COUNTRY PROFILE

1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

2023 VERSION



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

FOREWORD TO THE COUNTRY PROFILE

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

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

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

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

NEWLY ACCEDING STATES:

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

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

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

TERMINOLOGY:

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

1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION – COUNTRY PROFILE

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1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: POLAND

Territorial Unit (where applicable):

Last updated: 13/02/2023

Part I: Central Authorities

1 Central Authority contact details ¹				
Provide the designation and contact details of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed.				
Always check <u>www.hcch.net</u> then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.				
Organisation: Ministry of Justice				
Department of Family and Juvenile Matters				
	Division of International Proceedings in Family Matters			
Address:	Al. Ujazdowskie 11,			
	00-950 Warsaw, Poland			
	PO Box 35			
Territorial and personal extent of The Polish Central Authority (PCA) covers the whole territory of Poland functions, if applicable:				
Telephone:	+48 22 23 90 470			
Fax:				
E-mail:	polandchildabduction@ms.gov.pl			
	sekretiariat.dsrin@ms.gov.pl			
Website:	www.gov.pl/web/stopuprowadzeniomdzieci			
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):				
Preferred method of	⊠ Telephone			
communication:	🗌 Fax			
	🔀 E-mail			
	⊠ Post			
Other (please specify):				
OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)				
Please attach additional pages if there is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.				
Organisation:				
Address:				

Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:

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

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 specify</i>):

2	Language requirements	
a)	Does the Central Authority prefer applications, communications and other documents sent to them to be accompanied by a translation into the official language(s) of the State? See Article 24 See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) below regarding any translation(s) required by the court / administrative authority	 Yes, for all communications, applications and other documents. Please specify the official language(s) of the State: Polish 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
	See Article 42	

3	Central Authority operations		
a)	What are the working days and hours of the Central Authority?	Days of the week open:Monday - FridayOpening time:8.15Closing time:16.15Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):New year's Day (1 January), Easter Monday International Workers' Day (1 May), National Holiday (3rd May), Corpus Cristi (movable, in June, ralely in May) Polish Army Day (15th August), All Saints' Day (November), Christmas Day (25 December), Boxing D (26 December)	, (1
b)	Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?	 Yes (please specify contact details, if different frabove): For persons in other Convention States: For persons in your State: No 	om
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	☐ Yes⊠ No	

Part II: Relevant legislation

4	International Child Abduction	
4.1	. 1980 Child Abduction Convention	
a)	When did the 1980 Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 01/11/1992
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation:
C)	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention? <i>Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g.,</i> <i>website) or attach a copy</i>	 No Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 27/08/2018 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: the Act of 26 January 2018 on the performance of certain activities of the central authority in family matters in the field of legal transactions under European Union law and international agreements
4.2	Other agreements on international shild and	 www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/legal-acts No
	C	
a)	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?	 Yes: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
		Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on the International Return of Children
		 Bilateral agreements (please specify): Poland is a party to a lot of bilateral agreements. However, none of the agreements cover special regulations regarding international child abduction.
		Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify):
		Other (please specify): European Convention of 20 May 1980 on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (European Custody Convention)
		□ No

5	1996 Child Protection Convention			
a)	Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Child Protection Convention? Refer to <u>www.hcch.net</u> for the status table of the 1996 Child Protection Convention	 Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State: 01/11/2010 No 		

 b) Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy 	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: No
 c) Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy 	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 27/08/2018 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: the Act of 26 January 2018 on the performance of certain activities of the central authority in family matters in the field of legal transactions under European Union law and international agreements www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/legal-acts

Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Authorities		
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting State)		
a)	What type of assistance is provided to applicants in your State when completing an application for return under the Convention? See Articles 7 and 8	 Assistance from the Central Authority Assistance from another authority Referral to a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): The PCA will provide a copy of the application form and may be able to deal with ad hoc queries in relation to completing the form. The PCA is not in a position to provide legal advice. The application form can also be downloaded from www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/forms-to-download 	1
6.2	Incoming applications (requested State)		
a)	What form of application does your State require for an incoming application?	 (1) Model Application Form Available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" Go to question c) (2) Form developed by your State Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g. website) or attach a copy: Go to question c) Both (1) and (2), go to question c) The form of the requesting State is accepted, go to question c) No particular form is required, go to question b) Other, go to question b) 	<u>5</u> .,
b)	If your State does not require a particular form of application, what information or documents does your State request? See Article 8 Please note that the only information actually required by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box	 Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colou Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities – where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Other (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the applicant or mature is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Date of birth Address Telephone number 	9

