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## PROPOSAL

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From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
date of receipt:	7 June 2016
To:	Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2016) 367 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION authorising the Republic of Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Peru to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

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Delegations will find attached document COM(2016) 367 final.

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EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 7.6.2016  
COM(2016) 367 final

2016/0168 (NLE)

Proposal for a

## **COUNCIL DECISION**

**authorising the Republic of Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Peru 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 93 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's 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.

Peru deposited the accession instrument to the 1980 Convention on 28 May 2001. The Convention entered into force in Peru on 1 August 2001.

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.

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

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.

The 1980 Convention is already into force between Peru and the overwhelming majority of the EU Member States (25). Only Austria, Denmark and Romania have not yet accepted the accession of Peru to the Convention.

In the course of 2015, Peru has communicated to the Commission its interest in making the Convention enter into force also in respect of Austria and Romania, which should therefore be authorized by the European Union to accept the accession of Peru to the 1980 Convention.

The acceptance of Austria and Romania would render the 1980 Convention applicable between Peru 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<sup>1</sup>.

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 with respect to 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.

On 21 December 2011, the Commission adopted 8 proposals for Council Decisions in order to accept the accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on International Child Abduction of 8 third countries (Morocco, Singapore, the Russian Federation, Albania, Andorra, the Seychelles, Gabon and Armenia)<sup>2</sup>.

Between June and December 2015, 7 Decisions, based on the above-mentioned proposals, have been adopted by the Council of the European Union<sup>3</sup>.

The present proposal takes into consideration a third country (Peru) which has acceded to the 1980 Convention before the establishment of an EU external competence on the matter of international child abduction with the adoption of the Brussels IIa Regulation.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

Beside the general objective of developing judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications under Article 81 TFEU, the present proposal is 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.

The proposal is also consistent with 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

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p.31.

<sup>2</sup> COM (2011) 904, 908, 909, 911, 912, 915, 916, 917 adopted on 21/12/2011

<sup>3</sup> COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1023 of 15.6.2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1024 of 15 June 2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/2354 of 10 December 2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/2355 of 10 December 2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/2356 of 10 December 2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/2358 of 10 December 2015; COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/2358 of 10 December 2015. The decision concerning Gabon is temporarily put on hold pending the appointment by Gabon of the Central Authority to be designated under Article 6 of the Convention.

commercial matters<sup>4</sup> applies, among other matters, 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 Practice 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 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 countries<sup>5</sup>.

## **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.

### **• Subsidiarity**

The initiative falls under the exclusive competence of the EU according to Article 3 (2) of the TFEU as confirmed by Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Therefore, the subsidiarity principle does not apply.

### **• 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 all EU Member States accept the accession of Peru to the 1980 Hague Convention within a given time frame.

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<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5568&dtid=3>

### **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 Peru to the 1980 Convention, gave a favourable opinion.

The discussions held at an expert meeting of 15 January 2016 showed that -at this stage- there are no objections from the Member States to the acceptance by Austria and Romania of the accession of Peru to the 1980 Convention.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

Given that the Convention is already into force with 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.

The Member States' experts did not report any problems in the application of the 1980 Convention with respect to Peru.

- **Impact assessment**

The present proposal does not have any significant economic, social or environmental impact which would require an impact assessment within the scope of the European Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines. Similar to the 7 Council Decisions already adopted in 2015 concerning the acceptance of the accession of certain third States to the 1980 Hague Convention, no impact assessment for this proposal is needed given the nature of this legislative act. Indeed, there are not any other options than a Council Decision to accept the accession of a third State to the 1980 Convention.

A specific assessment of the situation of Peru was deemed superfluous taking into account both the fact that the Convention is already into force between Peru and 25 EU Member States and the willingness of Austria and Romania to accept the accession of Peru.

### **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 certain Member States to accept the accession of Peru to the 1980 Convention, the monitoring of its implementation is limited to the respect by the Member States 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 the Republic of Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Peru 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 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament<sup>6</sup>,

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 Union has adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003<sup>7</sup> ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of their 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) Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 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,

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<sup>6</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>7</sup> 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).

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 may be considered to offer the best solution to sensitive cases of international child abduction.
- (7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding State and such contracting States as 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 falls within the exclusive external competence of the Union.
- (10) Peru deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 28 April 2001. That Convention entered into force for Peru on 1 August 2001.
- (11) The Convention is already into force between Peru and 25 Member States, with the exception of the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Denmark and Romania. The Republic of Austria and Romania are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Peru under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.
- (12) The Republic of Austria and Romania should therefore be authorised to accept it in the interest of the Union and to deposit their declarations of acceptance of accession of Peru in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other EU Member States have already accepted the accession of Peru to the 1980 Hague Convention and should therefore not deposit a new declaration of acceptance as the existing declaration remains valid under public international law.
- (13) 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.
- (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. The Republic of Austria and Romania are hereby authorised to accept the accession of Peru 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. Member States referred to in paragraph 1 shall, no later than ...,\* deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of Peru 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 Peru to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2016/... \*\*"*

3. Each Member State shall inform the Council and the Commission of its deposit and communicate to the Commission the text of the declaration within two months after its deposit.

#### *Article 2*

Those Member States which deposited their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Peru to the 1980 Hague Convention prior to the date of adoption of this Decision, shall make no new declarations.

#### *Article 3*

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

#### *Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Austria and Romania.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council  
The President*