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EDITORIAL

Internet-based listings: An ethical and effective measure for children awaiting adoption?

Often faced with questions relating to the mechanisms available to States to fight against the violation of children's rights through internet-based listing systems for children awaiting adoption, the ISS/IRC hereby wishes to address, question and raise the conditions under which this practice could be used to respond adequately and carefully to the needs of children.

The development of websites featuring children for adoptive families is a relatively recent phenomenon. The first ones were created in the U.S.A. in 1994, in Canada in 1997, and in the Russian Federation in 2005. Nowadays, the listing of children is used as a measure in the recruitment strategy, and in order to maximise the opportunities in the search for families for children awaiting adoption. This kind of resource is used worldwide, but unfortunately, the

regulation and control of these websites is often insufficient, thereby facilitating deviation and the use of children's pictures for unethical practices.

Different practices for different aims

As a first point, a clear distinction has to be drawn between official websites controlled by competent authorities, and the websites of adoption agencies, which use photo-listing as a way to promote their activities. The first attempts, in North America, to publicly offer

children in need of adoption, were seen as a means to address the lack of applicants for the domestic adoption of special needs children. Nowadays, some countries of origin are proposing, via their websites, anonymous profiles of children, in order to find parents willing to adopt them. In this case, children can never be identified (no name, no picture), and only their personal history and medical status is presented. Subsequently, a proper matching will be carried out, without guarantee for the applicants.

Even though they are today less frequent, photo-listings on the websites of adoption agencies are of a complete different nature and are to be banned.

Risks and discrimination in the selection of a child

Some adoption agencies use a terminology, photographs and other means to promote children as an object of desire. There are cases, in which prospective adoptive parents are allowed to select a child based on her or his appearance, thereby neglecting the child's real needs. Such practices violate the children's privacy, and may lead to a misuse of these pictures. It has also been reported that, in some cases, the visitors of websites may have access to personal profiles, multimedia video and/or audio clips, upon a payment by credit card, thereby transforming the child into a mere product. Furthermore, by inserting the cost of the adoption procedure below the picture, the adoption procedure is perceived as merchandise, and/or as a trade. On some adoption agencies' listings, it is easy to find an advertisement for a child with a physical disability, with, below his/her picture, the cost of the child's adoption. This leads to possible comparisons between the adoption costs of healthy and disabled children – the costs of the adoption of healthy children being much higher. Such discrimination must be prevented, and therefore be the object of urgently needed control by the competent authorities. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has special provisions prohibiting discriminatory attitudes, and these provisions should be respected by the adoption agencies.

Positive aspects of listing programmes under strict regulations

Organised ethically, listing websites may be considered a tool in helping children to find a family and to promote the adoption of children with special needs. In some circumstances, the latter may not be considered for adoption by most

applicants, and may suffer from a lack of opportunities in finding an adoptive family. From this perspective, the internet could be a vehicle to promote their adoption. The listing system could be useful in reducing the discrimination, which these children may suffer from on a daily basis. Furthermore, it could raise the awareness of prospective adoptive parents, by allowing them to access profiles of children in need of adoption, under strict conditions. However, their use should not be allowed without the adequate legislative measures guiding the implementation and operation of such mechanisms.

Today, countries are issuing specialised legislation in relation to the advertisement of children for adoption; this measure is considered an important tool in the protection against the use of the media and the internet in a negative fashion. New South Wales (*Adoption Act 2000*, ss. 178-179) and Queensland (*Adoption of Children Act 1964*, s. 44) in Australia; British Columbia (*Adoption Act 1996*, s. 85) in Canada; New Zealand (*Adoption Act 1955*, s. 27 and art. 26) and the United Kingdom (*Adoption and Children Act 2002*, ss. 123-124) are examples of countries, which have developed specific provisions, which could be used as a reference in the protection of abuses against children, caused by the use of internet.

Brazil could be another example in the change of attitudes. In 1996, it was still possible to choose a child on the internet, based on a programme which was promoted by the Court of Justice of Rio de Janeiro. The prospective adoptive parents used to have access to a special programme, provided in three languages, with the possibility of accessing the profile and pictures of children. This programme is no longer available, and the access to profiles of children awaiting adoption is now restricted. Now, only judges and authorised personnel from the judicial authorities have access to private information about a child.