		Nationality / nationalities
		Passport number(s)
		$\overline{igtarrow}$ Relationship of the applicant to the child
		🔀 Name(s) of legal adviser, if any
		Other (please specify):
	\boxtimes	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)
		\square Physical description (height, eye and hair colour)
		\square Photograph (as recent as possible)
		Relationship of the person to the child
		Other (please specify):
	\boxtimes	The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based
		\boxtimes Evidence of the applicant's rights of custody
		\square 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 (please specify):
	\boxtimes	All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
	\boxtimes	Any other relevant document / information
	لات	Concerning any child protection issues
		Marriage certificate (if applicable)
		Divorce decree (if applicable)
		\Box 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 (please specify):
Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?		Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation:

		 Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative author (<i>please specify</i>): This is because the application must be signed personally by the applicant or his attorney. The application must be submitted in original. No 	rity
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? See Article 28	 Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (<i>please specify</i>): No 	
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Facsimile Post Other (<i>please specify</i>): No 	
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	 Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing thapplication and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missi (<i>please specify</i>): The PCA can proceed with an incomplete application if it has sufficent information and the documentation necessary 	e
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	 The requesting Central Authority The applicant The applicant's legal representative All of the above Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure the voluntary return of a child allegedly wrongfully removed or retained in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (hereinafter, simply "the child")? <i>Please explain where necessary</i> <i>See Article 7(c) and Article 10</i> <i>See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of</i> <i>alternative dispute resolution</i> below	Contact is made with the alleged abducting party seek a voluntary return In the vast majority of cases, legal proceedings are initiated, although the alleged abduction party may agree to a voluntary return at any stage of the legal proceedings. The PCA takes steps to make both parties aware of the possibility of voluntary return by including information about voluntary return in the referral letter to the alleged abduction party. In addition, a	he

		 leaflet containing information about mediation is attached to the referral letter. 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: These actions are separate from the forwarding of the application to the court. The agreement can also be concluded before the court. In the case of voluntary return to the requesting country, the proceedings are discontinued.
j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child? See Article 7(2)(b) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	 Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk Apply directly to authorities for protection orders Refer parties to appropriate agencies Other (<i>please specify</i>):
k)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State for the return of the child under the Convention without using the Central Authority channel? See Article 3 and Article 29	 Yes, if so, please explain: Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: The applicant can obtain legal advice from a specialist lawyer. What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: The PCA has no formal role but provides any kind of assistance required during the proceedings (e.g. notification in accordance with Art. 16 if required, information of the Central Authority of the requesting State and procurement of information from there, if necessary)

7	Locating a child and preventing removal		
		oval, see the Guides to Good Practice under the 1980 Child Abductic ction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relati Practice on Preventive Measures.	
a)	Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	 Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): There must be evidence that there is a real possibility that the child is in the jurisdiction. The exact whereabouts of the child need not be known in order to apply for a proceeding. A location order can be applied for as part of the proceedings. No 	
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: any relevant and reliable information is taken into account No information or evidence is required; searches f the child can begin upon request: Other (<i>please explain</i>): 	d

c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? <i>Please indicate in the space provided any associated</i> costs for an applicant or any other necessary information See Article 7(2)(a)	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., <i>immigration, social welfare</i>): (5) Police: (6) INTERPOL: (7) Court orders to compel the production of information on the whereabouts of the child: this can include third party disclosure orders against public bodies, private companies and individuals (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>): It is also possible for a court guardian to establish and verify the child's place of residence
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: 2,5 The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (<i>please specify</i>): court 2,3,4,5,7,8
e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	3,4,7,8 The PCA can use to request information without a court order. In other cases, the court shall issue an appropriate order.
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 international travel	 X (3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child X (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 X (7) Temporary placement of child in institutional care (8) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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	Central Authority: The applicant: 3,4,7 The applicant's representative: 3,4,7 Other (<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?	3,4,7

