ENLÈVEMENT D'ENFANTS / PROTECTION DES ENFANTS CHILD ABDUCTION / PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

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Convention de La Haye du 25 octobre 1980 sur les aspects civils de l'enlèvement international d'enfants

Profil des États

établi par le Bureau Permanent

* * *

Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

Country Profile

drawn up by the Permanent Bureau

Document d'information No 2 de mars 2011 à l'intention de la Commission spéciale de juin 2011 sur le fonctionnement pratique de la Convention Enlèvement d'enfants de 1980 et de la Convention Protection des enfants de 1996

Information Document No 2 of March 2011 for the attention of the Special Commission of June 2011 on the practical operation of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention

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Convention de La Haye du 25 octobre 1980 sur les aspects civils de l'enlèvement international d'enfants

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FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

This Country Profile should be used by Contracting States¹ to assist with fulfilment of the obligations contained within Article 7 of the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*.² 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 Hague 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.
- 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.

¹ Any reference to a Contracting State in this Country Profile is a reference to a Contracting State of the *Hague*

Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ² Hereinafter, "the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention", or simply "the Convention".

1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention Country Profile

- Completed Country Profiles will be published on the website of the Hague Conference on Private International Law < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >.
- The Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference 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 < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > 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, wrongfullyremoved or retained a child in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

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Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: Kazakhstan

Territorial Unit (where applicable):

Last updated: April 2024

Part I: Central Authorities

1 Central Authority contact details		
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 Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
	Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights	
Address:	010000, Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, PR. Mangilik el, 8, House of ministries, entrance 11	
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:		
Telephone:	+7 (7172) 74 25 17	
Fax:	+7 (7172) 74 25 17	
E-mail:	Kense2020@edu.gov.kz	
Website:	www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/bala?lang=ru	
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	 Batyrkhan Zholdas Nurlanovich – Deputy Chairman Tel.: + 7 (7172) 74-23-34 (languages of communication: Kazakh, Russian) 	
	 Ismukhanova Lyazzat Islambekovna - Head of the Department of Psychological Support for Children and International Cooperation Tel.: +7 (7172) 74-23-54 (languages of communication: Kazakh, Russian) Issabayev Askar Muratovich - Chief expert of Department of Psychological Support for Children and International Cooperation Tel.: +7 (7172) 74-23-43 Email: a.isabaev@edu.gov.kz (languages of communication: Kazakh, Russian) 	
Preferred method of communication:	⊠ Telephone ⊠Fax	
	🖾 E-mail	
	Post	
	Other (<i>please specify</i>):	
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)		
Please attach additional pages if there is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.		

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

Organisation:		
Address:		
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:		
Telephone:		
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 (<i>please s</i>	pecify):
2 Language requireme	ents	
a) Does the Central Authority pref	or applications	

 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: Kazakh. In addition, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Russian is officially used in state organizations and bodies of local self-government along with Kazakh. 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 Central Authority?	Days of the week open:Monday-FridayOpening time:09.00Closing time:18:30Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):
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 staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	Yes No
 d) Please indicate the professions represented in the Central Authority: 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 	 Civil servants Civil servants (legal advisors) Lawyers Social workers Mediators Other (<i>please specify</i>):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4.1 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention			
Date: 01.09.2013			
 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: 			
 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: 			
No			
 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: Law of the public of Kazakhstan of November 13, 2012 No. 48-V "On fication of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of ernational Child Abduction", Decree of the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 21, 2014 No. 519 "On asures to ensure compliance by the Republic of zakhstan with obligations arising from the Convention on I Aspects of International Child Abduction of October 25, 80", Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the public of Kazakhstan dated June 4, 2014 No. 208 "On asures to ensure compliance with the standards arising m the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan" On Ratification the Convention on the Civil Law Aspects of International d Abduction ", Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of zakhstan 			
No			
4.2 Other agreements on international child abduction			
 Yes: Brussels II a Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003) 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 			

1996 Hague Child Protection Convention	
a) Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention?	Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State:
Refer to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > for the status table of the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention	🖂 No
b) Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force:

Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g.,	
website) or attach a copy	

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 Hague Child Protection Convention?	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:
Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	🖂 No

