COUNTRY PROFILE

1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

2023 VERSION



CONVENTION OF 25 OCTOBER 1980 ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

This Country Profile¹ should be used by Contracting States² to assist with fulfilment of the obligations contained within Article 7 of the *Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* (1980 Child Abduction Convention or Convention). In particular, it is anticipated that the Country Profile will help Contracting States fulfil their obligations under Article 7(2)(e) and 7(2)(i) of the Convention, that is:

- To provide information of a general character on the law of their State in connection with the application of the Convention; and
- To keep other Central Authorities informed regarding the operation of the Convention in their State and to eliminate any obstacles to the Convention's application.

The Country Profile is intended to assist with the practical operation of the Convention. It is hoped that it will facilitate:

- a) information exchanges between Contracting States;
- b) knowledgeable service by Central Authorities under the 1980 Child Abduction Convention;
- c) cost-effective translation of the information provided by Contracting States into English, French, Spanish, and other languages as required by Contracting States; and
- d) prompt updates of the information provided.

NEWLY ACCEDING STATES:

It should be noted that the Country Profile does not replace the "Standard questionnaire for newly acceding States" (available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Questionnaires and responses"). The Standard Questionnaire provides a means for newly acceding States to describe promptly, and in brief, the measures taken in their State to ensure compliance with their Convention obligations and to ensure the effective practical operation of the Convention in their State. It thereby assists States already Party to the Convention with their decision as to whether to accept an accession. Newly acceding States are encouraged to complete this full Country Profile as soon as is practicable.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please mark the box which best represents the arrangements in your State:
 - Where the response requires either "Yes" or "No", please mark <u>one</u> box only.
 - For all other questions, it may be necessary to mark more than one box.
- Where applicable, please specify the relevant provision(s) of your domestic legislation and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

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¹ This new version follows the content and structure of Info. Doc. No 2 of March 2011 for the attention of the Special Commission of June 2011 on the practical operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, with some minor format changes and necessary updates (e.g., the reference to Brussels IIa has been changed to Brussels IIb and references to INCASTAT have been deleted).

Any reference to a Contracting State in this Country Profile is a reference to a Contracting State of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention. Hague Conference on Private International Law – Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé

- Please complete a separate profile for each territorial unit if there are significant differences in the substance and operation of the laws in each.
- Please note: the information contained in the Country Profile **is of a general nature only**. The purpose of the Country Profile is to assist with the practical operation of the Convention and not to provide a comprehensive picture of the legal system of each Contracting State. Please consider this when completing the Country Profile and when using the Country Profile of other Contracting States. Please contact the relevant Central Authority for clarification or specific advice.
- Contracting States are exclusively responsible for updating the information contained in their Country Profile. However, reminders for updates will be provided by the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH).
- Completed Country Profiles will be published on the website of the HCCH (www.hcch.net).
- The Permanent Bureau of the HCCH has prepared a number of resources which may assist States in the effective implementation and operation of the Convention, in particular Guides to Good Practice. See www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" for further information in this regard.

TERMINOLOGY:

- Whilst it is acknowledged that in some Contracting States the formal applicant to a return or access application under the Convention may be a State authority (see question 10.3 b) below), please note that the term "**applicant**" is used in the Country Profile as follows:
 - a) In relation to a *return* application, the term "applicant" denotes the person, institution or other body alleging that their actually exercised rights of custody in relation to a child have been breached by the removal or retention of the child, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention; and
 - b) In relation to an access application, the term "applicant" denotes the person, institution or other body seeking to establish and / or exercise rights of access in relation to a child under Article 21 of the Convention.
- The term "abducting party" or "alleged abducting party" in the Country Profile refers to the person, institution or other body who has, or is alleged to have, wrongfully removed or retained a child in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION – COUNTRY PROFILE

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1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: CYPRUS

Territorial Unit (where applicable):

Last updated:

Part I: Central Authorities

1 Central Authority contact de	Central Authority contact details ¹			
Provide the designation and contact details of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed. Always check <u>www.hcch.net</u> then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.				
Organisation:	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ORDER			
	UNIT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION			
Address:	Athalassas Av. 125, 1461 Nicosia, Cyprus			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				
Telephone:	+357 22 805928 /932			
Fax:	+357 22 518328/356			
E-mail:	registry@mjpo.gov.cy			
	akyriakides@papd.mof.gov.cy			
	tdionysiou@mjpo.gov.cy			
Website:	www.mjpo.gov.cy			
Contact person(s) and direct	Mr Andreas K. Kyriakides, Administrative Officer			
contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	Mrs Troodia Dionysiou, Administrative Officer			
	Greek and English language			
Preferred method of	Telephone			
communication:	⊠ Fax			
	🔀 E-mail			
	Post			
	Other (please specify):			
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)				
Please attach additional pages if there is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.				
Organisation:				
Address:				
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				

Telephone:

¹ Please verify whether the contact details on the "Child Abduction section" of the HCCH website <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Central Authorities" are up to date. If not, please e-mail the updated contact information to <u>secretariat@hcch.net</u>.

Fax:	
E-mail:	
Website:	
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	
Preferred method of	Telephone
communication:	☐ Fax
	E-mail
	Post
	Other (please specify):

2	Language requirements	
a)	Does the Central Authority prefer applications, communications and other documents sent to them to be accompanied by a translation into the official language(s) of the State? See Article 24 See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) below regarding any translation(s) required by the court / administrative authority	 Yes, for all communications, applications and other documents. Please specify the official language(s) of the State: GREEK OR ENGLISH Not for informal communications No
b)	Has your State made a reservation in respect of the use of French or English for communications, applications and other documents sent to the Central Authority? See Article 42	 Yes, object to English Yes, object to French No

3	Central Authority operations	
a)	What are the working days and hours of the	Days of the week open: MONDAY - FRIDAY
	Central Authority?	Opening time: 730 -830
		Closing time: 1500 - 1600
		Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):1st January, 6th January, Green Monday, 25th March, 1st April, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1st May, Monday of Pentecost (50 days after Easter), 15th August, 1st and 28th October, 24th -26th December
b)	Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?	Yes (please specify contact details, if different from above):
		For persons in other Convention States:
		For persons in your State:
		🖂 No
C)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated	☐ Yes
	staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	🖂 No
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in	🔀 Civil servants
	the Central Authority:	Civil servants (legal advisors)

Please note that some individual staff members may fall under more than one category. This question should not be interpreted as an indication of the number of staff members in the Central Authority	Lawyers Social workers Mediators
,	Other (please specify):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4 International Child Abduction	
4.1 1980 Child Abduction Convention	
a) When did the 1980 Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 1/2/1995
 b) Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy 	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: 1/7/1994 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: LAW N.11(III)/1994 No
 c) Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy 	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 2/5/2022 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: The Family Courts (Amendment) Procedural Rules of 2002 No
4.2 Other agreements on international child ab	duction
 a) Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction? 	 Yes: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on the International Return of Children Bilateral agreements (<i>please specify</i>): Non-binding memoranda of understanding (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): No

