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Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**authorising Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the
accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of
International Child Abduction**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

- **Reasons for and objectives of the proposal**

The aim of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (hereafter: "the 1980 Convention"), to date ratified by 98 countries, including all EU Member States, is to restore the status quo by means of the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children through a system of cooperation among central authorities appointed by its Contracting Parties.

As the prevention of child abduction is an essential part of the EU policy to promote the rights of the child, the European Union is active at international level to improve the application of the 1980 Convention and encourages third States to accede to it.

Honduras deposited the accession instrument to the 1980 Convention on 20 December 1993. The Convention entered into force in Honduras on 1 March 1994.

The 1980 Convention is already in force between Honduras and 25 EU Member States. Only Austria, Denmark and Romania have not yet accepted the accession of Honduras to the Convention.

Article 38(4) of the 1980 Convention stipulates that the Convention applies between the acceding country and such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the accession.

The existence of the EU exclusive competence in the matter of the acceptance of the accession of a third State to the 1980 Convention was confirmed by the Court of Justice of the European Union, which was consulted at the Commission's initiative.

On 14 October 2014, Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union stated that the exclusive competence of the European Union encompasses the acceptance of the accession of a third state to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

The Court insisted on the need for uniformity on the matter at EU level, avoiding a *géométrie variable* among Member States.

As the matter of international child abduction falls within the exclusive external competence of the European Union, the decision whether to accept the accession of Honduras has to be taken at EU level by means of a Council Decision. Austria and Romania should thus make the declaration of acceptance concerning the accession of Honduras in the interest of the European Union.

The acceptance of Austria and Romania would render the 1980 Convention applicable between Honduras and all EU Member States except Denmark.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

As far as parental child abduction is concerned, the 1980 Hague Convention is the international counterpart of Council Regulation No 2201/2003 (known as the Brussels IIa

Regulation) which is the cornerstone of EU judicial cooperation in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility.

One of the main objectives of the Regulation is to deter child abduction between Member States by establishing procedures to ensure the child's prompt return to the Member State of his/her habitual residence. To this end, the Brussels IIa Regulation incorporates in its Article 11 the procedure laid down in the 1980 Hague Convention and complements it by clarifying some of its aspects, in particular the hearing of the child, the time period to render a decision after an application for return has been lodged and the grounds for not returning the child. It also introduces provisions governing conflicting return and non-return orders issued in different Member States.

At the international level, the European Union supports the accession of third States to the 1980 Convention in order for its Member States to rely upon a common legal framework to deal with international child abductions.

14 Council Decisions have been already adopted between June 2015 and December 2017 in order to accept the accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on International Child Abduction of 20 third countries (Morocco, Singapore, the Russian Federation, Albania, Andorra, the Seychelles, Armenia, the Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Peru, Georgia, South Africa, Chile, Iceland, the Bahamas, Panama, Uruguay, Colombia, El Salvador and San Marino)¹.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

The present proposal is evidently linked to the general objective enshrined in Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union to protect the rights of the child. The 1980 Hague Convention system is designed to protect the child from the harmful effects of a parental abduction and ensure that the child is able to maintain contact with both parents, for instance by securing the effective exercise of access rights.

It is worth mentioning also the link to the promotion of the use of mediation in the settlement of cross-border family disputes. The Directive on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters² also applies to family law within the common European judicial area. The 1980 Hague Convention also encourages the amicable resolution of family disputes. One of the Guides to Good Practise under the 1980 Hague Convention published by the Hague Conference on Private International Law is devoted to the use of mediation for the resolution of international family disputes concerning children which fall within the scope of the Convention. At the initiative of the European Commission, this Guide has been translated in

¹ 14 Council Decisions have been already adopted, authorizing Member States to accept the accession to the 1980 Convention of **Andorra** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/1023 adopted on 15 June 2015); **Seychelles** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/2354 adopted on 10 December 2015); **Russia** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/2355 adopted on 10 December 2015); **Albania** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/2356 adopted on 10 December 2015); **Singapore** (Council Decision 2015/1024 adopted on 15 June 2015); **Morocco** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/2357 adopted on 10 December 2015); **Armenia** (Council Decision (EU) 2015/2358 adopted on 10 December 2015); **Republic of Korea** (EU) (Council Decision 2016/2313 adopted on 8 December 2016), **Kazakhstan** (Council Decision (EU) 2016/2311 adopted on 8.12.2016), **Peru** (Council Decision (EU) 2016/2312 adopted on 8.12.2016); **Georgia** and **South Africa** (Council Decision (EU) 2017/2462 of 18 December 2017); **Chile, Iceland** and **the Bahamas** (Council Decision (EU) 2017/2424 of 18 December 2017); **Panama, Uruguay, Colombia** and **El Salvador** (Council Decision (EU) 2017/2464 of 18 December 2017); **San Marino** (Council Decision (EU) 2017/2463 of 18 December 2017).

² Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 136 of 24 May 2008, p. 3);

all EU languages other than English and French and also in Arabic to support the dialogue with States which have not yet ratified the Convention and help finding concrete ways to tackle the problems posed by international child abduction with non-ratification countries³.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

Given the fact that the decision regards an international agreement, the applicable legal basis is Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union together with Article 81 (3). The Council shall act unanimously after consulting the European Parliament.

The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 and are therefore taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.

• Proportionality

The present proposal is drafted along the lines of the already adopted Council Decisions on the same subject matter and does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objective of a coherent EU action in the matter of international child abduction by ensuring that Austria and Romania accept the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention within a given time frame.

3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

• Stakeholder consultations

Austria and Romania, consulted by the Commission on their willingness to accept the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Convention, gave a favourable opinion.

The discussions held at the expert meeting of 18 April 2018 showed that -at this stage- there are no objections from the Member States to the acceptance by Austria and Romania of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Convention.

• Collection and use of expertise

Given that the Convention is already into force between Honduras and 25 Member States, it was the opinion of the Commission and of the Member States' experts that, in such cases, there is no need of a specific assessment of the situation of the third country concerned.

• Impact assessment

As for the 14 Council Decisions already adopted between 2015 and 2017 concerning the acceptance of the accession of several third States to the 1980 Hague Convention, no specific impact assessment has been carried out given the nature of this legislative act. In any case, a specific assessment of the situation of Honduras was deemed superfluous taking into account

³ <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5568&dtid=3>

both the fact that the Convention is already into force with 25 EU Member States and the willingness of Austria and Romania to accept Honduras.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The proposed decision has no budgetary implications.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

As the proposal concerns only the authorization to Austria and Romania to accept the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Convention, the monitoring of its implementation is limited to the respect by Austria and Romania of the wording of the declaration and the timeframe to deposit it and communicate its deposit to the Commission as established in the Council Decision.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

authorising Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) in conjunction with Article 218(6)(b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁴,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Union has set as one of its aims the promotion of the protection of the rights of the child, as stated in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. Measures for the protection of children against wrongful removal or retention are an essential part of that policy.
- (2) The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003⁵ ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to secure the protection of rights of access and rights of custody.
- (3) The Brussels IIa Regulation complements and reinforces the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') which establishes, at international level, a system of obligations and cooperation among contracting states and between central authorities and aims to ensure the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children.
- (4) All Member States of the Union are party to the 1980 Hague Convention.
- (5) The Union encourages third states to accede to the 1980 Hague Convention and supports the correct implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention by participating, along with the Member States, inter alia, in the special commissions organised on a regular basis by the Hague Conference on private international law.
- (6) A common legal framework applicable between Member States of the Union and third states could be the best solution to sensitive cases of international child abduction.

⁴ OJ C , , p. .

⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).

- (7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding state and contracting states that have declared their acceptance of the accession.
- (8) The 1980 Hague Convention does not allow regional economic integration organisations, such as the Union, to become party to it. Therefore, the Union cannot accede to that Convention, nor can it deposit a declaration of acceptance of an acceding state.
- (9) Pursuant to Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union, declarations of acceptance under the 1980 Hague Convention fall within the exclusive external competence of the Union.
- (10) Honduras deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Convention on 20 December 1993. The Convention entered into force for Honduras on 1 March 1994.
- (11) All concerned Member States, with the exception of Austria, Denmark and Romania have already accepted the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention. Honduras has accepted the accession of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Honduras has led to the conclusion that Austria and Romania are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Honduras under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.
- (12) Austria and Romania should therefore be authorised to deposit their declaration of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other Member States of the Union which have already accepted the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention should not deposit new declarations of acceptance as the existing declarations remain valid under public international law.
- (13) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by the Brussels IIa Regulation and are therefore taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.
- (14) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Austria and Romania are hereby authorised to accept the accession of Honduras to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') in the interest of the Union.
2. Austria and Romania shall, no later than ... [twelve months after the date of adoption of this Decision], deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union worded as follows:
‘[Full name of MEMBER STATE] declares that it accepts the accession of Honduras to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2018/...’.
3. Austria and Romania shall inform the Council and the Commission of the deposit of their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention

and shall communicate the text of those declarations to the Commission within two months of their deposit.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Austria and Romania.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council
The President*