Part III: Applications for return

6 Applications through Central Auth	orities
6.1 Outgoing applications (requesting	g 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 6.2 Incoming applications (requested) 	 Assistance from the Central Authority Assistance from another authority Referral to a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
 a) What form of application does your State require for an incoming application? 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 	 (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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: A copy of the form is attached 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) Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number
by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box	 Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents <i>e.g.</i>, 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 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	Yes, please specify any requirements for
transmitted by electronic means?	electronically transmitted applications / documentation:
	Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): Original applications and other documents may be sent to the Central Authority by mail. Original documents are necessary for the applicant to initiate a trial.
	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? <i>See Article 28</i>	 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 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 (<i>please specify</i>): if there is no information confirming that the abduction / retention violates the guardianship rights under art. 3 of the Convention Other (<i>please explain</i>):
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")? Please explain where necessary See Article 7 c) and Article 10 See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution below 	 Contact is made with the alleged abducting party to 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>):
 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: The Central Authority sends a request for assistance to the Central Authority of the appropriate country to make sure about the precision of the child location and to try to achieve the global agreement between parents. If the parents couldn't agree on everything on their own, it is possible to resort to mediation - negotiations with participation of the third, independent party for the process coordination.

 j) What is the role of the Central Au taking or causing to be taken pro measures to prevent further harm See Article 7(2) b) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 b 	visional to the child?	 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>):
 k) Can an applicant commence proce State for the return of the child u Convention without using the Cer channel? See Article 3 and Article 29 	nder the htral Authority	 Yes, if so, please explain: Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: local executive bodies carrying out the functions of trusteeship and guardianship What role, if any, the Central Authority has in
	ſ	 What fole, if any, the central Authority has in these proceedings: Providing the technical assistance: concerning the practical information on operation of the Convention. No

' 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 Hague 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>): According to paragraph 3 of Art. 392 of the Civilian procedural code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan), if the place of residence of the child on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan is not known, an application for the return of the child or the exercise of access rights is submitted to the court provided for in part two of this article, according to the last known place of residence of child in the Republic of Kazakhstan or at the respondent's last known place of residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 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 (<i>e.g.</i>, 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 (alcase ava(aia));
 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) 	 Other (<i>please explain</i>): (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>): The Central Authority carries out search of the child through the law-

	enforcement bodies, bodies which are carrying out functions on guardianship and guardianship. In the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan are defined responsible persons on investigation of missing minors, as well as disclosure of crimes related to their abduction.
 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 <i>E.g.</i>, Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 7 	Central Authority: 8 The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (<i>please specify</i>): 5, 6, 7, 8

e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	8		
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child?		(1)	Child's passport(s) to be deposited with authorities
	Please explain where necessary		(2)	Alleged abductor's passport to be deposited with authorities
	Refer also to the Guide To Good Practice, Part III – Preventive Measures, available at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >, particularly to paragraph 3.1 on barriers to		(3)	Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child
	international travel		(4)	Issuing border and / or port alerts
			(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
		\boxtimes	(8)	Other (<i>please specify</i>): The prevention of police that the child can be kidnapped. Also, according to Art. 394 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in necessary cases, along with other measures to secure the claim in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code, the judge may prohibit the defendant before the court's decision on the case of returning a child or on exercising the rights of access enters into legal force restrict his departure from the Republic of Kazakhstan.
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	The The	e ap e ap	Authority: 8 blicant: 8 blicant's representative: 8 <i>please specify</i>):
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in question f) need an order from a competent authority?	8		

8 Legal representation and assistan	ce
8.1 General	
a) 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>): According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State-Guaranteed Legal Aid", central state bodies provide legal information within their competence.

c) Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary	 Yes No No, but recommended
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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: The guarantee of ensuring the right to qualified legal assistance is the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State-Guaranteed Legal Aid" adopted on July 3, 2013, which regulates the types of state-guaranteed legal assistance. In the framework of state-guaranteed legal assistance of state the body (court, law enforcement agencies) provides a person with the services of a lawyer on a grant basis.
	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>):
8.2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	
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): The Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with Article 42 of the Convention shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Convention resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice Not at all Go to section 9
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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: in a free form No
d) 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>): Free legal assistance is only available if the applicant has been a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan and belongs to the categories of persons entitled to receive free legal assistance in accordance with the Law of the

	Republic of Kazakhstan "On State-Guaranteed Legal Aid"
e) 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>): Representation of interests of individuals in the courts, criminal prosecution bodies, other state bodies and non-governmental organizations in the cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the Law "On State-Guaranteed Legal Aid" and other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be provided by lawyers.

f) Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	
g) Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	No, go to question i)
	\boxtimes Yes, free legal assistance; go to question h)
	\Box 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 legal assistance required for appeals? 	⊠ Yes □ No
 i) Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a return 	\boxtimes No, go to question k)
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 legal assistance required for enforcement applications? 	⊠ Yes □ No
k) Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available	Yes, free legal assistance
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:
	No No
 Where a child is returned to your State, is free 	Ves, free legal assistance is available to all parties
or reduced rate legal assistance available to all parties in the custody proceedings in your State?	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance is available to all
	parties Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
	Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (please specify):
	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: Free legal assistance is available only to certain individuals (please specify): Persons belonging to socially vulnerable groups of the population
	No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
	Other (<i>please specify</i>):

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: In the Republic of Kazakhstan, custody and family relations are governed by the Marriage (Matrimony) and Family Code (hereinafter - the Code). According to Art. 115 of Section 4 of the Code, the protection of the rights and interests of orphans, children left without parental care is assigned to the authorized body in the field of protecting the rights of children of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other state bodies within their competence, as well as to the legal representatives of these children (parent (parent), adoptive parents (adopters), guardian or curator, foster parent (adoptive parents), foster carer and other persons replacing them, who take care in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, education, protection of the rights and interests of the child).	
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: The court, parents or the legal representatives of a child	

10 Proceedings for Return		
10.1 Organisation of competent authorities		
 a) Does your State limit the number of judicial or administrative authorities who can hear return applications under the Convention? (<i>i.e.</i>, has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" 	Yes No	
in respect of 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 return applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: 20 specialized inter- district courts Judges / decision-makers:	

c) Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	The specialized inter-district juvenile courts
 d) Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide return applications in your State specialists in either family law or international child abduction? See also section 22 on Training below 	 Yes, specialists in family law Yes, specialists in international child abduction No Other (<i>please specify</i>):
e) In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention under the Convention, do judicial or administrative authorities in your State take judicial notice of foreign law and decisions without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable in ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or wrongful retention? <i>See Article 14</i>	Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>): In accordance with the Civil Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as the Code of Civil Procedure), enacted on January 1, 2016, recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and recognition of decisions of foreign courts that do not require enforcement is governed by Articles 501,502 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
10.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convent	ion
a) In your State is it possible for a decision or other determination to be made, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, that the removal or retention of a child was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3? See Article 3 and Article 15	Yes, go to question b) No, go to question e)
b) Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations? See Article 15	Please list: The coordination of the activity of law enforcement and other government bodies on the provision of legality, law and order and fight against crime is carried out by the prosecutor's bodies by achieving the interaction of these bodies, mutual exchange of information and coordination of their actions for the implementation of common goals and objectives. The specified activity is carried out by prosecutor's bodies within permanently acting coordination councils, which are created at the General Prosecutor's office, prosecutor's offices of areas and prosecutor's offices equated to them. Judicial authoroties.
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: In accordance with the Civil Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as the Code of Civil Procedure), enacted on January 1, 2016, recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and recognition of decisions of foreign courts that do not require enforcement is governed by Articles 501,502 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
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>): bodies which are carrying out functions on guardianship and guardianship

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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>): Central authority shall explain to the applicant the procedure of return to the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the competent court to which a decision on applications for return under the Convention should be sought.
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>): The parent or another person who believes that the defendant violated his custody or access rights. In accordance with the paragraph 1 of article 392 of the code of civil procedure, an application for the return of a child illegally transferred to the Republic of Kazakhstan or detained in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for the exercise of access rights in respect of such a child under an international Treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter-the application for the return of the child or the exercise of access rights) shall be filed with the court by a parent or other person who believes that the defendant violated his or her rights of custody or access rights, or shall be filed with the court by a Prosecutor.
 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: In the Republic of Kazakhstan the official language is Kazakh. In state organizations and local government bodies Russian language is used on an equal basis with Kazakh. 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: within the procedural legislation 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 (<i>please provide further information</i>):
 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 paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures) 	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: . No, but advisable No

g) Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	 Yes: Video-conference 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?	Yes No It depends upon the circumstances of the case (<i>please specify</i>): Involved in the case who do not know or insufficiently know the language in which the proceedings are conducted, are explained and guaranteed to appear in court in their native language or another language they speak and also to use free the services of an interpreter in the manner prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

