

Adoption

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Introduction

Where an applicant has been adopted, either in the United Kingdom or overseas, the date of adoption is likely to be after 1 January 1983. To take account of applicants adopted prior to this date the information has been updated and reproduced as an Annex to this section under the headings below.

Please also see Children travelling abroad pending Adoption. For details on how to proceed when an adoption changes the name of a child, please see Names – Adoption Order/Certificate.

Adoption of children in the United Kingdom

Before 1950
Between 1950 and 31 December 1982
After 1 January 1983

Adoption overseas

The Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999

Transfer of children abroad for adoption

Travel abroad during the pendency of adoption proceedings

who are adopted in case the individual is unaware he/she is adopted.

Acceptance of adoption orders

Court Rules concerning the adoption process which came into operation on 27 May 1984 make no provision for the signature of the registrar to appear on adoption orders made in County Courts, although the signature of the Justice of the Peace or the Clerk of the Court should appear on such orders made in Domestic courts.

Where an applicant is adopted the adoption certificate should be submitted in support of the application (see Applications: supporting documents). If, however, an applicant is travelling urgently and an adoption certificate has not yet been issued, the applicant's copy of the Adoption Order may be accepted. If there are doubts on the authenticity of an adoption order, verification should be obtained by contacting the court where the order was made.

Acceptance of adoption certificates

From 1 June 2003, adoptions made outside the UK but recognised under UK law may be registered in the UK Adopted Children Register by the relevant Registrar General.

The Adoption (Designation of Overseas Adoptions) Order 1973, as amended, lists 66 countries (called the Designated List). The Designated List is currently being reviewed under the provisions of the Adoption and Children Act 2002. Adoption orders made in these countries are automatically recognised in the UK and children adopted in these countries will qualify to be registered in the Adopted Children Register.

Adoptions by British citizens in designated countries do not automatically convey British citizenship on the adopted child. However the adopter can

apply for British citizenship for the child at the Nationality Group, United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA), PO Box 306. Liverpool, L2 0QN (0845 010 5200, www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk).

For passport purposes, this means that a full adoption certificate issued in the UK, on or after 1 June 2003, will not necessarily be proof of a UK adoption. The full adoption certificate will clearly show where the adoption took place, this may be

- an adoption in a UK court
- an adoption overseas recognised by UK law.

When examining an application for a child adopted after 31 May 2003, who appears to have a claim to British nationality through their adoption in the UK, care needs to be taken to ensure that

- the adoption took place in the UK or
- the adoption was a Hague Convention adoption (see Hague Convention adoptions for more information).

If the full adoption certificate shows that the adoption took place overseas, the adoptive parent should be contacted to find out if the adoption was made under the Hague Convention. They will need to send us the certificate confirming that the adoption was made as a Convention adoption in accordance with Article 23 of the Hague Convention. This certificate will be the one sent to the adoptive parent(s) by the authorities in the country where the adoption took place.

If the child was not adopted under the Hague Convention, the application must be referred to a line manager as the child will not have a claim to British citizenship through the overseas adoption.

Please note, examiners are reminded of the guidance provided in the on line policy manual that care must always be taken when requesting information from applicants who are adopted in case the individual is unaware that he or she is adopted.

Adoption – Contact details confirming information relating to adoption certificates

Adopted in England & Wales

Adoptions Section
Room C201
General Register Office
Trafalgar Road
Southport
PR8 2HY

Adopted in Scotland

The General Register for Scotland
New Register House
3 West Register Street
Edinburgh
EH1 3YT

Adoption in Northern Ireland

The General Register Office (Northern Ireland)
Oxford House
49/55 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4HL

General Registrar's Office (GRO) staff should normally confirm the country of birth at the time of the call or agree to call back later the same day.

There should be no charge incurred for IPS enquiries whether by telephone or by mail.