5	1996 Child Protection Convention		
a)	Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Child Protection Convention? Refer to <u>www.hcch.net</u> for the status table of the 1996 Child Protection Convention	 Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State: 1/11/2010 No 	
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: 30/4/2004 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: LAW N. 24(III)/2004 No 	
C)	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention?	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 	

Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:
	🖂 No

Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Authorities	
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
a)	What type of assistance is provided to applicants in your State when completing an application for return under the Convention? See Articles 7 and 8	 Assistance from the Central Authority Assistance from another authority Referral to a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): private lawyers
6.2	Incoming applications (requested State)	
a)	What form of application does your State require for an incoming application?	 (1) Model Application Form Available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" Go to question c) (2) Form developed by your State Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to question c) Both (1) and (2), go to question c) The form of the requesting State is accepted, go to question c) No particular form is required, go to question b) Other, go to question b)
b)	If your State does not require a particular form of application, what information or documents does your State request? See Article 8 Please note that the only information actually required by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box	 Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities – where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Other (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the applicant: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Relationship of the applicant to the child Name(s) of legal adviser, if any Other (please specify):

		Information concerning the identity of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Relationship of the person to the child Other (<i>please specify</i>):
		 The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based Evidence of the applicant's rights of custody An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State The alleged habitual residence of the child, with supporting information
		Other (<i>please specify</i>): All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
		 Any other relevant document / information Concerning any child protection issues Marriage certificate (if applicable) Divorce decree (if applicable) Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) Evidence of child or other relevant person's right to re-enter the State of the child's habitual residence Other (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation: Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MUST, ALSO, BE SENT BY POST
		No

d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? See Article 28	 Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (<i>please specify</i>): No 	
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (<i>please specify</i>): No 	
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	 Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing thapplication and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additionation information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is miss (please specify): Other (please explain): 	e al
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	 The requesting Central Authority The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure the voluntary return of a child allegedly wrongfully removed or retained in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (hereinafter, simply "the child")? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>See Article 7(c) and Article 10</i> <i>See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of</i> <i>alternative dispute resolution</i> below	 Contact is made with the alleged abducting party seek a voluntary return Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) Other (<i>please specify</i>): THE CA DOES NOT PURSU CONTACT WITH THE ABDUCTING PARENT TO SEE VOLUNTARY RETURN AS THERE IS A DANGER OF FURTHER REMOVAL OF THE CHILD TO THE AREAS NOT UNDER THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE REPUBLIC (OCCUPIED AREAS). MEDIATION IS NOT CURRENTLY USED BY THE CTO SECURE VOLUNTARY RETURN. ALL APPLICATIONS ARE SENT TO THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC IN ORDE TO BE FILED AT THE COMPETENT COURTS. 	JE A K A S

		THE DISPUTES MEDIATION LAW 62(I)/2019 WAS PASSED IN 2019. PENDING THE APPROVAL BY THE PARLIAMENT OF ITS RELEVANT REGULATIONS, THE CA WILL EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THE LEGISLATION FOR THE CASES UNDER THE CONVENTION.
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure the voluntary return of the child (see question h) above)?	Please explain:
j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child? See Article 7(2)(b) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	 Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk Apply directly to authorities for protection orders Refer parties to appropriate agencies Other (<i>please specify</i>): INFORM THE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES, THE POLICE AUTHORITIES AND THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN ORDER TO SEEK FOR A STOP LIST ORDER FROM THE COURT TO PREVENT FURTHER RELOCATION OF THE CHILD.
k)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State for the return of the child under the Convention without using the Central Authority channel? See Article 3 and Article 29	 Yes, if so, please explain: Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: No

7	Locating a child and preventing removal	
	For best practice on locating a child and preventing removal, see the Guides to Good Practice under the 1980 Child Abduction Convention available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Good Practice on Preventive Measures.	
a)	Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	 Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): No
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: e.g IF ANY RELATIVES / FRIENDS RESIDE OF CYPRUS No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request: Other (<i>please explain</i>):
c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for an applicant or any other necessary information See Article 7(2)(a)	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., <i>immigration, social welfare</i>): MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORT AND YOUTH (5) Police:

d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures listed above in question c) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	 (6) INTERPOL: (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>): SOCIAL INSURANCE REGISTER Central Authority: 2,3,4,5,6,8 The applicant: The applicant's representative:
	<i>E.g.</i> , Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 7	Other (please specify):
e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>Refer also to the Guide to Good Practice, Part III –</i> <i>Preventive Measures, available at <u>www.hcch.net</u>, <i>particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to international</i> <i>travel</i></i>	 ☑ (1) Child's passport(s) to be deposited with authorities BY ORDER OF A STOP LIST ISSUED BY FAMILY COURTS □ (2) Alleged abductor's passport to be deposited with authorities ☑ (3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child STOP LIST ORDERS ISSUED BY FAMILY COURTS ☑ (4) Issuing border and / or port alerts BY POLICE AUTHORITIES □ (5) Requiring the alleged abductor to report periodically to authorities □ (6) Requiring the alleged abductor to pay a bond / deposit ☑ (7) Temporary placement of child in institutional care UNDER THE CARE AND SUPERVISION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IF THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILD IS DEEMED NECESSARY
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the measures listed above in question f) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	 (8) Other (please specify): Central Authority: 4, 7 The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (please specify): OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent authority?	GENERAL FOR THE 1,3 1,3,7

8	Legal representation and assistance	
8.1	General	
	Has your State made a reservation to Article 26 of the Convention?	☐ Yes ⊠ No

b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding return applications?	 Yes No No, however: The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	2
c)	ls legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary	 ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ No, but recommended THE LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN THE RETURN PROCEEDINGS IS DONE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC. HOWEVER, IF THE APPLICANT WISHES HE/SHE MAY BE ASSISTED BY A PRIVATE LAWYER OF HIS CHOICE, AT HIS/ HER OWN EXPENSE. 	5
d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation? See Article 7(2)(g)	 The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will: Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (<i>please specify</i>): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Public prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	2
8.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance			
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?	 Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b) 	
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?	 There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay Pro bono legal assistance Other (please specify): Not at all - Go to section 9 	ıt
c)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?	 Yes, please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No 	