 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>):
 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 (<i>please specify</i>): ☑ 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
 I) Can oral evidence (<i>i.e.</i>, in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings? 	 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>): 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?	 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 case. <i>Please explain if necessary</i>: The child has the right to express his opinion when addressing in the family an issue affecting his interests, as well as being heard in the course of any judicial or administrative proceedings. Consideration of the opinion of a child who has reached the age of ten years is obligatory, except the cases when this contradicts his interests. In the cases provided for by this Code, the bodies performing the functions of guardianship or trusteeship, or the court may decide only with the consent of a child who has reached the age of ten years and given them in the presence of legal representatives. Go to question b) Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question b) No, never. Go to section 10.5
b) How is the child heard in return proceedings?	 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): The opinion of the child is made out by the decision of the body which is carrying out functions on trusteeship or guardianship accepted in the presence of parents or other lawful representatives on location of the child.
c) How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: In accordance with the paragraph 2 of Art. 396 of the Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan application for the return of the child or the exercise of access rights is considered by the court in a period not exceeding forty-two days from the date of

	acceptance of the application by the court, including the period for preparing the case for the trial and drawing up a reasoned decision.
d) Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or <i>guardian ad</i> <i>litem</i>) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify under what circumstances: The opinion of the child is made out by the decision of the body which is carrying out functions on trusteeship or guardianship accepted in the presence of parents or other lawful representatives on location of the child. 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? <i>Please provide additional information if necessary</i> <i>On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see</i> <i>also question 6.2 j) above</i>	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-governmental organisations / agencies: Central Authority: Police: Courts: In accordance with the paragraph 1 of Art. 76 deprivation of the Parental rights are made through the courts. Cases of deprivation of parental rights are considered at the request of one of the parents or other legal representatives of the child, bodies or organizations entrusted with the responsibility to protect the rights of minor children, as well as the suit of the prosecutor. Other (<i>please specify</i>): Local executive bodies of areas, cities of regional, republican value, the capital carry out functions of the state on trusteeship and guardianship
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 <i>e.g.</i>, violence, drinking <i>etc.</i> 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>): Prior to initiating procedures for the return of a child in the Republic of Kazakhstan, child protection measures are possible, as indicated in the answer to question 10.5 a) characteristics. After the initiation of procedures for the return of the child, such measures may include measures specified in Art. 394 of the Civil procedural law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In accordance with this article, if necessary, along with other measures to secure a claim in accordance with Chapter 15 of this Code, the judge may prohibit the defendant before the court's decision on the case of returning a child or the exercise of access rights to change the place of residence of the child and temporarily restrict his departure from the Republic of Kazakhstan.
c) Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1, 2, 3
 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: The Public Prosecutor: The judge (<i>ex officio</i>): A government social / welfare agency: The police: Other (<i>please specify</i>): The legal responsibility is conferred on the competent authorities and is controlled directly by them or through the officially authorized organizations, including non-governmental organizations. The responsibility for the actions of the

	individual or body should lie on the appointing body.
10.6 Contact or access during return p	roceedings
a) 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	
a) 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

b) Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases? <i>Please specify the legislation and / or rules which</i> <i>provide for this and how they can be obtained</i> (e.g., <i>website) or attach a copy</i>	 Yes, please specify: In accordance with paragraph 2 of Art. 398, the case of the child's return or the exercise of access rights which was received on appeal, protest, is considered within a period not exceeding one month from the date of his receipt to the court of appeal in accordance with the rules established by Chapter 52 of this Code. No
c) Who can initiate the appeal process?	 Either party to the proceedings Central Authority Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d) Is leave to appeal required?	 Yes No In certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>):
 e) If 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 and after determination by the judge / authority No
f) Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be filed in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify: The time limit: According to Art. 398 of the Code the appeals, protest against a court decision on the case of returning a child or on the exercise of access rights can be filed within ten days from the date of the court decision in final form in accordance with the rules established by Chapter 52 of this Code. From when the time limit starts to run (<i>e.g.</i>, from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties <i>etc.</i>): From the day of the court decision.
g) 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
 h) Is the applicant generally required to participate in the 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, but advisable No
 i) Are facilities available to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings from outside your State? 	 Yes, please specify: Video-conference 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>): 	
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 (<i>please specify</i>): ☑ No 	