Advice on the effect of adoption in the United Kingdom

When giving advice to persons about the effect of adoption in the United Kingdom on a child's citizenship, care should be taken to avoid giving any impression that a Court would look favourably on an application if it were made. There is a judgement where a County Court refused to make an Adoption Order on the grounds that adoption was primarily for the purpose of conferring on the child British citizenship with the right of abode in the United Kingdom. The Court of Appeal subsequently upheld this judgement.

Adoption of children in the United Kingdom

The current legislation for the adoption of children in the United Kingdom is:

- The Adoption Act 1976 (for England and Wales)
- The Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978 (for Scotland)
- The Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 (for Northern Ireland)
- The Adoption and Children's Act 2002

Adoption before 1 January 1950

Under the Adoption Act 1926, a Court had no power to make an adoption order in respect of a child who was not a British Subject. An order made before 1 January 1950 had no effect on the national status of the adopted person but it can be assumed that the adopted person was a British Subject at the date of adoption.

Where a person adopted in England or Wales produces an adoption certificate which does not show country of birth, the Adopted Children Register at the Office of National Statistics may be contacted to provide this information from the adoption order. Where the adoption order does not show country of birth the case should be referred to a line manager proposing that further enquires should be made (e.g. consult the Court where the adoption was made). Because of the sensitive nature of the enquiries particular care should be taken with any enquiry.

In Scotland short certificates of birth entered in the Adopted Children Register (Scotland) before 1 October 1950, do not, as a general rule, show the country of birth but the General Register Office for Scotland can give a note - separate from the short certificate - of the country of birth, when requested by IPS.

In Northern Ireland a short certificate issued by the General Register Office in Belfast does not usually show the country of birth of the adopted child; this office can be asked to provide the information. The full certificate will give the country of birth where this occurred outside Northern Ireland.

Adoption on or after 1 January 1950 and until the introduction of the British Nationality Act 1981 on 1 January 1983

The British Nationality Acts 1948-1965 contain no mention of acquisition of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by adoption. However, Section 8 of the Adoption of Children Act 1949 provided that where an adoption order under that Act was made in respect of an infant who was not a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, then, if the adopter (or in a joint adoption, the male adopter) was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the infant would become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order. The same provision was contained in Section 19 of the Adoption Act 1958 and was extended by Section 1(3) of the Adoption Act 1964 to include adoptions made in the Isle of Man or in any of the Channel Islands. These provisions are now contained in Section 40 of the Adoption Act 1976 which came into force on 1 January 1988.

The effect of the provisions described above was to confer citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies on persons legally adopted in:

- England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland on and after 1 January 1950.
- the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man on and after 1 April 1959
- provided that the adoptive father (or mother, if the adoption order is in her sole name) was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies at the time of the adoption.

In the case of adoptions which took place in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man between 31 March 1959 and 16 July 1964, the date on which the Adoption Act 1964 came into force, citizenship is conferred from the latter date.

If, therefore, an adoption certificate relating to an adoption order made between 1 January 1950 and 31 December 1982 in the United Kingdom shows that the adopted person was born outside the United Kingdom and Colonies, or that the place of birth was not ascertained and evidence of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by legitimate descent is not forthcoming, the citizenship of the adopted person must be established by reference to that of the adopter (or male adopter in the case of a joint adoption). This means seeing the normal evidence of the adopter's (or if a joint adoption the male adopter's) claim to citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, together with the applicant's full adoption certificate on which the adopter (or if a joint adoption the male adopter) is named.

Care should be taken in requesting the production of a full certificate where there is no indication that the adopted person realises that he/she is adopted; the obvious approach is to ask for "a full copy of the certificate submitted with the application, as the short copy does not show the name of the parent from whom British Citizenship is derived". A copy of the adoption order is sufficient but should not be specifically requested.

It should be noted persons who acquired the status of citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by adoption under the above Adoption Acts were not regarded as citizens by descent and this should be remembered when dealing with their descendants.

