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 www.hcch.net 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 one 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.

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.

- 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: Georgia

Territorial Unit (where applicable): Georgia

Last updated: 17.02.2023

Part I: Central Authorities

Tare in Contrar Additional Co				
Central Authority contact details ¹				
Provide the designation and contact details of the Central Authority to which communications may be addressed. Always check www.hcch.net then "Child Abduction Section" and "Central Authorities" for the most current contact details.				
Organisation:	The Ministry of Justice of Georgia, International Relations and Legal Cooperation Department			
Address:	Gorgasali st. #24a, 0114, Tbilisi, Georgia			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:	Georgia			
Telephone:	(+995 32) 2 40 57 69			
Fax:	(+995 32) 2 40 52 04			
E-mail:	Intlawdep@justice.gov.ge			
Website:	https://justice.gov.ge/			
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate	1) Ketevan Sarajishvili - Head of International Relations and Legal Cooperation Department			
language(s) of communication):	Georgian, English, Russian			
	2) Ana Shonia - Senior Specialist at International Relations and Legal Cooperation Department			
	Georgian, English, Russian			
	Tel: (+995 32) 2 40 57 69			
	Fax: (+995 32) 2 40 52 04			
	Cell: (+995 568) 44 88 21			
	E-mail: ashonia@justice.gov.ge			
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:				

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

Add	Address:				
	Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				
Tel	Telephone:				
Fax	к:				
E-n	nail:				
We	ebsite:				
cor	Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):				
	eferred method of mmunication:	Telephone			
001	minumodion.	☐ Fax			
		E-mail			
		Post			
		Other (please s	specify):		
2	Language requirements		,		
a)	Does the Central Authority pre communications and other do them to be accompanied by a the official language(s) of the See Article 24	cuments sent to translation into		ations, applications and other ecify the official language(s) nunications	
	See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) by translation(s) required by the court / authority				
b)	Has your State made a reserve the use of French or English for communications, applications documents sent to the Central	or and other	☐ Yes, object to English☐ Yes, object to French☐ No		
	See Article 42				
2	Operatural Assathanitas an avation				
3	Central Authority operation				
a)	What are the working days an Central Authority?	d hours of the	Days of the week open: Opening time: Closing time: Shut down periods (e.g., p	Monday - Friday 09:00 18:00 ublic holidays, court	
				ith Article 30 of the Labour	
			a) 1-2 January - New year	holidays;	
			b) 7 January - Chistmas;		
			c) 19 January - Christening		
			d) 3 March - Mother's day;		
			e) 8 March – International	•	
				assed away for the country;	
			g) Easter Holidays – Friday dates are not fixed);	y, Saturday, Monday (the	

		h) 9 May – Day of victory against Fascism;
		i) 12 May – Day of Georgian Church; Day of St. Andria Pirveltsodebuli;
		j) 26 May – Georgian Independence Day;
		k) 28 August – Day of the Virgin-Mary;
		I) 14 October 'Mtskhetoba';
		m) 23 November - Saint George's day.
b)	Can assistance be accessed outside of working hours?	 ✓ Yes (please specify contact details, if different from above): ☐ For persons in other Convention States: ✓ For persons in your State:
		To persons in your state.
		1) Ketevan Sarajishvili
		Email: ksarajishvili@justice.gov.ge
		2) Ana Shonia
		Email: ashonia@justice.gov.ge
		☐ No
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated	
	staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	□ No
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in	☐ Civil servants
	the Central Authority:	☐ Civil servants (legal advisors)
	Please note that some individual staff members may fall under more than one category. This question should not	Lawyers
	be interpreted as an indication of the number of staff	Social workers
	members in the Central Authority	Mediators
		Other (please specify):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4	International Child Abduction	
4.1 1980 Child Abduction Convention		
a)	When did the 1980 Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 01.10.1997
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	Yes, please specify:The date that the legislation entered into force:
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation:
c)	Whether implementing legislation was	No No
0)	necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 06.07.2011
	the 1980 Child Abduction Convention?	e legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g.,	mendments to the Civil Code of Georgia;
	website) or attach a copy	mendements to the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia;
		Amendments to the Administrative Offences Code of orgia;
		mendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia;
		Amendments to the law of Georgia on Police;
		mendment to the Law of Georgia on the rules regulating entry to Georgia and exist from Georgia of the Georgian zens;
		mendment to the Law of Georgia on the Procedures for gistering Citizens of Georgia and Aliens Residing in orgia, for Issuing Identity (Residence) Cards and sports of a citizen of Georgia.
		II the legislative acts can be accessed at the official bpage of the Legislative Herald of Georgia at ps://matsne.gov.ge/en
		It needs to be noted that the Government of Georgia broved the ordinance N663 which establishes rules ated to the referral and enforcement procedures of the ses of wrongfully removed or wrongfully retained minors, the effective exercise of the rights of access. The linance came into force on 1 December, 2020.
4.2	Other agreements on international child abo	duction
a)	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?	 Yes: □ Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) □ Inter-American Convention of 15 July 1989 on the International Return of Children □ Bilateral agreements (please specify):
		Non-binding memoranda of understanding (please specify):

		Other (please specify):
		No
5	1996 Child Protection Convention	
a)	Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Child Protection Convention?	Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State:
	Refer to <u>www.hcch.net</u> for the status table of the 1996 Child Protection Convention	01.03.2015
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1996 Child Protection Convention to enter into force in your domestic law?	Yes, please specify:The date that the legislation entered into force:
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: No
c)	enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g.,	Yes, please specify: date that the legislation or procedural rules entered force or effect: 01.04.2014 legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: endments to the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia
	website) or attach a copy	☐ No

Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Authoritie	s
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting St	ate)
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 (please specify):
6.2	Incoming applications (requested Sta	ate)
a)	What form of application does your State require for an incoming application?	 ☐ (1) Model Application Form
b)	If your State does not require a particular form of application, what information or documents does your State request? See Article 8 Please note that the only information actually required by the Convention (Art. 8) is indicated by a cross in the relevant box	☐ Information concerning the identity of the child: ☐ Name and previous name/s ☐ Date of birth, where available ☐ Address ☐ Telephone number ☐ Nationality / nationalities ☐ Passport number(s) ☐ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) ☐ Photograph (as recent as possible) ☐ Information identifying the child's parents e.g., ☐ nationalities - where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Date of birth ☐ Address ☐ Telephone number ☐ Nationality / nationalities ☐ Passport number(s) ☐ Relationship of the applicant to the child ☐ Name(s) of legal adviser, if any

	Other (please specify):
	 ☐ Information concerning the identity of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child: ☐ Name and previous name/s ☐ Date of birth ☐ Address ☐ Telephone number ☐ Nationality / nationalities ☐ Passport number(s) ☐ Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) ☐ Photograph (as recent as possible) ☐ Relationship of the person to the child ☐ Other (please specify):
	 ☐ The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based ☐ Evidence of the applicant's rights of custody ☐ An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement ☐ A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State ☐ The alleged habitual residence of the child, with supporting information ☐ Other (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) ☐ Evidence of child or other relevant person's right to reenter the State of the child's habitual residence ☐ Other (please specify):
c) Does your Central Authority accept an application and accompanying documentation transmitted by electronic means?	Yes, please specify any requirements for electronically transmitted applications / documentation: Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): In urgent situations we except applications sent to us electronically, however we always request the hardcopy of the received documentation in order to initiate a legal process in a relevant court. No

d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., lawyer) 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 (please specify): ✓ No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	 ✓ Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: ✓ E-mail ✓ Facsimile ✓ Post ✓ Other (please specify): ✓ No
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	 Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): Other (please explain):
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	 ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The applicant ☐ The applicant's legal representative ☑ All of the above ☐ Other (please specify):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure the voluntary return of a child allegedly wrongfully removed or retained in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (hereinafter, simply "the child")? Please explain where necessary See Article 7(c) and Article 10 See also Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution below	 ✓ Contact is made with the alleged abducting party to seek a voluntary return ✓ Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) The representatives of the Central Authority of Georgia are involved in the negotiation process between the parties in order to facilitate the volunatry return of an allegedly wrongfully removed/retained child or in order to assist the applicant in exerciesing his/her rights of access to the minor child. ✓ Other (please specify):
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure the voluntary return of the child (see question h) above)?	Please explain: The Central Authority of Georga takes all the necessary measures in order to facilitate the volunatry return of a child without delay. It takes reasonable measures and sets reasonable time frame for the promotion of the volunatry return in a timely manner.
j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken	 ✓ Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk ✓ Apply directly to authorities for protection orders

	provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child?		fer parties to appropriate agencies her (please specify):
	See Article 7(2)(b) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below		
k)	Can an applicant commence	⊠ Ye	s, if so, please explain:
	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	process without process International Georgia the Georgian praces in praces specification with the Georgian praces of the Georgian praces	the applicant can obtain information about commencing edings: The applicant can refer to a relevent court directly at the involvment of the Georgian Central Authority in the case. According to the Georgian Constitution and the Law on ational Treaties, convention is directly applicable in ita. Moreover, international treaty/agreement is part of corgian legislation and can be directly applied in the rry of Georgia. The Convention is a source of law in ita and the rights under the treaty are directly enforceable actice. Besides, in accordance with Article 351 (9) ites an applicants right to submit his/her claim directley elevant court.
		proceed in the received Central	role, if any, the Central Authority has in these edings: The court in it own initiative can decide to involve proceedings the Central Authority of Georgia in order to e assistance. After the involvent in the proceedings, the al Authority performs all the necessary functions provided Article 7 of the 1980 Hague Convention.
7	Locating a child and preventing remov	al	
		hild Abdud	val, see the Guides to Good Practice under the 1980 Child Abduction ction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures.
a)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Cl	hild Abdud o Good Pr	etion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify):
,	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located?	hild Abduc o Good Pr e the	ction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No
a) b)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before	hild Abduc o Good Pr e the ate	etion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify):
,	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts.	hild Abduc o Good Pr e the ate	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane
,	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child?	hild Abduc o Good Pr e the ate	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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
,	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary What mechanisms or sources of information available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child?	ate to	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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): (1) Private location services: (2) Population register:
b)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary What mechanisms or sources of information available in your State to discover the	e the ate s to	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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): (1) Private location services:
b)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary What mechanisms or sources of information available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associated.	e the ate s to	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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): (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):
b)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary What mechanisms or sources of information available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associate costs for an applicant or any other necessary information.	e the ate s to	retion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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): (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government
b)	Convention available at www.hcch.net under "Ch to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to preventing removal, see Part III of the Guide to Can return proceedings commence before child is located? What evidence / information does your St require regarding the child's whereabouts begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary What mechanisms or sources of information available in your State to discover the whereabouts of the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associate costs for an applicant or any other necessary information.	e the ate s to	rion Section" then "Guides to Good Practice". In particular, in relation ractice on Preventive Measures. Yes Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): No 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): (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):