Recommendations for the use of listings

Considering their potential advantages, listing programmes should not be seen as a purely negative means. It has proved to help reduce the number of children awaiting adoption, especially children with special needs. However, it should always be used in a way, which does not violate the children's privacy and rights. The ethical use of listings is not an easy task, but it should be strictly framed. As a principle, listings shall only be prepared and managed by competent authorities and never by private agencies, unless there are duly authorised as

official partners. Among ethical measures, agencies, prospective adoptive parents, Governments and NGOs should avoid discriminatory advertisements, and always take into account the child's vulnerability. The implementation of specific legislation is also essential. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, provide useful provisions to protect the privacy and identity of the child, and to protect him against non-discriminatory attitudes.

Sources: 'Websites featuring children waiting for adoption: a cross-country review', Madelyn Freundlich, Sarah Gerstenzang and Meredith Holtan, *Adoption & Fostering*, Vol. 31, N° 2, United Kingdom, Summer 2007; 'Finding families on the web: Be My Parent goes online in the UK', Mo O'Reilly, *Adoption & Fostering*, Vol. 31, N° 2, UK, Summer 2007; 'Intercountry adoption on the internet', Shihning Chou, Kevin Browne and Melanie Kirkaldy, *Adoption & Fostering*, Vol. 31, N° 2, UK, Summer 2007; 'Les orphelins de Rio présentés sur internet', *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, 29 June 1996; 'Adoption sur catalogue: le danger d'Internet', Jean-François Mattei, France, 1996.

IRC NEWS

- **Project on distance training and exchange of experiences – New Fact Sheets on the ISS/IRC website:** Two new training Fact Sheets (n°47 and 48) have been issued. They address issues relating to the post-adoption follow-up and the financial aspects of intercountry adoption. They are available from the ISS/IRC website: http://www.iss-ssi.org/Resource_Centre/Tronc_DI/tronc_di_fic.html.

ACTORS IN MATTERS OF ADOPTION

Source: Permanent Bureau of The Hague Conference: http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index_en.php?act=conventions.authorities&cid=69

- **Cambodia:** This country has named its Central Authority. Its contact details are: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, N° 788, Monivong Blvd, Phnom Penh; Tel/Fax: +855 23 726 086. Contact person: H.E. Mr. Keo Borent, Director General of Technical Affairs, N° 68, Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh; Tel: +855 23 986 259; Fax: +855 23 222 386; keoborent@camnet.com.kh; adoptionoffice@ppctv.com.kh.
In this context, the ISS/IRC recalls that Cambodia has not yet adopted its law on intercountry adoption, and that adequate structures for the implementation of a procedure compliant with international standards are not yet operational. In these circumstances, and in the spirit of cooperation required by the 1993 Hague Convention, it is strongly recommended not to resume intercountry adoption from this country until the effective implementation of the law and its mechanisms.
- **Canada (Province of Manitoba) and United Kingdom:** The contact details of these countries' accredited adoption bodies have been updated.
- **Chile, Dominican Republic and Mexico (Federal):** The contact details of these countries' Central Authorities have been updated.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF A FAMILY

Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography

To date, 115 States have signed this Protocol, and there are 123 States Parties.

Gabon, which had signed the Protocol on 8 September 2000, has ratified it on 1 October 2007. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran has acceded to it on 26 September of this year. In addition, in its last session, the Committee on the Rights of the Child examined the periodic reports of Bulgaria, France and Spain in relation to the implementation of this Protocol within their

jurisdiction, and has recently published its Concluding Observations in this regard. We will comment on these in a forthcoming Monthly Review.

Sources: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <http://www.ohchr.org>.

COLOMBIA: A new Code on Childhood and Adolescence to promote the doctrine of integrated protection of children and adolescents

After more than 15 years, and various bills, a new Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (Code on Childhood and Adolescence) has finally been approved in Colombia, in order to guarantee the comprehensive and harmonious development of all Colombian children and adolescents at the heart of their family and community.

