did your State face in dealing with such situation(s)?  <a href="#">N/A</a></p> <p>(e) if your State was the State where the child was born, was <b>contact</b> sought with the State of habitual residence of the mother? Was there any <b>cooperation</b> between the concerned States?  <a href="#">When needed the Central Authority takes contact to the state of habitual residence of the mother</a></p>
47.	<p>If there is a <b>risk</b> that the situation described above involves a case of <b>human trafficking</b>, would this be considered by your State when determining the child's habitual residence?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response:  <a href="#">The Danish CA has no experiences of that kind</a></p>
48.	<p>Which <b>actions</b> would your State take to address the case where both your State and the other State:</p> <p>(a) would determine the child's habitual residence to be in <b>their</b> State?  <a href="#">The Central Authority would enter into a dialogue with the other state involved and seek a pragmatic approach in the specific case.</a></p> <p>(b) would determine the child's habitual residence <b>not to be</b> in their State?  <a href="#">Please see answer above</a></p>

## 5. SIMPLE AND OPEN ADOPTIONS

### Both States of origin and receiving States

#### 5.1. Simple adoptions



A simple adoption is one in which the parent-child relationship which existed before the adoption is not terminated but a new legal parent-child relationship between the child and his or her adoptive parents is established, and these adoptive parents have parental responsibility for the child.<sup>14</sup>

49.	<p>Has your State <b>changed its legislation, rules or practices</b> in recent years regarding simple intercountry adoption?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the changes made and the reasons for these changes:  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
50.	<p>What is the <b>profile</b> of children for whom a simple intercountry adoption is made, either in your State or in the State(s) with which your State cooperates?</p> <p><a href="#">Danish legislation only includes full adoption</a></p>
51.	<p>If your State permits both full and simple adoption, are <b>simple adoptions encouraged / promoted</b>?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:  <a href="#">N/A</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response:  <a href="#">N/A</a></p>
52.	<p>Has your State faced any problems regarding seeking the birth mother / family's <b>consent to convert</b> a simple adoption into a full adoption in the State of origin (Art. 27 of the Convention)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the situations which have arisen and how your State has dealt with these situations:  <a href="#">Please insert text here</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
53.	<p>(a) Please specify any <b>challenges</b> your State encounters with simple adoptions:  <a href="#">N/A</a></p> <p>(b) Please specify any <b>good practices</b> of your State for simple adoptions, including those for overcoming any challenges:  <a href="#">N/A</a></p>

## 5.2. Open adoptions / openness in adoption

54.	<p>Does the terms "open adoption", "openness in adoption" or similar concepts <b>exist</b> in your State?<sup>15</sup></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify: (a) how it is defined; (b) whether it is provided by law, regulation or only in practice; and (c) whether it is promoted in your State:</p> <p><a href="#">The rule of anonymity is predominant in Denmark. However, the tendency is now towards greater openness but the question regarding "openness in adoption" is only limited regulated in the Danish legislation. "Openness in adoption" is a wide term and may cover the child's own story, access to information, influence on the choice of family (getting</a></p>
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<sup>14</sup> See [Guide to Good Practice No 1](#), Glossary.

<sup>15</sup> If applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Questions 19 and 20 of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

	<p>involved in the matching), contact between the adoptee, the adoptive family and the biological family as well as exchange of and keeping of information</p> <p>An open adoption is defined as adoptions where the biological family of the adoptee knows the identity of the adoptive parents, as in intra family and step child adoptions. Open adoptions also occur in adoptions, where the adoptive parents know the biological family, but are not so closely associated, that is is defined as an intra family adoption. These adoptions must however follow the same procedure and the PAPs must meet the same requirements as adoptive parents who do not know the child's biological family before the adoption.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain what is understood in your State by the terms “open adoption”, “openness in adoption” or similar concepts: Please insert text here</p>
55.	<p>Has your State <b>changed its legislation, rules or practices</b> in recent years regarding open or openness in intercountry adoption?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the changes made and the reasons for these changes: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
56.	<p>Has your State developed any good practices to ensure that <b>Recommendation No 31</b><sup>16</sup> of the 2015 Special Commission is implemented?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the good practices developed in that regard:</p> <p>If an adoptee has any thoughts regarding root-search, the adoptee can choose a PAS consultant to discuss the matter with. PAS Consultants are psychiatrists or psychotherapists. These will assist the adoptee with the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- what impact will it have if you were to experience rejection in the process</li> <li>- the knowledge you wish to gain, and the impact of said knowledge</li> <li>- The discovery that will have the largest positive impact on you</li> <li>- The discovery that will have the largest negative impact on you</li> <li>- What is your reasoning for the answers to the above</li> <li>- Why are you choosing this time to search for your roots</li> <li>- Why do you consider yourself to be ready to instigate the root search now</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, considerations of root search are included in the mandatory preparation course for prospective adoptive parents, in the form of “the right to know your own story” “The child’s past in the family’s present” “openness” and more. At this stage, it is the development of the child that is the focus, and not specific tools for root search. Furthermore regarding root search, the main assistance provided is support in order for the family to make a decision on the process and impact of a root search.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify any reasons:</p>