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 E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 7	Central Authority: 2,4,5 The applicant: 4,5 The applicant's representative: 4,5 Other (please specify):
e)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures listed above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	
f)	What measures can be taken in your State to deter the removal or re-abduction of the child?	(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	(3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child Upon the request of the Central Authority of Georgia, the relevant court issues an order restricting the removal of the child from the Georgian territory until the final decision is made.
		igotimes (4) Issuing border and / or port alerts
		(5) Requiring the alleged abductor to report periodically to authorities
		(6) Requiring the alleged abductor to pay a bond / deposit
		(7) Temporary placement of child in institutional care
		(8) Other (please specify): In accordance with the Government Ordinance N663, and the law of Georgia on the rules regulating the entry to Georgia and exist from Georgia of the Georgian Citizens, the Central Authority has the right to refer to the relevant agencies with a request to cancel the already issued passport/travel document/neutral travel document of the minor or to prevent the issuence of a passport/travel document/neutral travel document of the minor until the enforcement of the final decision of a court. Moreover, the Central Authority of Georgia has the right to refer to a relevant Agency with a request to cancel the already issued ID card (in accordance with the agreement on crossing the State Border using ID card between Ukraine, the Republic of Turkey and Georgia) in order to prevent the removal or the re-abduction of the child until the enforcement of the final court decision.
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the measures listed above in question f) by	Central Authority: 3,4,8
	inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	The applicant: 3 The applicant's representative: 3
		Other (please specify): 7 (LEPL - Agency of State Care and assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories. Labor.

		Health and Social Affairs of Georgia - hereinafter - State Care Agency)
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	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 (please specify): 		
c)	Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary	 ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ No, but recommended According to the national legislation, in the proceedings at the court of first instance, applicant can be represented by himself/herself or by his/her legal representative. However, using the legal representation is advisable as the legal representative can have special knowledge of the Convention, how it operates. 		
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 (please specify): ☑ Legal representation is not required. The Central Authority ensures the application is forwarded to the competent authority for action. Please provide additional information if necessary: ☐ Legal representation is arranged by the Central Authority. Representation is provided by: ☐ Central Authority lawyers ☐ Private lawyers ☐ Public prosecutor ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify): 		

8.2	Free or reduced rate legal assistance	
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?	 Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c) No, go to question b)
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is <u>not</u> available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?	 ☐ There is a system of costs ordering the respondent to pay ☐ Pro bono legal assistance ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Not at all - Go to section 9
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: The Central Authority of Georgia facilitates the process by transfering the application and the relevant supporting documentation first to the applicant and then the filled in application and its supporting documentation to "Legal Aid Service". No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available Please explain where necessary	 ☑ Income of the applicant ☑ Assets of the applicant ☐ Country of residence of the applicant ☐ Likelihood of success of the proceedings ☐ Other (please specify):
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate legal assistance? Please explain where necessary	 ☐ (1) Mediation ☐ (2) Translation ☐ (3) Interpreters ☐ (4) Service of documents ☐ (5) Costs associated with locating the child ☐ (6) Court fees ☐ (7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c)) ☒ (8) Other (please specify): The free legal assistance covers the costs of legal representation at court and preparation of the necessary documents for the court hearing (e.g comp laint, counterclaim). 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. 21
f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	
g)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for the appeal of decisions?	 No, go to question i) 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 (please specify): Go to question h)

h)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for appeals?	
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 (please specify): Go to question j)
j)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for enforcement applications?	
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
l)	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: Free legal assistance is only available to certain persons (please specify): Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to certain persons (please specify): 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): Requirements for obtaining free legal aid in Georgia are regulated under "the Law of Georgia on Legal Aid" and other subordinate normative acts.
9	Rights of custody	
9.1	Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody See Articles 3 and 5	
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in your State? Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Yes, go to question b)No, go to question c)

b)	To whom are rights of custody attributed by operation of law? See Articles 3 and 5 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	Please explain: In accordance with Article 1197 of Civil Code of Georgia, Parents have equal rights and duties with respect to their children. Parents are entitled and obligated to raise their children, take care of their physical, mental, spiritual and social development, bring them up as decent members of society, taking account of the best interests of the children. Besides, in accordance with Article 1305 (7) of the the Civil Code of Georgia, guardianship rights include the rights relating to the care of the child and the right to determine the child's place of residence. A person or a body shall be deemed to be providing guardianship if the child habitually resided in Georgia or in any Contracting State of the Convention before being wrongfully removed/retained and if the person or the body actually provided guardianship alone or they provided guardianship jointly, according to the laws of Georgia or of the Contracting State of the Convention where the child habitually lived before such removal/retention;
c)	By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody?	 ✓ Judicial decision ☐ Administrative decision ☐ Agreement having legal effect ☐ Other (please specify):
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 (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
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 (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
f)	Prior to any order determining the issue, who generally has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: Generally, parents have the right to determine the child's palce of residence.
10	Proceedings for Return	
10		
a)	Does your State limit the number of judicial or administrative authorities who can hear return applications under the Convention?	
	(i.e., has your State "concentrated jurisdiction" in respect of applications under the Convention)	
b)	If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can hear return applications under the Convention?	Courts / administrative authorities: In accrodance with Article 351 (7) paragraph (e) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, Tbilisi and Kutaisi first and appelate courts and the Supreme Court of Georgia have the jurisdication to hear cases that are related to the

	internatinal child abduction and originate from the 1980 Hague Convention. Judges / decision-makers:
Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	The Court of first instance, the Appelate Courts and the Supreme Court
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 (please specify): It needs to be noted that, judges of the Tbilisi and Kutaisi First Instance Court, judges of the Kutaisi and Tbilisi Appelate Court and judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia are trained regularly on the issues related to the 1980 Hague Convention.
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?	✓ Yes☐ No☐ Other (please specify):
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)
Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations?	Please list: Courts
See Article 15	
Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	☐ Central Authority☑ The applicant in the return proceedings☐ Other (please specify):
Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	 ∑ Yes, please explain if necessary: ☐ No
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 (please specify):
	authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention 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 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 2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention 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 Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations? See Article 15 Who can apply for an Article 15 Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination? Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State? 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?