The challenge established by this new Code, adopted by Law N° 1098 of 8 November 2006, is the comprehensive protection of all Colombian children and adolescents, i.e. the recognition of children and adolescents as subjects of rights, the guarantee and fulfilment of the latter, the prevention of threats to, or vulnerability of, these rights, and the safety of their immediate remedy as a development of the principle of the best interests (article 7). The Code recalls the co-responsibility of the family, society, and the State in the implementation of this comprehensive protection. More widely, it establishes a real system of protection for children and adolescents, by giving priority to the support to families of origin. In cases in which the latter may no longer be able to care for their children, it gives priority to permanent alternative family measures. It also promotes the resort to temporary family-type alternative measures. Our analysis of this Code focuses on these issues (*Libro I* [Book I]).

Priority to empowerment measures for families of origin

Maintaining children and adolescents in their family of origin – in principle considered the most favourable environment for the child or adolescent’s comprehensive and harmonious development – is promoted by this Code via a number of provisions: the State’s obligations to support families of origin economically and medically and in registering the children’s births (arts. 41-10 to 41-12), the involvement of pregnant adolescents or women over 18 years of age in specialised attention programmes (art. 60).

In accordance with the Code, the child may be separated from his family only in exceptional cases (art. 22). In such cases, a measure to implement his rights should be taken immediately. This may include the child’s immediate placement in a family environment.

Promotion of provisional and permanent family-type protection measures

The provisional family-type measures established by the Code are transitory homes and substitute homes. The former consists of placing children and adolescents with a family registered in the child and adolescent protection programme, for a period not exceeding eight working days (art. 57). One may only resort to emergency centres when the placement of the child or adolescent in a transitory home is not possible. Substitute homes refer to a family, which has agreed to provide children and adolescents with the necessary care and attention, as a replacement for the family of origin. This measure is decided for as short a time as possible, in accordance with the circumstances and the objectives sought, but without exceeding six months (art. 59).

Among the measures designed to ensure the children’s permanent rights, the new law gives priority to placing the child in his family of origin or extended family (art. 56). Secondly, the Code mentions adoption, which it defines as a protection measure through which, under the supreme supervision of the State, irrevocable parental filiation is established between persons who do not have it naturally (art. 61). The Code also specifies that, in all provisional or permanent measures decided and designed to ensure the implementation of rights, support to the family of the child who requires it, shall be guaranteed.

The adoption procedure

This procedure – detailed in the new Code – enshrines, among other fundamental principles: (a) the principle of priority to prospective adoptive parents who are nationals of the country rather than to foreign candidates and, among the foreign candidates, priority should go to those who are from a country that is a party to the HC-1993 or other bilateral or multilateral conventions; (b), the right of the child or

adolescent to know his origins – albeit submitting it for the parents’ approval as to the most appropriate timing for its exercise; (c) the invalidity of consent given to an adoption before the child’s birth; (d) the prohibition of payment for placing a child or adolescent for adoption, as well as of donations from prospective adoptive parents prior to the adoption, etc.

Among this Code’s significant amendments and progress in relation to adoption, it is worth noting that what was previously known as the declaration of abandonment is now known as the declaration of adoptability. This means that the adoptability of a child or adolescent should now comply with wider criteria than his mere abandonment. Another major progress in this Code is the provision on the adoption of indigenous children, which allows for the prevention of the uprooting of this group of children and adolescents (art. 70). Thus, respect is shown for the uses and customs of these children and adolescents’ communities, in cases in which they are adopted by families belonging to these same communities.

With regard to the authorities involved in the adoption process, alongside the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF) [Colombian Institute of Family Welfare], which remains the Central Authority in matters of adoption, the Code also provides for the involvement of *Instituciones Autorizadas* [Authorised Institutions] to develop the adoption programme. In particular, the Code establishes that the *Comité de Adopción* [Adoption Committee] of the ICBF or that of the Authorised Institutions will be the body responsible for the selection of Colombian and foreign prospective adoptive families, and for matching the adoptable children and adolescents. The accumulation of these two functions leads to wonder about the real objectivity, with which the decisions relating to adoptable children and adolescents are taken, and of the priority given to his best interests. Would it not be more appropriate to entrust the assignment to an independent governmental entity, which is not involved in the previous stages of the process?

