

Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES CENTRAL AUTHORITY UNDER
THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-OPERATION
IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

July 2022

SUBMITTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 PURSUANT TO
SECTION 104 OF THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION ACT OF 2000





United States Department of State

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Reader,

There is no escaping the fact that the past two years have been exceptionally challenging, as the global pandemic impacted so many aspects of our lives. This has been particularly true for intercountry adoptions, as travel restrictions, disruptions or delays in processes, and general uncertainty about the future have hampered the ability to finalize adoptions and give children the loving, permanent families they deserve. My thoughts are with the children whose adoption plans were upended and those prospective adoptive parents whose commitment to these children has remained strong, despite the setbacks and challenges.

This year, the Department of State's Office of Children's Issues continued to overcome obstacles and promote ethical, transparent intercountry adoption for children in need of permanent families. At the same time, we made sure these adoptions were in the best interest of the child and that all rules and regulations were followed. As the U.S. Central Authority for the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (the Convention), the Department engaged diplomatically with countries to encourage their accession to the Convention; provided technical assistance to foreign central authorities to strengthen their capabilities; and supported countries' efforts to overcome pandemic-related hurdles and finalize adoptions. As a result of these efforts, 1,785 children joined their new families in the United States – despite the challenges posed by the pandemic.

U.S. families have historically adopted half of all children eligible for intercountry adoption, a trend that continues. Many of these children are older or have special needs, and U.S. families have consistently stepped forward to care for them. We can be proud that, as a nation and as families, we protect vulnerable children and provide them the love and permanency they need to thrive.

Sincerely,

Antony J. Blinken
Secretary of State

Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption

The U.S. Department of State (the Department) serves as the U.S. Central Authority (USCA) under the 1993 Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Convention). The Department submits this annual report to Congress, as required by Section 104 of the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (IAA), to provide data on intercountry adoption to and from the United States and highlight our continuing efforts to establish or maintain intercountry adoption as a viable option for children in need of permanency around the world. The reporting period for this annual report is the fiscal year (FY) from October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021.

FY 2021 Overview

The Department is committed to ensuring that intercountry adoption to and from the United States is a viable option for children in need of permanency around the world. We also ensure the option is in their best interest, and domestic solutions have been given due consideration. The Office of Children's Issues (CI) adoption team and consular officers overseas work to enhance the viability of intercountry adoption and ensure intercountry adoptions are safe, ethical, and transparent through a variety of means. This includes policymaking, outreach to the public, engagement with foreign and U.S. stakeholders, and oversight of the accrediting entity.

Outreach

Targeted outreach has increased the Department's opportunities to effectively communicate and establish relationships with a wide range of U.S. stakeholders with diverse expectations and perspectives on intercountry adoption. This provides CI with insight into stakeholders' priorities and experiences with intercountry adoption. In addition, this approach has allowed us to build credibility and trust in the Department's ability to maintain the viability of intercountry adoptions to and from the United States and to safeguard children. CI conducted many well-attended and well-received outreach efforts in FY 2021.

In June 2021, CI published new country-specific adoption information pages on our [website](#) that focus on the intercountry adoption process and relevant international travel information that provides general travel, health, safety, and visa information for specific countries. In April 2021, the Department published on our [website](#) a guide to processing outgoing adoptions from the United States to another Convention country.

In FY 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to limit our outreach capacity to a mostly virtual environment. CI used accessible technologies to increase and intensify our engagement opportunities. This allowed us to effectively carry out our mandate and reach more stakeholders. These methods included holding regular teleconferences and videoconferences with government and non-government stakeholders, conducting virtual training seminars, and participating in working groups with foreign adoption authorities and overseas stakeholders. We also continued to provide timely and accurate issuance of adoption notices and responses to public inquiries.

We expanded our outreach to a wider range of adoption stakeholders and additionally sought to increase awareness of CI's work to maintain the viability of intercountry adoptions and to highlight efforts to prevent illicit practices in the systems that carry out the Convention processes. To this end, we tailored outreach efforts to meet the specific needs and concerns of the following groups:

Congress – CI provided regular briefings to Congressional staff on trends in intercountry adoptions worldwide and related to specific countries.

Adoption Service Providers – CI provided adoption service providers (ASP) with information about foreign adoption requirements, provided timely responses to ASP inquiries, and provided individual and group consultations with CI’s leadership. CI also worked with the accrediting entity (AE), the Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity (IAAME), to help prioritize responsive and clear communication with ASPs, and to ensure its accreditation/approval and monitoring and oversight responsibilities were fulfilled.

Prospective Adoptive Parents – CI ensured parents and families had access to the resources and information they needed to understand the intercountry adoption process in specific countries, especially those that changed requirements, paused intercountry adoption, or passed legislation that threatened intercountry adoption with the United States. We provided reference materials, hosted teleconferences and videoconferences, gathered feedback from their experiences, and communicated timely information updates.

Foreign Authorities and other Foreign Adoption Stakeholders – CI conducted training events, provided policy feedback, and participated in bilateral and multilateral working groups. We shared best practices and helped build the capacity of Convention and non-Convention governments to conduct intercountry adoptions.

Adult Adoptees – We provided relevant information to members of our adult adoptees electronic mailing list.

Other Adoption Professionals – We proactively reached out to state authorities, judges, and attorneys to raise awareness of the scope of the Department’s role and responsibilities in the intercountry adoption process, increasing training participation and our information sharing in FY 2021.

Advocacy Groups – CI met with numerous advocacy organizations engaged in representing diverse groups of people touched by intercountry adoptions, including birth families, adoptive families, academics, attorneys, policymakers, and adult adoptees.

U.S. Embassies and Consulates – CI provided U.S. embassies and consulates with references and resources, consultation, and training to enhance their knowledge of intercountry adoption processes and procedures.

National Adoption Month – Each November, the Department participates in National Adoption Month to celebrate the experiences of adoptees and adoptive families and raise awareness about the unique issues they face. This year, CI disseminated an “Adoption Month Toolkit” to U.S. embassies to help them conduct outreach and engagement with adoption stakeholders. The toolkit included links to adoptions resources, educational information about the Convention and U.S. intercountry adoption processes, and resources for writing op-eds for local press or hosting events with intercountry adoption stakeholders. In November 2020, CI hosted a town hall with intercountry adult adoptees to gain insight and ensure their perspectives play a role in intercountry adoption policymaking. This virtual town hall provided an opportunity for adult adoptees to engage with CI’s Adoption Oversight Division staff and voice concerns about adult adoptee issues, share experiences, and ask questions. Other highlights from National Adoption Month included participation in the annual Adoptive Parents Committee Conference, participation in the American Bar Association Speaker Series, a Congressional briefing, and the publication of a National Adoption Month factsheet.

Engagement

In July 2021, the Special Advisor for Children’s Issues and CI leadership engaged in a series of virtual conference calls with ASPs worldwide to listen to their concerns and communicate updates and initiatives. Similarly, throughout FY 2021, the Adoptions Oversight Division Chief offered weekly calls with individual ASPs to discuss their important work.

In April 2021, CI hosted a two-day training seminar with Ecuadorean authorities to explain how the United States has implemented the Convention processes. Speakers from CI, USCIS, and the Department of Health and Human Services covered multiple topics, including processes of the Convention legal framework, implementing best practices for Central Authorities, suitability issues, and accreditation.

In September 2021, CI country officers participated in the virtual Philippine Intercountry Adoption Board – Global Consultation (ICAB). They discussed overcoming disruptions and delays with intercountry adoptions from the Philippines, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic. CI also engaged directly with the Central Authorities of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Cambodia, and Fiji, to strengthen partnerships that had been disrupted due to legislative issues, systemic issues, and the ongoing effects of the pandemic. CI leadership and country officers also participated in a January 2021 call with ASPs to discuss concerns and provide updates on intercountry adoption processing in the PRC.

In April 2021, CI engaged with India’s Central Adoption Resource Authority to discuss the intricacies of U.S. and Indian processes and to continue coordinating despite lockdowns and surges in both countries.

In May 2021, African Affairs (AF) country officers helped facilitate a pair of regional International Visitor Leadership Programs (IVLP) to promote transparent and ethical intercountry adoptions in Africa. The programs provided insight into U.S. Convention processes, demonstrated the importance of intercountry adoption as a viable option for children in need, and recognized the Convention as the most effective tool to facilitate intercountry adoption. The programs also allowed us to open dialogues centered on domestic child welfare system reform and expanding our partnerships with regional counterparts.

CI met quarterly with the Hague Permanent Bureau Regional Office on Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC). We discussed outreach strategies, country-specific issues, training opportunities, communications with our partnering countries, and backlogs in the intercountry adoption process. CI also participated in working groups with the Central Authorities of Mexico and Ecuador to expand our partnerships and improve the viability of intercountry adoptions.

IAIA Reporting for FY 2021

As required by the Intercountry Adoption Information Act of 2019 (IAIA), the Department provides the following information on intercountry adoption to the United States, and the Department’s efforts to encourage the resumption of adoptions where prohibited. The Department has identified four countries that established or maintained a significant law or regulation preventing or prohibiting adoptions involving immigration to the United States (See Table 8). These are the same four countries as identified in FY 2020.

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) updated *Law N°87-010 on the Family Code* on July 15, 2016. These updates suspended the issuance of exit permits for adopted Congolese children, making intercountry adoption from the DRC not legally possible. The Department held a bilateral meeting with DRC authorities on May 20, 2021 to discuss current local laws and regulations pertaining to adoption matters and sought guidance on the authenticity and validity of adoption judgements issued by DRC children’s courts.

In FY 2021, the Department held bilateral conversations with counterparts in the Government of Ethiopia on multiple occasions to clarify local laws and regulations related to adoption. The Government of Kenya notified the Department of a moratorium on intercountry adoptions on November 27, 2014. The Department has since

confirmed, through Kenya's Department of Children's Services, that there is no longer a designated central authority to issue Article 23 certificates under the Convention. The Department has since requested updates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Kenyan adoption laws and regulations, most recently on September 29, 2021.

There was no significant engagement between the Department and the Russian Federation on adoption matters in FY 2021.

Most countries have limitations on intercountry adoption that restrict the categories of prospective adoptive parents who can seek to adopt from the country (for example based on age, religion, or dual nationality). Few prohibit all adoptions to the United States. Other countries do not routinely process adoptions to the United States, though such adoptions may be possible. Some countries do not recognize the legal concept of adoption as forming a permanent parent-child relationship, following the termination of a prior parent-child relationship. Information on such limitations is available to the public on the Department's Country Information [webpages](#).

Countries prohibit or limit intercountry adoptions for various reasons, but they often involve a determination to place children with families within their country of origin, or in response to tragic cases involving adoptees to the United States. The Department encourages the resumption of intercountry adoption with these countries by explaining the safeguards within the U.S. intercountry adoption and child welfare systems. Maintaining robust oversight of adoption service providers and the accrediting entity bolsters foreign government confidence in the U.S. system.

The Department prioritizes the processing of visa cases of intercountry adoptees eligible to immigrate to the United States under U.S. immigration law. Prior to the reporting period, the Department concluded systemic fraud in some countries prevented the proper adjudication of immigrant petitions and visas based on an intercountry adoption. This suspension remains in place for Nepal. Additionally, in FY 2021, the Government of the Netherlands suspended intercountry adoptions after their global review of illicit practices.

In certain instances, the Bureau of Consular Affairs identifies systemic issues that prevent the issuance of Hague Adoption Certificates (HACs) and immigrant visas. Most often this arises when a country joins the Convention prior to having established an authority to perform central authority functions under the Convention. In FY 2021 the Department announced it could not yet process adoptions under the Convention with Saint Kitts and Nevis and Niger. Authorities in both countries have indicated they are establishing Convention procedures and authorities that will permit the Department to adjudicate HACs on a case-by-case basis in accordance with U.S. law. Following all such determinations, the Department and other relevant U.S. government agencies offer training on the U.S. Convention processes and laws to countries developing their Convention procedures. Upon request, we also offer feedback on proposed legal frameworks for Convention implementation. When there are delays with a country newly joining the Convention, the Department works diligently to ensure cases in process prior to the country's entry into force date are completed under pre-Convention procedures.

INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

Bureau of Consular Affairs • U.S. Department of State



FY2021 Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption July 2022

Pursuant to Section 104 of the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (IAA) (Public Law 106-279), the U.S. Department of State submits the FY2021 Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption.

IAA §104(b) Report Elements:

- **§104(b) (1):** Tables 1 and 2 report the number of intercountry adoptions in FY 2021 involving immigration to the United States, regardless of whether the adoption occurred under the Hague Adoption Convention.
- **§104(b) (2):** Table 3 reports the number of intercountry adoptions in FY 2021 involving emigration from the United States, regardless of whether the adoption occurred under the Hague Adoption Convention.
- **§104(b) (3):** In FY 2021 adoption service providers (ASPs) reported two disrupted placements in Convention adoptions, i.e., cases in which there was an interruption of a placement for adoption during the post-placement (but pre-adoption) period. Table 6 summarizes this information.

In addition, information received from the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to §422(b)(12) of the Social Security Act regarding disruptions and dissolutions involving children who were adopted through the intercountry process and subsequently entered state custody. Each state provided this information to HHS about Child and Family Services Plan goals and objectives through the Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR). Table 7 provides an overview of the information each state reported to the number of disruptions and dissolutions, the time period, and reporting capabilities.

- **§104(b) (4):** Table 4 reports the average time required for completion of a Convention adoption.
- **§104(b) (5):** The current list of agencies accredited and persons approved is available on the Department's intercountry adoption website at http://adoption.state.gov/hague_convention/agency_accreditation/agency_search.php.
- **§104(b) (6):** The Secretary did not temporarily or permanently debar an agency or person in FY 2021.
- **§104(b) (7):** ASPs reported charging between \$0 and \$39,420 for country specific adoption services from Convention countries, with half charging less than \$16,350 and half charging more. Table 5 reports the median fees for country-specific services, including foreign country program expenses, contributions, care of child expenses, and travel/accommodations reported by ASPs for the Convention countries reflected in Table 1.

- **§104(b) (8):** Annual fees for accreditation of agencies and approval of persons ranged from \$2,200 to \$5,200 in FY 2021. The Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity's (IAAME'S) accreditation fee is based on a tiered fee schedule according to the average number of adoptions for which the agency served as a primary provider. IAAME's fees are found at the following link: <https://www.iaame.net/accreditation-and-approval/>
- **§104(b) (9-10):** Table 8 lists countries that established or maintained in FY 2021 a significant law or regulation that prevents or prohibits all adoptions involving immigration to the United States and the implementation date of such law or regulation.
- **§104(b) (11):** For the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Department held a bilateral meeting with Congolese authorities on May 20, 2021, to clarify local laws and regulations pertaining to adoption matters and to seek guidance on the authenticity and validity of adoption judgements issued by Congolese children's courts.

For the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Department held bilateral conversations with counterparts in the Government of Ethiopia on multiple occasions to clarify local laws and regulations related to adoption.

For the Republic of Kenya, the Department has requested updates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Kenyan adoption laws and regulations. The most recent request was delivered on September 29, 2021.

For the Russian Federation, there was no significant engagement between the Department and the Russian Federation on adoption matters in FY 2021.

- **§104(b) (12):** In FY 2021, the Department determined that it could not yet issue Hague Adoption Certificates for adoptions from Saint Kitts and Nevis or Niger following both countries' accession to the Adoption Convention on February 1, 2021, and September 1, 2021, respectively.
- **§104(b) (13):** Saint Kitts and Nevis does not yet have implementing legislation authorizing the designated central authority to carry out its responsibilities under the Convention. As a result, consular officers will not be able to issue Hague Adoption Certificates or Custody Certificates, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) cannot approve Form I-800, Petition to Classify Convention Adoptee as an Immediate Relative, under the Convention for a child from Saint Kitts and Nevis. The government of Saint Kitts and Nevis is working on legislation to fully implement the Convention and designate central authority functions. The Department provided feedback on the viability of the country's current legislation for Convention implementation and offered training and information on U.S. Convention processes and procedures.

Niger does not yet have implementing legislation authorizing the designated central authority to carry out its responsibilities under the Convention. As a result, consular officers will not be able to issue Hague Adoption Certificates or Custody Certificates, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) cannot approve Form I-800, Petition to Classify Convention Adoptee as an Immediate Relative, under the Convention for a child from Niger. The government of Niger is working to pass legislation to fully implement the Convention, designate a central authority, and delegate roles and responsibilities. The Department conducted an accession review, offered information on the U.S. Convention processes, and stated their commitment to work with Niger on intercountry adoption.

- **§104(b) (14):** The impact of IAAME's fees on a family varies depending on the extent to which the ASP directly passes the costs on to their clients and the number of adoptions facilitated per year. The Department estimates the total impact of IAAME's fees per adoptive family is between \$568 and \$1129. In FY 2021, ASPs reported charging between \$0 and \$39,420 for country specific adoption services from Convention countries, with half charging less

than \$16,350 and half charging more. Table 5 reports the median fees for country-specific services, including foreign country program expenses, contributions, care of child expenses, and travel/accommodations reported by ASPs for the Convention countries reflected in Table 1. The Department does not have data related to the specific impact of IAAME's fee schedule for low-income families, families seeking to adopt sibling groups, or families seeking to adopt children with disabilities.

Table 1: Incoming Adoptions by Country of Origin			
Country or Territory of Origin	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the U.S.	Total Adoptions
Albania	2	0	2
*Algeria	0	1	1
Armenia	2	0	2
*Bangladesh	0	4	4
Belize	0	6	6
Burundi	14	0	14
Brazil	12	0	12
Bulgaria	108	0	108
Burkina Faso	6	0	6
*Central African Republic	2	0	2
Cote D'Ivoire	6	0	6
Colombia	297	0	297
Congo Brazzaville	7	0	7
Costa Rica	9	0	9
*Dominica	2	0	2
Dominican Republic	17	0	17
*Egypt	0	3	3
El Salvador	9	0	9
*Eritrea	0	2	2
Georgia	2	0	2
Ghana	10	0	10
*Grenada	1	0	1

Country or Territory of Origin	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the U.S.	Total Adoptions
Guinea	1	0	1
Guyana	2	0	2
Haiti	54	0	54
Hong Kong S.A.R.	0	5	5
Honduras	7	0	7
Hungary	17	0	17
India	245	0	245
*Iran	0	5	5
*Jamaica	15	5	20
*Jordan	0	1	1
*Japan	0	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	11	0	11
*Korea, South	156	0	156
Latvia	28	0	28
Lesotho	4	0	4
*Liberia	27	0	27
Lithuania	2	0	2
Madagascar	1	0	1
*Malawi	10	0	10
Mexico	27	0	27
Moldova	6	0	6
*Morocco	0	30	30
*Nicaragua	2	0	2
*Nigeria	111	0	111
Pakistan	0	6	6
Peru	5	0	5

Country or Territory of Origin	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the U.S.	Total Adoptions
Philippines	0	68	68
*Papua New Guinea	2	0	2
Poland	7	0	7
*Republic of the Marshall Islands	1	0	1
Romania	4	0	4
*Samoa	1	0	1
South Africa	11	0	11
Serbia	2	0	2
*Singapore	1	0	1
*Sierra Leone	20	0	20
*Somalia	2	0	2
*South Sudan	1	0	1
*St. Vincent and the Grenadines	8	0	8
*Tanzania	3	0	3
Thailand	0	38	38
*Tonga	2	0	2
*Taiwan	43	5	48
United Kingdom	2	0	2
*Uganda	8	0	8

*Ukraine	199	36	235
Venezuela	1	0	1
Vietnam	11	0	11
Zambia	2	0	2
*Zimbabwe	1	0	1
Total	1,568	217	1,785

**Country not party to the Convention*

Table 2: Incoming Adoptions by State

State	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the United States	Total Adoptions
Alabama	55	2	57
Alaska	4	0	4
Americans Overseas	3	0	3
Arizona	13	0	13
Arkansas	4	0	4
California	129	27	156
Colorado	40	7	47
Connecticut	8	3	11
Delaware	10	0	10
District of Columbia	5	0	5
Florida	67	12	79
Georgia	66	4	70
Guam	0	1	1

State	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the United States	Total Adoptions
Hawaii	5	3	8
Idaho	10	3	13
Illinois	72	11	83
Indiana	48	5	53
Iowa	23	2	25
Kansas	27	1	28
Kentucky	25	1	26
Louisiana	7	3	10
Maine	5	0	5
Maryland	64	6	70
Massachusetts	27	8	35
Michigan	35	9	44
Minnesota	39	5	44
Mississippi	4	3	7
Missouri	24	7	31
Montana	3	1	4
Nebraska	6	1	7
Nevada	5	4	9
New Hampshire	4	0	4
New Jersey	46	7	53
New Mexico	6	1	7
New York	72	7	79
North Carolina	61	7	68
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	50	4	54
Oklahoma	7	0	7

State	Adoptions Finalized Abroad	Adoptions to be Finalized in the United States	Total Adoptions
Oregon	22	8	30
Pennsylvania	59	8	67
Puerto Rico	2	0	2
Rhode Island	3	2	5
South Carolina	28	2	30
South Dakota	5	0	5
Tennessee	51	2	53
Texas	137	9	146
Utah	16	0	16
Vermont	4	0	4
Virginia	69	13	82
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Washington	60	5	65
West Virginia	6	0	6
Wisconsin	25	8	33
Wyoming	2	5	7
Total	1,568	217	1,785

Table 3: Outgoing (Emigrating) Adoptions

Receiving Country	U.S. State from which the Child Emigrated	Number of Outgoing Adoption Cases
Canada	California	1

	Florida	1
	Mississippi	1
	New Jersey	1
	Washington	1
Ireland	Colorado	1
	New Jersey	5
Switzerland	Louisiana	2
Netherlands, The	California	3
	Indiana	1
	Louisiana	1
	New Jersey	5
	North Carolina	1
	Oklahoma	1
	Texas	1
	Utah	1
	Washington	1
Total		28

Table 4: Convention Adoptions and Average Number of Days to Completion by Convention Country		
Convention Country	Number of Convention Cases	Average Days to Completion
Albania	2	355
Armenia	2	555
Belize	6	1,213
Burundi	14	1,324
Brazil	12	481
Bulgaria	108	554
Burkina Faso	6	917

Convention Country	Number of Convention Cases	Average Days to Completion
Colombia	297	462
Costa Rica	9	305
Dominican Republic	17	572
El Salvador	9	1,011
Georgia	2	476
Ghana	9	737
Guinea	1	1,222
Haiti	53	1,296
Hong Kong S.A.R.	5	546
Honduras	2	710
Hungary	17	266
India	245	740
Kyrgyzstan	11	683
Latvia	28	634
Lesotho	4	471
Lithuania	2	387
Madagascar	1	399
Mexico	27	813
Moldova	6	747
Peru	5	873
Philippines, The	68	792
Poland	7	711
Romania	4	520
South Africa	11	861
Serbia	2	532
Thailand	38	778
United Kingdom	2	649
Venezuela	1	1,576
Vietnam	11	553

Zambia	2	697
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Table 5: Median ASP Convention Adoption Fees			
Convention Country of Origin	Median Fees	Convention Country of Origin	Median Fees
Albania	\$22,014	Hungary	\$21,294
Armenia	\$25,150	India	\$14,875
Belize	\$12,220	Kyrgyzstan	\$18,475
Brazil	\$17,523	Latvia	\$17,810
Bulgaria	\$17,495	Lesotho	\$21,500
Burkina Faso	\$20,543	Lithuania	\$17,925
Burundi	\$21,917	Madagascar	\$24,000
Colombia	\$16,950	Mexico	\$14,750
Congo	\$16,208	Moldova	\$27,820
Costa Rica	\$19,900	Peru	\$14,850
Dominican Republic	\$17,185	Philippines, The	\$9,345
El Salvador	\$10,295	Poland	\$22,149
Georgia	\$15,925	Romania	\$18,413
Ghana	\$14,550	Serbia	\$10,678
Guinea	\$17,250	South Africa	\$20,643
Guyana	\$5,763	Thailand	\$6,000
Haiti	\$22,975	United Kingdom	\$8,000
Honduras	\$17,500	Vietnam	\$13,645
Hong Kong S.A.R.	\$5,950	Zambia	\$9,125

Table 6: The Number of Convention Placements for Adoption in the United States that were Disrupted

Country from which the Child Emigrated	The Age of the Child at Placement	The Date of Placement for Adoption	The Reasons for the Disruption	The Resolution of the Disruption	The Agency that Handled the Placement	Plans for the Child
Philippines, The	15	11/7/2019	PAP unable to meet child's needs.	Child is placed with a prospective adoptive family in the United States.	Hand in Hand	In a guardianship family with potential for adoption.
Hungary	4	10/20/2020	PAPs unable to meet child's needs.	The child remained in Hungary.	Lifeline Children's Services	Returned to foster care.

Table 7: State-Reported Data for Children who Entered Foster Care after Intercounty Adoption

State	Number of Children Adopted through the Intercounty Process Who Entered Foster Care in FY2021	Additional Information
Alabama	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 1 case in FY 2020, 0 cases in FY 2019, and 1 case in FY 2018.
Alaska	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Arizona	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 9 cases for FY 2020.
Arkansas	The state reports 0 cases but did not specify the timeframe.	No additional information.
California	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases in FY 2020 and FY 2019.
Colorado	State reports data is unavailable.	The state reports there is not a requirement to ask if the children/youth were adopted from other countries. Colorado Department of Human Services does not have reliable data on children/youth that were adopted from other countries and entered Colorado's child welfare system. Efforts to address this gap in data collection include a change in the statewide database to create a

		mandatory data field to capture this information.
Connecticut	State reports data is unavailable.	The state reports at this time, they are not able to identify the number of Children who were adopted from other countries and entered state custody.
Delaware	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
District of Columbia	Data is not yet available.	The city reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Florida	Data is not yet available.	The state reports the Department of Children and Families receives two to three reports of international adoptees removed due to abuse, abandonment, or neglect per year.
Georgia	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Hawaii	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Idaho	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Illinois	Data is not yet available.	The state reports its database does not track whether families receiving post-adoption services adopted domestically or through the intercountry process, but they have conducted manual tracking since July 2019. The state did not provide information on the numbers of disruptions or dissolutions.
Indiana	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Iowa	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Kansas	State data is unclear.	The state reported 8 cases as of April 2021.
Kentucky	State reports data is unavailable.	The state reports Kentucky does not have a mechanism for tracking the number of children who enter foster care following the disruption of an international adoption. Anecdotal reporting indicates that this number of children is extremely small; and in many reporting years, the anecdotal information suggests that no such children entered the state foster care system.

Louisiana	Data is not yet available.	The state collects information on children in state care who have an "out of country birth location" but did not report information specifically related to intercountry adoption.
Maine	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for CY 2020.
Maryland	Data is not yet available.	The state did not report data for FY 2020 and reported 0 cases for FY 2019.
Massachusetts	Data is not yet available.	The state is not able to identify disruptions FY 2020. The state reports 0 dissolutions for FY 2020.
Michigan	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 3 cases for CY 2020.
Minnesota	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 3 cases for FY 2020.
Mississippi	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Missouri	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for CY 2020.
Montana	1	No additional information.
Nebraska	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for CY 2020.
Nevada	0	Nevada drafted a new Adoption Inter-Country Disruption-Dissolution Policy which is in the final stages of finalization, anticipated to be approved by August 2021.
New Hampshire	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
New Jersey	Data is not yet available.	No additional information.
New Mexico	The state reports 0 cases but did not specify the timeframe.	No additional information.
New York	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 5 cases for FY 2020.
North Carolina	Data is not yet available.	No additional information.
North Dakota	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Ohio	Data is not yet available.	In CY 2020, the state reported out of 621 of the children in foster care who had been previously adopted, 6 have a birth country listed that is not the United States and 378 do not have their birth country listed. The state did not report information

		specifically related to intercountry adoption.
Oklahoma	0 during the timeframe of 4/1/2020 to 3/30/2021.	No additional information.
Oregon	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 3 cases for FY2020 and 2 cases for FY2019.
Pennsylvania	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020 and FY 2019.
Puerto Rico	Data is not yet available.	Puerto Rico reports no intercountry adoptions during the reporting period.
Rhode Island	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
South Carolina	Data is not yet available.	The state implemented a statewide tracking system in July 2020 to identify children who were adopted from other countries that become involved with SCDDSS.
South Dakota	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 1 case for FY 2020.
Tennessee	0	No additional information.
Texas	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 6 cases for FY 2020.
Utah	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 2 cases for FY 2020, 5 cases for FY 2019, 2 cases for FY2 018, 6 cases for FY 2017, and 11 cases for FY 2016.
Vermont	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY2020.
Virginia	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 2 cases for CY 2020.
Virgin Islands	Data is not yet available.	No additional information.
Washington	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 1 case for CY 2020, 1 case for CY 2019, and 3 cases for CY 2018.
West Virginia	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 0 cases for FY 2020.
Wisconsin	Data is not yet available.	The state reports 6 cases for FY 2020.
Wyoming	State reports data is unavailable.	No additional information.

State data for FY 2021 are not yet available; information presented represents the most current data available from each state or jurisdiction, based on reports submitted to HHS on June 30, 2021.

Table 8: Countries with a Significant Law or Regulation that Prevented or Prohibited Adoptions Involving Immigration to the United States

Country	Implementation Date
Democratic Republic of the Congo	July 15, 2016
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	February 14, 2018
Republic of Kenya	November 27, 2014
The Russian Federation	January 1, 2013