d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available	 Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant
	Please explain where necessary	Country of residence of the applicant
		Likelihood of success of the proceedings
		Other (please specify):
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance?	(1) Mediation
	C	(2) Translation
	Please explain where necessary	(3) Interpreters
		(4) Service of documents SERVICE OF THE APPLICATION BY THE COURT BAILIFF UPON THE RESPONDENT IN ORDER TO APPEAR IN COURT
		\bigotimes (5) Costs associated with locating the child
		\boxtimes (6) Court fees
		(7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c))
		(8) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	5
g)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance	No, go to question i)
0,	available for the appeal of decisions?	\boxtimes Yes, free legal assistance; go to question h)
		Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question h)
		It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the
		case and / or the means of the individual concerned (<i>please specify</i>):
		Go to question h)
h)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate	Yes
	legal assistance required for appeals?	🖂 No
i)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a	No, go to question k)
	return order?	Yes, free legal assistance; go to question j)
		Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question j)
		It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the
		case and / or the means of the individual concerned (<i>please specify</i>):
		Go to question j)
j)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate	Yes
	legal assistance required for enforcement	🖂 No
	applications?	
k)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance	Yes, free legal assistance
	available to an alleged abducting party located in your State?	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
	,	Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: IF HE/ SHES
		APPLIES PRIVATELY TO THE RELEVANT FAMILY COURT
		FOR LEGAL AID AND IS APPROVED (LAW 165 (I)/2002).

I

		□ No
1)	Where a child is returned to your State, is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to all parties in the custody proceedings in your State?	 Yes, free legal assistance is available to all parties Yes, reduced rate legal assistance is available to all parties Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: IF HE/ SHES APPLIES PRIVATELY TO THE RELEVANT FAMILY COURT FOR LEGAL AID AND IS APPROVED (LAW 165 (I)/2002).
		 Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>): Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to
		certain persons (<i>please specify</i>):
		Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
		Other (please specify):

9	Rights of custody	
9.1	Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody See Articles 3 and 5	
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State? Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	 Yes, go to question b) No, go to question c)
b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law? See Articles 3 and 5 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Please explain: A) WHEN A CHILD IS BORN IN WEDLOCK, BOTH PARENTS HAVE JOINT PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY (ART 5 OF THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN RELATIONS LAWS, 1990 TO 2008). (B) WHEN A CHILD IS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK, IN CASE OF JUDICIAL OR VOLUNTARY RECOGNITION BY THE FATHER, THE CHILD ACQUIRES THE LEGAL STATUS AND THE RIGHTS OF A CHILD BORN DURING MARRIAGE (ART. 15 OF THE CHILDREN (RELATIONSHIP AND LEGAL STATUS) LAWS, 1991 TO 2008.)
C)	By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody?	 Judicial decision Administrative decision Agreement having legal effect Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	How, if at all, can the attribution of rights of custody be modified?	 By order of a judicial or administrative authority By written agreement It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):

e)	How, if at all, can rights of custody be terminated?	 By order of a judicial or administrative authority By written agreement It depends upon how the rights of custody were acquired (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	Prior to any order determining the issue, who generally has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: BOTH PARENTS HAVE SUCH RIGHT

10 Proceedings for Return				
10.1 Organisatio	10.1 Organisation of competent authorities			
administrative au	limit the number of judicial or uthorities who can hear return er the Convention?	∑ Yes □ No		
	ate "concentrated jurisdiction" lications under the Convention)			
courts or adminis many judges or r	e state exactly how many strative authorities and how elevant decision-makers can cations under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: 4 FAMILY COURTS Judges / decision-makers: 10 FAMILY JUDGES		
authorities that o	dicial or administrative an make decisions in return er the Convention	FAMILY COURT OF NICOSIA, FAMILY COURT OF LIMASSOL, FAMILY COURT OF LARNACA, FAMILY COURT OF PAPHOS		
decide return ap	r administrative authorities who plications in your State her family law or international	 Yes, specialists in family law Yes, specialists in international child abduction No Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
See also section 22	below on Training			
wrongful remova Convention, do ju authorities in you foreign law and c the specific proce or for the recogn would otherwise whether there ha wrongful retentio	whether there has been a I or retention under the adicial or administrative ar State take judicial notice of decisions without recourse to edures for the proof of that law ition of foreign decisions which be applicable in ascertaining as been a wrongful removal or on?	 Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
See Article 14 10.2 Articles 15	and 16 of the Convention			
	possible for a decision or	Yes, go to question b)		
other determinat with Article 15 of	ion to be made, in accordance the Convention, that the tion of a child was wrongful ng of Article 3?	 No, go to question b) No, go to question e) 		
	s in your State can issue ons / determinations?	Please list: FAMILY COURTS		

C)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	 Central Authority The applicant in the return proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: No
e)	Who notifies the relevant judicial or administrative bodies that a decision on the merits of rights of custody should not be made until it has been determined that the child should not be returned? See Article 16	 Central Authority The applicant's legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	 Automatically upon receipt of a return application Upon request of either party Other (<i>please specify</i>): IF INFORMATION ABOUT INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS AND SCHEDULED CUSTODY HEARING ARE INDICATED IN THE RETURN APPLICATION THEN NOTIFICATION UNDER ART 16 IS FORWARDED AUTOMATICALLY.
10	.3 Procedures	
a)	How does the Central Authority fulfil its obligation to initiate or facilitate the initiation of proceedings in your State? See Article 7(2)(f) See also question 8.1 d) above	 The Central Authority itself initiates the proceedings for return The Central Authority sends the file to an appropriate lawyer The Central Authority sends the file to the Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>):
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	 The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention The Central Authority The Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>):
C)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State? See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	 Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: THE APPLICANT / REQUESTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY No It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Have measures been taken to ensure that the judicial and administrative authorities in your State act expeditiously in return proceedings? See Article 11	 Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are: In the implementing legislation: In procedural rules: THE FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) PROCEDURAL RULE OF 2002 (COPY ATTACHED) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: No

e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)? See Article 11		Up to 6 weeks 6 to 12 weeks More than 12 weeks (please provide further information):
f)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the return proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)		Yes, please specify in what circumstances: ONLY WHEN HIS/HER CROSS EXAMINATION, ON THE AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF HIS / HER RETURN APPLICATION , IS REQUESTED BY THE RESPONDENT No, but advisable No
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	\boxtimes	Yes: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	$\Box \Box \boxtimes$	Yes No It depends upon the circumstances of the case (<i>please specify</i>):
i)	Where the facilities set out in question 10.3 g) and h) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?		The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): NO COST
j)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.,</i> visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	_	Yes (please specify): VISITOR'S VISA No
k)	Is it possible for a return application to be decided solely on the basis of the papers <i>i.e.</i> , with no court (or administrative authority) hearing at all?		Yes Yes, but it is unlikely No, there will always be a hearing
1)	Can oral evidence (<i>i.e.</i> , in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings?	\square	Yes, oral evidence will always be received in return proceedings Yes, oral evidence can be received in return proceedings but in limited circumstances only (<i>please specify</i>): DURING CROSS - EXAMINATION ON THE AFFIDAVIT FILED BY AN APPLICANT IN SUPPORT OF THE APPLICATION No, oral evidence can never be received in return proceedings
10	.4 Participation of the child		
a)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in return proceedings in your State?	\boxtimes	Yes, in every case; go to question b) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the