This is even more questionable when these institutions develop programmes aimed at pregnant adolescent mothers, who wish to place their child for adoption, whilst also working with Colombian and foreign families who wish to adopt. On the other hand, the authorisation for

these institutions to receive donations from adoptive families also raises ethical questions. These issues raise serious concern as to the potential violation of the basic principles, which are the respect for the child’s best interests, his protection against any form of abuse or trade, and the double subsidiarity principle (maintaining a child or adolescent in his biological, extended or substitute family, domestic adoption, intercountry adoption).

Although the ICBF controls, amongst other issues, the financial aspects of these private institutions, and supervises the programmes they undertake, there remains a high risk of trafficking. In order to prevent cases of violation of the rights of children and adolescents, the ISS/IRC advocates for a Central Authority of a country, which decides to delegate some stages of the adoption process to private institutions, to seriously secure the non-accumulation of programmes by the latter.

The ISS/IRC welcomes with great enthusiasm this new Code and the principles that it establishes, and has high expectations for forthcoming regulations, which will allow for their implementation.

Source: Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia, Law N° 1098 of 8 November 2006 (available electronically from the ISS/IRC).

READING SUGGESTIONS



La parentalité décryptée: Pertinence et dérives d’un concept

[*Decoded parenthood : Relevance and misuse of a concept*], Catherine Sellenet, Paris, Savoir et Formation, 2007.

The author, University Professor in Education Sciences, Psychologist, Sociologist, and responsible for research on families and children, offers an analysis of the concept of parenthood. What does the notion of ‘parental skills’ hide; do we have to educate parents to parenthood? Are there ‘good practices’, what are the tools of knowledge transfer on this profession, which Freud considered impossible? In response to all these questions faced daily by the involved socio-educational professionals, this publication offers clues and addresses the implicit issues which guide actions. Another publication by the same author: *L’enfance en danger* [*Childhood in danger*], Belin, 2006).

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: Conditions for the appropriate return, reintegration and care of children in their country of origin

Where the assessment of the unaccompanied minor's situation has concluded that it is in the child's best interests to reintegrate him into his family and country of origin, a number of measures need to be taken to ensure that this return continues to respond to the needs and rights of the child.

The child's return to his country of origin shall only take place when it is in his best interests, a matter, which should be determined based on a comprehensive assessment of his and his family's situation and wishes, as well as on the availability of safe and secure conditions (including socio-economic conditions) and of care arrangements for the particular child. As recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, advance secure and concrete arrangements of care and custodial responsibilities for the child upon his return should therefore be secured prior to the child's return, whether within his biological or extended family, or in their absence. These should provide an environment more likely to secure the success of the unaccompanied minor's life project in his country of origin.

Preparation of, and support to, the unaccompanied minor

Based on the unaccompanied child's needs and wishes as identified in the assessment of his situation and the situation of his family in the country of origin – and not merely on migratory policies – a number of measures need to be taken to prepare the child for his return to his biological or extended family as well as his social community. This preparation extends far beyond mere logistical issues, such as the administrative paperwork for the child's departure, securing the presence of an adult during travel, or ensuring an adequate welcome and reception upon his arrival in country of origin. Indeed, it is essential to act upon the child's wishes for his return, and to prepare him for his long-term reintegration, in accordance with, and taking into account, the period of absence and the particular circumstances of initial departure. In particular, it is necessary to ensure that psychosocial support will be provided to the child prior to his return, as well as after the child's arrival in the country of origin. Thus, it is essential to cooperate with the social and health services of the child's community, in order to ensure some degree of continuity in the

psychosocial support offered to the unaccompanied minors. In this context, both States share responsibility for guaranteeing this to the child, and ISS's involvement may include efforts to initiate and encourage this cooperation. In particular in cases in which the unaccompanied minor's life project has been initiated in the receiving country, and is expected to be followed up in the country of origin, practical measures must be taken in both countries, and in cooperation between them, to ensure its continuity and satisfactory implementation.