Adoption elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man or Channel Islands, had no effect on the nationality or citizenship of the child in United Kingdom law. The intention of Section 4 of the Adoption Act 1968 was that children adopted under the law of designated countries overseas should be able to benefit from the provisions of Section 19(1) of the Adoption Act 1958 described above, but this intention was abandoned. Consequently, the Adoption Act 1968 (Commencement No 1) Order 1973, which brought into force on 1 February 1973 most of the provisions of the 1968 Act enabling overseas adoptions to be recognised in the United Kingdom, specifically excluded reference to Section 19(1) of the 1958 Act. Sections 4(1) and 4(2) of the 1968 Act were later repealed by the Children Act 1975.

Adoption on or after 1 January 1983 in the UK (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man)

Under the British Nationality Act 1981, which came into force on 1 January 1983, the acquisition of British citizenship by adoption was featured in a British Nationality Act for the first time. Section 1(5) of the Act, provides that where an order on or after 1 January 1983 authorising the adoption of a minor who is not a British citizen is made by any court in the United Kingdom he/she shall be a British citizen as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of joint adoption, one of the adopters is a British citizen on that date.

It follows the only persons who acquire British citizenship automatically by adoption are those who do not already possess that citizenship before

adoption and are legally adopted in the United Kingdom by an adopter (either adopter in the case of joint adoption) who is a British citizen at the date of the adoption. However, it is not in the interests of the adopted person to enquire too closely into his or her natural parentage and further information should not be requested without reference to a line manager since such enquiries require tactful handling.

A full adoption certificate is always required for those adopted on or after 1 January 1983.

From 1 June 2003, adoptions made outside the UK but recognised under UK law may be registered in the UK Adopted Children Register by the relevant Registrar General. This means that a full adoption certificate issued in the UK, on or after 1 June 2003, will not necessarily be proof of a UK adoption. The full adoption certificate will clearly show **where** the adoption took place. This may be an adoption in a UK court or an adoption overseas recognised by UK law. Please see point 7.11 onwards for clarification.

Overseas adoptions

The provisions set out below have no effect on the national status in United Kingdom law of a child adopted overseas. A child adopted by a British citizen under a specified (local) overseas adoption does not acquire British citizenship by virtue of the adoption, and such status would have to be acquired by registration or naturalisation. (This does not include children adopted in the Falkland Islands on or after 1 January 1983. Neither does it include children adopted under the provisions of the Hague Convention.)

The Adoption Act 1968 (Commencement No 1) Order, 1973, brought into force on 1 February 1973 the provisions of the Adoption Act 1968, which enables overseas adoptions to be recognised in Great Britain. The Adoption (Designation of Overseas Adoptions) Order, 1973, which came into force on the same date specifies the overseas countries in which adoptions are recognised under Section 4 of the Adoption Act 1968, and prescribes the manner in which evidence of such an overseas adoption may be given. The Order applies to overseas adoptions which occurred before 1 February 1973, as well as those made after that date. The provisions of the 1968 Act have been re-enacted in Section 72(2) of the Adoption Act 1976. There is similar provision in Section 65(2) of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978.

The countries whose adoptions are recognised are listed as an Appendix. Evidence that an overseas adoption has been effected may take the form of a certified copy of any entry, made in accordance with the law of the territory concerned, in a public register relating to the recording of adoptions, or a certificate that the adoption has been effected signed by a person authorised by the law of the country or territory concerned to sign a certificate, or a certified copy of such a certificate.

Details of the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999 may be found under The Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999 below.

From the 30th December 2005 the Adoption & Children Act 2002 is fully implemented. Under the regulations, the Registrar General may authorise an entry to be made in the Adopted Children's Register if satisfied that a child was adopted under a 'registrable foreign adoption'. The result of this change is that a UK Adoption certificate may be issued to a child born and adopted overseas. This does not affect the nationality of the child adopted overseas, and care will need to be taken to ensure that any adoption certificate shows that the child was adopted in the UK or subject to a Hague Convention adoption.