11 Return of the child	
11.1 Arrangements for return and the	costs of return
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>): The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the framework of its competence
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 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>): The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the framework of its competence
 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:
d) Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i> , 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:

you	ucting parties and children returning to r State?	No Please explain, if necessary:
11.2	Provisions for safe return	
	See also: Article 7(2) b) Part VI: Direct judicial commun Section 6: Applications through Cer	
prot	the law in your State provide for the section of children from domestic violence or er forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: The law on the prevention of domestic violence. Also in accordance with Clause 1, Article 75 of the Code in cases of child abuse, including physical or mental abuse of him, ar attempt on his sexual integrity, parents are deprived of parental rights. According to Art. 50 of the Law "On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan", persons guilty of violating the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the rights of the child are liable in accordance with laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The measures of civil liability include deprivation (Article 75 of the Code "On Marriage (Marriage) and the Family" (hereinafter - the Code) and restriction of parental rights (Article 79 of the Code). In addition, chapter 2 of the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan "On Administrative Offenses" provides for administrative offenses infringing on the rights of minors.
prot	the law in your State provide for the ection of adults from domestic violence or er forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: The law on the prevention of domestic violence. Also in accordance with Clause 1, Article 75 of the Code in cases of child abuse, including physical or mental abuse of him, ar attempt on his sexual integrity, parents are deprived of parental rights. According to Art. 50 of the Law "On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan", persons guilty of violating the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the rights of the child are liable in accordance with laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The measures of civil liability include deprivation (Article 75 of the Code "On Marriage (Marriage) and the Family" (hereinafter - the Code) and restriction of parental rights (Article 79 of the Code). In addition, chapter 2 of the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan provides for liability for criminal offense against the family and minors. Chapter 12 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Administrative Offenses" provides for administrative offenses infringing on the rights of minors. No
	ch authorities provide services for the tection, if necessary, of the child?	Government social / welfare agency: tutorship and guardianship authorities
Plea	se provide additional information if necessary	Non-governmental organisations:
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	 science of the Republic of Kazakhstan ➢ Police: Takes the appropriate actions within the human rights protection system ➢ Courts: provide measures in violation of rights children, for example, a ban on the export of the child. ☐ Other (<i>please specify</i>): 			
d) What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child? <i>See Article 7(2)</i> h)	Please explain: The Central Authority forwards a request for assistance to the Central Authority of the relevant state to ensure the accuracy of the location of the child and to try to achieve the settlement agreement between parents.			
Requested State				
e) 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? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>Please tick all boxes which apply</i>	 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>): In accordance with Clause 1, Art. 397 court decision on the case of return on the basis of an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan, illegally transferred to the Republic of Kazakhstan or a child held in the Republic of Kazakhstan must meet the requirements established by Chapter 19 of this Code and contain a justification for returning the child to the state of permanent residence in accordance with an international agreement ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the procedure for the return of the child, an indication of the distribution of judicial costs and expenses associated with the return the child to the state of permanent residence in accordance in accordance in accordance with the international agreement of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and an indication of the distribution of the			
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?	<i>Please specify</i> : This issue is resolved in the framework of enforcement proceedings.			

Requesting 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	e 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: According to Art. 125 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the transfer of a child by a parent is considered a criminal offense if violence against the child is dangerous to life and health. If the illegal transfer and retention of a child is classified as an abduction of a person, then the provisions of Article 125 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are applied. 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: According to Art. 125 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the transfer of a child by a parent is considered a criminal offense if violence against the child is dangerous to life and health. If the illegal transfer and retention of a child is classified as an abduction of a person, then the provisions of Article 125 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are applied. 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	Pecuniary measures		
e) Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (<i>e.g.</i> , by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	 Yes No, please specify: 		
f) Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	 Yes, please specify: 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>):
 What assistance can the Central Authority provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings? 	 None Refer the matter to prosecuting authority Other (<i>please specify</i>):

12 Enforcement of return orders	
	of return orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – der "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good
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 (<i>please specify</i>):
b) Who is generally responsible for exercising supervision over the process of enforcement?	 The applicant Central Authority Public Prosecutor The court / administrative authority Police No one body has general responsibility Other (<i>please specify</i>): According to paragraph 4) of Article 43 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Prosecutor's Office", the prosecutor oversees the legality of the execution of judicial acts in civil, criminal and administrative cases.
c) Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?	 Yes, go to question d) It depends on the circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question d) No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access
d) What is the procedure to commence enforcement proceedings?	 The Central Authority will apply for enforcement The applicant must apply for enforcement Other (<i>please specify</i>): According to Art. 397 Code of Civil Procedure, after considering applications for the return of the child or the exercise of access rights the decision is made.
e) Can the merits of the proceedings for return be reviewed in enforcement proceedings?	□ Yes ⊠ No
f) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce a return order?	Intervention by government agency (e.g., <i>police</i> , <i>social welfare</i>)

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
Other (<i>please specify</i>): According to Art. 397 Code of Civil Procedure, after considering applications for the return of the child or the exercise of access rights the decision is made.