b)	How is the child heard in return proceedings?	 case. Please explain if necessary: IF THE AGE AND DEGREE OF MATURITY OF THE CHILD PERMIT IT Go to question b) Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) Other (please specify): Go to question b) No, never. Go to section 10.5 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert
		 Child's own legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: IT IS WITHIN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify under what circumstances: No
10	.5 Protective measures	
a)	Where there are concerns about the care being given to a child in your State, which authorities provide services for the assessment and protection of the child? Please provide additional information if necessary On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	 Government social / welfare agency: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES Non-governmental organisations / agencies: Central Authority: Police: Courts: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
b)	What measures are available to ensure the protection of a child in your State (both prior to the initiation of return proceedings and whilst return proceedings are ongoing)?	 (1) Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc. (2) Placement of the child in foster care (3) Placement of the child in State care (4) Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency (5) Other (<i>please specify</i>): STOP LIST ORDERS TO PREVENT FURTHER RELOCATION OF THE CHILD
C)	Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1,2,3,5
d)	Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	 The applicant: The requesting Central Authority: The requested Central Authority: 5 The Public Prosecutor: The judge (ex officio): A government social / welfare agency: 1,2,3 The police: Other (please specify):

10.6	10.6 Contact or access during return proceedings		
r r	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of the child while return proceedings are pending?	⊠ Yes □ No	
10.7	Appeals		
	Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed?	 Yes Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which court(s) / authority(ies) an appeal may be made: No, go to section 11 	
	s there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: THE FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) PROCEDURAL RULE OF 2002 (COPY ATTACHED) No 	
c) V	Who can initiate the appeal process?	 Either party to the proceedings Central Authority Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
d) !	s leave to appeal required?	 Yes No In certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): 	
	f a return order is made, can it be suspended <i>i.e.</i> , "stayed") pending an appeal?	 Yes, a return order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party Yes, a return order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the judge / authority No 	
	s there a time limit by which an appeal must be iled in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify: The time limit: WITHIN 14 DAYS FROM THE ISSUE OF THE JUDGEMENT From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties etc.): No 	
	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	 Up to 3 months 3 to 6 months Longer than 6 months 	
-	s the applicant generally required to participate n the appeal proceedings?	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:	
		🔲 No, but advisable	

	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	🖂 No
i)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings from outside your State?	 Yes, please specify: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	∑ Yes □ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): NO COST
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.,</i> visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Yes (please specify): VISITOR'S VISA

11 Return of the child		
11.1 Arrangements for return and the costs of ret	urn	
a) Who is responsible for making travel arrangements for the return of the child?	 The abducting party The applicant The abducting party and the applicant The abducting party and the applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The judicial or administrative authority will direct who is to make arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
b) Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	 The abducting party The applicant The abducting party and the applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The costs are decided by the judicial or administrative authority on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
 c) Is there financial assistance available in your State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child? See also question 8.2 e) 	☐ Yes, please specify:☑ No	

۷ د (t	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)?	Yes No Please explain, if necessary: VISITOR'S VISA
\	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, for abducting parties and children returning to your State?	 Yes No Please explain, if necessary:
11.2	2 Provisions for safe return	
	See also: Article 7(2)(b) Part VI: Direct judicial communications Section 6: Applications through Central Au	uthorities
, k	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of children from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: THE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY (PREVENTION AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS) LAWS 2000 AND 2004 (COPY ATTACHED). No
Ķ	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of adults from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: COPY ATTACHED No
ŀ	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child? Please provide additional information if necessary	 Government social / welfare agency: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES Non-governmental organisations: Central Authority: Police: Courts: FAMILY COURTS Other (please specify):
r	What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child? See Article 7(2)(h)	Please explain: IF THE RETURN ORDER IS NOT OBEYED, AN APPLICATION FOR CONTEMPT OF THE ORDER CAN BE FILED AT THE COURT. ALSO, THERE IS A DEFINED PROCEDURE, BASED ON A PROTOCOL, FOR COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE AND THE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDER.
Req	uested State	
) N f	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State is ordering the return of the child, what can the authority do to create conditions for a safe return? Please explain where necessary Please tick all boxes which apply	 Make a protective order or other order designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Accept undertakings from either party designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Please specify the subject-matter of, and any limitations on, the undertakings the authority can accept: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
) f	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State takes measures to create conditions for a safe return, what can the authority do to ensure compliance with those measures?	Please specify:
Requ	uesting State	

g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:	
	 Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child? 	 ☑ Yes ☑ No Please explain where necessary:
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the requested State being carried out?	 Yes No It depends upon the subject-matter of the undertakings given Please explain where necessary:
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	 ☐ Yes ☑ No Please explain where necessary:
11	.3 Criminal law and the return of the child	
a)	Is the wrongful <i>removal</i> of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	 Yes It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: No
b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	 Yes It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: No If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12
C)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	 (1) Pecuniary measures (2) Imprisonment (3) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory	
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (e.g., by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	 ☐ Yes ☑ No, please specify: CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS ARE INITIATED ONCE THE LEFT BEHIND PARENT FILES A COMPLAINT AT THE POLICE AUTHORITIES
f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	 Yes, please specify: BUT ONLY BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC No, go to section 12
g)	Who is able to initiate the withdrawal or suspension of criminal proceedings relating to the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child?	 Prosecuting authority Police The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention Judicial or administrative authority Other (<i>please specify</i>):

h)	Who will determine whether the criminal proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended?	 Prosecuting authority Police 	
		The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention	
		Judicial or administrative authority	
		Other (<i>please specify</i>):	
i)	What assistance can the Central Authority	⊠ None	
	provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?	Refer the matter to prosecuting authority	
		Other (please specify):	