Children born in Great Britain and adopted overseas in a country whose orders have been recognised are able to obtain a copy of an entry in the Adopted Children Register giving their new name. Section 3 of Schedule 1 of the Adoption Act 1976 enables the Register General for England and Wales to enter in the appropriate Adopted Children Register the particulars of such persons and to issue an extract from the Adopted Children Register in the name by which they have been known since their adoption, and in the same form as a short birth certificate. There is similar provision in Section 3 of Schedule 1 of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978. The Adoption Act 1976 does not apply to Northern Ireland. There is corresponding legislation in The Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 and the Births and Deaths Registration (Northern Ireland) Order 1976.

In some countries there is little or nothing to distinguish between birth and adoption certificates. Delay between the dates of birth and registration shown on a certificate may stem from adoption. Cases of doubt should be referred to a line manager who, if necessary, will consult the Consular Division of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Overseas adoptions do not affect a person's national status, but do, however, bear on a person's immigration status since Section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971 defines "legally adopted" as "adopted in pursuance of an Order made by any court in the United Kingdom and Islands or by any adoption specified as an overseas adoption by Order of the Secretary of State under Section 72(2) of the Adoption Act 1976.

Transfer of children abroad for adoption

The following extracts from Sections 84 and 85 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 are relevant:-

Adoption of children abroad

85(1) A child who is a commonwealth citizen or is habitually resident in the UK must not be removed from the United Kingdom to a place outside the British Islands for the purposes of adoption unless the prospective adopters have a parental responsibility order granted under section 84 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, or the child is to be removed under the authority of an order under section 49 of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978, or Article 57 of the Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987.

Restriction on removal of children for adoption outside Great Britain

85(3) Removing a child from the UK includes arranging to do so. This includes:-

(a) A person who enters into an arrangement for the purposes of assisting the child's removal or

(b) A person who initiates or takes part in any negotiations which leads to an arrangement detailed in (a) above.

(c) A person who causes another person to take any steps mentioned in (a) or (b) above.

85(4) A person who removes a child from the UK in contravention of this section is guilty of an offence which may be punishable by imprisonment or a fine, or both.

86(2) Regulations may provide for section 85(1) to apply with modifications, or not to apply, if:-

(a) The prospective adopters are parents, relatives or guardians of the child (or one of them is), if

(b) The prospective adopter is a partner of a parent of the child, and any prescribed conditions are met

Similar legislation with regard to Northern Ireland is contained in Articles 57 and 58 of The Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987

No passport facilities of any kind should be granted without the authority of a line manager at senior level to enable a child who is eligible for a British passport to be transferred out of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man for the purpose of adoption whether in law or in fact by a person who is not the guardian or a relative irrespective of nationality unless that person has been granted an order made under Section 84 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, Section 49 of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978, or Article 57 of The Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987. It should be realised that transfer of a child abroad for permanent residence amounts to "adoption in fact".

Once an adoption has been made the adopted child ceases to be the child of any person other than the adopters or adopter

Any case of difficulty or doubt (e.g. suspicion that a child is being unlawfully taken abroad for the purpose of adoption) should be referred to a line manager who can, if necessary, consult the appropriate Department. Should the department feel enquiries need to be made they will contact the appropriate local authority. The addresses for making initial enquires are:

England

Social Care Policy Adoption and Permanence Branch

The Intercountry Adoption Team

Room 105

Wellington House

133-155 Waterloo Road

London SE1 8UG

Wales

Welsh Assembly Government

Children & Families

Social Services Policy Division

Cathays Park

Cardiff CF10 3NQ

Scotland

Scottish Executive

Social Work Services Inspectorate

James Craig Walk

Edinburgh EH1 3BA

N. Ireland

Department of Health and Social Services

Adoption Unit

Dundonald House

Upper Newtownards Road

Belfast BT4 3SF

Travel abroad during the pendency of adoption proceedings

In the case of a child who is to be taken (or wishes to go) abroad during the pendency of adoption proceedings in England and Wales, the consent of the local authority having parental responsibility for the child under the section 18 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 should be obtained.