The child's return also requires the preparation and planning of additional measures of reintegration. Indeed, the child will not only reintegrate his family, but also his social and cultural community and his educational and/or professional environment. Thus, it is important to secure the agreement and involvement of the local social, educational and health services – as well as that of other relevant partners in the society – in the process of reintegration of the child, in the subsequent monitoring of his situation in his new environment and of that of his family, and in the periodic reevaluation of the reintegration project. This would include, for example, involving the school, existing local social structures, potential employers in the community, and other relevant partners, in the planning of the child's programme of education and work, in response to the child's wishes, needs and best interests. As mentioned above, the involvement of these actors is also fundamental in the implementation of the life project, including its monitoring, and the social, medical and educational follow-up of the child, and in ensuring the additional involvement of other local structures, offering services of support in this process. In brief, the extensive involvement of the country of origin's authorities and services undoubtedly remains central to the success of the individual child's life project, whereas the host country remains responsible for ensuring that the child's is only returned if the conditions for this success are met in the country of origin.

Preparation of, and support to, the unaccompanied minor's family or carers

In order to ensure the appropriate and successful implementation of the child's life project in the country of origin, it is important to work closely with the child's family, prior and after the child's return, and to fully involve the family in the elaboration of the life project. This also aims at ensuring the sustainable

reintegration of the child in his community and country of origin, and at preventing further intents to emigrate. Similarly to the measures taken to prepare the child for his return, it is also important to coordinate with the relevant authorities and services in the country of origin, competent for preparing the family to the child's return, his care and his family reintegration. This may include psychosocial support in dealing with the child's wishes to return, with the unexpected prompt return of the child, with the child's experiences since his departure and in the host

country, with the child's non-compliance with the objectives of his departure, with the family's expectations, etc. The reactions of the child's family and community may be difficult to face by a returning child, and it is therefore as important for the child as for the family, to be prepared and informed of the implications of such a return.

Furthermore, an appropriate consultation of the family or carers of the child should raise the circumstances, which may jeopardise the successful implementation of the child's life project, and ensure that these are considered in the provision of care and support. Given that in

many cases, the child's departure is linked to the socio-economic conditions of his family, it is also important to assess the family's resources and needs and to ensure that these are addressed in the process of return of the child. Thus, the collaboration with the authorities of the country of origin should also address the provision of financial and other support to the child's family or carers. It may be necessary to explore potential opportunities for further income-

generating activities, community support, access to health services, and for benefiting from local development projects, etc.

Where the child's return to, and reintegration into, the country of origin has been considered as the most appropriate response to the child's best interests, but the biological or extended family is unable to care adequately for the child, it is essential that conditions are met for governmental or non-governmental instances to provide the child with the necessary protection, care and support, with the aim of

subsequently reintegrating him into his family or providing him with alternative permanent and family care.

Shared responsibility in the sustainable reintegration of unaccompanied minors and the prevention of child migration

The provision of appropriate psychosocial and other support to the child and his family or carers also sets a positive environment for the strengthening of social and other structures of support to unaccompanied minors and their families; for the sustainable reintegration of

ABDOULAYE'S RETURN TO SENEGAL

The Swiss Foundation of the International Social Service's Programme in Western Africa (PAO) [see Monthly Review N° 6-7/2007] focuses on the conditions required for the care of a child in a difficult situation, and his return to his country of origin, to be undertaken in his best interests, as well as for his reintegration to be sustainable. This transnational programme has already enabled over 200 children and young people to be reintegrated into their homes.

This is the case of Abdoulaye, a young Senegalese migrant, who, after an extremely difficult migratory experience, has been identified in the streets of Bamako (Mali), and has been reintegrated into his community in Senegal. Immediately following his identification, he was taken into the care of the PAO's local partner, and accommodated in a reception centre. An evaluation of his situation was subsequently undertaken. The collected information was then sent to the coordinator of the PAO in Senegal, in order for him to undertake the search for the family. Once located, a social study was carried out, and a report was sent to the PAO coordinator in Mali. On the basis of this report, the conditions of Abdoulaye's return were established.

Abdoulaye was then taken back to Senegal, where he was entrusted to the PAO's local coordinator. Amongst the measures taken for his social and professional reintegration, Abdoulaye has been supported in the development of a small business. His situation is now followed up individually, via regular visits (the periodicity of these depends on the needs of the child and his family), in order to ensure that the measures implemented respond to his personal and family situation and that they ensure the sustainability of his return.

Furthermore, the PAO puts all efforts into raising the awareness of the affected communities to the risks linked to illegal migration, and into extending the benefits of the child's reintegration to the whole community.

*Fictive name

children and the parallel prevention, and awareness-raising as to the circumstances and experiences, of child migration; and for the development of reliable and common methodologies and strategies designed to reintegrate children across borders, based on a child-sensitive approach.

Thus, the concerned States' role in the protection and care of its child migrants extends to the provision of specialised training to relevant professionals and the capacity-building of local actors in this process on issues of prevention, identification and responses to child migration, as well as to the request for involvement of NGOs and international organisations competent in these fields at the interdisciplinary level. Given that host countries are responsible for ensuring that the child's return only takes place where the necessary conditions are met, it is also its responsibility to support the country of origin in developing relevant structures for the children's return. Thus, it is hoped that such an approach would encourage concerned countries to work together, with a view to finding solutions and establishing cooperation mechanisms, designed to respond to these problems.

Finally, the sustainable reintegration of unaccompanied minors in their families, communities and countries of origin strongly relies on a double approach to their protection

and care: the provision of individual preparation and support to the child and his family or carers, and the involvement of the comprehensive network of local authorities and community services, in implementing the unaccompanied minor's life project. In cases in which an assessment of the child's best interests rather calls for his integration in the host country, a similar approach is required, strongly incumbent on the relevant actors of that country. This aspect will be addressed in the next Monthly Review.

Sources: Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment N° 6: Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, CRC/GC/2005/6, 1 September 2005 ([http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/532769d21fcd8302c125702002b65d9/\\$FILE/G0543805.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/532769d21fcd8302c125702002b65d9/$FILE/G0543805.pdf)); Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on life projects for unaccompanied minors, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 12 July 2007 (<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1164769&Site=C&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>); Internal ISS Manual, ISS General Secretariat, Casework Division; Swiss Foundation of the International Social Service, Project in West Africa, 2002-2009 (<http://www.ssiss.ch>).

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA AND COURSES

- **Spain:** *Jornadas sobre Vinculación Afectiva y Adopción* [Conference on the affective bond and adoption], organised by the Generalidad Valenciana and EULEN, 13 and 14 December 2007, Valencia. Several themes will be addressed during these days, via presentations and round-tables. Among these issues: attachment styles and adoption in affective family relations; the development of attachment among adoptable children; the evaluation of bonds in adoptive families; the family dynamics in adoption, and the creation of bonds. Information and contacts: Antonio Ibañez, aibanez@eulen.com; Maria Madrid, mmadrid@eulen.com.
- **United Kingdom:** *The Assessment Framework and Family Placement*, Child and Family Training in collaboration with BAAF, 2 December 2007, York. The introduction of the Assessment Framework into family placement practice has become as significant as it has in child protection and family support with the publication of the Department for Education and Skills *Practice Guidance on Adoption Support and the Assessment of Adopters*. Dr Arnon Bentovim and Liza Bingley Miller will explore the relevance, advantages and dilemmas of the Assessment Framework in family placement practice, and, along with other experts, will explore the model and what it has to tell family placement practitioners about needs both at the assessment stage and in relation to intervention and support. For contact and information: melanie.sutcliffe@baaf.org.uk; Tel: +44 (0)113 289 1101; Fax: +44 (0)113 289 1177; www.baaf.org.uk.

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www.iss-ssi.org/Resource_Centre/Resource_Center_EN/About_ISS-IRC/about_iss-irc.html. See Activities.

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