PROFIL D’ÉTAT POUR L’ADOPTION INTERNATIONALE
ÉTAT D’ORIGINE

établi par le Bureau Permanent

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COUNTRY PROFILE FOR INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION
STATE OF ORIGIN

drawn up by the Permanent Bureau


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COUNTRY PROFILE
FOR INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

[Republic of Croatia]

LAST UPDATED: 26 MARCH 2014

The Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption:
Date of ratification or accession: 5 December 2013
Objections to accession made by:
Date of entry into force: 1 April 2014

Contact information of Central Authority:
Name of office: Ministry of Social Policy and Youth
Address: Savska cesta 66, 10000 Zagreb
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Fax: +385 1 555 7222
E-mail: ministarstvo@mspms.hr
Website: www.mspm.hr
Contact Person(s): Ms Jasna Palić
Ms Marija Stojević
Ms Karolina Šestak
Ms Martina Tutić

If your State has appointed more than one Central Authority, please provide contact information for each of these Central Authorities:

1. ROLE OF AUTHORITIES AND BODIES IN ADOPTION

1.1 Central Authority

Describe briefly the functions of the Central Authority(ies) (e.g., see Arts 6-9; and Arts 14-21 if accredited bodies are not used).
Ministry of Social Policy and Youth as Central Authority carries out the obligations and functions set out in the Convention (sending and receiving documents, providing information about legislation and other appropriate measures with
regard to Convention)

1.2 Public authorities and competent authorities

Describe briefly the role of any public authorities and competent authorities including courts (e.g., see Arts 4, 5, 9 and 22).

The adoption procedure is carried out by social welfare centre of the place of the the habitual residence or residence of the child. In this procedure centre for social welfare carries out functions set out in Article 4 and 5 of the Convention. Adoption may take place if it in the best interest of the child. In the procedure of adoption the characteristics of the adoptive parent are estimated in comparison with a well-being of the child. Centres for social welfare also perform functions set out in Article 9, in cooperation with Central Authority. Other than centres for social welfare there are no other authorities or bodies in accordance with Croatian laws to perform the functions deriving from the Convention.

1.3 Bodies / Persons involved in the adoption process

a) Under Article 13 (national accredited bodies):
   If your State has accredited its own adoption bodies, please indicate the number and describe their role.

b) Under Article 12 (authorised foreign accredited bodies):
   i. If your State has authorised any foreign accredited bodies to work with, or work in, your State please indicate the number and describe their role.
   ii. Is the Permanent Bureau informed of the names and contact details of the foreign accredited bodies authorised to work with, or work in, your State?

c) Under Article 22(2) (approved (non-accredited) persons):
   Please indicate if your State permits the activity of approved (non-accredited) persons or whether your State has made a declaration against the involvement in your intercountry adoptions of such persons (as mentioned in Art. 22(4)).
   In accordance with Article 22 paragraph 4 of the Convention, Croatia declared that the adoption of children habitually resident in territory of the Republic of Croatia may only take place if the functions of the Central Authority of the receiving State are performed in accordance with Article 22 Paragraph 1 of the Convention.

1.4 Accreditation and authorisation

Did your State complete the Questionnaire of 2009 on accredited bodies? If so, the Permanent Bureau will provide the link to your response on its website.

1.4.1 Accreditation (Arts 10-11)¹

If your State has accredited its own adoption bodies:

a) Are they involved with national adoptions or intercountry adoptions or both?

¹ "Accreditation" is the procedure to license adoption agencies according to the standards in the Convention so they may assist in arranging Convention adoptions. Adoption agencies with accreditation are "accredited bodies".
b) What is the name of the authority / body responsible for accreditation of national adoption bodies?

/ 

c) Describe briefly the process of granting accreditation to national bodies and the most important accreditation criteria. Provide a link to more detailed information.

/ 

1.4.2 Authorisation (Art. 12)²

a) Provide details of the authority / body responsible for authorisation of foreign accredited bodies to work with, or work in, your State.

/ 

b) Does your State use any special criteria or conditions to decide on a request for authorisation? Please provide a copy of the criteria or a link to more detailed information

/ 

c) If your State does not use special criteria to make a decision, on what basis are decisions of authorisation made?