Where a Placement Order has been granted under section 19 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, and the child has been placed for adoption with the prospective adopters they will have parental responsibility. However they will not be able to change the child's name without the consent of the court or the written consent of everyone with parental responsibility. Also there may be restrictions on the scope of their parental responsibility so it will be necessary for the court order to be seen.

In Northern Ireland the consent of the adoption agency having parental responsibility for the child under The Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 should be obtained. The agency may be named in the order freeing the child for adoption. If there is no-one who has parental responsibility for the child and a guardian ad litem has been appointed under the 1987 Order he/she may be approached as described above.

Under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 parental responsibilities or parental rights in relation to a child can be transferred to an adoption agency on the making of an order under Section 18 of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978 declaring the child free for adoption. The consent of the person or agency with parental responsibilities or parent rights needs to be obtained before issuing a passport to the child.

Where the child is with a natural parent with parental responsibility and the purpose of the adoption is to regularise the position of the child in his/her new life. If a child is the subject of an interim order made in England and Wales under Section 25 of the Adoption Act 1976 or, in Northern Ireland under Article 26 of the Adoption (NI) Order 1987 or, in Scotland under Section 25 of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978, an application for a passport with the consent of one of the applicants to whom the order was granted giving them parental responsibility (or parental responsibilities and parental rights) may be accepted and the passport issued in the new name, but validity should be restricted to the period specified in the order.

The Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999

(commencement No. 9) Order 2003

On 1 June 2003, British citizenship was acquired by Convention adoptions overseas.

The (Commencement No. 9) Order 2003, brought into force Section 7 of the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999, and enables full effect to be given to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption. This was concluded at the Hague on 29 May 1993 (known as "the Convention").

Section 7 of the 1999 Act, amends Section 1 of the BNA 81 with the following results:

Where a child who is not a British Citizen, and is adopted **outside the United Kingdom** under the terms of the 1993 Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, the child will be a British Citizen *if*

- At least one of the adopters is a British Citizen on the date of the Convention adoption, *and*
- The adopter (or in the case of a joint adoption, **both** adopters) is (are) habitually resident in the United Kingdom on the date of the Convention adoption.

The Act amends Sections 1(5), 1(5A) 1(6) 1(8) British Nationality Act 1981 to incorporate a reference to acquisition of British Citizenship by adoption under a Convention adoption. (see Annex B)

Provided the applicant qualifies under the new regulations the status should be noted: BC BNA 81 sec 1(5) - child adopted dd Under Hague Convention. Adoptive father/mother BC. As with any nationality claim, the long adoption certificate and the adopter's document proving claim to British Citizenship should be case noted in the normal way.

Points to remember

Different countries entered into the Hague Convention at different times and were issuing Convention Adoption Certificates once their own legislation came into force.

Convention adoptions are only acceptable for passport and British Nationality purposes if the adoption took place on or after 1 June 2003.

Convention Adoption Certificates will be clearly certified as such. The precise format will vary from state to state, but the certificate will identify both the child's State of origin and the receiving State. It may be assumed, if not specifically noted, that the adopter(s) are habitually resident in the receiving State at the relevant time.

Where an adoption takes place in a Convention country the child can only benefit under BNA 81, if a Convention adoption certificate is granted and

produced to the IPS, together with evidence of the adopter's claim to British Citizenship.

Applicants who are adopted under Foreign adoptions not regulated by the 1993 Convention, or whose adoptive parents are not British citizens, or habitually resident in the UK will continue to have no automatic claim to British nationality. As in any other case where the applicant has no claim to British nationality, the case should be referred to an Examiner Quality Consultant (EQC) who will advise them that their application will be withdrawn and that they should contact the Nationality Directorate.

Examiners should take care when scrutinising these certificates to ensure that there is no evidence of either adopter (in the case of joint adoption) being habitually resident outside the United Kingdom, and that the adoption took place after 1 June 2003.

A list of current countries that are members of the Hague Convention and the date their regulations came into force may be found at Appendix 3

Annex A

Countries whose local adoptions are recognised

Commonwealth countries and United Kingdom overseas territories

Anguilla	Gibraltar	St Christopher and Nevis
Australia	Guyana	St Vincent
Bahamas	Jamaica	Seychelles
Barbados	Kenya	Singapore
Belize	Lesotho	South Africa
Bermuda	Malawi	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Malaysia	Swaziland
British Virgin Islands	Malta	Tanzania
Canada	Mauritius	Tonga
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	Trinidad and Tobago
The Republic of Cyprus	Namibia	Uganda

Dominica	New Zealand	Zambia
Fiji	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Ghana	Pitcairn Island	

Other countries and territories

Austria	Hong Kong	Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira)
Belgium	Iceland	Spain (including the Balearics and Canary Islands)
China (see Note 1)	Republic of Ireland	Surinam
Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroes)	Israel	Sweden
Finland	Italy	Switzerland
France (including Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guyana)	Luxembourg	Turkey
Germany	The Netherlands (including the Antilles)	United States of America
Greece	Norway	Yugoslavia (see Note 2)

NOTE 1: An adoption in China will not be recognised as valid in United Kingdom law if it took place before 5 April 1993 (and the adoptive parents were then domiciled in England and Wales), or 10 July 1995 (in Scotland), or 19 February 1996 (in Northern Ireland).

NOTE 2: An adoption which takes place in any of the countries which made up the former Yugoslavia is not recognised as valid in United Kingdom law.

Annex B

Section 1(5) 1(5A) 1(6) and 1(8) British Nationality Act 1981

(As amended/inserted by Section 7 of the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999, and by Schedule 1 to British Overseas Territories Act 2002)

Sect. 1(5)

Where

- a) Any court in the United Kingdom or, on or after the appointed day, any court in a qualify territory* makes an order authorising the adoption of a minor who is not a British Citizen; or**
- b) A minor who is not a British citizen is adopted under a Convention adoption,**

That minor shall, if the requirements of subsection 1(5A) are met, be a British citizen from the date on which the order is made, or the Convention adoption is effected, as the case may be.

Sect. 1(5A)

Those requirements are that on the date on which the order is made or the Convention order is effected (as the case may be) -

- a) The adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, one of the adopters is a British citizen; and**
- b) In a case within subsection (5)(b), the adopter or, in the case of joint adoption, both adopters are habitually resident in the United Kingdom. ****

Sect. 1(6)

Where an order, or a Convention adoption in consequence of which any person became a British citizen by virtue of subsection (5) ceases to have effect, whether by annulment or otherwise, the cesser shall not affect the status of that person as a British citizen.**

Sect. 1(8)

In this section and elsewhere in this Act "settled" has the meaning given by section 50, and in this section "Convention adoption" has the same meaning as in the Adoption Act 1976 and the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978.**

Notes

* Text added by paragraph 1(4), Schedule 1 to the British Overseas Territories Act 2002 with effect from 21 May 2002 ("the appointed day").
"Qualifying territory" means a British overseas territory other than the Sovereign base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia.

** Text added/substituted by Section 7 of the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999 with effect from 1 June 2003.

Annex C

Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption

The following states are acceptable provided a Convention adoption certificate has been produced. This information was updated on 30/09/2011.