Part IV: Applications relating to access

13 Applications through Central Authorities		
13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting	g 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>): 	
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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: A copy of the form is attached 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?	 No, go to question b) 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 <i>e.g.</i>, 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: Nationality / Nationalities Passport number(s) Bate 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 (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (<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) 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: the indication of all necessary information Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not
	 accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): 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? <i>See Article 28</i>	 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 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 (<i>please specify</i>): if there is no information confirming that the abduction/detention violates custody rights within the meaning of Article 3 of the 1980 Convention.
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to		The requesting Central Authority
	communicate with in incoming applications?		The applicant
			The applicant's legal representative All of the above
			Other (<i>please specify</i>):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central		Contact is made with the respondent to the
	Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure agreement between parties		application
	in international access cases?	\bowtie	Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see
	See Article 21		Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution)
	See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution		Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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)?	Ple	ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases.
	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)? What general assistance can be provided by the	Ple	ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the
	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)?	Ple	ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties:
	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)? What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for	Ple	ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the
	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)? What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access?	Ple	 ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties: Directly through the Central Authority
j) '	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)? What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access? <i>See Article 21</i> Will the Central Authority's assistance depend		 ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. 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, <i>e.g.</i>, mediation, legal services, social welfare services (<i>please specify</i>): The central authority, among other things, provides the applicant with information about the possibility of mediation Other (<i>please specify</i>):
j) '	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)? What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access? See Article 21		 ase explain: The applicant may at any time apply to the competent court if he/she has any suspicions about an unnecessary delay related to measures taken or intended to be taken in connection with ensuring that an agreement is reached between the parties in international access cases. 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, <i>e.g.</i>, mediation, legal services, social welfare services (<i>please specify</i>): The central authority, among other things, provides the applicant with information about the possibility of mediation Other (<i>please specify</i>):

 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: local executive bodies carrying out functions on trusteeship and guardianship
	What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: If necessary, the Central Authority can provide technical support, in particular regarding the provision of information on the procedure for the application of the Convention

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)?	\square Yes, go to section 15 \square No, 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? Please explain where necessary 	 Evidence that the child entered your State (<i>e.g.</i>, 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 15.2 No, 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?	 Yes No, but advisable
Please explain where necessary	L 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 (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
15.2 Free or reduced rate legal assista	ince
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 16 No, 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 <i>Pro bono</i> 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? Please explain where necessary 	 (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) 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
 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 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: The Civil Procedure Code (dated October 31, 2015 No. 377-V of the ZRK), the Code on Marriage (Matrimony) and the Family (dated December 26, 2011 No. 518-IV). These legal documents can be found in the information and legal system of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Adilet" (www.adilet.zan.kz/eng)
b) Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	Specialized interdistrict juvenile courts; bodies carrying out functions on trusteeship and guardianship
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	
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: The prohibition to the defendant to change child's place of residence and the temporary restriction of his departure from the Republic of Kazakhstan
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: 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 access?	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-government organisations: Central Authority: Police: Courts: Other (<i>please specify</i>): guardianship and guardianship authorities
d) Who will pay the costs associated with exercising supervised access?	 The applicant 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 (<i>please specify</i>): the services of the guardianship and guardianship authorities are provided free of charge

17 Proceedings for access / contact	
17.1 Organisation of competent authorities	
 a) Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention? (<i>i.e.</i>, has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?) 	∑ Yes □ No
 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: Judges / decision-makers: Specialized interdistrict courts in 16 regions of the country
c) Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?	Specialized interdistrict juvenile 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>): specialists in protecting the rights and interests of a minor
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: Cases on applications for the return of a child or for the exercise of access rights on the basis of an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter, the case of the return of a child or for the exercise of access rights, are considered and resolved according to the general rules of claim proceedings with the features established by an international treaty ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan and this chapter
 b) 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: 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? <i>Please note that attendance in person is not required</i> <i>under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to</i> <i>Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)</i>	 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: Video-conference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
 h) Can special immigration arrangements (<i>e.g.</i>, visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes? 	└── Yes (<i>please specify</i>): └── No
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 17.4 No, continue to question b)
section the same as for applications for	
 section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)? b) Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in 	 No, continue to question b) 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)
 section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)? b) Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State? c) How can the child be heard in access 	 No, continue to question b) 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) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question c) No, never; go to section 17.4 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative

17.4 Appeals	
a) Can a decision in applications relating to access 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
	courts / authorities an appeal may be made: Image: No, go to section 18
b) Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases? <i>Please specify the legislation and / or rules which</i> <i>provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g.,</i> <i>website) or attach a copy</i>	 Yes, please specify: In accordance with Article 398 of the CPC of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a case on the return of a child or on the exercise of access rights received on appeal or protest is considered within a period not exceeding one month from the date of its receipt to the court of appeal in accordance with the rules established by Chapter 52 of this Code No
c) Who can initiate the appeal process?	Either party to the proceedings
	Central Authority
	$\square \text{Other } (please \ specify):$
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 filed in access proceedings?	Yes, please specify:
med in access proceedings:	The time limit: 10 days
	From when the time limit starts to run (<i>e.g.</i> , from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties <i>etc.</i>): from the date of decision-making
c) Conceptly, what is the expected time within	No No
g) Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	\square Up to 3 months \square 3 to 6 months
	\square Longer than 6 months
 h) Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings? 	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see paragraph 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	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): If necessary, the court may consider the possibility of connecting via phone 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>):
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: ☑ No

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 (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels II a (Council Regulation (EC) 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003)
	 1996 Hague 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: If judicial decisions of foreign states are recognized in the Republic of Kazakhstan. List of international treaties on the recognition of decisions of foreign courts by reference https://sud.gov.kz/rus/content/pravovaya-pomoshch-po-grazhdanskim-delam No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative
	authorities No

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 II a (Council Regulation (EC) 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: If judicial decisions of foreign states are recognized in the Republic of Kazakhstan. List of international treaties on the recognition of decisions of foreign courts by reference https://sud.gov.kz/rus/content/pravovaya-pomoshch-po-grazhdanskim-delam No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities No
c) Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another State	Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities
on rights of access?	 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?	 The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant The applicant must seek enforcement Other (<i>please specify</i>): If the decision on the right of access is made in the court of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of the 1980 Convention, the applicant must apply to initiate enforcement proceedings. If the decision on the right of access is made in a foreign court, it first goes through the recognition procedure, then the applicant must apply for the initiation of enforcement proceedings in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact?	 Intervention by government agency (e.g., <i>police</i>, <i>social welfare</i>, <i>etc.</i>) Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) Criminal charges Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision Other (<i>please specify</i>): In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 73, in case of non-execution of a court decision on the procedure for exercising parental rights, the guilty parent bears responsibility provided for by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In case of malicious non-execution of a court decision, the court, at the request of a parent living separately from the child, may decide to transfer the child to him based on the interests of the child and taking into account the opinion of the child
f) Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities?	 Yes. 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 Mediation	
For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention see the forthcoming Guide to Good Practice on Mediation under the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention. When published, the Guide will be available to download at < <u>www.hcch.net</u> >under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".	
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>): Any disputes arising from family relations can be settled through mediation
b) What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? <i>See Articles 7(2)</i> c) and 10	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please specify</i>): 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? <i>See Article 21</i>	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please specify</i>): 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 family disputes which are within the scope of the Convention?	Yes (please provide brief details of any available scheme e.g., bi-national mediation programmes):

19.2 Legislation and / or rules on mediation		
 a) Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State? Please tick all boxes which apply 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 will apply from 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 general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 28 January 2011 No. 401-IV "On Mediation" Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: 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 	
 b) 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 (<i>please explain</i>): 	
19.3 Access to mediation		
a) How can individuals obtain information identifying suitable mediators in your State?	 Lists of mediators are available: Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below) Via accrediting bodies (please provide details): Through other sources (please specify): Other methods of accessing information are available (please specify): 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?	 Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation 	
See Articles 7(2) c) and 10	Seeks orders from judicial or administrative	
Please explain where necessary	authorities for mediation between the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)	

c) What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for	\boxtimes Provides information about mediation to the parties
application has been received for access / contact with a child?	Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation
See Article 21	Seeks orders from judicial or administrative
Please explain where necessary	authorities for mediation between the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)
d) How are the costs of mediation met in disputes	□ If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate
where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child?	legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above)
<i>Please explain if necessary</i>	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>
	specify)
	☐ The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
	Other sources of funding are available (<i>please specify</i>)
	\square 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>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above)
<i>Please explain if necessary</i>	 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 specify</i>)
	The Central Authority will meet the costs associated
	with mediation
	Other sources of funding are available (<i>please specify</i>)
	\square The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties
	U 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> an explanation if necessary)
	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 (<i>please explain</i>)

