



ANNEXE IV : Accompagnement des personnes en quête de leurs origines (Question 5 de la Circulaire)

<p>Afrique du Sud</p>	<p>Support is offered in the form of counselling by adoption social workers to adoptive parents, adoptees and biological parents.</p> <p>The adoptee initiates the search of origin however biological parents are also allowed to initiate search for their adopted children. Family mediation services are rendered in situations where biological parents want to inform their families about the adoption.</p> <p>Support services are provided by Child Protection Organisation rendering adoption services, adoption social workers in private practice and government social workers employed by the Department of Social Development</p>
<p>Allemagne</p>	<p>The Adoption Placement Act requires that every person who gets access to an adoption file is accompanied by qualified personnel, in practise either by the personnel of the adoption agency involved or the local Youth Authority. The objective of the accompaniment is to help the adopted person (or the adoptive parents) to better cope with the exposure of the information about the origins of the adopted person. Upon recommendation of the professionals involved, an adoptee might ask e.g. for psychological support. This always depends on the specific situation.</p> <p>Besides this, the professionals regularly take over the practical search for family members. In case of intercountry adoptions, the German correspondent of ISS (familie international Frankfurt e.V.) offers its practice and network to do the practical cross border tracing work, both ways from Germany and to Germany.</p>
<p>Andorre</p>	<p>Pour le moment cela n'est jamais arrivé. Dans un tel cas, le Service des adoptions offrira un soutien psychologique et de médiation familiale (toutefois probablement pas économique). En cas de besoin, les psychologues et travailleurs sociaux du Service des adoptions apporteront le soutien nécessaire.</p>
<p>Australie South Australia</p>	<p>Yes, adopted people as well as adoptive and</p>

	<p>biological parents (and others associated with an adoption, e.g. siblings) are offered support through the Department and a local NGO called the Post Adoption Support Service (PASS) that is funded by the Department to provide these services.</p> <p>The Department provides assistance in obtaining access to the adoption information and can conduct searches and mediate contact between parties if agreed.</p> <p>In relation to both local and intercountry adoption matters, PASS provides search and contact services; support and assistance in searching for birth families, face to face and telephone counselling on adoption related matters; referral to adoption-friendly services; support and mediation with family reunions; links to adoption community groups; support groups for people affected by adoption; seminars and workshops addressing a broad range of adoption-related topics; a bookshop and library with a large collection of adoption related items.</p>
Tasmania (Australie)	<p>Yes, support is offered to all parties to an adoption. There is a dedicated Adoption Information Service within the State Government Public Service which employs counsellors who are experienced in adoption work. The Catholic Private Adoption Agency, the only other adoption service in this State, also has qualified counsellors who usually attend to the clients who arranged the adoption through this agency. There is no charge for counselling services and there is no limit to the number of times a party to an adoption can access this service. Counsellors can refer clients to other specialised services or give advice on how to access services such as psychological, family mediation or financial assistance.</p>
Australia (Victoria)	<p>Yes. In Victoria, a mandatory counselling interview is required. The purpose of the "interview" is preparation around expectations regarding fears, hopes and potential contact. It includes a discussion of the historical context of adoption. There is also counselling about how to search and make contact in a manner sensitive to the privacy of the other person. Following the mandatory interview, the adopted person can undertake his/her own search for birth family as he/she will have received identifying information contained in the records of his/her adoption. In the case of adoptive parents and birth family, the same support is provided, however, the Adoption Information Service, if requested, will undertake a search to locate the person on the applicants behalf. In addition, there is a government funded service, VANISH, that provides additional practical search advice and psychological and emotional support.</p>
Western Australia	<p>Post adoption services are provided by the Dept for Child Protection, including provision of adoption information, provision to persons of potentially distressing adoption information by qualified professionals, mediation between matching parties on the contact register to an adoption, search and outreach services such as for medical information, outreach services where extenuating circumstances</p>