Country	Agreed	Entry into force (date to accept)
Albania	12/09/2000	01/01/2001
Andorra	03/07/1997	01/05/1997
Armenia	01/03/2007	01/06/2007
Australia	25/08/1998	01/12/1998
Austria	19/05/1999	01/09/1999
Azerbaijan	22/06/2004	01/10/2004
Belarus	17/07/2003	01/11/2003
Belgium	26/05/2005	01/09/2005
Belize	20/12/2005	01/04/2006
Bolivia	12/03/2002	01/07/2002
Brazil	10/03/1999	01/07/1999
Bulgaria	15/05/2002	01/09/2002
Burkina Faso	11/01/1996	01/05/1996
Burundi	15/10/1998	01/02/1999
Cambodia	06/06/2007	01/08/2007
Cape Verde	04/09/2009	01/01/2010
Canada	19/12/1996	01/09/1997
Chile	13/07/1999	01/11/1999
China, People's Republic of	16/09/2005	01/01/2006
Colombia	13/07/1998	01/11/1998
Costa Rica	30/10/1995	01/02/1996
Cuba	20/02/2007	01/06/2007

Cyprus	20/02/1995	01/06/1995
Czech Republic	11/02/2000	01/06/2000
Denmark	02/07/1997	01/06/1997
Dominican Republic	22/11/2006	01/03/2007
Ecuador	07/09/1995	01/01/1996
El Salvador	17/11/1998	01/03/1999
Estonia	22/02/2002	01/06/2002
Finland	27/03/1997	10/07/1997
France	30/06/1998	01/10/1998
Georgia	09/04/1999	01/08/1999
Germany	22/11/2001	01/03/2002
Greece	02/09/-2009	01/012010
Guatemala	26/11/2002	01/03/2003
Guinea	21/10/2003	01/02/2004
Hungary	06/04/2005	01/08/2005
Iceland	17/01/2000	01/05/2000
India	06/06/2003	01/10/2003
Ireland	28/07/2010	01/11/2010
Israel	03/02/1999	01/06/1999
Italy	18/02/2000	01/05/2000
Kazakhstan	09/07/2010	01/11/2010
Kenya	12/02/2007	01/06/2007
Latvia	09/08/2002	01/12/2002
Liechtenstein	26/01/2009	01/05/2009
Lithuania	29/04/1998	01/08/1998
Luxembourg	05/07/2002	01/11/2002
Madagascar	12/05/2004	01/09/2004
Mali	02/05/2006	01/09/2006
Malta	13/10/2004	01/02/2005
Mauritius	28/09/1998	01/01/1999
Mexico	14/09/1994	01/05/1995
Moldova, Republic of	10/04/1998	01/08/1998
Monaco	29/06/1999	01/10/1999
Mongolia	25/04/2000	01/08/2000

Netherlands	26/06/1998	01/10/1998
New Zealand	18/09/1998	01/01/1999
Norway	25/09/1997	01/01/1998
Panama	29/09/1999	01/01/2000
Paraguay	13/05/1998	01/09/1998
Peru	14/09/1995	01/01/1996
Philippines	02/07/1996	01/09/1996
Poland	12/06/1995	01/10/1995
Portugal	19/03/2004	01/07/2004
Romania	28/12/1994	01/05/1995
San Marino	06/10/2004	01/02/2005
Seychelles	26/06/2008	01/10/2008
Slovakia	06/06/2001	01/10/2001
Slovenia	24/01/2002	01/05/2002
South Africa	21/08/2003	01/07/2003
Spain	11/07/1995	01/11/1995
Sri Lanka	23/01/1995	01/05/1995
Sweden	28/05/1997	01/09/1997
Switzerland	24/09/2002	01/01/2003
Thailand	29/04/2004	01/08/2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23/12/2008	01/04/2009
Togo	12/10/2009	01/02/2010
Turkey	27/05/2004	01/09/2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27/02/2003	01/06/2003
United States of America	12/12/2007	01/04/2008
Uruguay	03/12/2003	01/04/2004
Venezuela	10/01/1997	01/05/1997