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## **Federal Act on International Child Abduction and the Hague Conventions on the Protection of Children and Adults**

of 21 December 2007 (Status as of 1 July 2009)

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*The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,*  
based on Article 122 of the Federal Constitution<sup>1</sup>;  
in implementation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980<sup>2</sup> on the Civil  
Aspects of International Child Abduction (1980 Hague Convention) and  
of the European Convention of 20 May 1980<sup>3</sup> on Recognition and Enforcement of  
Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of  
Children (1980 European Convention);  
in implementation of the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996<sup>4</sup> on Jurisdiction,  
Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental  
Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996 Hague  
Convention) and the Hague Convention of 13 January 2000<sup>5</sup> on the International  
Protection of Adults (2000 Hague Convention);  
and having considered the Federal Council Dispatch of 28 February 2007<sup>6</sup>,  
*decrees:*

### **Section 1: General Provisions**

#### **Art. 1** Federal central authority

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Office of Justice (“the Office”) is the federal central authority in charge of implementing the conventions listed in the preamble.

<sup>2</sup> The Office shall perform the tasks set out in the 1980 Hague Convention and the 1980 European Convention.

AS 2009 3078

- 1 SR 101
- 2 SR 0.211.230.02
- 3 SR 0.211.230.01
- 4 RS 0.211.231.011
- 5 RS 0.211.232.1
- 6 BBl 2007 2595

- <sup>3</sup> Under the 1996 and 2000 Hague Conventions, the Office's tasks shall be:
- a. to transmit communications from abroad to the cantonal central authority;
  - b. to provide information on Swiss law and child protection services in Switzerland to foreign authorities;
  - c. to represent Switzerland before central authorities in other countries;
  - d. to advise the cantonal central authorities on these conventions and to ensure their application;
  - e. to promote cooperation between cantonal central authorities, cooperation with experts and institutions under Article 3 and with the central authorities of Contracting States.

**Art. 2**            Cantonal central authorities

<sup>1</sup> Each canton shall designate a central authority responsible for implementation of the 1996 and 2000 Hague Conventions.

<sup>2</sup> Unless Article 1 paragraph 3 stipulates otherwise, the cantonal central authorities are responsible for the tasks given to central authorities by the Conventions.

<sup>3</sup> The cantonal central authorities or other authorities designated by the cantons shall on request issue the certificates provided for in Article 40 paragraph 3 of the 1996 Hague Convention and in Article 38 paragraph 3 of the 2000 Hague Convention.

**Section 2:    International Child Abduction**

**Art. 3**            Experts and institutions

<sup>1</sup> The federal central authority shall, in cooperation with the cantons, see to the establishment of a network of experts and institutions that are in a position to provide advice, to carry out conciliation or mediation, to represent individual children, and that are capable of acting expeditiously.

<sup>2</sup> The federal central authority may entrust the tasks mentioned in paragraph 1 to a private body, which it may pay by reimbursing the expenses incurred or at a fixed rate.

**Art. 4**            Conciliation or mediation procedures

<sup>1</sup> The central authority may initiate a conciliation or mediation procedure in order to obtain the voluntary return of the child or to facilitate an amicable resolution.

<sup>2</sup> The central authority shall, in an appropriate manner, encourage the persons concerned to participate in the conciliation or mediation procedure.

**Art. 5** Return and best interests of the child

Under Article 13 paragraph 1 letter b of the 1980 Hague Convention, the return of a child places him or her in an intolerable situation where:

- a. placement with the parent who filed the application is manifestly not in the child's best interests;
- b. the abducting parent is not, given all the circumstances, in a position to take care of the child in the State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the abduction or this cannot reasonably be required from this parent; and
- c. placement in foster care is manifestly not in the child's best interests.

**Art. 6** Protective measures

<sup>1</sup> The court dealing with the application for the return of the child shall decide, as required, on the child's personal relations with his or her parents and order the measures necessary to ensure his or her protection.

<sup>2</sup> Where the application for return has been received by the central authority, the competent court may at the request of the central authority or any of the parties order the appointment of a representative for the child, the appointment of a guardian, or other protective measures even if the application for return has not yet been received by the court.

**Art. 7** Competent court

<sup>1</sup> The supreme court of the canton where a child is resident at the moment when the application for return is lodged is the sole court competent to deal with applications for return, including protective measures.

<sup>2</sup> The court may transfer the case to the supreme court of another canton if the parties and the court in question consent.

**Art. 8** Court procedure

<sup>1</sup> The court shall initiate conciliation or mediation procedures with a view to obtaining the voluntary return of the child or to achieving an amicable resolution if the central authority has not already done so.

<sup>2</sup> When conciliation or mediation does not result in an agreement leading to the withdrawal of the application for return, the court shall decide using a summary procedure.

<sup>3</sup> The court shall inform the central authority of the essential steps in the procedure.

**Art. 9** Hearing and representation of the child

<sup>1</sup> As far as possible, the court shall hear the parties in person.