12	Enforcement of return orders	
	For best practice in relation to the enforcement of return available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section	orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – Enforcement n" then "Guides to Good Practice".
a)	What procedure may be used to enforce a return order?	Directions by a judicial or administrative authority to make arrangements for return
		Measures for the immediate execution of final orders
		Issue of a warrant for the apprehension or detention of the child
		Authority for coercive detention or use of force
		Other (please specify):
b)	Who is generally responsible for exercising	The applicant
	supervision over the process of enforcement?	🔀 Central Authority
		Public Prosecutor
		The court / administrative authority
		Police
		No one body has general responsibility
		Other (please specify):
c)	Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a	Yes, go to question d)
	return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?	It depends on the circumstances (please specify):
		Go to question d)
		No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access
d)	What is the procedure to commence	The Central Authority will apply for enforcement
	enforcement proceedings?	The applicant must apply for enforcement
		Other (<i>please specify</i>): IF THE RETURN ORDER IS
		NOT OBEYED BY THE PARTIES, AN APPLICATION FOR CONTEMPT IS FILED AT THE COURT
e)	Can the merits of the proceedings for return be	Yes
	reviewed in enforcement proceedings?	🖂 No
f)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce a return order?	Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare)
		\boxtimes Removal of the child from the abducting party
		Removal of the child from the State
		Criminal charges
		Imprisonment
		Pecuniary measures
		An order placing the child under supervision

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Part IV: Applications relating to access

13 Applications through Central Authorities				
13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)				
 a) What assistance is available to applicants in your State in the preparation of outgoing access applications? See Articles 7 and 21 	 Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21 Assistance from another authority or body to apply under Article 21 Referral to a legal representative for assistance to apply under Article 21 Other (<i>please specify</i>): ASSISTANCE FROM PRIVATE LAWYERS 			
13.2 Incoming applications (requested State)				
a) Has your State developed a specific form for access applications under the Convention?	 Yes Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: WWW.MJPO.GOV.CY Go to question c) No, go to question b) 			
b) If your State does not require a particular form for access applications, what information or documents are requested?	 Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities - where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): Information concerning the identity of the applicant: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / Nationalities Passport number(s) Relationship of the applicant to the child Name(s) of legal adviser, if any Other (<i>please specify</i>): Information concerning the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be (the proposed respondent to the application): Name and previous name/s Date of birth 			

			Address
			Telephone number
			Nationality / nationalities
			Passport number(s)
			Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)
			Photograph (as recent as possible)
			Relationship of the person to the child
			Other (please specify):
			The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based
			 Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise)
			An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement
			A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State
			Other (please specify):
			All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
			 Any other relevant document / information Concerning any child protection issues Marriage certificate (if applicable) Divorce decree (if applicable) Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
c)	Does your Central Authority accept an		Yes, please specify any requirements for
	application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?		electronically transmitted applications / documentation:
			Yes, but any documentation. Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION MUST ALSO BE SENT BY POST
			No
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written	\boxtimes	Yes, the authorisation should be provided:
	authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of		On the application form
	the applicant?		In a signed statement or declaration
	See Article 28	_	Other (please specify):
			No

e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Fax Post Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	 Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): Other (please explain):
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	 The requesting Central Authority The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above Other (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure agreement between parties in international access cases? See Article 21 See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	 Contact is made with the respondent to the application Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) Other (<i>please specify</i>): THE CA DOES NOT PURSUE A CONTACT WITH THE ABDUCTING PARENT TO SEEK A VOLUNTARY RETURN AS THERE IS A DANGER OF FURTHER REMOVAL OF THE CHILD TO THE AREAS NOT UNDER THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE REPUBLIC (OCCUPIED AREAS). MEDIATION IS NOT CURRENTLY USED BY THE CA TO SECURE VOLUNTARY RETURN. ALL APPLICATIONS ARE SENT TO THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC IN ORDER TO BE FILED AT THE COMPETENT COURTS. THE DISPUTES MEDIATION LAW 62(I)/2019 WAS PASSED IN 2019. PENDING THE APPROVAL BY THE PARLIAMENT OF ITS RELEVANT REGULATIONS, THE CA WILL EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THE LEGISLATION FOR THE CASES UNDER THE CONVENTION.

i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure an agreement between parties in international access cases (see question h) above)?	Please explain:
j)	What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access? See Article 21	 The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties: Directly through the Central Authority Through intermediaries The Central Authority can provide information to the applicant on services available, e.g., mediation, legal services, social welfare services (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): THE CA CAN PROVIDE GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PROCEDURE INITIATED AT THE FAMILY COURT
k)	Will the Central Authority's assistance depend on: See paragraph 4.6 of the General Principles and Guide to Good Practice on Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children (available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice") recommending that Central Authorities should make their services available in all cases where cross-frontier contact rights of parents and children are in issue	 Existence of a judicial or administrative order establishing or confirming rights of access Other (<i>please specify</i>): ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO ALL APPLICANTS, EVEN IF NO JUDICIAL ORDER FOR RIGHTS OF ACCESS EXISTS
1)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	 Yes; if so, please explain: Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: PRIVATE LAWYERS AT THE APPLICANT'S EXPENSE What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: NONE No

14	Locating a child and preventing removal	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	Yes, go to section 15No, continue to question b)
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request: Other (<i>please explain</i>):

C)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of a child who is the subject of an access application? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for the applicant or any other necessary information	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., <i>immigration, social welfare</i>): (5) Police: (6) INTERPOL: (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority <i>E.g.</i> , Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6	Central Authority: The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
e)	Please indicate by listing numbers which of the measures above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	

15 Legal representation and assistance		
15.1 General		
a) Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	Yes, go to section 15.2No, continue to question b)	
b) Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding access applications?	 Yes No No, however: The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
 c) Is legal representation needed in access proceedings? Please explain where necessary 	 Yes No, but advisable No 	
 d) What is the role of the Central Authority in making arrangements to progress the application? See Article 7(2)(g) 	 The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will: Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (<i>please specify</i>): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to 	

		the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Public prosecutor Other (please specify):
15	.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8.2)?	Yes, go to section 16No, go to question b)
b)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance for access applications available for applicants located in another Contracting State?	 Yes, free legal assistance; go to question d) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question d) No; go to question c)
c)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?	 There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay Pro bono legal assistance Other (<i>please specify</i>): Not at all - go to section 16
d)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?	 Yes. Please specify how application forms can be obtained (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: No
e)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Income of the applicant Assets of the applicant Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 (1) Mediation (2) Translation (3) Interpreters (4) Service of documents (5) Costs associated with locating the child (6) Court fees (7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c)) (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
g)	Please list the corresponding numbers of the costs, if any, listed in question f) above which are covered by the Central Authority?	
h)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	 No, go to question j) Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
i)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for appeals?	☐ Yes ☐ No

j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce an access order?	 No, go to section 16 Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☐ No