	<p>exist, mediation and reunion services, message box services, counselling and support, referral services. Additionally, provide duty information service to callers; undertake death notifications to parties; implement adoption plans for exchange of information and contact between parties; provide information for discharges of adoptions; and manage the Licensing requirements of Contact and Mediation Licensees in accordance with provisions of the Act and Regulations.</p> <p>All persons accessing adoption information from the Dept for Child Protection are provided with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Written information about searching -Information about undertaking searches independently -Information about Licensed Contact and Mediation Licensees who are licensed in accordance with the Adoption Act 1994. Other than delegated Dept staff, Licensees are the only authorised persons who may act on behalf of parties to a WA adoption order to arrange contact; and -Information about private, non government services who may offer post adoption services such as counselling.
Communauté flamande (Belgique)	<p>Normally, the adoption agency who placed the child supports the adoptees roots questions. There is no other specific support at this moment. Adoptees do have the possibility to contact the post-adoption support center. They have different projects running like an association of adoptees, a project around roots, a social card with professionals for adoption-related problems...</p>
Communauté française (Belgique)	<p>Les OAA qui ont encadré l'adoption ont l'obligation de rester à disposition des adoptés pour les encadrer lors d'une recherche d'origine. Le professionnel de l'OAA (psychologue ou assistant social) tente de cerner la demande de l'adopté (connaître l'histoire de son abandon, connaître le nom de ses parents biologiques, avoir un contact avec ceux-ci,...) et d'y répondre au mieux, dans la mesure du possible.</p> <p>En adoption internationale, cela dépend principalement des conditions d'accès ou de l'anonymat des données, selon les pays d'origine.</p> <p>En adoption interne, les données sont en possession des OAA ; comme dit ci-dessus (question 4), un travail de médiation entre l'adopté et les parents biologiques est mis en place.</p>
Brésil	<p>Não há conhecimento de programa oficial específico.</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Toutes les dispositions sont prises par l'Autorité centrale à la limite de ses moyens pour accompagner les familles qui sollicitent la recherche des origines quelque soit l'initiateur (enfant adopté, parents biologiques, parents adoptifs). Le soutien, assuré par les travailleurs sociaux, est plus axé sur la médiation.</p>

Canada	
British Colombia (Canada)	There are different options for information, counselling or support on reunion issues.
Alberta (Canada)	Post Adoption Registry provides counselling, support, and reunion services. The Ministry of Alberta, Children and Youth Services, is the body responsible for this support.
Saskatchewan (Canada)	No resources are provided. Adoptees, biological and adoptive parents would have to access the generic service system for such supports on their own. Post-adoption would provide information services only according to legislation (records).
Manitoba (Canada)	Individuals impacted by adoption can seek support and counselling services from qualified social workers to assist in resolving any emotional/psychological issues. The mandated child welfare agencies in the province offer these services.
Ontario (Canada)	<p>The Ministry of Community and Social Services is legislated to conduct searches for adopted persons and birth family members. There are no fees for post adoption disclosure services provided by the government of Ontario. The government does not provide counselling, although advisors conducting severe medical searches do provide options for contact if both parties are interested.</p> <p>The childrens' aid societies in this province will provide counselling for parties who request the service, or make referrals to local support groups. There are no fees.</p> <p>Private practioners who handle private and international adoptions proved support and there are many stakeholder groups who provide support. In some cases, there is a fee to join the group or to pay for counselling requested of an independent therapist.</p> <p>Parent Finders is the most well known support group to both birth parents and adopted persons. The Canadian Adoptees Registry is a privately run register for adopted persons and birth family members. This group also provides search and outreach assistance. It is an Ontario based service.</p>
Prince Edward Island (Canada)	Adopted persons would have access to the same services as the rest of the population. There are publicly funded counselling services and government programs to support individuals and families. Private counselling would also be available for a fee. Post-Adoption Services in PEI could also provide direction to the adoptee to access the supports previously mentioned. In terms of a search of origins, we would provide contact information for the Central Authority of the country where the adoption was finalized.
Newfoundland (Canada)	The social worker can assist to mediate a solution however the decision will rest with the parties involved. Information related to community counselling can be provided.
Québec (Canada)	<u>Adoption internationale</u> : La personne à la recherche de ses origines reçoit un <i>soutien administratif</i> tout au long de la démarche de la part du personnel du Secrétariat à l'adoption internationale et, lorsqu'un contact est possible avec la personne recherchée,

	<p>elle reçoit <i>les conseils et l'accompagnement appropriés</i>. Pour celle requérant <i>un soutien psychologique</i>, sur recommandation du Secrétariat à l'adoption internationale, elle est dirigée vers un professionnel. Le nombre de rencontres dépend des besoins exprimés par la personne adoptée et de la disponibilité du personnel dispensant les services dans le réseau de la santé et des services sociaux (infirmiers, travailleurs sociaux et psychologues ayant de l'expérience en adoption internationale). Tous les services sont gratuits.</p> <p><u>Adoption nationale:</u> La personne à la recherche de ses origines est <i>accompagnée tout au long de sa démarche</i> par la personne traitant sa demande. Elle peut recevoir <i>sur demande un suivi psychosocial</i> de la part de professionnels du centre de la protection de l'enfance et de la jeunesse régional. Tous les services sont gratuits.</p>
<p>Espagne</p>	<p>El artículo 12 de la ley 54/2007, del 28 de diciembre de adopción internacional establece que el derecho a conocer los orígenes biológicos se hará efectivo con el asesoramiento, la ayuda y mediación de los servicios especializados de la Entidad Pública de Protección de Menores u organizaciones autorizadas para tal fin.</p> <p>Asimismo, se ofrece apoyo que se brinda a este tipo de procesos mediante Asociaciones y ONG, independientes de los servicios sociales públicos, en los que se ofrece servicio de mediación familiar, apoyo psicológico, apoyo económico... (Así son La VOZ de los Adoptados, o Plataforma Afectados Clínica San Ramón, por ejemplo).</p> <p>La Cruz Roja Española (CRE) gestiona en dos Comunidades Autónomas, Extremadura y Aragón, y, próximamente, en la Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla, servicios de post-adopción, aunque es algo muy incipiente en España. La CRE desarrolla también dentro del Programa de Restablecimiento del Contacto Familiar, la prestación de búsquedas de orígenes biológicos. Es importante resaltar que es un ámbito en el que trabaja desde prácticamente el origen la actividad de Búsqueda de personas, reflejada en los estatutos fundacionales de la organización. Se trata de búsquedas que pueden ser problemáticas y en las que se puede cuestionar el derecho de una persona a buscar a su familia biológica, y por otra parte, el derecho de todas las personas a preservar su intimidad.</p> <p>Hay que tener en cuenta que en la mayoría de los casos se desea localizar a personas que desconocen (o voluntariamente quieren ignorarlo) la existencia de la persona que les busca; y que, muy probablemente, tiene una familia constituida; es decir, cónyuge e hijos que también ignoran este hecho. Son búsquedas en las que hay que extremar la discreción y garantizar en todos los casos la máxima confidencialidad.</p>
<p>Honk Kong</p>	<p>The adoption unit of Social Welfare Department and the Accredited Bodies will be offered support by</p>

	counselling. Usually it is the adopted person who will initiate the search. If it is by the birth parents, they have to undergo investigation first.
Italie	<p>Not by law. However, if the adopted person or adoptive families are in need of help, they may address themselves to the social services of the district where they reside and ask for psychological support.</p> <p>According to the Italian Law (Act 184/83 art.28 paragraph 6), the Juvenile Court shall hear whomever it deems appropriate; it shall gather all information of a social and psychological nature in order to assess whether access to the information referred to in Paragraph 5 may lead to severe disruption of the applicant's mental or physical balance. After completing the enquiries, the Juvenile Court shall authorize access to the requested information by an order. In an indirect way, this is a psychological support, even if not mandatory.</p>
Mexique	
Mexique (Hidalgo)	Cuando los solicitantes de adopción realizan sus trámites jurídicos siempre se les sensibiliza para que les digan a los menores de edad que son adoptados, a efecto de evitar problemas emocionales en el futuro.
Mexique (Jalisco)	Si, únicamente de los casos de menores pupilos del Estado, y de tenerse la información, se les proporciona. En los casos de adopciones entre particulares, se les da una orientación sobre donde podrían buscar la información.
Mexique (Oaxaca)	<p>En lo que respecta a la Procuraduría para la Defensa del Menor, la Mujer y la Familia, si, en cuanto a información que obra en el expediente administrativo y demás antecedentes con que se cuente, asimismo apoyo psicológico.</p> <p>Cuando en la Procuraduría para la Defensa del menor, la Mujer y la familia, a través de la Subprocuraduría de Adopciones se lleva un procedimiento de adopción, se canaliza a los padres al área de psicoterapia Familiar en donde se imparten las pláticas de Escuela para Padres, siendo uno de los puntos relevantes que se trata en las mismas, precisamente el de la Revelación del Secreto, en donde se sugiere a los padres adoptivos que lo más conveniente es que se les haga saber a los adoptados sus orígenes.</p>
Norvège	The information in the adoption case is confidential, and can be given only to the adoptee. As a result of this, we are not allowed to assist or give information to birth parents who search for their child. The adoptee is given the information that exists in the adoption records, we are however not able to assist the adoptee in search of birth parents in the state of origin. The adoption organisations give some support to adoptees in their search of origins.
Nouvelle-Zélande	Yes, support is offered to all parties by counselling by social workers and by referral to post adoption support agencies and self help groups. "Counselling" is usually an information-giving model, so that it covers how to search, the different ways in which