8 Legal representation and assistance				
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>): 			
 c) Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary 	 Yes No No, but recommended 			
d) What is the role of the Central Authority in arranging legal representation? See Article 7(2)(g)	 The applicant is required to make his / her own arrangements for legal representation, but the Central Authority will: Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers Other (<i>please specify</i>): Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: Central Authority lawyers Private lawyers Other (<i>please specify</i>): Cher (<i>please specify</i>): Contral Authority lawyers Private lawyers Other (<i>please specify</i>): The PCA forwards the application received to the court. The court then appoints an ex officio attorney for the applicant.The court also appoints an ex officio attorney for the respondent. 			
 8.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance a) Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings 	Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c)			
in your State?	 Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b) 			
 b) If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially? 	 There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay Pro bono legal assistance Other (please specify): 			

		Not at all - Go to section 9
	le the explicent required to complete on	Vac places encoify how application forms can be
C)	Is the applicant required to complete an application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?	 Yes, please specify how application forms can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: www.gov.pl/attachment/94f01e3c-008f-4c74-9699-c9dd278d15d8 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>): The applicant and respondent must be represented by a professional attorney. If they do not apply for exemption from court costs and appointment of an ex officio attorney, the court in the final decision may charge the losing party with court costs.
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>): PCA only covers its costs related to the application process
f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	8
g)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	 No, go to question i) Yes, free legal assistance; go to question h) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question h) It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question h)
h)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for appeals?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
i)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a return order?	 No, go to question k) 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>): The granting of an ex officio lawyer depends on an assessment of the

		applicant's financial situation, income and expenses, and family situation 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 to an alleged abducting party located in your State?	 Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: No
1)	Where a child is returned to your State, is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to all parties in the custody proceedings in your State?	 Yes, free legal assistance is available to all parties Yes, reduced rate legal assistance is available to all parties Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: The granting of an ex officio lawyer depends on an assessment of the applicant's financial situation, income and expenses, and family situation Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>): Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>): Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
		Other (please specify):

9	Rights of custody	
9.1	Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody See Articles 3 and 5	
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State? Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Yes, go to question b)No, go to question c)
b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law?	Please explain: Parents
	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	

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>): Entry in the birth certificate made by the head of the civil registry office
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: Person(s) who have parental responsibility for the 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" in respect of 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 return applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: 12 Judges / decision-makers: difficult to point out, number is variable
c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	l instance: Regional Courts in: Białystok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław Il instance court: Court of Appeal in Warsaw The full list of courts is available at www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/map-of- specialised-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 below on Training	 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? See Article 14	 Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>):
10	.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention	
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	Please list:
0)	Article 15 decisions / determinations?	
C)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	 Central Authority The applicant in the return proceedings Other (<i>please specify</i>):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: No
e)	Who notifies the relevant judicial or administrative bodies that a decision on the merits of rights of custody should not be made until it has been determined that the child should not be returned? See Article 16	 Central Authority The applicant's legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):
f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	 Automatically upon receipt of a return application Upon request of either party Other (<i>please specify</i>):
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>): The PCA sends the file to the competent court
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	 The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention The Central Authority The Public Prosecutor Other (<i>please specify</i>):
C)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State? See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	 Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: The applicant 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: cases are heard by specialized judges In procedural rules: Other (<i>please specify</i>): Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/legal-acts No
e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)? See Article 11	 Up to 6 weeks 6 to 12 weeks More than 12 weeks (please provide further information):
f)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the return proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: In general, it is at the discretion of the court to decide in this regard No, but advisable No
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	 Yes: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	 Yes No It depends upon the circumstances of the case (please specify):
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 (please specify):
j)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend return proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ No
k)	Is it possible for a return application to be decided solely on the basis of the papers <i>i.e.</i> , with no court (or administrative authority) hearing at all?	 Yes Yes, but it is unlikely No, there will always be a hearing
1)	Can oral evidence (<i>i.e.</i> , in-person evidence) be received in return proceedings?	 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>: 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>):
C)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: The interview by the judge usually takes place on the day of the hearing. The court sets a deadline by which the independent expert is to prepare an assessment.
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?	 Yes, please specify under what circumstances: No
10	.5 Protective measures	
a)	Where there are concerns about the care being given to a child in your State, which authorities provide services for the assessment and protection of the child? Please provide additional information if necessary On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	 Government social / welfare agency: social service centers family support centers Non-governmental organisations / agencies: Central Authority: Police: Courts: Courts guardian

	Other (please specify):
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>):
 c) Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above 	5
 d) Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above 	 The applicant: The requesting Central Authority: The requested Central Authority: The Public Prosecutor: The judge (<i>ex officio</i>): A government social / welfare agency: The police: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
10.6 Contact or access during return proceeding	3
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	⊠ Yes □ No
are pending?	
10.7 Appeals	
	 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: There is only one level of appeal. Only the Court of Appeals in Warsaw is designated to hear appeals. No, go to section 11
10.7Appealsa)Can a decision in return proceedings be	 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: There is only one level of appeal. Only the Court of Appeals in Warsaw is designated to hear appeals.
 10.7 Appeals a) Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed? b) Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., 	 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: There is only one level of appeal. Only the Court of Appeals in Warsaw is designated to hear appeals. No, go to section 11 Yes, please specify:

		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: From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties etc.): The appeal must be filed with the court that made the appealed decision within 14 days of service of a copy of the ruling with justification. The court prepares a statement of reasons ex officio, but this does not exempt a party from the obligation to file a request for service of the order with a statement of reasons. Such a request must be filed within 7 days of the publication of the order.
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: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	⊠ Yes □ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):

I)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g.,
	visas) be made to enable the applicant to
	attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she
	so wishes?

☐ Yes (please specify):☑ 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 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: If the abducting party does not return the child by the time fixed by the court, the court orders (in a separate proceedings) that the child has to be handed over to the applicant so that he or she can return the child. Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
b) Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	 The abducting party The applicant The abducting party and the applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The costs are decided by the judicial or administrative authority on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: Other (<i>please specify</i>): The costs are usually covered by the party with which the child returns. But the parties may agree otherwise on this issue. Also, the court can determine who is to bear the cost of returning the child. 		
 c) Is there financial assistance available in your State to assist with travel costs associated with the return of the child? See also question 8.2 e) 	 Yes, please specify: No 		
 d) Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, to enable an applicant to travel to your State to collect a child (following a return order or a voluntary agreement to return the child)? 	 ☐ Yes ☑ No Please explain, if necessary: 		
e) Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made, where necessary, for abducting parties and children returning to your State?	 ☐ Yes ⊠ No Please explain, if necessary: 		
11.2 Provisions for safe return			
See also: Article 7(2)(b) Part VI: Direct judicial communications			

	Section 6: Applications through Central Authorities				
a)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of children from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/obowiazujace-akty-praw- przemoc No 			
b)	Does the law in your State provide for the protection of adults from domestic violence or other forms of abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/obowiazujace-akty-praw- przemoc No 			
c)	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child? <i>Please provide additional information if necessary</i>	 Government social / welfare agency: Non-governmental organisations: Central Authority: Police: Courts: Other (<i>please specify</i>): 			
d)	State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child?	Please explain: PCA informs about the possibility of voluntary return of the child and the possibility of mediation			
Ra	See Article 7(2)(h) pquested 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: The court may make the return order conditioned on undertakings to ensure the safety of the child. These may be obligations aimed at facilitating and securing the return of the child and the returning party, and ensuring their well-being while the case is pending before the courts of the requesting state. These may include prohibiting the applicant from seeking to remove the child from the custody of the abducting party, protection from abuse, providing maintenance and housing, and/or not raising criminal charges. 			
f)	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State takes measures to create conditions	Please specify:			
	for a safe return, what can the authority do to ensure compliance with those measures?				
Re	questing State				
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:				
	i. Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested	∑ Yes □ No			

	State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child?	Please explain where necessary:		
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the	🗌 Yes		
	requested State being carried out?	🖂 No		
		It depends upon the subject-matter of the		
		undertakings given		
		Please explain where necessary:		
		⊠ Yes		
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a			
	result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	Please explain where necessary:		
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	riease explain where necessary.		
a)	Is the wrongful <i>removal</i> of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence?	Yes		
	See Article 3	It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: Parental child abduction is an		
		offense only if the abducting parent has had his or		
	Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g.,	her parental rights terminated or limited (in certain		
	website, or provide a copy of the legislation	situations and depending on the type of limitation)		
		No		
b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent	Yes		
	outside your State a criminal offence?	\boxtimes It depends upon the circumstances of the case,		
	See Article 3	please specify: See above under 11.3.a		
	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	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	(1) Pecuniary measures		
	removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	🔀 (2) Imprisonment		
	parents	(3) Other (please specify):		
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed	2		
	above are mandatory			
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed	X Yes		
,	without a complaint being presented (e.g., by	No, please specify:		
	the applicant to the return proceedings or any			
	other concerned person / body)?			
f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your	Yes, please specify: The public prosecutor may		
	State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate	withdraw the indictment until the commencement of		
	the return of a child?	judicial proceedings at the first main trial. In the course of judicial proceedings before the court of first instance		
		the withdrawal of the indictment is permissible only		
		with the consent of the accused. A repeated		
		submission of the indictment against the same person		
		for the same offence is inadmissible.		
		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 (please specify):
h)	Who will determine whether the criminal	Prosecuting authority
	proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended?	Police
		The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention
		Judicial or administrative authority
		Other (please specify): see 11.3 F)
i)	What assistance can the Central Authority	🖂 None
	provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?	Refer the matter to prosecuting authority
		Other (please specify):

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

Part IV: Applications relating to access

13 Applications through Central Authorities				
13.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State)				
a) What assistance is available to applicants in your State in the preparation of outgoing access	Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21			
applications? See Articles 7 and 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>): The PCA will provide a copy of the application form and may be able to deal with ad hoc queries in relation to completing the form. The PCA is not in a position to provide legal advice. The application form can also be downloaded from www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/forms-to- download			
13.2 Incoming applications (requested State)	1			
a) Has your State developed a specific form for access applications under the Convention?	 Yes Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to question c) No, go to question b) 			
b) If your State does not require a particular form for access applications, what information or documents are requested?	 Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents <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>): 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>): 			

			 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
			Other (please specify):
		\square	The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based
			Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise)
			An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement
			A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State
			Other (please specify):
			All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be
			 Any other relevant document / information Concerning any child protection issues Marriage certificate (if applicable) Divorce decree (if applicable) Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
C)	Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation		Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted
	transmitted by electronic means?		applications / documentation:
			not accepted by the court / administrative authority (<i>please specify</i>): This is because the application must be signed personally by the applicant or his attorney. The application must be submitted in original.
			No

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.

d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? See Article 28	 Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Fax Post Other (<i>please specify</i>): No
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	 Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please explain</i>): The PCA can proceed with an incomplete application necessary
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) i)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure agreement between parties in international access cases? See Article 21 See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution 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)	 Contact is made with the respondent to the application Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) Other (<i>please specify</i>):
j)	above)? What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access?	 The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties: Directly through the Central Authority

	See Article 21	apı leg spe	Through intermediaries e Central Authority can provide information to the plicant on services available, e.g., mediation, gal services, social welfare services (<i>please</i> <i>ecify</i>): her (<i>please specify</i>):
k)	Will the Central Authority's assistance depend on: See paragraph 4.6 of the General Principles and Guide to Good Practice on Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children (available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice") recommending that Central Authorities should make their services available in all cases where cross-frontier contact rights of parents and children are in issue	est	istence of a judicial or administrative order tablishing or confirming rights of access her (<i>please specify</i>):
I)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	•	es; if so, please explain: Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: The applicant can obtain legal advice from a specialist lawyer. What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: The PCA has no formal role but provides any kind of assistance required during the proceedings (information of the Central Authority of the requesting State and procurement of information from there, if necessary)

14	14 Locating a child and preventing removal		
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	Yes, go to section 15No, continue to question b)	
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request: Other (please explain): 	
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 (please specify):
d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging	g Central Authority:
	the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the	The applicant:
	responsible person or authority	The applicant's representative:
	E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3	Other (please specify):
	The applicant's representative: 6	
e)	Please indicate by listing numbers which of the	
	measures above in question c) need an order	
	from a competent authority?	
15		
15	1 General	1
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this	Yes, go to section 15.2
	section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	\boxtimes No, continue to question b)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice	
	regarding access applications?	No 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 (please specify):
C)	Is legal representation needed in access	The Yes
	proceedings?	🔀 No, but advisable
	Please explain where necessary	□ No
d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in	The applicant is required to make his / her own
-	making arrangements to progress the	arrangements for legal representation, but the
	application?	Central Authority will:
	See Article 7(2)(g)	Provide the applicant with a list of lawyers
		Provide the applicant with a list of free or reduced rate lawyers
		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 (please specify):
15	.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance		
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8.2)?		Yes, go to section 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?	\square	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 (e.g., website) or attach a copy: https://www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/forms- to-download 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>): The granting of an ex officio lawyer depends on an assessment of the applicant's financial situation, income and expenses, and family situation
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>		 Mediation Mediation Translation Interpreters Service of documents Costs associated with locating the child Court fees Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c)) Other (<i>please specify</i>): PCA only covers its costs related to the application process
g)	Please list the corresponding numbers of the costs, if any, listed in question f) above which are covered by the Central Authority?	8	
h)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?		No, go to question j) Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
i)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for appeals?	$\square X$	Yes No

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

16	16 Rights of access			
16.	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 (e.g., website) or attach a copy: The Family and Guardianship Code, The Code of Civil Procedure www.gov.pl/web/stopchildabductions/legal-acts		
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	District Courts		
C)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	 Parent Step-parent Grandparent Other family member (<i>please specify</i>): siblings, relatives in a straight line Other (<i>please specify</i>): other people, if they have cared for the child over an long period 		
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: 		
16.	16.3 Supervised access			
a)	Do facilities exist in your State for the exercise of rights of access in a supervised environment?	 Yes, please explain if necessary: The right to access may be exercised under the supervision of a court guardian 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: The right to access may be exercised under
		the supervision of a court guardian Other (please specify):
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>):

17	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?	☐ Yes ⊠ No		
	(<i>i.e.</i> , has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of access applications under the Convention?)			
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear access applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: 364 Judges / decision-makers:		
C)	Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?	In first instance 348 distrct courts In second instance 46 regional courts		
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide access applications in your State specialists in family law? See also section 22 on Training below	 Yes No Other (<i>please specify</i>): 		
17.2 Procedures				
a)	Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applications made under Article 21 of the Convention? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	☐ Yes: ⊠ No:		
b)	Does documentation submitted to the court / administrative authority have to be translated into the official language(s) of your State? See question 2 a) for the official language(s) of the State	 Yes, please state who is responsible for the organisation and cost of the translation: The applicant No It depends upon the type of documentation submitted (<i>please specify</i>): 		

c)	Generally, how long are proceedings relating to access from commencement to final order (excluding appeals)?	 Up to 6 weeks 6 to 12 weeks 3 to 6 months Longer than 6 months
d)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in proceedings relating to access? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II - Implementing Measures)	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No, but advisable No
e)	Are facilities available to enable an applicant to participate in access proceedings from outside your State?	 Yes, please specify: Videoconference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>): 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 (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 ☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ 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 17.4No, continue to question b)
b)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?	 Yes, always; go to question c) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. <i>Please explain if necessary:</i> Go to question c) Other (<i>please specify</i>): Go to question c) No, never; go to section 17.4
C)	How can the child be heard in access proceedings?	 Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative Other (<i>please specify</i>):

d)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of access proceedings?	Please explain:
e)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or <i>guardian ad litem</i>) to represent the child's best interests?	 Yes, please specify under what circumstances: No
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:
		No, go to section 18
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague access cases?	 ☐ Yes, please specify: ☑ No
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	
C)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	Either party to the proceedings
		Central Authority
		Public Prosecutor
		Other (please specify):
d)	Is leave to appeal required?	Yes
		No
		In certain circumstances (please specify):
e)	If an access order is made, can it be suspended (<i>i.e.</i> , "stayed") pending an appeal?	Yes, an access order is automatically suspended pending an appeal
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the relevant judge / authority
		□ No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be	Yes, please specify:
	filed in access proceedings?	The time limit:
		From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision is notified to the parties etc.):
		No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and desided?	Up to 3 months
	which appeals are filed and decided?	🔀 3 to 6 months

		Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in appeal proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	 Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No
i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	 Yes, please specify: Video-conference Telephone Through a legal representative Other (please specify): No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	∑ Yes □ No
k)	Where the facilities set out in questions i) and j) above are required, who is responsible for the cost of providing such facilities?	 The applicant The requesting Central Authority The requested Central Authority The court / administrative authority It depends upon the facility used (<i>please specify</i>): Other (<i>please specify</i>):
I)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	 Yes, please specify: No
18	8 Enforcement of rights of access	
a)		 Yes, all orders made in another State are recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Xes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Xes if there (<i>please specify</i>): European Convention of Other (<i>please specify</i>): European Convention of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (European Custody Convention) Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (<i>e.g.</i>, website) or attach a copy: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror

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.

b) Can an agreement relating to rights of access enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State? Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels Ub Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Check of the sequence of the declared enforceable in your State? Other (please specify): Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have imirror orders' made by the judicial or administrative authorities c) Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another State on rights of access? Xes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities d) What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings? The Central Authority will apply to the judicial or administrative authorities on behalf of the party No e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact? Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) c) Dees the application of coercive measures incurred in preparing the child from the custodial person(s) c) Criminal charges incurred in preparing the contact f) Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities? Xes. If so, who must apply for the order: Yes. If so, who must apply for the order: Yes. If so, who must apply for the order: Yes in the applicant incurred in preparing the contact				No
□ Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: □ 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 on rights of access? d) What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings? e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact? e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact? c) Crimical charges □ Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) contact? Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) □ Criminal charges □ Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision Imprisonment of his reasonable expenses incurred in preparing the contact Yes. If so, who must apply for the order: f) Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities? Imprisonment [Prosecutor Prosecutor] Public Prosecutor Public Prosecutor Public Prosecutor Imprison Other (please specify): Other	b)	made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your		with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU)
□ 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 on rights of access? △ Wes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities □ Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities on behalf of the party △ 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 (please specify): e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact? □ Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) □ Criminal charges □ Imprisonment Pecuniary measures An order placing the child under supervision ✓ Other (please specify): The court may award the person entitled to the right of access with the child reimbursement of his reasonable expenses incurred in preparing the contact 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: □ </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Other (please specify):</td>				Other (please specify):
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d) What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings? ☐ The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant d) What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings? ☐ The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant e) What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact? ☐ Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) e) What coercive measures ☐ Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) contact? ☐ Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) Criminal charges ☐ Imprisonment ☐ Pecuniary measures ☐ An order placing the child under supervision Other (please specify): The court may award the person entitled to the right of access with the child reimbursement of his reasonable expenses incurred in preparing the contact 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: ☐ Yhe applicant ☐ Public Prosecutor ☐ Police ☐ Dote ☐ Other (please specify):		State on rights of access?		administrative authorities on behalf of the party
commence enforcement proceedings? behalf of the applicant Image: the image				No
image: contact image	d)			
 enforce an order relating to access and contact? 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>): The court may award the person entitled to the right of access with the child reimbursement of his reasonable expenses incurred in preparing the contact 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>): 			\square	
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administrative authorities?	f)		\square	
 Police Other (<i>please specify</i>): 				
$\Box Other (please specify):$				

Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

19	19 Mediation		
	For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part V - Mediation, available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".		
19			
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>): 	
b)	What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? See Article 7(2)(c) and Article 10	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please specify</i>): 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>): There are numerous bodies who provide mediation services across Poland. Lists of mediators are available at each regional court. Other (<i>please explain</i>): There are no mediation services / structures available 	
c)	What mediation services / structures exist in your State where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21	 Private mediation services / structures (<i>please 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>): There are numerous bodies who provide mediation services across Poland. Lists of mediators are available at each regional court. 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): No 	
19	2 Legislation and / or rule	es on mediation	
	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	Yes, there is general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Polish Code of Civil Procedure Art. 183(1)-Art. 183(15) https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=wdu19640430296	

	European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters applies since May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile.	 Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: 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 (please specify): No, go to section 19.3
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State Please explain where necessary	 Formal accreditation of mediators Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators 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): From each Regional Court website 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? See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10 Please explain where necessary	 Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)
C)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21 Please explain where necessary	 Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (<i>please explain</i>)

 d) How are the costs of mediation met in disputes where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? Please explain if necessary 	 If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will always include the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 8.2 e) above) (please specify) The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation Other sources of funding are available (please specify) The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties
	 Other (please explain)
 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) If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this may cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (<i>please specify</i>)
Please explain if necessary	The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation
	Other sources of funding are available (<i>please specify</i>)
	 The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain)
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 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 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 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
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>) Judge
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)
g)	What safeguards are available in your State where allegations of domestic violence and / or other forms of abuse are made in a dispute which goes to mediation?	 (1) Address and other contact details of the alleged victim are kept confidential (2) Other safeguards (<i>please specify</i>) The mediator should notify the court in order to assess the eligibility of the mediation and to take further action.
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: Left to the discretion of the mediator: 2
i)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of a child while mediation is ongoing?	∑ Yes □ No
19	.5 The enforceability of me	ediated agreements
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	 Yes, please specify: The court shall refuse to make the settlement agreement enforceable or to approve all or part of the settlement agreement concluded before the mediator if the agreement is contrary to the law or principles of community life, or if it seeks to circumvent the law, or if it is incomprehensible or contradictory. No

b)	Which additional formalities, if any, are required in your State to make mediated agreements in a family dispute involving children enforceable?	 (1) Notarisation of the mediated agreement (2) Court approval of the mediated agreement Please specify competent court: District Court - Guardianship Court (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court: (4) Other (<i>please specify</i>) (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated agreements in family disputes involving children are immediately enforceable <i>without</i> any additional formalities being required If you ticked option (2) and / or (3) above, please go to question 19.5 c). If not, please proceed to question 19.5 d) 	
C)	Is the mediated agreement, once approved by or registered with a court, treated as an order of that court? <i>Please explain where necessary</i>	 Yes, Go to question 19.5 e) No, Go to question 19.5 d) 	
d)	Is it possible to turn a mediated agreement into a court order?	 Yes, please briefly explain what steps are required and which court would be competent: The court shall approve in whole or in part the settlement agreement concluded before a mediator, provided that the agreement is not contrary to the law or the principles of social intercourse, or is not aimed at circumventing the law, is incomprehensible or contradictory. 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	n another State	
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	 Yes No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State Other (<i>please specify</i>): 	
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20		dispute resolution ("ADR")	
a)	What other forms of ADR are State for the resolution of int disputes falling within the sc Convention?	ernational family (2) Out-of-court conciliation	

 (6) No other forms of ADR are available, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications
vi. Direct judicial communications

(5) Other (*please specify*):

See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10

b)	What services / structures exist in respect of the other forms of ADR available in your State? Please list the relevant number(s) from question 20 a) above next to the service / structure which is available in respect of that method of ADR	Private ADR services / structures (please specify): ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Other (please explain):
C)	 In relation to: legislation on ADR access to ADR the ADR process the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR; and the enforceability of agreements reached as a result of ADR in another State 	 Yes, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications Some of the responses are the same, go to question d) No, go to question d)
d)	Please briefly specify in what way the answers to the questions in sections 19.2 to 19.6 above are different in relation to other forms of ADR in your State	

Part VI: Direct judicial communications

21	Direct judicial communications	
a)	Has a member of the <u>International Hague</u> <u>Network of Judges</u> been designated for your State? For more information, go to <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judicial Communications"	Yes Name(s): Justice Mrs. Agnieszka WIŚNIEWSKA-KALUTA 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?	 No Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to Part VII: Other information No, go to question c)
C)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	∑ Yes □ No

Part VII: Other information

22	Training	
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training? Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose	 Training as required for Central Authority staff Training as required for responsible authorities Updates as required on legal developments related to the Convention provided to staff responsible for its implementation Training as required for lawyers Training as required for law enforcement Other (<i>please specify</i>):
		 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 Child Protection</i> (available at <u>www.hcch.net</u> under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (<i>please specify</i>):
b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in a "twinning arrangement" with another Central Authority? A "twinning arrangement" is where two Central Authorities engage in discussions and / or visits to exchange information with the view to improving operations in both Central Authorities	∑ Yes □ No

23 Other implementing measures	
a) Does your State use an electronic case management system?	 Yes, please specify: Electronic document management (EZD) No
b) Does your State use INCADAT? For more information, go to <u>www.incadat.com</u>	∑ Yes □ No
 c) 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): shall be provided by the central authority on request No

24 Other services	
in your State to assist those involved in contact information	lealing with child abduction: ance:

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.

 Immigration services: Other (<i>please specify</i>):