16	16 Rights of access		
16.1 Determining rights of access			
a)	Which legislation in your State governs the establishment and exercise of rights of access? See Article 5	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i> , website) or attach a copy: LAW N. 216/90 (COPY ATTACHED)	
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	FAMILY COURTS	
C)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	 Parent Step-parent Grandparent Other family member (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
d)	Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings? See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Please explain, if necessary	 Yes No, please specify what are the primary considerations: 	
16	.2 Exercising rights of access	<u> </u>	
a)	Where necessary, what guarantees and safeguards do your courts or administrative authorities have to enable them to secure rights of access for children and applicants?	 Surrender of passport or travel documents Applicant to regularly report to police or other authority Deposit of a monetary bond or surety Supervised contact Placing restrictions on how contact is exercised Signing an affidavit or religious oath Provision of a detailed itinerary with contact details Requesting foreign consulates / embassies should not issues new passports / travel documents for the child Other: STOP LIST ORDERS 	
16	16.3 Supervised access		
a)	Do facilities exist in your State for the exercise of rights of access in a supervised environment?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: AT THE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FACILITIES No, go to section 17 	
b)	Under what circumstances is access supervised?	 Where it is agreed between the parties Where it is requested by one party As a result of a decision by a social welfare agency By order of a judicial or administrative authority Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	

c) Which authorities provide supervised accord	ess? Government social / welfare agency: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES
	Non-government organisations:
	Central Authority:
	Police:
	Courts:
	Other (please specify):
d) Who will pay the costs associated with	The applicant
exercising supervised access?	The person(s) with day-to-day care of the child
	The Central Authority
	It depends upon the order of the judicial or administrative authority
	Other (please specify): NO COSTS ARE ASSOCIATED

17	Proceedings for access / contact	
17.	17.1 Organisation of competent authorities	
a)	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?	∑ Yes □ No
	(<i>i.e.</i> , has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)	
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: 4 COURTS Judges / decision-makers: 10 FAMILY JUDGES
C)	Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?	FAMILY COURTS
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law? See also section 22 on Training below	 Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>):
17.	2 Procedures	
a)	Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applications made under Article 21 of the Convention? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	☐ Yes: ⊠ No:
b)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State?	Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: THE APPLICANT
	See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	 No It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (<i>please specify</i>):
C)	Generally, how long are proceedings relating to access from commencement to final order (excluding appeals)?	 Up to 6 weeks 6 to 12 weeks 3 to 6 months

		⊠ Longer than 6 months
d)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in proceedings relating to access? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No, but advisable No
e)	Are facilities available to enable an applicant to participate in access proceedings from outside your State?	 Yes, please specify: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): PRIVATE LAWYERS No
f)	If the applicant does participate in access proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	⊠ Yes □ No
g)	Where the facilities set out in questions e) and f) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): THE PRIVATE LAWYER IS PAID BY THE APPLICANT AND THE INTERPRETATION IS ARRANGED BY THE COURT Other (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Yes (please specify): VISITOR'S VISA
17.	.3 Participation of the child	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	Yes, go to section 17.4No, continue to question b)
b)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?	 Yes, always; go to question c) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. <i>Please explain if necessary:</i> Go to question c) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question c) No, never; go to section 17.4
c)	How can the child be heard in access proceedings?	 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of access proceedings?	Please explain:

e)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or	Yes, please specify under what circumstances:
	guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests?	□ No
17	.4 Appeals	
a)	Can a decision in applications relating to access	⊠ Yes
	be appealed?	Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):
		If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which
		courts / authorities an appeal may be made:
		No, go to section 18
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases?	Yes, please specify: THE FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) PROCEDURAL RULE OF 2002 (COPY
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	ATTACHED)
C)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	Either party to the proceedings
		Central Authority
		Public Prosecutor
		Other (please specify):
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	Yes
		⊠ No
		In certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):
e)	If an access order is made, can it be suspended (<i>i.e.</i> , "stayed") pending an appeal?	Yes, an access order is <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the relevant judge / authority
		□ No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be	Yes, please specify:
	filed in access proceedings?	The time limit: 14 DAYS FROM THE ISSUE OF THE JUDGEMENT
		From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties etc.):
		No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within	Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided?	\boxtimes 3 to 6 months
		Longer than 6 months

h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No
i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	 Yes, please specify: Video-conference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (please specify): No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	⊠ Yes □ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>): NO COST
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.,</i> visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	Yes, please specify: VISITOR'S VISA

18	18 Enforcement of rights of access		
a)	Can an order relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?		 Yes, all orders made in another State are recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
			 1996 Child Protection Convention Other (<i>please specify</i>): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative
		;	authorities
b)	Can an agreement relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?		Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)

		I N o a	Other (please specify): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative huthorities No
C)	Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another State on rights of access?	a Y a	Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities Yes, the Central Authority will apply to the judicial or administrative authorities on behalf of the party No
d)	What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings?	b T	The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant The applicant must seek enforcement Other (<i>please specify</i>):
e)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact?	S R C S II P A	ntervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) Criminal charges mprisonment Pecuniary measures an order placing the child under supervision Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities?		es. If so, who must apply for the order: The applicant Public Prosecutor Police Other (<i>please specify</i>): No

Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

19	19 Mediation			
	For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part V - Mediation, available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".			
19	19.1 Mediation services			
a)	What family matters can be dealt with by mediation in your State?	 Return / non-return of a child following an alleged wrongful removal / retention Custody Access / contact Relocation Child support Property disputes on relationship breakdown Other (<i>please specify</i>): According to the Family Disputes Mediation Law of 2019 62(I) of 2019, Family Dispute means a dispute relating to the institution of the family and includes, inter alia, a dispute relating to parental responsibility, children's maintenance, maintenance of a spouse or partner and property disputes between spouses or partners, but does not include a dispute relating to the removal or assignment of parental responsibility. 		
b)	What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? See Article 7(2)(c) and Article 10	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please specify</i>): There is so far no procedure through which the Central Authority can refer to the mediation process, but it is left to the parties, on their own initiative, to proceed to mediation. Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (<i>please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>): There are no mediation services / structures available 		
C)	What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please</i> specify): Please see the comment to Question 19b above Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (<i>please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>): There are no mediation services / structures available If you answered that there are no mediation services / structures available in your State in response to both questions b) and c) above, go to section 20 		

 d) Is co-mediation (<i>i.e.</i> mediation involving two mediators – one from each State) available in your State for the mediation of international 	Yes (please provide brief details of any available scheme, e.g., bi-national mediation programmes):
family disputes which are within the scope of the Convention?	🖂 No
19.2 Legislation and / or rules on mediation	
a) Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State? Please tick all boxes which apply	Yes, there is general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should note that Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters applies since May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile.	Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: A copy of the Family Disputes Mediation Law of 2019 62(I) of 2019, in english language is enclosed.
	Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in international family matters within the scope of the Convention. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
	 Yes, mediation in family matters is regulated in another way (<i>please specify</i>): No, go to section 19.3
 Please indicate which matters are regulated by the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State 	 Formal accreditation of mediators Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators
Please explain where necessary	Process of mediation
	Confidentiality of mediation
	Status and enforceability of mediated agreements
	Taking into consideration the child's views in the mediation of disputes relating to him / her
	Availability of mediation in disputes involving allegations of domestic violence or other forms of abuse
	Other (please explain):
19.3 Access to mediation	
a) How can individuals obtain information	Lists of mediators are available:
identifying suitable mediators in your State?	Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below)
	 Via accrediting bodies (<i>please provide details</i>): The Ministry of Justice and Public Order, as the Ministry responsible for the implementation of the Family Disputes Mediation Law of 2019 ensures by all appropriate means, in particular through its website (mjpo.gov.cy), that information is provided to the general public on the possibility of using a mediation process to resolve family diputes and on how to access family mediators. Further, lawyers may inform their clients about the possibility of resorting to mediation to resolve any