	<p>contact can be made, however can also involve counselling around the issues that arise for people involved in search for origins, reunions, etc. It does not involve "therapy" as social workers are not trained to undertake therapy. In general, the practice in New Zealand is to encourage adopted adults to undertake their own tracing and contact, as they are able to do under the law, as this empowers them and they can pace themselves. Mediation services can be offered if the adopted person prefers this, but generally once an adopted adult has the information he or she needs then the NZ experience is that they are very sensitive and careful in the approach to their birth parents, as obviously for them they are seeking the best outcome possible.</p>
<p>Pays Bas</p>	<p>Yes. The licensed agencies have to offer aftercare. Unfortunately this does not mean much as most of the agencies work with volunteers and have limited means.</p> <p>Other agencies, like our ISS partner in the Netherlands, Fiom, offer counseling for both birthparents, adoption parents and adopted children and also help in cases of search for origin. Another agency (SAV) offers help by phone and can give addresses and names of specialized agencies that offer medical and/or psychological support.</p> <p>The responsibility for adoption aftercare lies in the first year after arrival of the child with the Ministry of Justice and after that with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Il n'y a pas de prévision spéciale à cet effet. Toutefois, la pratique des services d'adoption est d'orienter et soutenir les personnes adoptées dans la recherche de leurs origines. Dans la mesure de leurs possibilités, ces services prêtent un soutien psychologique aux personnes adoptés en quête de leurs origines et une médiation entre la personne adoptée et ses parents biologiques peut se faire. De plus, dans le programme de formation des candidats à l'adoption, il est donné une attention particulière à l'attitude souhaitable des parents adoptifs face au désir de l'enfant adopté de connaître ses origines.</p>
<p>République Dominicaine</p>	<p>Si, les brindamos información y orientación respecto a los pasos a tomar y las posibilidades de encontrar la información, dependiendo del año en que fue realizada la adopción y los cambios legislativos en torno al tema.</p>
<p>Suède</p>	<p>Adoptees searching for information about their background often need psychosocial support during the search process. The Local Social Welfare Boards have a responsibility to give support to adoptive families and should give advice and support when giving out information. Unfortunately the capacity to give adequate support varies.</p> <p>The adoption associations are doing their best to support adoptees who ask for information about their background but their resources are limited. At present, one of the adoption associations offers a mediating service but there is need for more. There</p>

<p>Suisse</p>	<p>is no financial support from the State for this work.</p> <p>According to Art. 268c para. 3 of the SCC, the Cantons shall designate a suitable body to provide the adopted person with counselling and support on request. In Geneva, for instance, the cantonal adoption Central Authority is in charge of advising the child who wishes it. It can also give support to adult adopted persons by helping them during the procedure or with psychosocial aid. Alongside, there are private Organisations addressing themselves to such tasks, notably Schweizerische Fachstelle für Adoption (www.adoption.ch), Service Social International (SSI; www.ssiss.ch) or Terre des hommes (www.tdh.ch). Furthermore, appropriate measures of the child protection according to art. 307 et seq. SCC may be taken. In addition, parents must co-operate as appropriate with school authorities and, where required, with public and charitable youth support agencies (Art. 302 para. 3 SCC).</p>
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