<sup>16</sup> C&R No 31 of the 2015 SC:

“The SC noted that, where not prohibited by domestic legislation, and after professional matching, **contact between the adoptee and biological family** in intercountry adoption may be **beneficial** in some cases. In order to maximise the benefits and minimise the risks of such contact, professional support should be offered to prepare the parties, as well as to assist them during and after contact. The adopted child’s best interests should guide the nature of this contact, considering his or her wishes” [emphasis added].

	Please insert text here
57.	<p>(a) What is the <b>profile</b> of children for whom an open intercountry adoption is made, either in your State or in the State(s) with which your State cooperates?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>(b) Does your State have a <b>specific approach</b> depending on the profile of these children?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify these different approaches:</p> <p>Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
58.	<p>Does your State provide professional <b>support or services</b> to birth families (in the case of States of origin) or adoptive families (in the case of receiving States) and adoptees in open adoptions (e.g., support for contact agreements, supervising contact after adoption)?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the support / services provided and any challenges and / or good practices in this regard:</p> <p>Please see the description of the PAS-programme in question 13-17. The PAS-programme in Denmark includes the possibility for counselling for all intercountry and domestic adoptions, except intrafamily or step child adoptions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response:</p> <p>Please insert text here</p>
59.	<p>Has your State encountered situations where adoptees, adoptive parents and / or birth parents wanted to change the frequency or the method of <b>contact</b> between them after the adoption?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify what action was taken in response:</p> <p>Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
60.	<p>(a) Please specify any other <b>challenges</b> your State encounters regarding open adoptions:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>(b) Please specify any <b>good practices</b> of your State with regard to open adoptions, including those for overcoming any challenges:</p> <p>N/A</p>

## 6. NON-CONSENSUAL ADOPTIONS

*In this Questionnaire, non-consensual adoption refers to the adoption of children whose birth parents have been deprived of parental responsibility by a competent authority but nonetheless disagree with the adoption. It does not intend to cover adoption where consent of the birth parents is required but not sought (such adoptions would fall under the category of illegal adoption), or where consent of the birth parents cannot be sought (e.g., they are deceased or unknown).*

### States of origin only

61.	<p>What are the <b>circumstances</b> in your State in which a parent can lose his or her parental responsibility?</p> <p>Please insert text here</p>
62.	<p>Does your State <b>permit</b> the adoption of children whose birth parents have been deprived of parental responsibility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify:</p>

	<p>(a) whether the <b>consent</b> of the birth parents who have lost their parental responsibility is <u>still</u> required?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response: Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response: Please insert text here</p> <p>(b) how your State ensure that the <b>principle of subsidiarity</b> is respected. Please also specify whether measures to support the birth family's reunification and alternative care options (<i>e.g.</i>, long-term foster care, kinship care) are considered prior to making the decision of non-consensual adoption. Please insert text here</p> <p>(c) what is the <b>procedure</b> applicable to such non-consensual adoptions (<i>e.g.</i>: how the child is declared adoptable; if the birth parents are given notice of the procedure; if the birth parents can contest). Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response: Please insert text here</p>
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Receiving States only

63.	<p>Has your State encountered situations in which the birth parents in the State of origin <b>contested</b> a non-consensual intercountry adoption when the child was already in the receiving State?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify what actions, if any, your State has taken to deal with these situations: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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Both States of origin and receiving States

64.	<p>What is the <b>profile of children</b> for whom a non-consensual intercountry adoption is made, either in your State or in the State(s) with which your State cooperates?</p> <p>We do not keep statistics that distincts between consensual/non-consensual intercountry adoptions</p>
65.	<p>(a) Please specify any <b>challenges</b> your State encounters with non-consensual adoptions: In some cases we experience a lack of knowledge about the structural and cultural context, the legal framework and the practical process in which the non-consensual adoption is considered to be in the best interest of the child. This information is relevant for the Danish CA before issuing a declaration after art. 17c in the specific adoption case.</p> <p>(b) Please specify any <b>good practices</b> of your State regarding non-consensual adoptions, including those for overcoming any challenges: We gather information from the AAB, relevant authorities in the State of Origin and other relevant actors (i.a the ISS) in order to understand the reasons behind the removal of paternal rights and the issuance of an adoption order against the birth partents/familys wishes.</p>

**7. CONTACT BETWEEN THE PAPs AND THE CHILD BEFORE MATCHING**

Both States of origin and receiving States

### 7.1. General questions

66.	<p>Does your State prohibit any <b>contact</b> between the child and the PAPs before matching?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:</p> <p style="color: #0070C0;">In intercountry adoption cases where the PAPs adopt via an AAB, it's the responsibility of the AAB to ensure that the adoption procedure is in accordance with the principles of the HC93 and the rules and procedures in the State of origin and in Denmark. In Denmark, all PAPs must be assisted by an AAB and cannot be introduced to a matching proposal before the competent authority in Denmark has made the assessment of whether the PAPs have the resources to care for the specific child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please specify:</p> <p>(a) in which <b>circumstances</b> such contact is permitted;</p> <p style="color: #0070C0;">Please insert text here</p> <p>(b) the <b>experience</b> of your State with regard to such contact.</p> <p style="color: #0070C0;">Please insert text here</p>
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### 7.2. Summer camps / hosting programmes

*In this Questionnaire, the "summer camps" practice is when adoptable children and PAPs attend an event (usually a camp) in the PAPs' State of residence (i.e., receiving State) or in the State of origin, usually for a period of several weeks. The hope is that the PAPs will want to apply to adopt one or more of the children they have spent time with during this event.*

*"Hosting programmes" (including "respite care" programmes for children who go abroad to improve their physical and psychological well-being) are when adoptable children are hosted by families living abroad, usually for a period of several weeks, sometimes with the hope that the families will wish to adopt them after the hosting.*

67.	<p>Is your State involved in summer camps / hosting programmes for children?<sup>17</sup></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify:</p> <p>(a) whether such programmes specifically aim to be a <b>precursor to adoption</b> for some children (e.g., for children with special needs):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:</p> <p style="color: #0070C0;">Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>(b) whether such programmes have, in fact, <b>resulted in the adoption</b> of children:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify the percentage of children involved in the programmes that are adopted:</p> <p style="color: #0070C0;">Please insert text here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>(c) where a child is adopted following such a programme, how is it ensured that the <b>safeguards</b> of the <b>1993 Adoption Convention</b> have been respected (bearing in mind that it is likely that the child remains "habitually resident" in his or her State of origin and thus the adoption would fall within the scope of the Convention under Art. 2)?</p>
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<sup>17</sup> Regarding respite care, if applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 54 of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

	Please insert text here
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.
68.	<p>If your State is involved in summer camps / hosting programmes specifically aimed at the adoption of some children, please specify:</p> <p>(a) whether the children benefiting from these programmes must have been <b>declared adoptable before</b> they can be part of such programmes; Please insert text here</p> <p>(b) whether the PAPs participating in such programmes must have been <b>declared eligible and suitable</b> to adopt to be allowed to take part in such programmes; Please insert text here</p> <p>(c) how the PAPs and children are <b>selected</b> to participate in such programmes, and whether a selection is made in cooperation with the other State; Please insert text here</p> <p>(d) how the children are <b>prepared</b> for such programmes; Please insert text here</p> <p>(e) what are the <b>effects on</b> and the <b>feedback from</b> the <b>children</b> who participated in such programmes but were not adopted; Please insert text here</p> <p>(f) whether there have been situations where the adoption <b>broke down</b> after the child was adopted following participation in such programmes; Please insert text here</p> <p>(g) if the PAPs wish to adopt the child, whether it is possible for the child to remain in the receiving State or whether he or she must <b>return</b> to the State of origin before the adoption procedure can be initiated; Please insert text here</p> <p>(h) who <b>finances</b> such programmes; Please insert text here</p> <p>(i) what is the <b>experience</b> of your State with these practices (<i>i.e.</i>, <b>challenges</b> and any potential <b>benefits</b>). Please insert text here</p>

### 7.3. Voluntourism

*In this Questionnaire, "voluntourism" refers to the practice of an individual travelling to another State to volunteer in that State. One common practice is to travel to volunteer in a children's institution. In these situations, some volunteers may subsequently wish to adopt one or more children from the child institution in which they were volunteering.*

69.	<p>Has your State <b>experienced</b> situations where "voluntourists" commenced an <b>adoption</b> procedure to adopt a child from the children's institution in which they volunteered?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify how your State handled these situations and any <b>difficulties</b> these situations may have caused: Please insert text here</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.</p>
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70.	<p>Has your State taken any <b>action</b> to prohibit, regulate or to otherwise add safeguards to the practice of "voluntourism"?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please explain your response:</p> <p style="color: blue;">According to Danish law, all intercountry adoptions must proceed via an AAB. Under very specific circumstances, it can be allowed to do an independent adoption. In practice, no independent adoptions have been allowed during the last 10-15 years. Furthermore, the Danish law clearly states that residents in Denmark may only adopt under the provision of the Danish adoption act. According to the Danish definition of domicile, a citizen is still domiciled in Denmark during a temporary stay at a children's institution, and is therefore obliged to adopt via the Danish AAB, which excludes the possibility of adopting a specific child. In order to perform an intra family adoption, the child must be fostered by the PAPs for a period of minimum of 3 years, before an intra family adoption can proceed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Please explain your response:</p> <p style="color: blue;">Please insert text here</p>
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#### 7.4. Adoption of children already under the care of PAPs

71.	<p>If your State is aware of situations where PAPs have adopted or wished to adopt a child who was already under their care in the State of origin (e.g., as part of a foster care placement, kinship care, "<i>niño puesto</i>",<sup>18</sup> or a more informal arrangement such as temporary care by neighbours or within a community), please specify:<sup>19</sup></p> <p>(a) whether the child had already <b>been declared adoptable</b> before the PAPs' adoption application was submitted;</p> <p style="color: blue;">N/A</p> <p>(b) at what stage in the process the PAPs were <b>declared eligible and suitable</b> to adopt;</p> <p style="color: blue;">N/A</p> <p>(c) what the <b>profile</b> of these children was;</p> <p style="color: blue;">N/A</p> <p>(d) what was done to ensure that the <b>safeguards and procedures</b> of the 1993 Adoption Convention had been respected;</p> <p style="color: blue;">N/A</p> <p>(e) your State's <b>experience</b> with such adoptions.</p> <p style="color: blue;">N/A</p>
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## 8. USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

### Both States of origin and receiving States

72.	<p>Has your State changed its practices recently to <b>integrate new technologies</b> into work processes (e.g., blockchain to facilitate transmission and access to data)?</p>
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<sup>18</sup> "*Niño puesto*" refers to a practice in some Latin American States where persons who already have care of a child request to adopt even if the child has not yet been declared adoptable nor have the persons been declared eligible and suitable to adopt.

<sup>19</sup> Regarding foster care, if applicable, you may wish to refer to your State's response to Question 55 of the [2014 Questionnaire](#).

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please specify (a) what the <b>experiences</b> of your State are in this regard ( <i>i.e.</i> , benefits and challenges) and (b) how your State take into account <b>data protection</b> in this context: <a href="#">Please insert text here</a>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.

## 9. STATISTICS

### Both States of origin and receiving States

73.	Please specify the <b>number</b> of intercountry adoptions per year (between 2015 and the present date) involving your State that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>relative</b> adoptions (<i>i.e.</i>, excluding stepparent adoptions);<sup>20</sup>  <a href="#">N/A</a></li> <li>(b) <b>stepparent</b> adoptions;  <a href="#">N/A</a></li> <li>(c) <b>simple</b> adoptions;  <a href="#">N/A</a></li> <li>(d) <b>open</b> adoptions or adoptions that involve a certain <b>degree of openness</b>; and  <a href="#">N/A</a></li> <li>(e) <b>non-consensual</b> adoptions.  <a href="#">N/A</a></li> </ul>
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## 10. OTHER MATTERS

74.	Please specify <b>any other comments</b> your State wishes to make concerning the implementation and / or operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. <a href="#">N/A</a>
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<sup>20</sup> For receiving States, you may wish to refer to your State's response to the HCCH [Annual Adoption Statistics Form](#).