			disputes that fall within the scope of the Law 62 (I) of 2019 Through other sources (<i>please specify</i>): Other methods of accessing information are available (<i>please specify</i>): No general information is available. Individuals must carry out research themselves
b)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10 Please explain where necessary		Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>) At the moment there is no procedure through which the Central Authority can refer to the mediation process, but it is left to the
			parties, on their own initiative, to proceed to mediation.
C)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21 Please explain where necessary		Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties
		\boxtimes	Other (<i>please explain</i>) At the moment there is no procedure through which the Central Authority can refer to the mediation process, but it is left to the parties, on their own initiative, to proceed to mediation
d)	How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above)
	Please explain if necessary		If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) (<i>please</i> <i>specify</i>) According to Article 13 of the Law 62 (i)/2019 Mediation aid is provided free of charge in accordance with the provisions of this section in mediation proceedings initiated in the context of court proceedings The Central Authority will meet the costs associated
			with mediation Other sources of funding are available (<i>please</i>
		\square	specify) The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)

e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child?	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>alway</i> s include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above)
	Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (<i>please</i> <i>specify</i>) According to Article 13 of the Law 62 (i)/2019 Mediation aid is provided free of charge in accordance with the provisions of this section in mediation proceedings initiated in the context of court proceedings
		The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
		Other sources of funding are available (<i>please</i> specify)
		The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)
19.	4 The mediation process	
a)	At what stage of a return application is mediation available?	At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (<i>provide</i> <i>an explanation if necessary</i>) see 19 (1) (b) and (c) and Art 6 of the Law 62(I)of 2019
		Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
		Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
		Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
		Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
		Other (please explain)
b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?	At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (<i>provide</i> <i>an explanation if necessary</i>) see 19 (1) (b) and (c) and Art 6 of the Law 62(I)of 2019
		Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
		Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
		Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
		Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
	Are cases assessed to determine their	Other (<i>please explain</i>) Yes, always; go to question d)
C)	suitability for mediation?	No, never; go to question e)
		Other (<i>please explain</i>) In the event that the mediator deems that, in the specific circumstances of the family dispute, the mediation process is not appropriate, he shall terminate the mediation under the provisions of section 32 of the L. 62(I)/2019, where he cosiders that any of the parties to the mediation is unable or unwilling to participate in the

		proceedings freely and fully, raise the issue and consider the possibility of terminating the mediation process, and prevent manipulative, threatening or intimidating behavior by either party and conduct the proceedings in such a way as to prevent, as far as possible, any power inequality between the parties. Moreover, the court before which a court case is pending, the subject of which is a family dispute, may, at any stage of the proceedings before a decision is issued, if it deems that the dispute between the parties has a likelihood of being resolved through family mediation, request from the parties to appear before it, in order to inform them about the manner in which the mediation process will be conducted and of the possibility of resolving their family dispute through this procedure ; go to question d) or e) as appropriate
d)	Who carries out the assessment of cases to determine whether they are suitable for mediation?	 Mediator(s) Other (<i>please explain</i>) The court before which a court case is pending, the subject of which is a family dispute
e)	Where legal proceedings have commenced, can such proceedings be suspended while mediation is undertaken?	 Yes, provide additional information if necessary: The court before which a court case is pending, the subject of which is a family dispute, may, at any stage of the proceedings before a decision is issued, if it deems that the dispute between the parties has a likelihood of being resolved through family mediation, request from the parties to appear before it, in order to inform them about the manner in which the mediation process will be conducted and of the possibility of resolving their family dispute through this procedure. In exercising its discretion to decide whether the
		dispute before it is likely to be settled through mediation, the court shall take into account, inter alia, whether-
		 (a) From the evidence before him, the case may contain evidence of domestic violence;
		(b) the mediation is in the best interests of the child;
		Provided that, if the dispute before the court concerns or affects in whole or in part a child, the court may, before reaching its decision, suggest to the parties that the case may be suitable for mediation, request to hear the child or any of the children, depending on their age and degree of maturity,
		(c) the parties communicate with each other and are willing to contribute to the settlement of their disputes through mediation.
		In the event that the family dispute affects a child, the court, if it deems it necessary and if the evidence presented show that there is a conflict of interest between the parents and the child, may set as a condition for the adjournment of the proceedings for conducting mediation, the representation of the child in the mediation process independently of its

		parents, by the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's' Rights or his representative and, in the event that any of the parties does not agree to this condition, the court does not issue a decision to adjourn the court proceedings for mediation, and continues the court proceedings (Section 17 of the L. $62(I)/2019$)
		Moreover, in the event that the parties in a family case pending before a court wish to attempt to resolve their dispute through mediation, they shall state this wish before the court and the court, taking into account all the circumstances of the case and if it considers that the dispute between the parties may be settled through mediation, in accordance with the provisions of section 17; it may decide to adjourn the proceedings so that mediation can take place:
		Provided that the court's decision to adjourn the court proceedings includes an explicit reference to the consent of the parties and the duration of the mediation, which may not exceed three (3) months:
		Provided further that, in the event that any of the parties does not agree to mediation, the court shall proceed with the court proceedings.
		(2) When the period of mediation specified in the decision of the court provided for in subsection (1) has lapsed, the parties shall inform the court of the procedure followed and the result of the mediation, if any, and, if they have not reached a settlement agreement, the court may, at the joint request of the parties, adjourn the court proceedings for the period it deems necessary for the completion of the mediation procedure and which may not exceed two (2) months.
		(3) The court may, proprio motu (or on its own initiative) or at the request of any party, terminate the mediation process before the expiration of the period determined by the provisions of this section.
		(Section 18 of the L. 62(I)/2019
f)	How, if at all, are the views of the subject child(ren) taken into account in mediation in your State?	 No Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen by the mediator (see also question 19.2 b) above)
	See also question 19.2 b) above	 Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the views of the child must be communicated to the mediator but this need not be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please explain the method(s) used In the event that the dispute concerns or affects in whole or in part a child, the mediator is obligated to take special care of the child's well-being and interests, encourage parents to focus on the child's needs and remind them of their primary responsibility for the child's well-being, as well as the need to inform the child and take its opinion into account
		consulting with the parties, he is obligated to listen