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 an explanation if necessary</i>) 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 Only after 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 Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
c) Are cases assessed to determine their suitability for mediation?	 Yes, always; go to question d) No, never; go to question e) Other (<i>please explain</i>) ; 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>)
e) Where legal proceedings have commenced, can such proceedings be suspended while mediation is undertaken?	Yes, provide additional information if necessary:No
 f) How, if at all, are the views of the subject child(ren) taken into account in mediation in your State? See also question 19.2 b) above 	 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) 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 It is within the discretion of the particular mediator The child's views play no part in the mediation Other (please explain) If the parties deem it necessary
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>) Special guarantees are not provided by the legislation, the issue is resolved in the plane of criminal law and legislation on the protection of personal data
 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? See also question 19.2 b) above 	Required by legislation / rules of State: According to Article 8 of the Law "On Mediation", media participants are not entitled to disclose information that became known to them during mediation without the written permission of the mediation party that provided this information Left to the discretion of the mediator:

 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 ag	reements
a) Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	 Yes, please specify: The mediation agreement should not affect the rights and legitimate interests of third parties not participating in the mediation procedure, or public interests No
b) Which additional formalities, if any, are required in	(1) Notarisation of the mediated agreement
your State to make mediated agreements in a family dispute involving children enforceable?	 (2) Court approval of the mediated agreement Please specify competent court: The parties must apply for approval of the mediation agreement as a settlement agreement in the court considering the family dispute. Such approval is possible only if mediation is initiated after the start of the trial. To be approved by the court, the mediation agreement must not violate the rights and legitimate interests of third parties, and must not contradict the law.
	(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 one or both of options (2) 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? Please explain where necessary 	 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: According to Article 180 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the execution of an agreement on the settlement of a dispute (conflict) by mediation, approved by the court, is carried out according to the rules for the execution of a settlement agreement established by Article 178 of this Code 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: 2 The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: 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: If a mediation agreement concluded in another State is formalized in another State by a court decision, it

Where applicable, please specify relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation.

may be formalized in the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the procedure provided for by the CPC of the Republic of Kazakhstan on recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and foreign arbitration courts (arbitrations).
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>): The parties may come to an agreement if representatives of the guardianship and guardianship authorities are involved in the dispute (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 (<i>please specify</i>): ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (<i>please explain</i>): guardianship and guardianship authorities ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (<i>please</i> <i>specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they</i> <i>provide</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>):
 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 are the responses the same as for the section on mediation above – see sections 19.2 to 19.6? 	 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	The parties may come to a settlement agreement during the consideration of the dispute in court.

Part VI: Direct judicial communications

21 Direct judicial communications	
a) Has a member of the International Hague Network of Judges been designated for your State? For more information, go to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Yes Name/s: Judge Zaure KEYKIBASOVA 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
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 (<i>e.g.</i>, 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., <i>judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel</i>) 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>):
	 Specifically 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 iChild? For more information, go to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "iChild"	□ Yes ⊠ No
b) Does your State use another electronic case management system other than iChild?	 Yes, please specify: No
 c) Does your State use INCASTAT? For more information, go to < <u>www.hcch.net</u> > under "Child Abduction Section" then "INCASTAT" 	□ Yes ⊠ No
 d) Does your State use INCADAT? For more information, go to < <u>www.incadat.com</u> > 	□ Yes ⊠ No

e)	Are statistics related to applications under the
	Convention in your State publicly available?

Yes, please specify how the statistics can be accessed (e.g., *website*, *annual report*):

🛛 No

 a) What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases? Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services Social / welfare assistance: Social / welfare assistance: Guardianship and guardianship authorities at the child's place of residence Immigration services: Other (please specify): 	4 Other services	
	in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases? Please indicate, where available, contact details,	 contact information): Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction: Financial assistance: Social / welfare assistance: Guardianship and guardianship authorities at the child's place of residence Immigration services: