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

Table of contents

i: Cen	trai Authorities	ວ
Centra	al Authority contact details	5
Langu	lage requirements	6
Centra	al Authority operations	6
: II: Rel	evant legislation	8
Intern	ational Child Abduction	8
4.2	Other agreements on international child abduction	
1996	Child Protection Convention	8
: III: Ap _l	plications for returnplications for return	.10
Applic	ations through Central Authorities	10
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
6.2		
_	·	
_		
_	<u> </u>	
	·	
10.3	Procedures	
10.4	Participation of the child	
11.2	Provisions for safe return	30
		32
Enforc	cement of return orders	32
IV: Ap	plications relating to access	.34
	S .	
	- ···	
Rights	s of access	40
	·	
	Centra Langu Centra Langu Centra II: Rel Intern 4.1 4.2 1996 III: Ap Applie 6.1 6.2 Locati Legal 8.1 8.2 Rights 9.1 Proce 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7 Return 11.1 2 11.3 Enforce IV: Ap Applie 13.1 13.2 Locati Legal 15.1 15.2 Rights 16.2 16.3 Proce 17.1	Central Authority contact details. Language requirements. Central Authority operations. II: Relevant legislation. International Child Abduction. 4.1 1980 Child Abduction Convention. 1996 Child Protection Convention. III: Applications for return. Applications through Central Authorities. 6.1 Outgoing applications (requesting State). 6.2 Incoming applications (requested State). Locating a child and preventing removal. Legal representation and assistance. 8.1 General. 8.2 Free or reduced rate legal assistance. Rights of custody. 9.1 Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody. Proceedings for Return. 10.1 Organisation of competent authorities. 10.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention. 10.3 Procedures. 10.4 Participation of the child. 10.5 Protective measures. 10.6 Contact or access during return proceedings. 10.7 Appeals. Return of the child. 11.1 Arrangements for return and the costs of return. 11.2 Provisions for safe return. 11.3 Criminal law and the return of the child. Enforcement of return orders. IV: Applications relating to access. Applications through Central Authorities. 13.1 Outgoing applications (requested State). Locating a child and preventing removal. Legal representation and assistance. Rights of access. Rights of access. Rights of access. 16.1 Determining rights of access. 16.2 Exercising rights of access.

	17.3	Participation of the child	43
	17.4	Appeals	43
18	Enfor	cement of rights of access	46
Part	V:	Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution	.48
19	Media	ition	48
	19.1	Mediation services	48
	19.2	Legislation and / or rules on mediation	48
		Access to mediation	49
		The mediation process	
		The enforceability of mediated agreements	
	19.6	Agreements mediated in another State	53
20	Other	forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR")	53
Part	: VI: Dir	ect judicial communications	.55
21	Direct	judicial communications	. 55
Part	: VII: Ot	her information	.56
22	Traini	ng	. 56
23		implementing measures	
24		services	

1980 CHILD ABDUCTION CONVENTION

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country Name: UKRAINE

Territorial Unit (where applicable):

Last updated: 2023

Part I: Central Authorities

Tare ii oorierar / taeriorieroo				
1 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:	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine			
	International Cooperation and Representation Department			
	International Legal Assistance Subdepartment			
	Division on International Legal Assistance in Civil Matters			
Address:	13, Horodetskoho Street, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01001			
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:				
Telephone:	+38 044 279 56 74			
Fax:	+38 044 279 56 74			
E-mail:	ilatu@minjust.gov.ua			
Website:	www.minjust.gov.ua			
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):	Ms. Kateryna Shevchenko, Deputy Director of the International Cooperation and Representation Department - Head of the International Legal Assistance Subdepartment (Ukrainian, English, French), email: ilad@minjust.gov.ua;			
	Ms. Olha Zozulia, Head of the Division (Ukrainian, English), email: ilatu@minjust.gov.ua;			
	Ms Oksana Ilhova, Senior Specialist (Ukrainian, English), email: o.ilhova@minjust.gov.ua;			
	Mrs. Mariia Snizhko, Senior Specialist (Ukrainian, English), email: m.snizhko@minjust.gov.ua;			
	Ms Kateryna Pasko, Senior Specialist (Ukrainian, English), e-mail: k.pasko@minjust.gov.ua			
Preferred method of	Telephone			
communication:	Fax			
	⊠ E-mail			
	⊠ Post			
	\boxtimes Other (please specify): Communication by telephone only in emergency cases.			

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.

OTHER DESIGNATED CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (IF APPLICABLE)						
Please attach additional pages if there is more than one designated Central Authority in your State.						
Organisation:						
Address:						
Territorial and personal extent of functions, if applicable:						
Telephone:						
Fax:						
E-mail:						
Website:						
Contact person(s) and direct contact details (please indicate language(s) of communication):						
Preferred method of Teleph	one					
communication:						
E-mail						
☐ Post						
Other	(please specify):					
2 Language requirements						
a) Does the Central Authority prefer applicated communications and other documents see them to be accompanied by a translation the official language(s) of the State?	ent to documents. Please specify the official language(s)					
See Article 24 See questions 10.3 c) and 17.2 b) below regardin translation(s) required by the court / administrativauthority	of a translator, translation should be stitched to a document - every document separately; notarized					
b) Has your State made a reservation in res	pect of Yes, object to English					
the use of French or English for	Yes, object to French					
communications, applications and other documents sent to the Central Authority?	 No					
See Article 42						
3 Central Authority operations						
a) What are the working days and hours of t						
Central Authority?	Opening time: Monday – Friday from 8 a.m.					
	Closing time: Monday – Thursday till 5 p.m., Friday till 4.45 p.m.					
	Shut down periods (e.g., public holidays, court closures):1st of January (New Year), 8th of March, 1st of May, 8th of May, 28th of June, 15th July, 24th of August, Easter and Trinity, 1st of October, 25th of December (Christmas). If the mentioned dates fall to					

		the week-end, in such a case next Monday is a non- working 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:
		⊠ No
c)	Does the Central Authority have a dedicated staff who deals <i>only</i> with 1980 Child Abduction Convention applications and related issues?	
d)	Please indicate the professions represented in	☐ Civil servants
	the Central Authority:	☐ Civil servants (legal advisors)
	Please note that some individual staff members may fall under more than one category. This question should not be interpreted as an indication of the number of staff members in the Central Authority	Lawyers
		Social workers
		Mediators
		Other (please specify):

Part II: Relevant legislation

4	International Child Abduction	
4.1	. 1980 Child Abduction Convention	
a)	When did the 1980 Child Abduction Convention enter into force in your State?	Date: 01.09.2006
b)	Was implementing legislation necessary for the 1980 Child Abduction Convention to enter into force in your domestic law? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation entered into force: 11.01.2006 The legislative provision(s) or implementing legislation: Law of Ukraine from 11.01.2006 № 3303-IV "On accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction" (available on the website www.rada.gov.ua in Ukrainian only)
c)	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention? Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: 10.06.2006, 21.05.2009, 02.09.2010, 22.11.2017, 21.05.2020 The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules: the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from the 10th of June 2006 № 952 "On Operation in Ukraine of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction" (as amended by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from the 2nd of September 2010 No 795, from 22nd of November, 2017, from 6th of May, 2020); No
4.2	Other agreements on international child abd	uction
a)	Is your State party to any other international agreements which relate to international child abduction?	 Yes: Brussels Ilb 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
F	1006 Child Protection Convention	
5 a)	1996 Child Protection Convention Is your State a Contracting State to the 1996 Child Protection Convention? Refer to www.hcch.net for the status table of the 1996 Child Protection Convention	Yes, if so, on what date did the 1996 Child Protection Convention enter into force in your State: 01.02.2008 No

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)	Whether implementing legislation was necessary in your State or not, have any (other) legislative provisions or procedural rules been enacted to assist with the effective operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention?	 Yes, please specify: The date that the legislation or procedural rules entered into force or effect: The legislative provision(s) or procedural rules:
	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy	No

Part III: Applications for return

6	Applications through Central Authorities	
6.1	Outgoing applications (requesting State)	
a)	What type of assistance is provided to applicants in your State when completing an application for return under the Convention? See Articles 7 and 8	 ✓ Assistance from the Central Authority ✓ Assistance from another authority ✓ Referral to a legal representative ✓ Other (please specify):
6.2	Incoming applications (requested State)	
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): □ Name and previous name/s □ Date of birth □ Address □ Telephone number □ Nationality / nationalities □ Passport number(s) □ Relationship of the applicant to the child □ Name(s) of legal adviser, if any □ Other (please specify):

		Information concerning the identity of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child: Name and previous name/s Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Relationship of the person to the child Other (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 re-enter 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: As the Electronic Court is already implemented in Ukraine, the application and Authorization under Article 28 of the Convention shall be signed by the applicant personally. All documents and their affirmed translation into the Ukrainian language shall be scanned in color and sent in "pdf." format (every document and its translation in the same pdf-file) to

		the e-mails of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine themis@minjust.gov.ua (only for the first sending of the new application) and ilatu@minjust.gov.ua (in copy for all e-mails). So, it is no need to send the documents in paper as the return or access claims and evidence may be submitted to the Court through the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court. The documents in paper shall be sent only if the Court, considering the particular case, requested to provide documents in paper. Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): 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): form is attached ☐ 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 by the Central Authority through its territorial departments ☑ 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) it is not obligatory ☑ 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: In each particular case the Central Authority requests to establish contact by the territorial departments with the alleged abducting party for seeking a voluntary return within 15 days.
j)	What is the role of the Central Authority in taking or causing to be taken provisional measures to prevent further harm to the child? See Article 7(2)(b) Refer also to sections 10.5 and 11.2 below	 ✓ Alert appropriate agencies where there are concerns that a child is at risk ✓ Apply directly to authorities for protection orders ✓ Refer parties to appropriate agencies ✓ Other (please specify):
k)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State for the return of the child under the Convention without using the Central Authority channel? See Article 3 and Article 29	 Yes, if so, please explain: Where the applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: from his legal representative (advocate). What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: Central Authority of Ukraine takes all measures, foreseen by Article 7 of the Convention, except representation of interests of such applicant before courts and other authorities of Ukraine.
		No No
7	Locating a child and preventing removal	
		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)	Can return proceedings commence before the child is located?	 Yes ✓ Yes, in certain circumstances (please specify): In case of establishing the entry of a child into Ukraine the claim to the court may be lodged at the last known address of the respondent (alleged abducting and/or retaining person) in Ukraine or his/her whereabouts or location of his/her property. ✓ No
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary	 Evidence that the child entered your State (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: information about possible whereabouts of the alleged abducting party or his/her relatives, date and place of birth of the alleged abducting party and passport/ID details, if available, last known address in Ukraine of the alleged abducting party. Any contact details, if any

		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 the child? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for an applicant or any other necessary information See Article 7(2)(a)	 ☐ (1) Private location services: ☐ (2) Population register: ☐ (3) Employment register: ☐ (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare): State Migration Service of Ukraine, Register of Internally Replaced Persons, local authorities of registration ☐ (5) Police: Usually police apply to the population register or another kind of registers in order to establish the whereabouts of the child and in outgoing cases applies to Interpol when there is no any information concerning the whereabouts of the child abroad ☐ (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 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: 2, 4, 5 The applicant's representative: 2, 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?	None
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
	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	with authorities (3) Obtain orders to prevent the removal of the child under the interim court order (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 under the interim court order
		(8) Other (please specify):
g)	Please indicate who may apply for the measures listed above in question f) by inserting the relevant number next to the responsible person or authority	Central Authority: 3, 7 The applicant: The applicant's representative: 3, 7 Other (please specify):
h)	Please indicate, by inserting the relevant numbers, which of the measures above in	3, 7

question f) need an order from a competent authority?	
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8	Legal representation and assistance	
8.1	General	
a)	Has your State made a reservation to Article 26 of the Convention?	☐ Yes ☐ No
b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding return applications?	 Yes No No, however: The Central Authority will refer the applicant to the appropriate person or authority to obtain legal advice ∑ The Central Authority will provide information that is of a general nature about laws and procedures Other (please specify):
c)	Is legal representation required in return proceedings? See Article 25 Please explain where necessary	 ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ No, but recommended advocates (attorneys) (Article 15 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine).
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): If an applicant resides in a State having made reservations to Articles 26, 42 of the Convention the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine as the CA of Ukraine on the principle of reciprocity does not provide the applicant with the legal representation in courts and other authorities of Ukraine. The applicant may search the attorney via Internet or to find contacts of attorneys on the Unified Register of Attorneys of Ukraine at the link: https://erau.unba.org.ua/. The Unified Register of Attorneys of Ukraine is an electronic database containing information on the number and staff of attorneys of Ukraine, their organizational forms of advocacy as well as

			information on lawyers of foreign States, who have acquired the right to practice in the field of advocacy on the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Advocacy and Attorney Activity". Other (please specify): There is a free legal aid in Ukraine. In case the applicant belongs to the one of the categories of persons, mentioned in Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On free legal aid", he/she may obtain a pro bono attorney, who will represent his/her interests in the case. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine as the Central Authority assists in forwarding the copies of an application and supported documents to the local free legal aid center. any case the applicant has a right to appoint a private attorney to act on his/her behalf. In case the applicant appoints the private attorney, the Ministry
			of Justice of Ukraine as the Central Authority does not provide representation before the court and other authorities of Ukraine.
8.2	Pree or reduced rate legal assistance		
a)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance	\boxtimes	Yes, free legal assistance. Go to question c)
	available to an applicant in return proceedings in your State?		Yes, reduced rate legal assistance. Go to question c)
	,	$ \Box$	No, go to question b)
b)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is not		There is a system of costs ordering the respondent
,	available, in what other ways can your State		to pay
	assist an applicant financially?		Pro bono legal assistance
			Other (please specify):
c)	Is the applicant required to complete an		Not at all - Go to section 9 Yes, please specify how application forms can be
0)	application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?		obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: see attachement
			No
d)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced		Income of the applicant
	rate legal assistance may be available		Assets of the applicant
	Please explain where necessary		Country of residence of the applicant Likelihood of success of the proceedings
			Other (please specify): see the summary
			information on free legal aid in Ukraine (attached)
e)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate		(1) Mediation
	legal assistance?		(2) Translation
	Please explain where necessary	ᄖ	(3) Interpreters (4) Sorvice of decuments
		ᅢ	(4) Service of documents(5) Costs associated with locating the child
			(6) Court fees
			(7) Travel costs for the return of the child (see question 11.1 c))
			(8) Other (<i>please specify</i>): attorney's fees

f)	Please indicate which costs, if any, are covered by the Central Authority by listing the numbers set out in question e) above?	None. It is not foreseen the covering of any costs in regard with the proceedings of return application in Ukraine by the Central Authority. In the meantime, all measures taking by the Ukraine's CA within the competence are free of charge.
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?	☐ Yes ☐ No
i)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available for proceedings needed to enforce a return order?	 No, go to question k) Yes, free legal assistance; go to question j) Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to question j) It depends upon an assessment of the merits of the case and / or the means of the individual concerned (please specify): Go to question j)
j)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance required for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☐ No
k)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance available to an alleged abducting party located in your State?	Yes, free legal assistance Yes, reduced rate legal assistance Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted: in case the alleged abducting party belongs to the one of the categories of persons, mentioned in Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid". (see the summary information in attachment to the 8.2 d).
I)	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 (<i>please specify</i>): The possibility of certain categories of persons to receive free secondary legal aid in cases stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid" (see the summary information in attachment to the 8.2 d).

		Reduced rate legal assistance is only available to certain persons (<i>please specify</i>):
		Please specify in what circumstances and on what basis legal assistance will be granted:
		No, free and / or reduced rate legal assistance is not available to any party
		Other (please specify):
9	Rights of custody	
9.1	Acquisition and exercise of rights of custody See Articles 3 and 5	
a)	Do rights of custody arise by operation of law in	Yes, go to question b)
	your State?	No, go to question c)
	Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy	

To whom are rights of custody attributed by Please explain: In Ukraine custody rights and family operation of law? relations are regulated by the Family Code of Ukraine 10.01.2002 № 2947-III (Articles 55, 58, 141-171, 207, See Articles 3 and 5 232, 249), (available on the website www.rada.gov.ua Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and in Ukrainian language only) and the Law of Ukraine "On indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., Protection on Childhood" (Articles 15, 16,16-1). website, or provide a copy 1. Parents. 2. adoptive parents, 3. Guardinas/custodians (status shall be confirmed by the court decision), except the right to make a transaction with real estate. Rights of custody shall be confirmed by the court decision The mother and father have equal rights and obligations towards the child, regardless of whether they were married to each other (Article 141 of the Family Code of Ukraine). According to parts 3 and 4 of Article 232 of the Family Code of Ukraine from the moment of adoption, mutual personal non-property and property rights and obligations arise between the adopted person (and in the future - between his or her children and grandchildren) and the adoptive parent and his or her relatives by descent. Adoption grants the adopter rights and imposes obligations on him/her in relation to the child he/she has adopted to the same extent as the parents have in relation to the child. Under Article 249 of the Family Code of Ukraine a guardian or custodian is obliged to bring up a child, take care of his or her health, physical, mental, and spiritual development, and ensure that the child receives a complete general secondary education. The guardian or custodian has the right to independently determine the ways of raising the child, taking into account the child's opinion and the recommendations of the guardianship authority. The guardian or custodian has the right to demand the return of the child from any person who keeps him or her not on the basis of the law or a court decision. The guardian or custodian has no right to interfere with the child's communication with his or her parents and other relatives, except when such communication is contrary to the child's interests. More detailed information on legislation about rights and obligations of the guardian/custodian may be provided by the Central Authority under the relevant request. c) By what other methods can a person or institution acquire rights of custody? 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): the decision of a local Guardianship authority on custody rights and agreement can be modified only by a court. 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):

	<u>, </u>
f) Prior to any order determining the issue, who generally has the right to determine the child's residence?	Please explain: the parents, if not deprived of the parental rights, have right to determine their/his/her child's residence.
	In accordance with Article 157 of the Family Code of Ukraine the issues concerning upbringing of the child shall be resolved by parents together.
	A parent who lives separately from a child, should take part in his/her upbringing and has the right on personal communication with the child.
	According to Article 153 of the Family Code of Ukraine the mother, the father and the child have the right on unimpeded contact, except, when this right is limited under the law.
	Under Article 157 of the Family Code of Ukraine there are some exceptions pursuant to which one of a parent, with whom the child resides in accordance with a court decision or conclusions issued by an Office on Children Issues, has a right to move a child abroad without consent of the parent who lives separately.
	Article 160 of the Family Code determines that the child's place of residence who is under the age of ten shall be determined by mutual consent of his (her) parents. The child's place of residence who is ten years or older shall be determined by the mutual consent of his (her) parents and by a consent of the child. If parents live separately, the child's place of residence who is fourteen years or older shall be determined by the child himself (herself).
	According to Article 162 of the Family Code if one of the parents or any other person willfully, without consent of another parent or other persons, with whom the minor child lived according to the law or by the court decision, change the place of his (her) residence, also by means of abduction, a court, upon application of the interested person, has the right to deliver immediately the decision on taking the child and his (her) return to the last place of residence.
	Moreover, the similar rights toward the child by the operation of law are also attributed to a custodian, a guardian, foster parents (Articles 249, 256-2 of the Family Code of Ukraine) (the Family Code is available on the website www.rada.gov.ua in the Ukrainian language).
40 Presentings for Potering	
10 Proceedings for Return 10.1 Organisation of competent authorities	
10.1 Organisation of competent authoritiesa) Does your State limit the number of judicial or	∀es
administrative authorities who can hear return applications under the Convention?	□ No

(*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 case of initiation of the court proceedings by the CA of Ukraine through its territorial department there are 4 local courts under the location of the territorial department of justice. In all other cases the private advocate or pro bono advocate may submit a return claim to the court at the place of residence of the defendant - all of the courts of the first instance (565 courts) and all of the appeal courts existed on the territory of Ukraine (26 courts) Judges / decision-makers:
c)	Please list the judicial or administrative authorities that can make decisions in return applications under the Convention	Court of first instance, court of appeal instance, court of cassation (the Supreme Court)
d)	Are the judges or administrative authorities who decide return applications in your State specialists in either family law or international child abduction? See also section 22 below on Training	 ✓ Yes, specialists in family law ✓ Yes, specialists in international child abduction ✓ No ✓ Other (please specify):
e)	In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention under the Convention, do judicial or administrative authorities in your State take judicial notice of foreign law and decisions without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable in ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or wrongful retention? See Article 14	✓ Yes☐ No☐ Other (please specify):
10	.2 Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention	
a)	In your State is it possible for a decision or other determination to be made, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, that the removal or retention of a child was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3? See Article 3 and Article 15	☐ Yes, go to question b)☑ No, go to question e)
b)	Which authorities in your State can issue Article 15 decisions / determinations? See Article 15	Please list:
c)	Who can apply for an Article 15 decision / determination?	☐ Central Authority☐ The applicant in the return proceedings☐ Other (please specify):
d)	Are Article 15 decisions / determinations of other States accepted by the judicial or administrative authorities in your State?	☐ Yes, please explain if necessary: ☐ No
e)	Who notifies the relevant judicial or administrative bodies that a decision on the merits of rights of custody should not be made until it has been determined that the child should not be returned?	☐ Central Authority☐ The applicant's legal representative☐ Other (please specify):

	See Article 16		
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): in case the Central Authority received information about the pending custody proceedings.
10	.3 Procedures		
a)	How does the Central Authority fulfil its obligation to initiate or facilitate the initiation of proceedings in your State? See Article 7(2)(f) See also question 8.1 d) above		The Central Authority itself initiates the proceedings for return The Central Authority sends the file to an appropriate lawyer The Central Authority sends the file to the Public Prosecutor Other (please specify):
b)	Who is the formal applicant in return proceedings before the court / administrative authority in your State?	~	The person, institution or other body which made the application under the Convention The Central Authority The Public Prosecutor Other (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 is required to arrange the translation of documents by his/her own costs. Translation into Ukrainian language must be stitched to the document (every document separately) and affirmed with the wet seal and/or wet signature of a translator. 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	Plea	Yes, please explain briefly what the measures are: In the implementing legislation: In procedural rules: Other (please specify): the court is always informed by CA about Article 11 of the Convention. ase specify how the legislation or rules can be ained (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No
e)	Generally, what is the expected time from the commencement of the proceedings for return to a final order (excluding appeals)? See Article 11		Up to 6 weeks 6 to 12 weeks More than 12 weeks (please provide further information): the proceedings continue for 13- 16 weeks or more.
f)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the return proceedings?		Yes, please specify in what circumstances: No, but advisable No

	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)	
g)	Are facilities available to enable the applicant to participate in return proceedings from outside your State?	 ✓ Yes: ✓ Videoconference available only upon request of the applicant ☐ Telephone ✓ Through a legal representative ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No
h)	If the applicant does participate in return proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	 ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ It depends upon the circumstances of the case (please specify): if an applicant arranges by himself/herself on his/her own costs.
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): The responsibility to secure the video-link belongs to a court which considers the case. According to Article 212 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine the parties of the case have a right to participate in the court hearings through a video-link outside the courtroom, in case the court has the appropriate technical capacity, what the court shall indicate about in the ruling on opening the court proceedings, except when the appearance of this participant of the case in a court hearing is recognized obligatory by a court. Taking into account the time need for organization of the video-link the appropriate request shall be transmitted to the court not later than 5 days before the court hearing. The interpreter's participation is allowed by the court on the request of the party of the case or is appointed on the initiative of the court. The applicant shall hire the interpreter on his own costs. The court may oblige the parties to deposit into the court's deposit account a determined amount of court costs related to the proceedings or a certain procedural action (Articles 135 and 139 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine). ☐ 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): According to the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine the court may decide to consider the oral evidences and to hear the testimonies of the witnesses. The testimony of the witnesses is heard during the hearings of the case on the merits. Moreover, the parties, third parties and their representatives, with their consent, including on their own initiative may be questioned as witnesses of circumstances known to them regarding the case (Articles 69, 90, 92 of the Civil Procedural Code of
			Ukraine). 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: t depends on the age of a child. Only child who has attained the age and degree of maturity at which it is appropriate to take account of its views can be heard in the return proceedings. Go to question b) Only where Article 13(2) is relied upon; go to question b) Other (please specify): Go to question b) No, never. Go to section 10.5
b)	How is the child heard in return proceedings?		Direct interview with judge Report prepared for court by independent expert Child's own legal representative Other (please specify):
c)	How does your State ensure that no undue delay results from hearing the child in the course of return proceedings?	thro app inte doe Whe an the exp	ase explain: When the child is heard by the court ough the direct interview with the judge, the judge points the hearing during which the child is erviewed. It is always one visit to the court which esn't result in delay. en the court decides that the child shall be heard by independent expert, the Court by its ruling indicates of final date (deadline) until which the opinion of an overt, made as a result of psychological expertise, est be submitted to the court.
d)	Can judicial or administrative authorities appoint a legal representative (attorney or guardian ad litem) to represent the child's best interests in return proceedings?		Yes, please specify under what circumstances: According to the procedural rules the interests of the minors under the age of fourteen years in the court are defended by their parents, adoptive parents, guardians or other persons, determined by the law (legal representation). (Article 59 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine)

		The interests of the minors at the age from fourteen to eighteen years in the court are defended by their parents, adoptive parents, guardians or other persons, determined by the law. The court may involve a minor in such cases. (Article 59 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine) In case it is established that the minor is deprived parental care, has no legal representative, the court appoints a guardian and involves him/her to participate in the case as a legal representative.(Article 63 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine) If the legal representative has no right to conduct legal proceedings on the grounds established by law, the court appoints the legal representative. (Article 63 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine)
		The court may appoint or substitute the legal representative on the ground of the request of the minor if it responds to the child's interests. (Article 63 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine) 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: local guardianship authority ☐ Non-governmental organisations / agencies: ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify):
b)	What measures are available to ensure the protection of a child in your State (both prior to the initiation of return proceedings and whilst return proceedings are ongoing)?	 ✓ (1) Injunctive orders can be placed on the alleged abducting party prohibiting certain forms of conduct e.g., violence, drinking etc. ✓ (2) Placement of the child in foster care ✓ (3) Placement of the child in State care ✓ (4) Supervision of the alleged abducting party's care of the child by a social / welfare agency ✓ (5) Other (please specify):
c)	Which of the above measures require a court order? Please list the relevant numbers from question 10.5 b) above	1, 2, 3, 4
d)	Who is responsible for applying for any protective measure requiring a court order? Please list next to the relevant individual or body the number of the measure from question b) above, which they are required to apply for On the role of the Central Authority in this respect, see also question 6.2 j) above	 ☐ The applicant: 1, 2, 3, 4 ☐ The requesting Central Authority: ☐ The requested Central Authority: 1, 2, 3, 4 ☐ The Public Prosecutor: ☐ The judge (ex officio): ☐ A government social / welfare agency: 1, 2, 3, 4 ☐ 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 (please specify): If either of the boxes above are ticked, please specify how many levels of appeal exist and to which court(s) / authority(ies) an appeal may be made: there are two levels of appeal. The first instance court decision may be appealed to the court of Appeal, further it may be appealed to the court of cassation – the Supreme Court (Verkhovnyi Sud) in cases prescribed by the legislation. ☐ No, go to section 11
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special process of appeal for Hague return cases? Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	☐ Yes, please specify: ☑ No
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	 ☑ Either party to the proceedings ☐ Central Authority ☐ Public Prosecutor ☑ Other (please specify): Central Authority only when it represents an applicant
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: 30 days From when the time limit starts to run (e.g., from the date of judgment, from the date of the order, from the date the decision was notified to the parties etc.): The appeal complaint must be submitted to the Appeal court within 30 days after proclamation of the decision by the court of the first instance. If only the introduction and operative parts of the court decision were announced at the

		court hearing or if the case has been considered without notification of the parties, the term is calculated from the date of drafting preparing of the full court decision. The party of the case who has not been served with a full court decision on the day of its proclamation or drafting preparing of the full court decision, has the right to renew the missed deadline for appeal against court decision within 30 days from the date of service of the full court decision. The time limits for lodging appeal may be renewed in cases of reasonable grounds. (Article 354 CPC of Ukraine)
g)	Generally, what is the expected time within which appeals are filed and decided?	☑ Up to 3 months☑ 3 to 6 months☑ Longer than 6 months
h)	Is the applicant generally required to participate in the appeal proceedings? Please note that attendance in person is not required	Yes, please specify in what circumstances:
	under the Convention (see para. 6.5.3 of the Guide to Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	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): ☐ The responsibility to secure the video-link belongs to a court which considers the case. According to Article 212 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine the parties of the case have a right to participate in the court hearings through a video-link outside the courtroom, in case the court has the appropriate technical capacity, what the court shall indicate about in the ruling on opening the court proceedings, except when the appearance of this participant of the case in a court hearing is recognized obligatory by a court. Taking into account the time need for organization of the video-link the appropriate request shall be transmitted to the court not later than 5 days before the court hearing. The interpreter's participation is allowed by the court on the request of the party of the case or is appointed on the initiative of the court. The applicant may hire the interpreter on his own costs. The court may also decide who bears costs, including for the services of the

		translator. The court may oblige the parties to deposit into the court's deposit account a determined amount of court costs related to the proceedings or a certain procedural action, including translation (Articles 135 and 139 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine). Other (please specify):
l)	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
44	Detrum of the obild	
11		
11	.1 Arrangements for return and the costs of ret	urn
a)	Who is responsible for making travel arrangements for the return of the child?	 ☐ The abducting party ☐ The applicant ☐ The abducting party and the applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☐ The judicial or administrative authority will direct who is to make arrangements on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: it is always desirable to be aware about propositions of the applicant concerning the travel arrangements for the return of the child before initiations of the court proceedings. ☐ Other (please specify):
b)	Who is responsible for the travel costs relating to the return of the child?	 ☐ The abducting party ☐ The applicant ☐ The abducting party and the applicant ☐ The requesting Central Authority ☐ The requested Central Authority ☑ The costs are decided by the judicial or administrative authority on a case-by-case basis. Please explain if necessary: it is always desirable to be aware about propositions of the applicant concerning the travel arrangements for the return of the child before initiations of the court proceedings. ☐ 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☑ NoPlease explain, if necessary:

11	.2 Provisions	s for safe return	
		Article 7(2)(b) Part VI: Direct judicial communications Section 6: Applications through Central Au	thorities
a)		n your State provide for the nildren from domestic violence or abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Law of Ukraine "On preventing and counteracting domestic violence" is available on the website www.rada.gov.ua (in the Ukrainian language). No
b)		n your State provide for the dults from domestic violence or abuse?	 Yes, please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: Law of Ukraine "On preventing and counteracting domestic violence" is available on the website www.rada.gov.ua (in the Ukrainian language). No
c)	protection, if ne	ies provide services for the ecessary, of the child?	☐ Government social / welfare agency: local guardianship authorities☐ Non-governmental organisations:
			 ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: local police division ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify):
d)			Please explain: According to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from the 10th of June, 2006, № 952 "On Operation in Ukraine of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction" when the court grants a return of the child to a foreign country the Central Authority of Ukraine may assists to the applicant during the enforcement of the court decision on return of the child. When Ukraine is the requested State the Ukraine's Central Authority: 1) explains to the applicant the procedure of
			enforcement of the return decision; 2) if necessary, informs the Central Authority of the foreign State on the need to involve the competent authorities of the foreign State to assist the child and ensure the protection of the child's rights after the child's return.
			In case the applicant has an attorney, the assistance provided by him/her. Also, the general information may be provided by the Ministry of Justice as the Central Authority in this stage.
			When Ukraine is the requesting State the Ukraine's Central Authority:
			1) informs the applicant about the delivered return decision and the measures that have to be taken by the applicant to ensure the child's return to Ukraine based on information from the central authority of the foreign state;
			2) under the inquiry of the applicant, applies to the Central Authority of a foreign State with the request to

		provide information about the competent authorities of a foreign State authorized to assist the applicant in order to ensure the child's safe return to Ukraine.
Re	quested 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	 Make a protective order or other order designed to prevent harm occurring to the child Accept undertakings from either party designed to
	for a safe return? Please explain where necessary Please tick all boxes which apply	prevent harm occurring to the child Please specify the subject-matter of, and any limitations on, the undertakings the authority can accept:
		Other (please specify): The party of the enforcement proceedings - the applicant (or his/her legal representative) or the State Enforcement Agent may apply to the court, which delivered the decision on the return of the child, for the explanation of the procedure of execution of the return decision or for the protective order by placing the child to the child's protection institutions, medical institution. The State Enforcement Agent may also involve a psychologist for the child, to apply to the court with a request on searching the child, to deliver a reasoned decision on forced entry into the house or
		other property of the debtor - an individual or other person with whom the child is, in respect of which an executive document on his/her removal.
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: see para e) of this Section above
Re	questing State	
g)	Can judicial or administrative authorities in your State:	
	i. Recognise and enforce protective orders or other orders made in the requested State designed to prevent harm occurring to the child?	
	ii. Insist upon undertakings given in the requested State being carried out?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ It depends upon the subject-matter of the undertakings given Please explain where necessary:
	iii. Make any "mirror orders" necessary as a result of protective measures taken in the requested State?	☐ Yes ☐ No Please explain where necessary:

11.	11.3 Criminal law and the return of the child		
a)	Is the wrongful removal of a child by a parent from your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	☐ Yes☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify:☑ No	
b)	Is the wrongful retention of a child by a parent outside your State a criminal offence? See Article 3 Please specify the relevant legislation and provisions and indicate how the legislation may be accessed, e.g., website, or provide a copy of the legislation	 ☐ Yes ☐ It depends upon the circumstances of the case, please specify: ☑ No If the answer to both question 11.3 a) and b) is "no", go to section 12 	
c)	What penalties are available for the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child by a parent?	(1) Pecuniary measures (2) Imprisonment (3) Other (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	Enforcement of return orders		
	For best practice in relation to the enforcement of return of	orders, see the Guide to Good Practice, Part IV – Enforcement	
a)	available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section What procedure may be used to enforce a return order?	 "then "Guides to Good Practice". 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): Department of the State Enforcement Service of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine when compulsory enforcement proceed are commenced 	
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): an enforcement letter is issued by a court upon application of the plaintif his/her representative who then refers with the enforcement letter to the local State enforcement service. A State enforcement agent opens an enforcement proceedings upon application of the plaintiff or his/her representative. 	nt
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?	 Assistance from the Central Authority to apply under Article 21 Assistance from another authority or body to apply under Article 21 			
See Articles 7 and 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: see attachment. Also, the Ukraine's CA accepts access forms of other Contracting States. 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:			

	Date of birth Address Telephone number Nationality / nationalities Passport number(s) Physical description (height, eye and hair colour) Photograph (as recent as possible) Relationship of the person to the child
	 ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ The grounds upon which the applicant's claim for access to the child is based ☐ Evidence of the applicant's rights of access (whether obtained by operation of law, or otherwise) ☐ An authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement ☐ A certificate or an affidavit emanating from the Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ All available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the
	person with whom the child is presumed to be Any other relevant document / information Concerning any child protection issues Marriage certificate (if applicable) Divorce decree (if applicable) Civil and / or criminal proceedings in progress (if applicable) Other (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: As the Electronic Court is already implemented in Ukraine, the application and Authorization under Article 28 of the Convention shall be signed by the applicant personally. All documents and their affirmed translation into the Ukrainian language shall be scanned in color and sent in "pdf." format (every document and its translation in the same pdf-file) to the e-mails of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine themis@minjust.gov.ua (only for the first sending of the new application) and ilatu@minjust.gov.ua (in copy for all e-mails). So, it is no need to send the documents in paper as the return or access claims and evidence may be submitted to the Court through the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic

		Court. The documents in paper shall be sent only if the Court, considering the particular case, requested to provide documents in paper. Yes, but any documentation sent electronically is not accepted by the court / administrative authority (please specify): 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): form is attached ☐ 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):
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: In each particular case the Central Authority requests the territorial departments to establish contact with the party, whom the child

	international access cases (see question h) above)?	resides with, for seeking a voluntary agreement within 30 days.
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): The CA provides the contact details of the relevant local guardianship authority, what the applicant may contact directly without assistance of the CA ☐ Other (please specify):
k)	Will the Central Authority's assistance depend on: See paragraph 4.6 of the General Principles and Guide to Good Practice on Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children (available at www.hcch.net under "Child Abduction Section" then "Guides to Good Practice") recommending that Central Authorities should make their services available in all cases where cross-frontier contact rights of parents and children are in issue	 Existence of a judicial or administrative order establishing or confirming rights of access Other (please specify): there is no difference in the handling of the access cases.
l)	Can an applicant commence proceedings in your State with respect to access without using the Central Authority channel?	 Yes; if so, please explain: Where an applicant can obtain information about commencing proceedings: from the advocate What role, if any, the Central Authority has in these proceedings: none No
14	Locating a child and preventing removal	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 7)?	 ∑ Yes, go to section 15 No, continue to question b)
b)	What evidence / information does your State require regarding the child's whereabouts to begin to assist with locating the child? Please explain where necessary	 Evidence that the child entered your State (e.g., evidence that the child boarded an aeroplane bound for your State): Information from the applicant as to why he / she believes the child is in your State: No information or evidence is required; searches for the child can begin upon request: Other (please explain):
c)	What mechanisms or sources of information are available in your State to discover the whereabouts of a child who is the subject of an access application? Please indicate in the space provided any associated costs for the applicant or any other necessary information	 (1) Private location services: (2) Population register: (3) Employment register: (4) Information maintained by other government agencies (e.g., immigration, social welfare):

		(6) INTERPOL:	
		(7) Court orders to compel the production	
		information on the whereabouts of the	e child:
		(8) Other (please specify):	
		(b) Other (picase specify).	
d)	Please indicate who is responsible for arranging	Central Authority:	
,	the measures indicated above in question c) by	The applicant:	
	listing the relevant number next to the	Γhe applicant's representative:	
	responsible person or authority	Other (please specify):	
	E.g., Central Authority: 2, 3 The applicant's representative: 6		
e)	Please indicate by listing numbers which of the		
,	measures above in question c) need an order		
	from a competent authority?		
15	Legal representation and assistance		
15	.1 General		
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this	Yes, go to section 15.2	
	section the same as for applications for return (see section 8)?	No, continue to question b)	
 	·		
b)	Does the Central Authority provide legal advice regarding access applications?	Yes	
	rogarding decess applications.	☐ No ☐ No, however:	
		_ _	licant to
		The Central Authority will refer the app the appropriate person or authority to	
		legal advice	
		☐ The Central Authority will provide infor	mation
		that is of a general nature about laws	and
		procedures	
		Other (please specify):	
c)	Is legal representation needed in access proceedings?	Yes	
	Please explain where necessary	☐ No, but advisable ☐ No	
	<u> </u>		
d)	What is the role of the Central Authority in making arrangements to progress the	The applicant is required to make his / he arrangements for legal representation, bu	
	application?	Central Authority will:	t tile
	See Article 7(2)(g)	Provide the applicant with a list of law	yers
	()(0)	Provide the applicant with a list of free	-
		reduced rate lawyers	
		Other (please specify):	
		Legal representation is not required. The (
		Authority ensures the application is forware the competent authority for action. Please	
		additional information if necessary:	piovide
		Legal representation is arranged by the	
		Central Authority. Representation is provide	led 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	No, go to question b)
	(see section 8.2)?	
b)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance for	Yes, free legal assistance; go to question d)
	access applications available for applicants	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance; go to
	located in another Contracting State?	question d)
		No; go to question c)
c)	If free or reduced rate legal assistance is not	☐ There is a system of costs ordering the respondent
	available, in what other ways can your State assist an applicant financially?	to pay
	assist an applicant illiancially!	Pro bono legal assistance
		Other (please specify):
		Not at all - go to section 16
d)	Is the applicant required to complete an	Yes. Please specify how application forms can be
	application form for free or reduced rate legal assistance?	obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
		□ No
e)	Please indicate on what basis free or reduced rate legal assistance may be available	Income of the applicant
		Assets of the applicant
	Please explain where necessary	Country of residence of the applicant
		Likelihood of success of the proceedings
		Other (please specify):
f)	Which costs are covered by free or reduced rate	(1) Mediation
	legal assistance?	(2) Translation
	Please explain where necessary	(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	
٥,	costs, if any, listed in question f) above which	
	are covered by the Central Authority?	
h)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance	No, go to question j)
	available for the appeal of decisions?	Yes, free legal assistance
		Yes, reduced rate legal assistance
i)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate	☐ Yes
•	legal assistance needed for appeals?	☐ No
j)	Is free or reduced rate legal assistance	No, go to section 16
	available for proceedings needed to enforce an	Yes, free legal assistance
	access order?	Yes, reduced rate legal assistance

k)	Is a new application for free or reduced rate legal assistance needed for enforcement applications?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
40	mus. c				
16					
16.	1 Determining rights of access				
a)	Which legislation in your State governs the establishment and exercise of rights of access? See Article 5	Please specify how legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: In Ukraine the establishment and exercise of rights of access are regulated by Articles 153-159, 257 - 262 of the Family Code of Ukraine (available on the website www.rada.gov.ua in Ukrainian only) and the Law of Ukraine "On Protection on Childhood" (Articles 15, 16, 16-1).			
b)	Which judicial and / or administrative authorities can make decisions with respect to rights of access?	Local Guardianshp authorities and courts. According to the current legislation, the local Guardianship authorities are empowered to make decisions with respect to rights of access, except when the applicant requests the possibility to take a child abroad for temporary travel (if the proposals to schedule contain proposal of the applicant to take the child abroad for temporary travel, so the case shall be considered by the court only). In case any of the parents does not fulfill the decision of the local guardianship authority, the other parent has a right to apply to the court with the access claim. The same is when there is a dispute between the parents as to the rights of access, it shall be resolved by a court.			
c)	In your State, who may seek rights of access in respect of a child?	 ☑ Parent ☑ Step-parent ☑ Grandparent ☑ Other family member (please specify): great-grandfather, great-grandmother, sisters, brothers ☐ Other (please specify): 			
d)	Are the best interests of the child a primary consideration in access proceedings? See Articles 3 and 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Please explain, if necessary	✓ Yes☐ No, please specify what are the primary considerations:			
16.	16.2 Exercising rights of access				
a)	Where necessary, what guarantees and safeguards do your courts or administrative authorities have to enable them to secure rights of access for children and applicants?	 ☐ Surrender of passport or travel documents ☐ Applicant to regularly report to police or other authority ☐ Deposit of a monetary bond or surety ☐ Supervised contact ☐ Placing restrictions on how contact is exercised ☐ Signing an affidavit or religious oath ☐ Provision of a detailed itinerary with contact details ☐ Requesting foreign consulates / embassies should not issues new passports / travel documents for the child ☐ Other: 			

10	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: local Guardianship authoritiesNo, go to section 17	
b)	Under what circumstances is access supervised?	 ☐ Where it is agreed between the parties ☐ Where it is requested by one party ☐ As a result of a decision by a social welfare agency ☐ By order of a judicial or administrative authority ☐ Other (please specify): 	
c)	Which authorities provide supervised access?	 ☐ Government social / welfare agency: local Guardianship authorities ☐ Non-government organisations: ☐ Central Authority: ☐ Police: ☐ Courts: ☐ Other (please specify): 	
d)	Who will pay the costs associated with exercising supervised access?	 ☐ The applicant ☐ The person(s) with day-to-day care of the child ☐ The Central Authority ☒ It depends upon the order of the judicial or administrative authority ☐ Other (please specify): 	
17	Proceedings for access / contact		
17	,		
17 17 a)	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access applications under the Convention?	☐ Yes ☑ No	
17	Does your State limit the judicial or administrative authorities who can hear access		
17	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		
17 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?) If possible, please state exactly how many courts or administrative authorities and how many judges or relevant decision-makers can	Courts / administrative authorities: all of the courts of the first instance (565 courts) and all of the appeal courts existed on the territory of Ukraine (26 courts), all Services on Children Issues	

17	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: ☑ No: general civil procedural rules are applicable	
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 shall organize the translation of documents into the Ukrainian language by his/her own costs. The translation shall be stitched to the document (every document separately) and affirmed with the wet seal and/or wet signature of a translator 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:☐ 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): The responsibility to secure the video-link belongs to a court which considers the case. According to Article 212 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine the parties of the case have a right to participate in the court hearings through a video-link outside the courtroom, in case the court has the appropriate technical capacity, what the court shall indicate about in the ruling on opening the court proceedings, except when the appearance of this participant of the case in a court hearing is recognized obligatory by a court. Taking into 	

		account the time need for organization of the video-link the appropriate request shall be transmitted to the court not later than 5 days before the court hearing. The interpreter's participation is allowed by the court on the request of the party of the case or is appointed on the initiative of the court. The applicant may hire the interpreter on his own costs. The court may also decide who bears costs, including for the services of the translator. The court may oblige the parties to deposit into the court's deposit account a determined amount of court costs related to the proceedings or a certain procedural action, including translation (Articles 135 and 139 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine). Other (please specify): In each case the court decides which party is responsible for the cost of providing facilities.
h)	Can special immigration arrangements (e.g., visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend access proceedings in person if he / she so wishes?	☐ Yes (please specify): ☑ No
17	.3 Participation of the child	
a)	Are the responses to the questions in this section the same as for applications for return (see section 10.4)?	Yes, go to section 17.4No, continue to question b)
b)	Does the child have an opportunity to be heard in access proceedings under the Convention in your State?	 Yes, always; go to question c) It depends upon the particular case and is always at the discretion of the judge / authority hearing the case. 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: as in return proceedings in case the decision was delivered by a court. In case a decision delivered by the local Guardianship authority is not executed voluntarily or the respondent does not agree with the decision of the local Guardianship authority the access claim may be submitted to the court of first instance. No, go to section 18
b)	Is there an expedited procedure or special	Yes, please specify:
,	process of appeal for Hague access cases?	⊠ No
	Please specify the legislation and / or rules which provide for this and how they can be obtained (e.g., website) or attach a copy	
c)	Who can initiate the appeal process?	⊠ Either party to the proceedings
		Central Authority
		☐ Public Prosecutor
		Other (please specify): Central Authority if it represents an applicant
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 <i>automatically</i> suspended pending an appeal
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party
		Yes, an access order can be suspended pending an appeal at the request of either party and after determination by the relevant judge / authority
		☐ No
f)	Is there a time limit by which an appeal must be	∑ Yes, please specify:
	filed in access proceedings?	The time limit: 30 days
		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.): The appeal complaint must be submitted to the Appeal court within 30 days after proclamation of the decision by the court of the first instance. If only the introduction and operative parts of the court decision were announced at the court hearing or if the case has been considered without notification of the parties, the term is calculated from the date of drafting preparing of the full court decision. The party of the case who has not been served with a full court decision on the day of its proclamation or drafting preparing of the full court decision, has the right to renew the missed deadline for appeal against court decision - within 30 days from the date of service of the full court decision. The time limits for lodging appeal may be

		renewed in cases of reasonable grounds. (Article 354 CPC of Ukraine)
		☐ 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 Good Practice, Part II – Implementing Measures)	☐ Yes, please specify in what circumstances:☒ No
i)	Is the applicant able to participate in proceedings without being physically present?	 ✓ Yes, please specify: ✓ Video-conference ☐ Telephone ✓ Through a legal representative ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No
j)	If the applicant does participate in appeal proceedings in your State, is simultaneous interpretation available, where necessary?	
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): For securing the video-link is responsible (The responsibility to secure the video-link belongs to?)a court which considers the case. According to Article 212 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine the parties of the case have a right to participate in the court hearings through a video-link outside the courtroom, in case the court shall indicate about in the ruling on opening the court proceedings, except when the appearance of this participant of the case in a court hearing is recognized obligatory by a court. Taking into account the time need for organization of the video-link the appropriate request shall be transmitted to the court not later than 5 days before the court hearing. The interpreter's participation is allowed by the court on the request of the party of the case or is appointed on the initiative of the court. The applicant may hire the interpreter on his own costs. The court may also decide who bears costs, including for the services of the translator. The court may oblige the parties to deposit into the court's deposit account a determined amount of court costs related to the proceedings or a certain procedural action, including translation (Articles 135 and 139 of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine).

Yes, please specify: Yes, please specify: No Yes, please specify: No 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: When there is no international treaty regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement under the principle of reciprocity may be submitted to a competent local court by the interested person Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels lib Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) 1996 Child Protection Convention Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements 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 Yes, subject to conditions. Please specify: Dispersion Proceedings Procee			Other (please specify): In each case the court decides which party is responsible for the cost of providing facilities foreseen in i and j.	
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: when there is no international treaty regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement under the principle of reciprocity may be submitted to a competent local court by the interested person Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/11.11 of 25 June 2019) 1996 Child Protection Convention Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements 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 Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please specify: Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative	l)	visas) be made to enable the applicant to attend appeal proceedings in person if he / she		
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: when there is no international treaty regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement under the principle of reciprocity may be submitted to a competent local court by the interested person Yes, if there is an international agreement in place with the foreign State. Please specify: Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/11.11 of 25 June 2019) 1996 Child Protection Convention Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements 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 Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: No Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please specify: Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative	40			
in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State? recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: when there is no international treaty regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement under the principle of reciprocity may be submitted to a competent local court by the interested person 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) 1996 Child Protection Convention Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements 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): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative	18	5		
with the foreign State. Please specify: □ Brussels Ilb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) □ 1996 Child Protection Convention □ Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements □ 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 No	a)	in another State be registered for enforcement	recognised and are enforceable. Please explain or specify how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: when there is no international treaty regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements, an application for recognition and enforcement under the principle of reciprocity may be submitted to a competent local	
2019/1111 of 25 June 2019)				
 Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral agreements)
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 No 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): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative			Other (please specify): On the basis of bilateral	
orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities No No D) Can an agreement relating to rights of access made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State? 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): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative			how relevant legislation can be accessed (e.g.,	,
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): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative			orders" made by the judicial or administrative	
made in another State be registered for enforcement or be declared enforceable in your State? ■ Brussels IIb Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) ■ Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement ■ Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: ■ No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative			No	
State? 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019) Other (please specify): in case if an agreement is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative	b)	made in another State be registered for		
is approved by a court - through the procedure of the recognition and enforcement Yes, subject to conditions. Please explain: No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative		•)
No, however the party can seek to have "mirror orders" made by the judicial or administrative			is approved by a court - through the procedure	
orders" made by the judicial or administrative				
			orders" made by the judicial or administrative authorities	
□ No		One a market analytic best of the second of		
c) Can a party seek to have orders made in your State in respect of a decision from another State on rights of access? Yes, the party must apply to the judicial or administrative authorities	C)	State in respect of a decision from another	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		State Off rights of access?	administrative authorities on behalf of the party	r
d) What is the procedure for the applicant to \square The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on	d)	What is the procedure for the applicant to	The Central Authority can apply for enforcement on	
commence enforcement proceedings? behalf of the applicant The applicant must seek enforcement	•		behalf of the applicant	

		Other (please specify):
e)	What coercive measures, if any, are available to enforce an order relating to access and contact?	 ✓ Intervention by government agency (e.g., police, social welfare, etc.) ☐ Removal of the child from the custodial person(s) ✓ Criminal charges ☐ Imprisonment ✓ Pecuniary measures ☐ An order placing the child under supervision ☐ Other (please specify):
f)	Does the application of coercive measures require a separate order from judicial or administrative authorities?	 Yes. If so, who must apply for the order: ☐ The applicant ☐ Public Prosecutor ☐ Police ☐ Other (please specify): ☒ No

Part V: Mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution

19 Mediation		
	the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, see the Guide to Good der "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): Mediation services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): There are plenty of NGOs in Ukraine which provide a mediation in family matters that can be easily found in the Internet, including information in English 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): There are plenty of NGOs in Ukraine which provide a mediation in family matters that can be easily found in the Internet, including information in English 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?	Yes, there is general legislation relating to mediation which also applies to mediation in family	

	Please tick all boxes which apply		matters. Please specify how the legislation can be
	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		accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy: the Law of Ukraine "on Mediation", available in the Ukrainian language at the website https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/
	May 2011. EU Member States, excluding Denmark, should reference the laws, regulations and administrative provisions brought into force to comply with this Directive if known at the time of completion of this Country Profile.		Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in family matters. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
			Yes, there is specific legislation relating to mediation in international family matters within the scope of the Convention. Please specify how the legislation can be accessed (e.g., website) or attach a copy:
			Yes, mediation in family matters is regulated in another way (please specify): Order of the Ministry of Social Policy from 17.08.2016 № 892 "On Approval of the State Standard for Social Services Mediation (Mediation)".
			No, go to section 19.3
b)	Please indicate which matters are regulated by		Formal accreditation of mediators
	the legislation / rules in relation to mediation in your State		Necessary qualifications / experience of mediators
	Please explain where necessary		Process of mediation
		\boxtimes	Confidentiality of mediation
			Status and enforceability of mediated agreements
			Taking into consideration the child's views in the mediation of disputes relating to him / her
			Availability of mediation in disputes involving allegations of domestic violence or other forms of abuse
			Other (please explain):
19	.3 Access to mediation		
a)	How can individuals obtain information	\boxtimes	Lists of mediators are available:
,	identifying suitable mediators in your State?		Through the Central Authority (see also question 19.3 b) below)
			☐ Via accrediting bodies (please provide details):
			☐ Through other sources (please specify): Guardianship authority and in the internet
			Other methods of accessing information are available (<i>please specify</i>): The local guardianship authority may assist the parties on finding the mediator in the region; the parties are free to find a mediator in the Internet by themself
			No general information is available. Individuals must carry out research themselves

b)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for the return of a child? See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10 Please explain where necessary	Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (please explain) the Central Authority only informs the parent with whom the child stays in Ukraine on possibility to resolve the issue in amicable way including the procedure of mediation and in case of necessity may assist the applicant to forward the written consents for mediation, provided by the both parties, to the competent Guardianship authority
c)	What role, if any, does the Central Authority play in facilitating mediation where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? See Article 21 Please explain where necessary	Provides information about mediation to the parties Refers parties to accredited professionals to undertake mediation Seeks orders from judicial or administrative authorities for mediation between the parties Other (please explain) the Central Authority only informs the parent with whom the child stays in Ukraine on possibility to resolve the issue in amicable way through the procedure of mediation and in case of necessity may assist the applicant to forward the written consents for mediation, provided by the both parties, to the competent Guardianship authority
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) The mediation service in family matters could be provided by the local Guardianship authorities and in this case it will be free of charge.
e)	How are the costs of mediation met where an incoming application has been received for access / contact with a child? Please explain if necessary	If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this will <i>always</i> include the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) If an individual qualifies for free or reduced rate legal assistance, this <i>may</i> cover the cost of mediation (see question 15.2 f) above) (<i>please specify</i>)

			The Central Authority will meet the costs associated with mediation Other sources of funding are available (please specify) The costs of mediation must be borne by the parties Other (please explain) The mediation service in family matters could be provided by the local Guardianship authorities and in this case it will be free of charge.
19	.4 The mediation process		
a)	At what stage of a return application is mediation available?	,	At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (provide an explanation if necessary)
			Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
			Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
			Other (please explain)
b)	At what stage of an access / contact application is mediation available?		At all stages, including prior to any application and as a preventive measure where necessary (<i>provide</i> an explanation if necessary)
		_	Only before an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only after an application has been made to the relevant Central Authority
			Only before an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
		_	Only after an application has been filed in the relevant court or administrative authority
			Other (please explain)
c)	Are cases assessed to determine their		Yes, always; go to question d)
	suitability for mediation?		No, never; go to question e)
			Other (please explain) ; go to question d) or e) as appropriate
d)	Who carries out the assessment of cases to		Mediator(s)
	determine whether they are suitable for mediation?		Other (please explain)
e)	Where legal proceedings have commenced, can such proceedings be suspended while mediation is undertaken?		Yes, provide additional information if necessary: upon request by the both parties No
f)	How, if at all, are the views of the subject child(ren) taken into account in mediation in your State?		Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the child must be seen by the mediator (see also question 19.2 b) above)
	See also question 19.2 b) above		Rules / legislation require that, if the child is of a sufficient age / maturity, the views of the child must be communicated to the mediator but this need not

		be directly (see also question 19.2 b) above). Please explain the method(s) used 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) mediation is not provided for cases where a domestic violence or abuse is involved 		
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?	☐ Yes ☑ No		
19	19.5 The enforceability of mediated agreements			
a)	Are there legal restrictions on the content of mediated agreements regarding family law matters in your State?	☐ Yes, please specify:☒ No		
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: any 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, the court approves the mediated agreement by its ruling. Such ruling is an executive document and must meet the requirements for the executive document established by the Law of Ukraine "On Enforcement Proceedings". 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: there is no special costs prescribed, but if the case in the court resulted in the mediated agreement approved by court, the court returns 60 % of court fees to the claimant. The cost is covered by any free or reduced rate legal assistance provided to one / both parties: Central Authority: There are no costs:
19	.6 Agreements mediated in another State	
a)	Can an agreement mediated in another State in a family dispute involving children be approved by a court or otherwise formalised in your State in the same manner as an agreement mediated in your State (see question 19.5 b) above)?	 Yes No, a different method for formalising the agreement must be used. Please specify: No, it is not possible to formalise an agreement mediated in another State ✓ Other (please specify): only a mediated agreement approved by a foreign court may be recognised and enforced as any other foreign judgement
20	Other forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR")
		,
a)	What other forms of ADR are available in your State for the resolution of international family disputes falling within the scope of the Convention? See Articles 7(2)(c) and 10	(1) In-court conciliation (2) Out-of-court conciliation (3) Collaborative law (4) Early Neutral Evaluation (5) Other (please specify): (6) No other forms of ADR are available, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications
b)	What services / structures exist in respect of the other forms of ADR available in your State? Please list the relevant number(s) from question 20 a) above next to the service / structure which is available in respect of that method of ADR	Private ADR services / structures (please specify): ADR services / structures within the judicial or administrative system (please explain): ADR services / structures provided by NGOs (please specify the NGO and give brief details of the service they provide): Other (please explain):
c)	In relation to:	Yes, go to Part VI: Direct judicial communications
	legislation on ADR	Some of the responses are the same, go to
	 access to ADR 	question d) No, go to question d)
	• 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? 	
d)	Please briefly specify in what way the answers to the questions in sections 19.2 to 19.6 above	

Part VI: Direct judicial communications

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

Part VII: Other information

22	Training		
a)	What measures are being taken to ensure that persons responsible for implementing the Convention (e.g., judges, lawyers and Central Authority personnel) have received appropriate information and training? Please contact the Permanent Bureau for information in relation to forms of assistance which may be available for this purpose	Training as required for Centraining as required for responding to the Convention provided its implementation Training as required for law Training as required for law Other (please specify): Centainnually seminars for the stagents	oonsible authorities al developments related to staff responsible for vers enforcement ral Authority organizes aff of its territorial
b)	Is your Central Authority willing to participate in	cifically in respect of judges Sending a basic package of 1980 Convention to judges Training through a dedicate Participation in judicial train Participation in the Internati Judges Accessing The Judges' News Child Protection (available a "Child Abduction Section" th on International Child Protect Other (please specify): in 20 Higher Special Court of Ukra the Criminal and Civil Matte summarization of practice of Hague Child Abduction Conv Yes	information on the dijudicial studies board ing seminars onal Hague Network of sletter on International at www.hcch.net under then "Judges' Newsletter oction") old and in 2017 the sine on consideration of rs published the f the application of the
5)	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	No	
23	Other implementing measures		
a)	Does your State use an electronic case management system?	Yes, please specify: No	
b)	Does your State use INCADAT?	Yes	
	For more information, go to <u>www.incadat.com</u>	No	
c)	Are statistics related to applications under the Convention in your State publicly available?	Yes, please specify how the accessed (e.g., website, ann available for public. Statistic request	nual report): It's not

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