f)	When does notification in accordance with Article 16 take place?	 ☐ Automatically upon receipt of a return application ☐ Upon request of either party ☐ Other (please specify):
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 Who is the formal applicant in return	 ☑ 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 (please specify): ☑ The person, institution or other body which made
ŕ	proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	the application under the Convention The Central Authority The Public Prosecutor Other (please specify):
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 (please specify):
d)	Have measures been taken to ensure that the judicial and administrative authorities in your State act expeditiously in return proceedings? See Article 11	 ✓ Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are: ✓ In the implementing legislation: In accordance with Article 351 (14) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, in cases related to an international child abudction/retention or the rights of access the Georgian courts have to deliver a deicison expeditiously, in 6 weeks after the receipt of a return application or an application concerning the rights of access. ✓ In procedural rules: ✓ Other (please specify): Please specify how the legislation or rules can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: The Civil Code of Georgia is available at the official web-page of the Legislative Herald of Georgia https://matsne.gov.ge/en ✓ 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?	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	⋈ No, but advisable⋈ No

g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	Yes:
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 (please specify): 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
l)	Can oral evidence (i.e., 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 (please specify): 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. Please explain if necessary: In accordance with Article 351 (13) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, "The court shall hear the child, if the child's age, phyisical and mental state makes it possible. The child shall be heard according to the procedures established by the legislation of Georgia. An expert and/or a social worker shall attend the hearing". Moreover, in accordance with Article 8 of the Code on the Rights of the Child, "the child shall have the right to have his/her opinion heard when resolving any matter related to or affecting any of his/her rights and to have his/her opinion taken into account in accordance with the best interests of the child". Go to question b)

b)	How is the child heard in return proceedings?	Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) Other (please specify): Go to question b) No, never. Go to section 10.5 Direct interview with judge
D)	now is the child heard in return proceedings?	 ☑ Direct interview with judge ☐ Report prepared for court by independent expert ☐ Child's own legal representative ☑ Other (please specify): Report prepared for the court by a psychologist and/or by a social worker.
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	Please explain: In accordance with Article 76 of the Code on the Rights of the Child, the court's have a duty to prioritize all hearing of the cases related to children.
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: In accordance with Article 81 (1) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, the child has the right to refer to a court for the protection of his/her legal rights and interest. In this case, the court appints a legal representative and hears the case. The minor has the right not to approve the legal representative and protect his/her rights by himself/herself. The court shall involve the Guardianship and Custodianship organ in the proceedings. 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: ☐ Non-governmental organisations / agencies: ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify
a) b)	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	 Non-governmental organisations / agencies: □ Central Authority: □ Police: □ Courts:
,	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 What measures are available to ensure the protection of a child in your State (both prior to the initiation of return proceedings and whilst	 Non-governmental organisations / agencies: □ Central Authority: □ Police: □ Courts: □ Other (please specify): □ (1) Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc. □ (2) Placement of the child in foster care □ (3) Placement of the child in State care □ (4) Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency

	On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	✓ A government social / welfare agency:✓ The police:
		Other (please specify):
10	.6 Contact or access during return proceedings	
a)	Can judicial or administrative authorities take provisional or interim measures to enable an applicant to exercise contact or access in respect of the child while return proceedings are pending?	
10	.7 Appeals	
a)	Can a decision in return proceedings be appealed?	☐ Yes☐ Only in certain circumstances (<i>please specify</i>): If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which court(s) / authority(ies) an appeal may be made: An appeal can be lodged at the Tbilisi Court of Appeal or at the Kutaisi Court of Appeal. The decision of the appealte court can be appealed at the Supreme Court of Georgia.
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special	No, go to section 11✓ Yes, please specify: The court of appeal has 6
D)	process of appeal for Hague return cases? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	weeks to hear an appeal against hague return case.
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 a return order is made, can it be suspended (i.e., "stayed") pending an appeal?	 Yes, a return order is automatically 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: The party can appeal the decision of the court of first instance in 2 weeks. 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.): From the date the reasoned decision was submitted to a party.

			□ No
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 pa in the appeal proceedings?	ırticipate	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	Please note that attendance in person is not required under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guidout Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures,	ide to	No, but advisableNo
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 (please specify): ☐ No
j)) If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?		
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 (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
l)	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 c	osts of ret	urn
a)	Who is responsible for making travel arrangements for the return of the child?	The april The april The reapril The properties of the also tages.	bducting party pplicant bducting party and the applicant equesting Central Authority equested Central Authority dicial or administrative authority will direct who is to arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if sary: The court on a case by case basis determines the s related to the travel arrengements. If the best interests child so requires the Central Authority of Georgia can ake part in the arrengment process and get involved in ocess. (please specify):

b)	Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	 ☐ The abducting party ☐ 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: Based on the circumstances of each and every case, the judgment will determine the party who has to pay the expences related to the execution of the judgment. Generally, it is the abducting parent, if the removal of the child is considered wrongfull. ☐ Other (please specify):
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 comm Section 6: Applications throu	
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: Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Violance against women and/or Domestic Violance, and the protection and Support of Victims of such Violance. It can be accessed at the official page of the Legislative herald of Georgia at https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/26422?publication =18
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: The law can be accessed at the official page of the Legislative Herald of Georgia at https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/26422?publication =18 No
c)	Which authorities provide services for the protection, if necessary, of the child?	☐ Government social / welfare agency:☐ Non-governmental organisations:☐ Central Authority:

	Please provide additional information if necessary	☑ Police:☑ Courts:☐ Other (please specify):
d)	What action can the Central Authority in your State take, where necessary, to ensure the safe return of the child?	Please explain: The Central Authority of Georgia cooperates with other relevant state agencies in order to facilitate the safe return of the child.
	See Article 7(2)(h)	
Re	equested 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? Please explain where necessary	 ✓ 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:
	Please tick all boxes which apply	Other (please specify):
f)	Where a judge or administrative authority in your State takes measures to create conditions for a safe return, what can the authority do to ensure compliance with those measures?	Please specify: In accordance with the Government Ordinance 663, the LEPL "Agency for State Care and Assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking" is responsible to get involved in the enforcement of the judgement of the court.
Re	equesting State	
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:	
	 Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child? 	
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the requested State being carried out?	No☑ It depends upon the subject-matter of the undertakings givenPlease explain where necessary:
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	☐ Yes ☐ No Please explain where necessary:
11		e child
a)	Is the wrongful <i>removal</i> of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence?	Yes It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify:
	See Article 3	⊠ No
	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	

b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	 Yes It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: No If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12 	
c)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	(1) Pecuniary measures (2) Imprisonment (3) Other (please specify):	
d)	Please indicate which of the penalties listed above are mandatory		
e)	Can criminal proceedings in your State proceed without a complaint being presented (e.g., by the applicant to the return proceedings or any other concerned person / body)?	Yes No, please specify:	
f)	Once initiated, can criminal proceedings in your State be withdrawn or suspended to facilitate the return of a child?	Yes, please specify: No, go to section 12	
g)	Who is able to initiate the withdrawal or suspension of criminal proceedings relating to the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child?	 □ Prosecuting authority □ Police □ The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention □ Judicial or administrative authority □ Other (please specify): 	
h)	Who will determine whether the criminal proceedings are to be withdrawn or suspended?	Prosecuting authority Police The person / body / institution alleging a wrongful removal or retention Judicial or administrative authority Other (please specify):	
i)	What assistance can the Central Authority provide regarding the suspension or withdrawal of criminal proceedings?	NoneRefer the matter to prosecuting authorityOther (please specify):	
12	12 Enforcement of return orders		
		ent of return orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – Enforcement action Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".	
a)	What procedure may be used to enforce 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 supervision over the process of enforcement?	 ☐ The applicant ☐ Central Authority ☐ Public Prosecutor ☐ The court / administrative authority ☐ Police ☐ No one body has general responsibility ☒ Other (please specify): LEPL "Agency for State Care and Assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking" is responsible for the execution of the judgement.
c)	Where parties do not voluntarily comply with a return order, is it necessary to commence additional proceedings to enforce the order?	 Yes, go to question d) It depends on the circumstances (please specify): Go to question d) No, go to Part IV: Applications relating to access
d)	What is the procedure to commence enforcement proceedings?	 ☑ The Central Authority will apply for enforcement ☑ The applicant must apply for enforcement ☑ Other (please specify): The enforcement of the judgment starts after the issuance of an inforcement order by a court.
e)	Can the merits of the proceedings for return be reviewed in enforcement proceedings?	☐ Yes ☐ No
f)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce a return order?	 ✓ Intervention by government agency (e.g., 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 applications? See Articles 7 and 21 	 Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21 Assistance from another authority or body to apply under Article 21 	
	 Referral to a legal representative for assistance to apply under Article 21 Other (please specify): 	
13.2 Incoming applications (requested State)		
a) Has your State developed a specific form for access applications under the Convention?	 ✓ Yes Please specify how this form can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: m can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: The application form can be accessed at the following official page of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia m can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: The application form can be accessed at the following official page of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia http://www.justice.gov.ge/Ministry/Department/302 Go to question c) ✓ No, go to question b) 	
b) If your State does not require a particular form for access applications, what information or documents are requested?	Information concerning the identity of the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth, where available Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Information identifying the child's parents e.g., nationalities – where a parent is not the applicant or respondent to proceedings (please specify): Other (please specify): Information concerning the identity of the applicant: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / Nationalities Passport number(s) Relationship of the applicant to the child Name(s) of legal adviser, if any Other (please specify):	

	☐ Information concerning the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be (the proposed respondent to the application): ☐ Name and previous name/s ☐ Date of birth ☐ Address ☐ Telephone number ☐ Nationality / nationalities
	Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Relationship of the person to the child Other (please specify):
	 ☐ The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based ☐ Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or athornica)
	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 (please specify):
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: Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): In urgent situations we except applications sent to us electronically, however we always request the hardcopy of the received documentation in order to initiate legal process in a relevant court.

		☐ No
d)	Does the Central Authority require a written authorisation empowering it or a designated representative (e.g., <i>lawyer</i>) to act on behalf of the applicant? See Article 28	Yes, the authorisation should be provided: On the application form In a signed statement or declaration Other (please specify): No
e)	Does the Central Authority acknowledge receipt of the application?	Yes, acknowledgment generally is provided by: E-mail Fax Post Other (please specify): No
f)	Can the Central Authority proceed with an application where the information provided is incomplete?	Yes, the Central Authority will begin processing the application and will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required to complete the request No: The Central Authority will not process an application without all of the necessary supporting documentation The Central Authority is unable to process the application but will immediately inform the requesting Central Authority of what additional information is required before further action can be taken It depends upon what type of information is missing (please specify): Other (please explain):
g)	Who does the Central Authority prefer to communicate with in incoming applications?	 ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The applicant ☐ The applicant's legal representative ☐ All of the above ☐ Other (please specify):
h)	What measures are taken by the Central Authority (directly, or through an intermediary) to attempt to secure agreement between parties in international access cases? See Article 21 See Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	 ☑ Contact is made with the respondent to the application ☑ Mediation and / or other forms of alternative dispute resolution are offered to the parties (see Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution) ☑ Other (please specify): In order to assist parent in maintaining physical or distance communication with a child, the Central Authority of Georgia refers to the LEPL "Agency for State Care and Assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking" with an official letter to facilitate the exercise of the rights of access.
i)	How is it ensured that no undue delay results from the measures taken, or attempted, to secure an agreement between parties in	Please explain: The Central Authority of Georgia takes all the necessary measures in order to facilitate the rights of access to a child without delay. It takes reasonable measures and sets reasonable time

	international access cases (see question h) above)?	frame for the promotion of the rights of access in a timely manner.
j)	What general assistance can be provided by the Central Authority in respect of arrangements for rights of access? See Article 21	 ☑ The Central Authority can facilitate contact with the parties: ☑ Directly through the Central Authority ☑ Through intermediaries ☑ The Central Authority can provide information to the applicant on services available, e.g., mediation, legal services, social welfare services (please specify): ☑ Other (please specify):
k)	Will the Central Authority's assistance depend on:	Existence of a judicial or administrative order establishing or confirming rights of access
	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	Other (please specify):
I)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in	
	your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: In accordance with Article 351 (9) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, the applicant can directly file a complaint at a relevant court in order to obtain a decision on the rights of access to a minor child. What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: The court in its own initiative can decide to involve in the proceedings the Central Authority of
		Georgia in order to receive assistance. After the involvent in the proceedings, the Central Authority performs all the necesary functions provided under Article 7 of the 1980 Hague Convention.
		□ No
14	Locating a child and preventing removal	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this	
	section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	No, continue to question b)
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child?	Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State):
	Please explain where necessary	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., immigration, social welfare): (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 the measures indicated above in question c) by listing the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6	Central Authority: The applicant: The applicant's representative: Other (please specify):
e)	Please indicate by listing numbers which of the measures above in question c) need an order from a competent authority?	
15	Legal representation and assistance	
15	.1 General	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	✓ Yes, go to section 15.2☐ No, continue to question b)
b)	section the same as for applications for return	
	section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)? Does the Central Authority provide legal advice	No, continue to question b) 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

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

j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce an access order?		 No, go to section 16 Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement applications?		☐ Yes ☐ No
16	Rights of access		
16	.1 Determining rights of a	ccess	
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: 1) The Civil Code of Georgia is available at the official web-page of the Legislative Herald of Georgia: https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/31702?publication=110 2) The Civil Procedure Code of Georgia is available at the official web-page of the legislative Herald of Georgia: https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/29962?publication=134 3) The Government Ordinance N663 which establishes rules related to the referral and enforcement procedures of the cases of wrongfully removed or wrongfully retained minors, or the effective exercise of the rights of access. The Government Ordinance is available at the official web-page of the Legislative Herald of Georgia:https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/5028981?publication=0	
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	The Tbilisi City Court, the Kutaisi City Court, the Tbilisi Court of Appeal, the Kutaisi Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Georgia have the right to deliver decisions that are related to the rights of access originated from the 1980 Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.	
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	l —	mber (please specify): pecify): A person who has legally obtained the status of a
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 In accordance with Article 2 of the Government Ordinance N663 which establishes rules related to the referral and enforcement procedures of the cases of wrongfully removed or wrongfully retained minors, or the effective exercise of the rights of access, during the case proceedings or the enforcment stage, all the relevant individuals and state agencies are required to take into primary consideration the best interests of the child. No, please specify what are the primary considerations:	
16	.2 Exercising rights of acco	ess	
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	Applicant to reging Deposit of a mo Supervised cont Placing restriction	esport or travel documents ularly report to police or other authority netary bond or surety eact ons on how contact is exercised avit or religious oath

applicants?

Provision of a detailed itinerary with contact details

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: LEPL "Agency for State Care and Assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking" assists the parties in maintaining communication with their minor children. Sometimes the rights of access are realized in a different environment. Based on the agreement between the parties, the other parent can exercise his/her rights of access to a minor child in an office of the LEPL "Agency for State Care and Assistance for the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking". No, go to section 17			
b)	Under what circumstances		ed between the parties		
	is access supervised?	_	ested by one party		
		As a result of a c	lecision by a social welfare agency		
		By order of a jud	icial or administrative authority		
		Other (please sp	ecify):		
c)	Which authorities provide	☐ Government soc	ial / welfare agency:		
	supervised access?	Non-government	t organisations:		
		Central Authority	<i>Т</i> .		
		Police:			
		Courts:			
		Other (please sp	ecify):		
d)	Who will pay the costs associated with exercising	The applicant			
	supervised access?		th day-to-day care of the child		
		The Central Auth	·		
			the order of the judicial or administrative authority		
		Other (please specify):			
17	17 Dysessedings for escape / contact				
	Proceedings for access /				
17	1 Organisation of compet	ent authorities			
a)	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?				
	(i.e., 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: Tbilisi City Court, Kutaisi City Court, Tbilisi Court of Appeal, Kutaisi Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Georgia. Judges / decision-makers:		
c)	Which courts or administrative authorities can make decisions in applications relating to access under the Convention?		In accrodance with article 351 (7) paragraph (e) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, Tbilisi and Kutaisi first and appelate courts and the Supreme Court of Georgia have the jurisdication to hear cases related to the rights of access originated from the 1980 Hague Convention.		

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 (please specify): It needs to be noted that the judges of the Tbilisi and Kutaisi First Instance Court , judges of the Kutaisi and Tbilisi Appelate Court and judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia have received trainings on the issues related to the 1980 Hague Convention.
17	.2 Procedures	
a)	Is a special procedure applied by judicial or administrative authorities to access applications made under Article 21 of the Convention? Please explain where necessary	 Yes: In accordance with Article 351 (13) of the Civil Prodcedure Code of Georgia, the courts deliver decisions expeditiously, in 6 weeks from the receipt of the application requesting the rights of access to a minor child. 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 (please specify):
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: An applicant should participate in proceedings himself/herself or through his/her legal representative. 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 (please specify): ☐ No
f)	If the applicant does participate in access proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	
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 (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to	☐ Yes (please specify):

	attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?			
17.3 Participation of the child				
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	✓ Yes, go to section 17.4☐ No, continue to question b)		
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. Please explain if necessary: Go to question c) Other (please specify): 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 (please specify):		
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 guardian ad litem) 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 (please specify): 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? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: An applicant can appeal the decision of the court of first instance in 2 weeks after the receipt of a reasoned decision. The court hears the appeal expeditiously in 6 weeks after the receipt of an appeal. No 		
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.e., "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: An applicant can appeal the decision of the court of first instance in 2 weeks after the receipt of a reasoned decision.
		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.): After the applicant receives a reasoned decision.
		☐ No
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within	□ 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	Yes, please specify in what circumstances: The applicant should participate in the appeal proceedings by himself/herself or through a legal representative.
	Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	□ No
i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	Yes, please specify:
		☐ Telephone ☐ Through a legal representative
		Other (please specify):
		No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal	
J/	proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	□ 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 (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
l)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g.,	Yes, please specify:
	visas) be made to enable the applicant to	No No

	attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?		
18	Enforcement of rights of access		
a)	Can an order relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?		Yes, all orders made in another State are recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
			Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify:
			Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
			✓ 1996 Child Protection Convention✓ Other (please specify):
			Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
			No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities
			No
b)	Can an agreement relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State?		Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)
			Other (please specify):
			Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain:
			No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities
		\boxtimes	No
c)	Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another		Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities
	State on rights of access?		Yes, the Central Authority will apply to the judicial or administrative authorities on behalf of the party
			No
d)	What is the procedure for the applicant to commence enforcement proceedings?		The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on behalf of the applicant
			The applicant must seek enforcement Other (please specify):
e)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and		Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.)
	contact?		Removal of the child from the custodial person(s)
			Criminal charges
			Imprisonment
		\square	Pecuniary measures

 $\hfill \square$ An order placing the child under supervision

Other (please specify):

f)	Does the application of coercive measures	Yes. If so, who must apply for the order:
	require a separate order from judicial or	
	administrative authorities?	☐ Public Prosecutor
		☐ Police
		Other (please specify):
		□ No

Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

19 Mediation		
For best practice in relation to mediation in the context of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part V - Mediation, available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice".		
19.1 Mediation services		
a) What family matters can be dealt with by mediation in your State?	 Return / non-return of a child following an alleged wrongful removal / retention Custody Access / contact Relocation Child support Property disputes on relationship breakdown Other (please specify): 	
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 (please specify): □ Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): Judicial mediation □ Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): □ Other (please explain): □ 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 (please specify): □ Mediation services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): □ Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Judicial mediation □ Other (please explain): □ 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.e. 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 rules on mediation		
a) Is mediation in family matters regulated in your State? Please tick all boxes which apply EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should note that Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters applies since May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force	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: 1) Article 187 (3) of the Civil Procedure Code of Georgia, contains detailed information about the matters that can be dealt by a judicial mediation in Georgia. The code is available on the official web-page of the legislative Herald of Georgia at https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/29962?publication =144 2) Issues related to the mediation procedure are also regulated by the Law of Georgia on Mediation. The law is available at the	

	to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile.		official web-page of the Legislative Herald of Georgia at https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/4646868?publicatio n=1
			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		Formal accreditation of mediators
	regulated by the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your	\boxtimes	Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators
	State		Process of mediation
	Please explain where necessary		Confidentiality of mediation
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements
			Taking into consideration the child's views in the mediation of disputes relating to him / her
			Availability of mediation in disputes involving allegations of domestic violence or other forms of abuse
			Other (please explain):
19	.3 Access to mediation		
a)	How can individuals obtain	\boxtimes	Lists of mediators are available:
	information identifying suitable mediators in your State?		Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below)
			☐ Via accrediting bodies (please provide details):
			Through other sources (<i>please specify</i>): In the case of judicial mediation, the parties shall select a mediator from the list of candidates of mediators prepared and suggested to the parties by a court on the basis of the Unified Register of Mediators, taking into consideration the area of activities of the mediator.
			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 . In order to facilitate the volunatry return of a child, the representatives of the Central Authority of Georgia are involved in the negotiation process between the parties. Procedurally, the Central Authority contacts the abducting parent and formulates proposal on mediation. As a rule, apart from the official communication via letter, the Central Authority contacts either by phone or emails in order to accelerate the process and suggests a meeting with the abducting parent within 2-3 days after the receipt of an application. If the abducting parent agrees to a meeting, the Central Authority informs him/her of the situation and the consequences as well as the procedure provided under the Convention and Georgian legislation. In such circumstances, the Central Authority of Georgia also informs in detail the concerned Central Authority of the steps taken (again apart from official

		letter, we try to get into direct contact via email and phone with other Central Authorities as soon as the abducting parent agrees to meet and agrees to negotiate with the left behind parent). Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake
		 mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (please explain)
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 . In order to facilitate the rights of access to a child, the representatives of the Central Authority of Georgia are involved in the negotiation process between the parties. Procedurally, the Central Authority contacts the abducting parent and formulates proposal on mediation. As a rule, apart from the official communication via letter, the Central Authority contacts either by phone or emails in order to accelerate the process and suggests a meeting with the abducting parent within 2-3 days after the receipt of an application. If the abducting parent agrees to a meeting, the Central Authority informs him/her of the situation and the consequences as well as the procedure provided under the Convention and Georgian legislation. In such circumstances, the Central Authority of Georgia also informs in details the concerned Central Authority of the steps taken (again apart from official letter, we try to get into direct contact via email and phone with other Central Authorities as soon as the abducting parent agrees to meet and agrees to negotiate with the left behind parent. Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation
		Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the partiesOther (please explain)
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) In accordance with Article 11 of the Law of Georgia on Mediation, the procedure and conditions of payment of remuneration of a mediator participating in the
		private mediation process shall be determined by an agreement concluded between the parties and the mediator. Unless otherwise provided for by a mediation agreement, the expenses incurred by a party shall be born by that party, while the joint expenses related to the mediation process shall be equally distributed between the parties. A mediator participating in the judicial mediation process shall be obliged to conduct judicial mediation on the number of cases,

		nually determined by a judicial mediation programme, free of arge (Pro Bono Mediation).
e) How are the costs of where an incoming a been received for acc	pplication has as	in individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal sistance, this will <i>alway</i> s include the cost of mediation (see estion 15.2 f) above)
with a child? Please explain if necessar	ry as	in individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal sistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question .2 f) above) (<i>please specify</i>)
		e Central Authority will meet the costs associated with ediation
	☐ Otl	ner sources of funding are available (please specify)
	☐ Th	e costs of mediation must be borne by the parties
	of pa pri	ner (please explain) In accordance with Article 11 of the Law Georgia on Mediation, the procedure and conditions of yment of remuneration of a mediator participating in the vate mediation process shall be determined by an agreement included between the parties and the mediator.
	ex the	otherwise provided for by a mediation agreement, the penses incurred by a party shall be born by that party, while e joint expenses related to the mediation process shall be ually distributed between the parties.
	ob an	liator participating in the judicial mediation process shall be liged to conduct judicial mediation on the number of cases, nually determined by a judicial mediation programme, free of large (Pro Bono Mediation).
19.4 The mediation p	process	
a) At what stage of a ret application is mediat	ion available? pre	all stages, including prior to any application and as a eventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if cessary)
		ly before an application has been made to the relevant ntral Authority
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ly after an application has been made to the relevant Central thority
	<u></u>	ly before an application has been filed in the relevant court or ministrative authority
		ly after an application has been filed in the relevant court or ministrative authority
	☐ Oti	ner (please explain)
b) At what stage of an access / contact app mediation available?	lication is pre	all stages, including prior to any application and as a eventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if cessary)
		ly before an application has been made to the relevant ntral Authority
		ly after an application has been made to the relevant Central thority
		ly before an application has been filed in the relevant court or ministrative authority
		ly after an application has been filed in the relevant court or
	ad	ministrative authority
		ministrative authority ner (please explain)
c) Are cases assessed their suitability for me	Otl	•

		Other (please explain); 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 (please explain)
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 (please specify)
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:
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?	
19.5 The enforceability of mediated ag		agreements
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	 Yes, please specify: Based on Article 187 (3), a judicial mediation may apply to: a) family disputes, except for disputes related to adoption, annulment of adoption, revocation of adoption, restriction of parental rights, deprivation of parental rights, and violence against women and/or domestic violence; 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: (3) Registration of the mediated agreement with the court. Please specify competent court: (4) Other (please specify) (5) No additional formalities are required. Mediated agreements in family disputes involving children are immediately enforceable without 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? Please explain where necessary	Yes, Go to question 19.5 e) No, Go to question 19.5 d)			
d)	Is it possible to turn a mediated agreement into a court order?	Yes, please briefly explain what steps are required and which court would be competent: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: 3 The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: Central Authority: There are no costs:			
19	19.6 Agreements mediated in another State				
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	 Yes No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State ✓ Other (please specify): An agreement mediated in another state shall be subjected to recognition by relevant court of Georgia. 			
a)	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)?	 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 (please specify): An agreement mediated in another state shall be subjected to recognition by relevant court of Georgia. 			
a)	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)? Other forms of alternative dispute	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 (please specify): An agreement mediated in another state shall be subjected to recognition by relevant court of Georgia.			
a)	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)?	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 (please specify): An agreement mediated in another state shall be subjected to recognition by relevant court of Georgia. resolution ("ADR") le in your			

	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 are the responses the same as for the section on mediation above – see sections 19.2 to 19.6? 	 Yes, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications Some of the responses are the same, go to question d) No, go to question d)
d) Please briefly specify in what way the answers to the questions in sections 19.2 to 19.6 above are different in relation to other forms of ADR in your State	

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): Please do not list the contact details of the judge(s) here. Instead, please ensure that the name, position, court and contact details have been provided to the Permanent Bureau No
b)	Is there a legislative basis upon which judges in your State can engage in direct judicial communications?	 Yes, please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Go to Part VII: Other information No, go to question c)
c)	In the absence of legislation, can judges in your State engage in direct judicial communications?	☐ Yes ☐ No

Part VII: Other information

22	Training			
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training?	 ☑ 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 		
	Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose	 ☐ Training as required for lawyers ☐ Training as required for law enforcement ☐ Other (please specify): 		
		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 The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection (available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection") Other (please specify):		
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			
23 Other implementing measures				
a)	Does your State use an electronic case management system?	☐ Yes, please specify:☑ No		
b)	Does your State use INCADAT? For more information, go to www.incadat.com			
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): https://www.justice.gov.ge/Ministry/Index/302 https://www.supremecourt.ge/ka/cases https://ecd.court.ge/Decision ☐ No 		
24 Other services				
a)	What general services / resources are available in your State to assist those involved in international child abduction cases?	☐ International Social Service (ISS) (please provide contact information): ☐ Specific NGOs dealing with child abduction: ☐ Financial assistance:		

Please indicate, where available, contact details, websites and costs for such services	Social / welfare assistance:Immigration services:
	Other (please specify): Free legal aid