/ 

d) Describe briefly the process of authorisation of foreign accredited bodies.

/ 

 e) Describe the tasks entrusted to the foreign accredited bodies.

/ 

f) Is it mandatory for the foreign accredited bodies to have a “representative”? What functions does that person perform?

/ 

2. CHILDREN PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION

a) In your State, what is the average profile of the child in need of intercountry adoption (e.g., age, sex, state of health)?

There are only few (2-5) cases of intercountry adoption in Republic of Croatia per year. However, the practice has shown that the children in intercountry adoption are older children and children in need of special care.

b) If your State places any limits on the number of Prospective Adoptive Parents files accepted from receiving States, on what basis are those limits decided?

/ 

2.1 Adoptability of a child (Art. 4 a))

a) Which authority is responsible for establishing that a child is adoptable?

Centre for Social Welfare.

b) What are the conditions or criteria to establish that a child is adoptable?

Child without parental care or child for which all the neccesary consents for the adoption are provided and not withdrawn.

² “Authorisation” is the procedure required by the Convention when an accredited body (usually in a receiving State) wishes to work in or with another country (the State of origin). Both States must give their authorisation.
c) Describe any procedures directed at establishing whether or not a child is adoptable, such as the search for the birth family and use of a central register of adoptable children.

Centre for Social Welfare within the procedure of adoption examines the following requirements: that the child is abandoned; that the parents and legal representatives gave the consent to adoption; that the parents are deprived of the right to exercise parental care by valid and final court decision; that the parents are deprived of legal capability and if there no possibility that the child will be raised in that family. These requirements are evidenced by the appropriate documents (e.g. birth certificate, court decision etc).

2.2 Best interests and subsidiarity principles (Art. 4 b))

Which authority determines, after considering the subsidiarity principle, that an intercountry adoption is in the child’s best interests? How is that decision reached (e.g., by using certain legal criteria) and at what stage of the procedure?

In every adoption procedure, the adoption may take place if it is in the best interest of the child. In adoption procedure Centre for Social Welfare, resp. team of experts, estimates the characteristics of the adoptive parent in comparison with the well-being of the child. The decision is reached on the basis of the expertise which is governed by the best interest of the child for each case and on the basis of Croatian Family Act. If the prospective adoptive parent is a foreigner, the adoption may take place only if the prior approval of the minister competent for social welfare is provided.

2.3 Counselling and consent (Art. 4 c) and d))

a) Describe the procedure for counselling and informing the birth mother / family about the consequences of the adoption and obtaining their consent.

In the adoption procedure the centre for social welfare will counsel the child's parents, the adoptive parents and a child which is older than twelve years with the legal effects of adoption. Centre draws minutes and notes on performed counselling.

Adoption leads to the establishment of an indivisible relationship of kinship and all right and duties that derive from this between the adoptive parent and his relatives on one side and the adopted child and her/his descendants on the other side.

In the same time, with the adoption the reciprocal rights and duties between the adopted child and her/his blood relatives cease. However, if the child is adopted by the stepmother or by the stepfather the rights and duties between the adopted child and the parent which is married to the adoptive parent do not cease, nor with the blood relatives of that parent.

b) Describe the circumstances in which the child’s consent to the adoption is required.

If the child over the age of twelve and is capable to understand the meaning of the adoption, the child's required for adoption to take place.

2.4 Children with special needs

a) Describe what is meant by “children with special needs” in your State.

There is no definition of children with special needs. There is only a definition for child with disabilities. Definition covers the child which due to the physical, sensory, communication, organoleptic or intellectual difficulties needs extra support in learning and development in order to achieve the best possible
outcome of development and for the social inclusion.
b) What, if any, procedures do you have to expedite the adoption of children with special needs?

2.5 Preparation of the child

a) If there is a procedure for the preparation of the child for the adoption, please provide details.
The preparation in performed in the form of dialogue and counsel, taking into account the age and maturity of the child.
b) At what stage(s) is the preparation done? Who does it?
When the centre for social welfare finds that there are eligible and suitable prospective adoptive parents for the child. After the child is prepared, the centre starts the procedure of contacts between child and prospective adoptive parents.

3. Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)

3.1 Eligibility criteria for foreign PAPs

a) Profile of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Conditions imposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married couples</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed (e.g., length of marriage)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried couples or registered partnership</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed (e.g., length of the relationship)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single person</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed? If it is the special benefit for the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed? If it is the special benefit for the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same sex couples</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Age requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Conditions imposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The prospective adoptive parent must be minimum 21 years old and at least 18 years older than the adopted child. If there are particularly justified reasons an adoptive parent may be a person younger than 21 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (in years) required between the PAPs and the child:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The prospective adoptive parent must be at least 18 years older than the adopted child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Other criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Conditions imposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couples with children (biological or adopted)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>If yes, are any conditions imposed?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2 Preparation and counselling of PAPs

Does your State require that PAPs in the receiving State have preparation and / or counselling about intercountry adoption?

Yes.

### 4. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO ADOPT

a) To which authority / body is the PAPs adoption file submitted?

In accordance with Article 14 of the Convention the PAPs shall apply to the Central Authority in the State of their habitual residence who shall then forward the request and the report to the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth as the Central Authority of the State of origin.

b) Please indicate whether the following documents are required:

- An application form for adoption completed by the PAPs
- A statement of “approval to adopt” issued by a competent authority
- Report on the PAPs including the “Home study” and other personal evaluations (Art. 15)
- Copies of passports of PAPs or other personal identification documents
- Copies of birth certificates of PAPs and of other children residing with them
- A copy of the marriage certificate (if married couple), divorce certificate (if either or both of the PAPs is divorced) or death certificate of the spouse (if one of the PAPs is widowed)
- Health certificates
- Evidence of the financial circumstances of the family
- Employment certificate
- Proof of no criminal record

Please specify any other documents that are required:

Certificate confirming PAP’s have not been deprived of parental care
Certificate confirming that PAP’s are not incapable persons/persons not under the guardianship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infertility certificate</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A blood relative in the direct line can not be adopted nor can a brother or sister or the child of minor parents. Exceptionally, the child of minor parents may be adopted a year after the birth of the child if it is unlikely that the child will be raised in the family of parents or of grandparents or other close relatives. A guardian may not adopt the child under her/his guardianship or until she/he is relieved of her/his duties as guardian. A person may not adopt a child if: - she/he has been deprived of the rights to exercise parental care or - is deprived of legal capacity or - a person’s previous behaviour and characteristics show that she/he are not appropriate persons for parental responsibily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) If applicants apply through an accredited body, are the following documents required?

☐ Power of attorney issued by the family to the accredited body (e.g., a contract signed by an accredited body and the PAPs)
☐ A document issued by a competent authority of the receiving State and certifying that the accredited body may engage in intercountry adoption

4.1 Language(s) in which the documents must be submitted

Please specify.
The documents must be submitted in the official language of the Receiving State accompanied by translation of these documents into Croatian language, by the court interprète.

4.2 Legalisation / Authentication

a) Which documents need to be legalised?
   For States that are not party to the Hague Apostille Convention, all documents need to be legalised.
b) Is your State a party to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (Hague Apostille Convention)?
   Yes.

5. THE ADOPTION PROCEDURE

5.1 Report on the child (Art. 16(1) a))

a) Who prepares it?
   In accordance with Article 16 of the Convention, Central Authority of Republic of Croatia.

b) What information is or should be included?
   Report should include: information about her/his identity - sex, age, first name, adoptability, background, social environment, family history, medical history (including that of the child's family) and any special needs of the child, cultural background and ethnic and religious background, child's characteristics (habits, talents, ambitions etc).

c) What documents does it contain?
   Medical certificates, photos, certificate of the competent body that all necessary consents have been obtained and not withdrawn.

d) Is there a standard form used by your State for the report?
   Yes.

e) Does your State use the “Model Form – Medical Report on the Child” and the “Supplement to the general medical report on the child” (see Guide to Good Practice No 1 – Annex 7, available on Hague Conference website)?
   No

f) After the matching is accepted, do the PAPs receive regular information about the child and his / her development during the adoption procedure? If yes, who is responsible for providing the information?
Yes. Competent Centre for Social Welfare will provide the information through Central Authority - Ministry of Social Policy and Youth.

5.2 PAPs report (Art. 15(2))

a) For how long is the report valid in your State?
   1 year.

b) Who receives the PAPs request (including “home study”, report and other documents)?
   Central Authority - Ministry of Social Policy and Youth.

5.3 Matching of the child and the PAPs (Art. 16(1) d) and (2))

a) Who is responsible for the matching of the child and the PAPs?
   Centar for Social Welfare. However, all communication goes through Central Authority.

b) Is preference given to PAPs who have a close connection with your State (e.g., citizens who have migrated to a receiving State)?
   A due consideration is given to the heritage of upbringing, ethnic origin, cultural background and the native language of the child; therefore, the priority to adopt the child is given to Croatian national residing abroad and their descendants.

c) Who notifies the receiving State of the matching?
   Central Authority.

5.4 Acceptance of the match (Arts 17 a) and b))

a) How much time is allowed for the PAPs to decide to accept the match?
   In practice, 30 days.

b) Does your State require the matching to be approved by the Central Authority of the receiving State on what conditions?
   Yes, we require the general approval of Central Authority of the receiving State in order to continue the process of adoption.

5.5 Agreement under Article 17 c)

a) Which is the competent authority / body that agrees whether the adoption may proceed?
   Ministry of Social Policy and Youth as the Central Authority.

b) When is this agreement given? For example, when the referral is sent? When the PAPs notify their acceptance?
   The agreement is given after the PAPs give the consent (accept) to adopt the child and the Central Authority of Receiving State forwards the acceptance to Ministry of Social Policy and Youth.

5.6 Travel of the PAPs

a) What, if any, requirements are imposed on the travel of PAPs to your State? If there are no restrictions, how does your State ensure that the prohibition on contact in Article 29 is respected?
   In accordance with the Family Act, parent may give the consent for the child to be adopted by an unknown adoptive parent. Exceptionally, only if the adoptive parent is step-father or step-mother, the parent may give the consent for the child to be adopted by known adoptive parent.
b) Is it mandatory for one or both the PAPs to travel in person to your State to complete the adoption? 
   Yes.

c) In what circumstances does your State permit an escort to be used to take the child to the adoptive parents in the receiving State?
   In accordance with the Declaration made by Republic of Croatia, only child who is adopted pursuant to a final and enforceable decision of the competent authority of the Republic of Croatia will be able to leave the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

d) When PAPs have to travel to your State, please specify:
   i. Number of trips required to complete the adoption procedure:
      Two (usually). It can depend on each case.
   ii. How long they should stay for each trip?
      Two weeks (usually). It can depend on each case.
   iii. At what stage(s) in the adoption process?
      After the matching and official notification to the Central Authority that PAPs accepted the adoption proposal.
   iv. Other conditions:
      PAPs are financially responsible to provide for their stay in the Republic of Croatia.

5.7 Entrustment of child to PAPs (Art. 17) and adoption decree / order

a) Please describe the procedure, if any, to prepare the child for the first meeting with the adoptive parents?
   The experts from the centre for social welfare prepare the child for the first meeting with PAPs. If the child is in institution or foster care family, these persons will prepare the child for the first meeting with the adoptive parents but they are advised and assisted by experts from the centre for social welfare.

b) After the procedures in Article 17 are completed, what are the arrangements for the physical entrustment of the child to the PAPs?
   Physical entrustment of the child to the PAPs is possible after final and valid decision for adoption reached in Croatia.

c) Is the adoption order / decree made in your State or in the receiving State?
   Adoption order is made in the Republic of Croatia.

d) If made in your State, for how long is the child placed in the care of the PAPs before the final adoption order / decree is made? Is it permanent or temporary care, full-time or part time care?
   Taking into account provisions of Croatian Family Act, a child can not be placed in the care of the PAPs before the final adoption order. See under 5.6.

e) If made in the receiving State, what procedures does your State require for the entrustment of the child and the completion of the adoption?
   Final and valid adoption decision.

5.8 Transfer of child to receiving State (Arts 5 c) and 18)

Are there any procedures in your State concerning the transfer of the child?
   Centar for Social Welfare shall give birth certificate and valid adoption decision to adopters. With these documents adopters shall contact their embassy in Croatia in order to regulate the status of the child in the receiving state. Afterwards, with travel certificate for the child they may proceed with the transfer to receiving state.

5.9 Certificate under Article 23
a) What is the competent authority for issuing the certificate under Article 23 in cases where the adoption order / decree is issued in your State? Central Authority - Ministry of Social Policy and Youth.

b) Have the details of the competent authority been sent to the Convention’s depositary \(^3\) (as required by Art. 23(2)) or to the Permanent Bureau? Yes.

c) Does your State use the “Recommended model form – Certificate of conformity of intercountry adoption” (see Guide to Good Practice No 1 – Annex 7, available on the Hague Conference website)? Yes.

d) Describe the procedure for issuing the certificate. For example, is a copy given automatically to the PAPs? Is a copy sent to the Central Authority of the receiving State? How long does it take to issue the certificate?

The Central Authority of Republic of Croatia is responsible for issuing the certificate which will be sent to the Central Authority of the receiving State.

**5.10 Duration of adoption procedure**

Indicate the average time taken for the different stages of the procedure, beginning with the decision that the child is adoptable. Approximately 6 months. However, this depends on the circumstances of each case.

**6. ADOPTION OF A RELATIVE CHILD (INTRA-FAMILY ADOPTION)**

a) Explain what is meant by “relative child” in your State. Regarding the adoption of a child by relatives according to Croatian Family Act a blood relative in the direct line, brother or sister, can not be adopter. Other relatives can adopt the child.

b) In what circumstances does your State allow the adoption of a child by relatives of the child who are habitually resident in another State?

See question 6.a)

c) Does your State apply procedures of the Convention to such adoptions?

Yes.

**7. POST-ADOPTION MATTERS**

**7.1 Post-adoption reports**

a) Describe the requirements of your State for post-adoption reports:

i. Frequency (how many per year?):
   2

ii. Period (until what age of child?):
   One year after adoption.

iii. Language:
   Original language and translation of the report to Croatian. English may be accepted.

iv. Who should write it?
   Central Authority of Receiving state.

v. Other requirements:

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\(^3\) The depositary of the Convention is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Art. 43(2)).
The Central Authority of Croatia will send a form for post-adoption report to the central authority of receiving state.

b) Is your State satisfied with the response of receiving States to your requirements for post-adoption reports? Please provide comments. Yes.

7.2 Preservation and availability of information (Art. 30)

a) Which authority is responsible for preserving the information concerning the child’s origins (Art. 30(1))? Centre for Social Welfare.

b) Where are the records kept and for how long? They are kept permanently by the competent authorities.

c) In your State, does the law permit the adopted person to have access to this information? If yes, is there any age or other restriction? An adult adopted child, an adoptive parent and a parent who has given consent for the adoption of the child will be allowed to look into the files of adoption and the register of births of an adopted child. A minor adopted child will be allowed by a welfare centre to look into the files of adoption and a register of birth, if the welfare centre determines that an insight into adoption files and the register of birth is in the child’s interest. Close blood relatives of the adopted child will be allowed to see the files of adoption if the welfare centre obtains the consent of an adult adopted child.

d) Are the biological parents or the adoptive parents permitted to have access to information about the adoption (see Art. 9 a) and c))? See answer under 7.2.c.)

e) What, if any, assistance does the Central Authority or another body give to the adopted person or the biological or adoptive parents to obtain access to that information? Is there a special procedure for accessing this information? See answer under 7.2.c.).

f) What, if any, assistance is given to adopted persons to search for their origins? See answer under 7.2.c).

8. COSTS OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION IN YOUR STATE

a) Are adoption costs or fees controlled by law and / or regulated by a public authority in your State? If yes, please provide a link to this information. Yes, by special laws.

b) Is there a standard or fixed fee charged by the Central Authority or accredited body for the adoption? What services are covered by this fee? The services of Central Authority and centres for social welfare in intercountry adoption are currently free of charge.

c) Is there a fixed amount required for a mandatory contribution? What is this contribution used for? Who receives it? /

d) Is it mandatory for the receiving State (Central Authority or accredited bodies) to undertake humanitarian projects in your State as a condition of engaging in intercountry adoption? Do you supervise these projects? /

e) Does your State impose any other type of fee or cost on the foreign accredited bodies to work with, or work in, your State? Please provide details.
f) What is the normal range of costs for an adoption (i.e., the minimum to the maximum cost)?
   PAP’s bear their own costs of stay in Croatia (e.g. accommodation), translation of documents.

g) Does your State permit PAPs to make donations to an orphanage or institution?
   If yes, at what stage of the adoption procedure?
   No.

h) Other costs: Please complete the Table of Costs at Annex 1.

9. IMPROPER FINANCIAL GAIN (ARTS 8 AND 32)

   a) Which authority is responsible for preventing improper financial gain as required by the Convention?
      Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice. Any criminal activities are sanctioned by penal legislation.

   b) What measures are taken to prevent improper financial gain?

   / 

   c) Have there been any prosecutions for improper financial gain related to adoption? If so, were the prosecutions successful?
      There was one case. It is successful.

10. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

   Identify the legislation in your State on international adoption and provide (if available) a link to the text of the legislation.
   Family Act (Official Gazzette No. 116/03/17/04, 136/04, 107/07 and 61/11).
   Croatian Conflict Act (Official Gazzette No. 53/91 and 88/01)

11. OTHER HAGUE CONVENTIONS

   If your State is involved in international foster care placements or placements by kafala, the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children may be used. Is your State a party to this Convention?
   Yes.

12. SELECTION OF PARTNERS IN INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

   a) On what basis does your State select a receiving State as a partner in intercountry adoption?
      There are no selection criteria if the receiving state is the party to the Convention then the general rules of cooperation are applied.
      In case of a country that is not a party to the Convention Croatia tries to run similar procedure and rules of cooperation. These would be exceptional cases (if such adoption would be in the best interest of the child - for example - adoption by the spouse of the parent).

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4 The Table of Costs is taken from the Guide to Good Practice No 2: Accreditation and Accredited Bodies, Chapter 8.
b) Are there any formalities required to confirm a partnership?
/.

13. OTHER QUESTIONS

a) What measures does your State provide to protect children without parental protection \((e.g.,\) institutional care, kinship care or care by the extended family, foster home, \(ka\text{\v{a}}la\), national and international adoption)\)?
Institutional care, foster home, national and international adoption.

b) Statistics:
- Does your State collect statistical data relating to adoption (national or international)?
  Yes.
- Are your statistics on a publicly available website? If yes, please provide the link. If not, how can you provide access to your statistics?
  www.mspm.hr
- Please complete the “Annual adoption statistics for States of origin” form (Prel. Doc. No 5) for the last five years. In the future, States will be asked to complete this form on an annual basis.
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14. USEFUL ELECTRONIC LINKS

Provide electronic links to important and useful information about adoption and intercountry adoption in your State.
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Annex 1
States of origin costs in the field of intercountry adoption

Please provide details of following:

1. Expenses incurred in the State of origin
This category includes all the expenses incurred in the State of origin except the PAPs’ accommodation and transport costs. These are:

☐ Administration and co-ordination costs;
☐ Legal costs (notary, lawyer, court and motion costs);
☐ Doctor’s fees for the child’s medical record;
☒ Translation costs;
☐ Costs of the child’s maintenance;
☐ Costs for updating of records;
☐ Other costs:
    please specify.

2. Contributions to humanitarian aid projects or donations
☐ Contribution may be made for humanitarian-aid projects and / or donations to orphanages or other public or private institutions connected with child protection. They may also be imposed by the accredited bodies themselves;
☐ Mandatory contribution to government / Central Authority;
☐ Mandatory contribution to child welfare home / public or private institution;
☐ Other contribution:
    please specify;
☐ Donation.