		 to the views of the child and take them into account depending on its age and degree of maturity It is within the discretion of the particular mediator The child's views play no part in the mediation Other (<i>please explain</i>)
g)	What safeguards are available in your State where allegations of domestic violence and / or other forms of abuse are made in a dispute which goes to mediation?	 (1) Address and other contact details of the alleged victim are kept confidential (2) Other safeguards (<i>please specify</i>) The mediation process is terminated if violence occurs. More specifically, in carrying out the mediation, the mediator ia obligated, amongs other things to inform the parties that statements made during the mediation process which indicate that any person and especially a child has been or may be subject or is at risk of being subject to, violence or abuse will be disclosed by the mediator to the competent authorities. Section 27 of the L.62(I)/2019 states that this is necessary for imperative reasons of public order of the Republic, in particular to ensure the protection of the primary interests of children or to avoid the risk of affecting the physical or psychological integrity of a person
h)	Please specify which, if any, of the safeguards set out in question 19.4 g) above are required by rules / legislation in your State and which safeguards are left to the discretion of the mediator?	Required by legislation / rules of State: Please see the answer to question 19.4.g above Left to the discretion of the mediator:
	See also question 19.2 b) above	
i)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of a child while mediation is ongoing?	∑ Yes □ No
19	.5 The enforceability of mediated agreements	
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	 Yes, please specify: No, but in the event that, during the mediation process, an agreement is reached between the parties to resolve their dispute, the mediator shall draw up a written settlement agreement. The settlement agreement shall not be binding on the parties unless it is enforceable by a court under the provisions of section 36 of the L. 62(I)/2019). According to section 36 of the abovementioned Law, an application for the enforcement of a settlement agreement may be submitted to court; (a) Jointly by all parties, or (b) by one of the parties with the written consent of the other parties. Upon an application submitted to court, the court may (a) Declare all or part of the settlement agreement enforceable in the same manner as a court order or decree, with the same effect, and, in such a case, a

		 judgment may be given in the context of the settlement agreement; or (b) reject the application for enforcement of the settlement agreement if it considers that the content of the agreement is contrary to law or is not enforceable or if the dispute cannot be settled through mediation, and if it considers that the agreement is not in the child's interest, taking into account the views of the child, depending on its age and degree of maturity. No
b)	Which additional formalities, if any, are required in your State to make mediated agreements in a family dispute involving children enforceable?	 (1) Notarisation of the mediated agreement (2) Court approval of the mediated agreement Please specify competent court: Family Court (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court: (4) Other (<i>please specify</i>) (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated agreements in family disputes involving children are immediately enforceable <i>without</i> any additional formalities being required If you ticked option (2) and / or (3) above, please go to question 19.5 c). If not, please proceed to question 19.5 d)
C)	Is the mediated agreement, once approved by or registered with a court, treated as an order of that court? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Yes, Go to question 19.5 e) No, Go to question 19.5 d)
d)	Is it possible to turn a mediated agreement into a court order?	 Yes, please briefly explain what steps are required and which court would be competent: see 19.5 (a) above No
e)	Who bears the cost of rendering the mediated agreement enforceable? Please list the number from question 19.5 b) next to the relevant answer	The parties must pay: the cost The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: Please see the answer to question 19.3.d above Central Authority: There are no costs:
19	.6 Agreements mediated in another State	
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	 Yes No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State Other (<i>please specify</i>):

20	Other forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR")		
a)	What other forms of ADR are available in your State for the resolution of international family disputes falling within the scope of the Convention? See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10	 (1) In-court conciliation (2) Out-of-court conciliation (3) Collaborative law (4) Early Neutral Evaluation (5) Other (<i>please specify</i>): (6) No other forms of ADR are available, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications 	
b)	What services / structures exist in respect of the other forms of ADR available in your State? Please list the relevant number(s) from question 20 a) above next to the service / structure which is available in respect of that method of ADR	 Private ADR services / structures (please specify): ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Other (please explain): 	
c)	 In relation to: legislation on ADR access to ADR the ADR process the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR; and the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR in another State 	 Yes, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications Some of the responses are the same, go to question d) No, go to question d) 	
d)	Please briefly specify in what way the answers to the questions in sections 19.2 to 19.6 above are different in relation to other forms of ADR in your State		

Part VI: Direct judicial communications

21	Direct judicial communications	
a)	Has a member of the <u>International Hague</u> <u>Network of Judges</u> been designated for your State?	Yes Name(s): Mrs Dora Socratous, Judge of the Supreme Court,
	For more information, go to <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Mrs Miranda Toumazi, President of the Family Court Please do not list the contact details of the judge(s) here. Instead, please ensure that the name, position, court and contact details have been provided to the Permanent Bureau
		□ No
b)	Is there a legislative basis upon which judges in your State can engage in direct judicial communications?	 Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to Part VII: Other information No, go to question c)
C)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	Yes No

Part VII: Other information

22	Training		
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training? Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose		Training as required for Central Authority staff Training as required for responsible authorities Updates as required on legal developments related to the Convention provided to staff responsible for its implementation Training as required for lawyers Training as required for law enforcement Other (<i>please specify</i>):
			ecifically in respect of judges: Sending a basic package of information on the 1980 Convention to judges Training through a dedicated judicial studies board Participation in judicial training seminars Participation in the International Hague Network of Judges Accessing <i>The Judges' Newsletter on International</i> <i>Child Protection</i> (available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (<i>please specify</i>):
b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in a "twinning arrangement" with another Central Authority? A "twinning arrangement" is where two Central Authorities engage in discussions and / or visits to exchange information with the view to improving operations in both Central Authorities		Yes No
23 Other implementing measures			
a)	Does your State use an electronic case management system?		Yes, please specify: Since Feb. 2022 the "i-JUSTICE" is being used for the electronic registration and processing of court cases. Furthermore, "e- OASIS" electronic file management system which was develop, and is used in almost all public service, for the electronic filing and management of documents, is used by the Ministry of Justice and Public Order, as the CA, since 8/1/2018. No
b)	Does your State use INCADAT?		Yes
	For more information, go to <u>www.incadat.com</u>	\boxtimes	No
C)	Are statistics related to applications under the	\square	Yes, please specify how the statistics can be

Convention in your State publicly available?

accessed (e.g., website, annual report): ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY

		ALSO, AVAILABLE FROM THE CA UNDER REQUEST
24	Other services	
a)	What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?	International Social Service (ISS) (please provide contact information): THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IS A CORRESPONDENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE SINCE 1971.
	Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites	INTERINATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE SINCE 1971.

and costs for such services

Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction:

Other (please specify): POLICE AUTHORITIES

Financial assistance:

Immigration services:

Social / welfare assistance: