# FORMS OF CHILD PLACEMENT IN FAMILY SETTINGS







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Adoption Guardianship Foster family Family-type children's home

Permanent /until the age of majority

Child patronage

Temporary

Child in a difficult life circumstances





#### **ADOPTION**

is a form of placement that can only be considered alternative in a relative sense, as the child enters the family with the rights of a biological daughter or son and loses the status of an orphan or a child deprived of parental care.

It is carried out based on a court decision.

Any number of children can be adopted;

Individuals of the same sex cannot be adoptive parents;

Unmarried individuals cannot adopt the same child (or can do so only by court decision under certain conditions).





## CRITERIA FOR ADOPTIVE PARENTS



**General Requirements** (health status, presence/absence of criminal record);

**Age Requirements** (must be at least 21 years old; the age difference between the adoptive parent and the child must be at least 15 years. The age should be such that by the time both parents reach retirement age, the children would be 18 years old (of legal age));

**Income Requirements** (certificate of salary for the last 6 months or information from the State Register of Individuals, certificate of submitted declaration of property status and income for the previous calendar year);

**Housing Requirements** (own living space/right of use that meets sanitary and hygienic conditions as well as household standards).





### ADOPTION PROCEDURE

- 1 Application by the candidate to the Child Protection Service (CPS) / DIYA portal
- 2 Registration of the candidate as an adoptive parent
- 4 Provision of information about children, matching
- 3 Submission of the document package to the SPS and their verification
- 5 Formation of the candidate's case, registration
- Training organized by the Social Services
  Center

- 9 Court
  proceedings
  and decision on
  adoption,
  placement of
  the child into
  the family.
- 8 Preparation of the document package for court
- 7 First meeting with the child, establishing contact





#### **GUARDIANSHIP**

is a form of upbringing through which a guardian takes a child into their family and becomes their legal representative only until the age of majority. The guardian is responsible for the child's life, health, and physical and mental development.

It is primarily established for children who have family ties with the guardians.

There are no restrictions on the number of children that can be taken into guardianship.

 State social assistance for children is provided.





## PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING GUARDIANSHIP WHEN FAMILY TIES ARE PROVEN

- Application to the Child
   Protection Service at the place of residence.
- Submission of an application.Document collection.Registration.
- Decision by the guardianship authority to establish guardianship. Placement of the child into the family.

## PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING GUARDIANSHIP WHEN FAMILY TIES ARE NOT PROVEN OR ARE ABSENT

- Application to the Child Protection Service at the place of residence.
- Interview. Submission of an application.
   Document collection. Registration.
- Training organized by the Social Services Center.
   Certificate and recommendation.
- Matching. Introduction. Establishing contact. Decision by the guardianship authority to establish guardianship. Placement of the child into the family.





### **FOSTER FAMILY**

— a family or an individual who is not married and voluntarily takes in and raises from 1 to 4 children.

### FAMILY-TYPE CHILDREN'S HOME

— a family or an individual who is not married and takes in and raises at least 5 orphans or children deprived of parental care.

The total number of children in such a family, including biological children, cannot exceed **10 individuals.** 





Foster families and family-type children's homes are entitled to **financial support** for providing relevant social services – 1 subsistence minimum per child.



The state allocates
2.5 subsistence minimums
per month for each child, and
for a child with a disability,
3.5 subsistence minimums.

The main difference between a foster family and a family-type children's home is the number of children that can be placed in each.





## PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING A FOSTER FAMILY / FAMILY-TYPE CHILDREN'S HOME

- 1 Application to the Child Protection Service at the place of residence.
- 2 Submission of an application.
  Preparation of the necessary list of documents.
- Training organized by the Social Services Center. Certificate and recommendation.
- 3 Verification of living conditions.

5 Registration.

6 Matching (child-family).

- 9 Placement of the child/ children into the family.
- Obtaining the decision to establish a Foster Family / Family-Type Children's Home.
- 7 Decision regarding the placement of the child into the family.





### CHILD PATRONAGE

is a temporary care, upbringing, and rehabilitation of a child in the family of a patronage caregiver during the period when the child, their parents, or other legal representatives are overcoming difficult life circumstances.

The goal of patronage is to ensure the protection of the rights of a child who, due to challenging life circumstances, cannot temporarily live with their parents or legal representatives. It aims to provide the child and their family with services focused on reintegrating the child into the family or granting the child appropriate status for further actions, taking into account the best interests of the child regarding their right to be raised in a family or in conditions as close to family as possible.





### PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING A PATRONAGE FAMILY

- 1 Application to the Child Protection Service at the place of residence/ temporary stay.
- 2 Submission of an application. Initial screening. Preparation of the required documentation.
- 4 Training organized by the Social Services Center. Issuance of certificate and recommendation.
- 3 Assessment of living and housing conditions.
- Conclusion of an agreement for the implementation of services within the territorial community establishment of the patronage family.
- 6 Reversible financial assistance.

- Placement of child/children in the family.
- 8 Foster care agreement for each placed child.

7 Decision regarding the placement of a child in the family.



