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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast)

Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast)

National information and online forms concerning Regulation No. 2019/1111

General information

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, and on international child abduction (recast), repealing Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003

The Regulation applies between all Member States of the European Union with the exception of Denmark.

A judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.

A decision in matters of parental responsibility given in a Member State which is enforceable in that Member State shall be enforceable in the other Member States without any declaration of enforceability being required.

The exequatur, an intermediate procedure required to obtain cross-border enforcement, is abolished for all decisions. For the purposes of enforcement in a Member State of a decision given in another Member State, the party seeking enforcement shall provide the authority competent for enforcement with: (a) a copy of the decision and (b) the appropriate certificate.

The Regulation provides for nine standard forms.

The Regulation also facilitates the circulation of authentic instruments and agreements on legal separation and divorce or on matters of parental responsibility between the Member States.

The mechanism for the prompt return in the case of child abduction is largely based on the return mechanism of the 1980 Hague Convention, which the Regulation supplements. It also ensures that the child return procedure is faster (limit of maximum period of 6 weeks for the first instance court and 6 weeks for each court of appeal). In addition, the Central Authority will have to process the application efficiently (5-day deadline to confirm receipt of the application). The Regulation also gives the children the opportunity to express their own views during the proceedings in matters of parental responsibility and international child abduction cases.

The Regulation promotes better cooperation between Central Authorities, which are the direct point of contact for parents. Each Member State shall designate one or more Central Authorities to assist with the application of this Regulation in matters of parental responsibility.

The European e-Justice Portal provides you with information concerning the application of the Regulation and a user-friendly tool for filling in the [forms](#).

The Practice Guide for the application of the Brussels IIb Regulation can be found on this page: [EJN's publications](#)

Please select the relevant country's flag to obtain detailed national information.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Belgium

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

- Article 2(2)(2)(b): notaries (*notaires/notarissen*)

- Article 2(2)(3): no information.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

- Article 36(1): the family court (*tribunal de la famille/familierechtbank*), juvenile court (*tribunal de la jeunesse/jeugdrechtbank*), civil magistrate's court (*juge de paix/vrederechter*), court of appeal (*cour d'appel/hof van beroep*).

- Article 66: notaries

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

- Article 37(1): the family court, juvenile court, civil magistrate's court, court of appeal.

- Article 48(1): the family court, court of appeal.

- Article 49: the family court, court of appeal.

- Article 66(3)/Article 37(1): notaries.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

- Article 30(3): the family court.

- Article 40(1): the family court.

- Article 58(1): the family court.

- Article 61(2): the family court and the court of appeal.

- Article 62: the court of appeal and the court of cassation (*cour de cassation/hof van cassatie*).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Bailiffs (*huissiers de justice/gerechtsdeurwaarders*).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Article 61: appeal and opposition proceedings.

Article 62: appeal and cassation proceedings.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Federal Department of Justice (*Service Public Fédéral Justice/Federale Overheidsdienst Justitie*), Directorate-General for Legislation, Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (*Direction générale de la Législation et des Libertés et Droits fondamentaux/Directoraat-generaal Wetgeving en Fundamentele Rechten en Vrijheden*)

International civil cooperation (*Service de coopération internationale civile/Dienst Internationale rechtshulp in burgerlijke zaken*)

Federal contact point for international child abduction (*Point de contact fédéral « Enlèvement international d'enfants »/Federaal Aanspreekpunt Internationale Kinderontvoeringen*)

Administrative address: Boulevard de Waterloo 115

City/municipality: Brussels

Postcode: 1000

Tel.: +32 (0)2 542 67 00 (24/7)

Email: [✉ rapt-parental@just.fgov.be](mailto:rapt-parental@just.fgov.be)

Web address: [✉ https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/enfants_et_jeunes/enlèvement_international_denfants/contact](https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/enfants_et_jeunes/enlèvement_international_denfants/contact)

Languages accepted: French (FR), Dutch (NL), German (DE), English (EN).

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English in addition to the three national languages: Dutch, French and German.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

- Article 80(3): the official language of the place where the application will be submitted (FR-NL-DE). Before submitting an application, it is recommended to contact the Belgian central authority to find out the language into which the application will have to be translated.

- Articles 81(2) and 82(2): the official language of the place where the application is to be processed. (FR-NL-DE). Before submitting an application, it is recommended to contact the Belgian central authority to find out the language into which the application will have to be translated.

- Article 91(2): only the official languages are accepted. Before submitting an application, it is recommended to contact the Belgian central authority to find out the language into which the application will have to be translated.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Bulgaria

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Article 2(2)(2)(b) – There are no authentic instruments under Bulgarian law within the meaning of the Regulation, in the field of matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, and we therefore have no authority to declare.

- Article 2(2)(3) – There are no agreements under Bulgarian law related to matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, and we therefore have no authority to declare.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

- **Article 74(2)** – There are no administrative authorities under Bulgarian law within the meaning of the Regulation, in the field of matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, and we therefore have no authority to declare.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

- **Article 36(1)** – issuance of certificates concerning court decisions:

Annex II – the certificate concerning decisions in matrimonial matters is issued by the district court (*rayonen sad*);

Annex III – the certificate concerning decisions in matters of parental responsibility is issued by the district court;

Annex IV – the certificate of return of a child following a procedure under the 1980 Hague Convention is issued by Sofia City Court (*Sofiyski gradski sad*).

- **Article 66** – There are no authentic documents or agreements in Bulgaria within the meaning of Article 2(2)(3), related to matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

- **Article 37** – rectification of a certificate concerning a court decision – the competent court is the court that issued the certificate:

Annex II – the certificate concerning decisions in matrimonial matters is rectified by the district court;

Annex III – the certificate concerning decisions in matters of parental responsibility is rectified by the district court;

Annex IV – the certificate of return of a child following a procedure under the 1980 Hague Convention is rectified by Sofia City Court.

- **Article 48(1)** – rectification and withdrawal of a certificate issued for privileged decisions:

The competent court for the rectification and withdrawal of the certificate is the district court.

- **Article 49 – certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability** – the competent court is the district court.

- **Article 66(1) in conjunction with Article 67(1)** – not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

- **Article 30(3)** – the competent court is the provincial court (*okrazhen sad*) with jurisdiction at the place of the permanent address of the debtor, or at the place of enforcement.

- **Article 52** – the competent body is the bailiff (*sadeben izpalnitel*).

- **Article 40(1)** – the competent court is the provincial court with jurisdiction at the place of the permanent address of the debtor, or at the place of enforcement.
- **Article 58(1)** – the competent court is the provincial court with jurisdiction at the place of the permanent address of the debtor, or at the place of enforcement.
- **Article 61(2)** – the competent court is Sofia court of appeal (*apelativen sad*).
- **Article 62** – the competent court is the Supreme Court of Cassation (*Varhoven kasatsionen sad*).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

- **Article 52** – the competent body is the bailiff.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

- **Article 61** – the intermediate appeal procedure set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (Chapter 20).
- **Article 62** – the cassation appeal procedure set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (Chapter 22).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Ministry of Justice

- For matters of parental responsibility – **International Child Protection and International Adoptions Directorate**, ul. Slavyanska No 1, Sofia; contact details – through official channels by post and by email, tel. 0035929237396, 0035929237332, mpzdm@justice.government.bg.
- For matrimonial matters - **International Legal Cooperation and European Affairs Directorate**, ul. Slavyanska No 1, Sofia; contact details – through official channels by post and by email, tel. 0035929237415, civil@justice.government.bg.

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Bulgaria requires consent in all cases of placement of children in the country, unless they are placed with a parent, direct relatives up to the third degree (grandmother/grandfather) or collateral relatives up to the fourth degree (brother/sister of the child, or brother/sister of the child's parent).

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English and French.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

- **Article 80(3)** – documents need to be translated into Bulgarian only.
- **Article 81(2)** – documents need to be translated into Bulgarian only.
- **Article 82(4)** – documents need to be translated into Bulgarian only.
- **Article 91(2)** – documents need to be translated into Bulgarian only

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Czechia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Czech Bar Association (*Česká advokátní komora*)

Brno branch

nám. Svobody 84/15

602 00 Brno

Phone: +420 513 030 111

E-mail: brno@cak.cz

Web address: <https://www.cak.cz/en/>

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Article 36(1)

Courts competent to issue a certificate for a decision

- (a) a district court (*okresní soud*)
- (b) a district court (*okresní soud*)
- (c) Brno City Court (*Městský soud v Brně*).

Article 66

Courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Article 37(1) and 48(1)

Courts competent to rectify a certificate

Article 37(1)

- (a) a district court (*okresní soud*)
- (b) a district court (*okresní soud*)
- (c) Brno City Court (*Městský soud v Brně*).

Article 48(1) - privileged decisions

(a) a district court (*okresní soud*) - Article 42(1)(a)

(b) a district court (*okresní soud*) - Article 42(1)(b) – Article 29(6)

Article 49

Courts competent to issue a certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability

(a) a district court (*okresní soud*) - Article 42(1)(a)

(b) a district court (*okresní soud*) - Article 42(1)(b)

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3)

Courts competent to recognise a decision

District Court (*okresní soud*)

Article 40(2)

Courts competent to refuse the recognition of a decision

District Court (*okresní soud*)

Article 58(1)

Courts competent to refuse the enforcement of a decision

District Court (*okresní soud*)

Article 61(2)

Courts to which an appeal against a decision to refuse the enforcement is to be lodged

District Court (*okresní soud*)

Article 62

Courts to which an appeal against a decision pursuant to Article 61(2) is to be lodged

District Court (*okresní soud*)

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

District courts and/or court bailiffs

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Article 61

Appeals against decisions to refuse the enforcement pursuant to Articles 61 and 62

Appeals pursuant to Section 201 et seq of Act No 99/1963 (Code of Judicial Civil Procedure), as amended

Article 62

Further appeals against decisions to refuse the enforcement pursuant to Articles 61 and 62

Action for annulment pursuant to Section 229 et seq of Act No 99/1963 (Code of Judicial Civil Procedure), as amended

Review of an appeal pursuant to Section 236 et seq of Act No 99/1963 (Code of Judicial Civil Procedure), as amended

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Office for International Legal Protection of Children (*Úřad pro mezinárodně právní ochranu dětí*)

Šilingrovo náměstí 3

602 00 Brno

Czech Republic

Phone: 00420 542 215 522

Fax: 00420 542 212 836

Email: [✉ podatelna@umpod.cz](mailto:podatelna@umpod.cz)

Web address: <http://www.umpod.cz/>

Contacts :

Zdeněk Kapitán, Director

Markéta Kačerová Nováková, Deputy Director

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

No reply

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Czech, Slovak, English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Article 80, 81, 82

Czech, Slovak

Article 91(2)

Czech, Slovak

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Germany

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Not applicable.

In German law, there are currently no authentic instruments or agreements on legal separation and divorce within the meaning of Article 65(1) which have binding legal effect in Germany; nor are there any authentic instruments or agreements in matters of parental responsibility within the meaning of Article 65 (2) which are enforceable in Germany. There are therefore no German authentic instruments or agreements to be recognised or enforced in another Member State under the Regulation. It follows that there is no need to designate authorities responsible for drawing up authentic instruments within the meaning of Article 2(2)(2)(b) and for registering agreements within the meaning of Article 2(2)(3).

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

None.

The German legal system does not currently provide for any free proceedings before an administrative authority within the meaning of Article 74(2).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Court competent to issue the certificate for a decision (Article 36(1)):

the court which delivered the decision.

Courts or authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement (Article 66):

none.

In German law, there are currently no authentic instruments or agreements to be recognised or enforced in other Member States under Article 65 of the Regulation. There is therefore no need to issue certificates under Article 66 or to determine the competency to issue them.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The court competent to rectify (Article 37(1) and Article 48(1)) a certificate (Article 36 and Article 48) for a decision: the court that issued the certificate.

The court competent to issue a certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability of a certified decision (Article 49): the court that suspended or limited the enforceability of the decision.

Courts and authorities competent to rectify (Article 67(1)) a certificate (Article 66) for an authentic instrument or agreement: none. In German law, there are currently no authentic instruments or agreements to be recognised or enforced in other Member States under Article 65 of the Regulation. There is therefore no need to issue certificates under Article 66, to rectify them under Article 67 or to determine the responsibility for issuing and rectifying them.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

The court competent for the

recognition of a decision (Article 30(3))

refusal of recognition (Article 40(1))

refusal of enforcement (Article 58(1)) on the grounds provided for in Article 39 in conjunction with Articles 41, 50, 56(6), 68(2) and 68(3)

is

a) in the first instance: the family court with jurisdiction over the habitual place of residence of the person against whom the application is directed or of the child whom the decision concerns, at the time when the proceedings are launched;

b) if there is no competency based on the above: the family court with jurisdiction over the place where the interest in the determination arises or where the need for care becomes known, at the time when the proceedings are launched;

c) if there is still no competency based on the above: the court called upon to rule (Pankow Family Court) in the district of the *Kammergericht* (the Higher Regional Court in the *Land* of Berlin).

Competency according to a) and b) for the whole district of a higher regional court is in each case concentrated at the family court within whose district the higher regional court has its seat. The competency of this family court thus extends to the entire district of the higher regional court. Moreover, the governments of the *Länder* are empowered to concentrate the competency at another family court within the district of the higher regional court, or, if there are multiple higher regional courts within one *Land*, to concentrate it at one family court for the districts of several or all higher regional courts. How much use the governments of the *Länder* will make of this power remains to be seen.

For the refusal of enforcement (Article 58(1)) on the basis of the grounds provided for in German national enforcement law and approved under Article 57, a distinction must be made:

An **immediate appeal under Section 87(4) FamFG** (Act on proceedings in family matters and in matters of non-contentious jurisdiction) against a decision in enforcement proceedings can be filed with the family court which issued the decision or with the competent court of appeal (the higher regional court in whose district the family court which issued the contested decision is located).

For a decision on the **objection (*Erinnerung*) against the manner of compulsory enforcement by the court-appointed officer under Section 766 ZPO** (Code of Civil Procedure), competency lies with the family court competent for the compulsory enforcement of that order. See the information concerning Article 103(1) (d).

For an **action opposing enforcement under Section 767 ZPO** (Code of Civil Procedure) **in orders for reimbursement of the costs of proceedings (decisions on costs)**, competency lies solely with the court which decided on the application for refusal of enforcement at first instance or the court which would be competent to decide on such an application (see above).

An **appeal (Article 61(2))** may be filed with the family court whose decision is being contested or with the higher regional court with competency over the family court. For **further appeal (Article 62)**, the competency lies with the Federal Court of Justice.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

A distinction must be made:

For the compulsory enforcement of an order in accordance with Chapter IV of Regulation (EU) 2019/1111, concerning the surrender or return of persons or regulating access, the same competency rules apply as provided under Article 103(1)(c) for the recognition of a decision, the refusal of the recognition and the refusal of enforcement on grounds of Union law.

For the compulsory enforcement of an order in accordance with Chapter IV of Regulation (EU) 2019/1111, not concerning the surrender or return of persons or regulating access (primarily decisions on costs), competency is governed by the general provisions on the enforcement of titles in civil and commercial matters. Please see the information available at https://e-justice.europa.eu/52/EN/how_to_enforce_a_court_decision?GERMANY&init=true&member=1

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The appeal referred to in Article 61 is the immediate appeal (*sofortige Beschwerde*). The further appeal referred to in Article 62 is the appeal on a point of law (*Rechtsbeschwerde*).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Central Authority referred to in Article 76 is the Federal Office of Justice (*Bundesamt für Justiz*).

Its postal address is:

Bundesamt für Justiz

Unit II 3

53094 Bonn.

The Office can be contacted by telephone, fax or email:

Telephone: +49 228 99 410-5212

Fax: +49 228 410-5401

Email: int.sorgerecht@bfj.bund.de.

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

None.

Germany has not made use of the option under Article 82 to exclude certain categories of close relatives from the requirement to obtain consent for cross-border placement of children in Germany.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3)

In addition to German, English is also accepted for communications to the Central Authority.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

German

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Estonia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Drawing up an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2) is the task of a notary. A list of notaries can be found on the [website](#) of the Chamber of Notaries (*Notarite Koda*).

Registering an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2) is the task of the civil registry office of the local authority of the county centre (*maakonnakeskus*). A list of these offices can be found [here](#).

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

There is currently no such administrative authority in Estonia. In Estonia, services from notaries and civil registry offices are not free of charge.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

In Estonia, issuing certificates for a decision as referred to in Article 36(1) is the task of the county court.

Certificates for an authentic instrument drawn up by a notary or certificates for an authentic agreement drawn up by a civil registry office, as referred to in Article 66, may be issued by either a notary or the civil registry office of the local authority of the county centre. A list of notaries can be found [here](#), and a list of civil registry offices can be found [here](#).

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

In Estonia, rectifying the certificate referred to in Article 37(1) and Article 48(1) and issuing the certificate referred to in Article 49 is the task of a county court. Rectifying the certificate for an authentic instrument drawn up by a notary, as referred to in Article 67(1), is the task of a notary. A list of notaries can be found [here](#).

Rectifying the certificate for an authentic agreement drawn up by a civil registry office, as referred to in Article 67(1), is the task of the local authority of the county centre. A list of these offices can be found [here](#).

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

The applications provided for in Articles 30(3), 40(2) and 58(1) are submitted to the county court. The application provided for in Article 61(2) is submitted to the district court, and the application provided for in Article 62 is submitted to the Supreme Court.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

In Estonia, bailiffs are competent to enforce decisions. The claimant chooses a bailiff from the area in which the debtor lives. Bailiffs operate in four county court districts: Harjumaa, Pärnumaa, Tartumaa and Virumaa.

A list of bailiffs can be found on the Chamber of Bailiffs and Trustees in Bankruptcy (*Kohtutäiturite ja Pankrotihaldurite Koda*) [website](#).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

In Estonia, the challenge referred to in Article 61 is submitted to the district court, and the challenge referred to in Article 62 is submitted to the Supreme Court.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

In respect of Articles 77(1), 79(c), (d) and (e) and 81, the central authority in Estonia is:

Ministry of Justice (*Justiitsministeerium*)

International Judicial Cooperation Division

Suur-Ameerika 1, 10122 Tallinn

Email: central.authority@just.ee,

Tel.: (+372) 620 8183, (+372) 620 8186, (+372) 620 8190

In respect of Articles 79(a), (b), (f) and (g), 80 and 82, the central authority in Estonia is:

Social Insurance Board (*Sotsiaalkindlustusamet*)

Paldiski mnt 80, 15092 Tallinn

Email: childprotection@sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee,

Tel.: (+372) 612 1360, (+372) 531 8850, (+372) 5345 1792

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

In Estonia, children may be placed without prior consent only with a parent.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

In accordance with Article 91(3), the Estonian central authorities accept communications in both Estonian and English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

In accordance with Article 91(2), the languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents referred to in Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of certificates, are Estonian and English.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Ireland

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

No authority has been specifically empowered for this purpose by Irish law as the relevant family law matters are dealt with by the Irish courts.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

The Legal Aid is the competent authority granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2). The Legal Aid Board (LAB) can be contacted as follows:

Quay Street, (Head Office)

Cahiriveen,

Co. Kerry.

V23 RD36

Phone: 066 947 1000

LoCall: 0818 615 200

info@legalaidboard.ie

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Competent courts are as follows:

Issue a certificate -Article 36(1)

- a decision in matrimonial matters using the form set out in Annex II –

Circuit Court or High Court;

- a decision in matters of parental responsibility using the form set out in Annex III –

District Court, Circuit Court or High Court;

- a decision ordering the return of a child as referred to in point (a) of Article 2(1), and, where applicable, any provisional, including protective, measures ordered in accordance with Article 27(5) accompanying the decision using the form set out in Annex IV:

High Court

Issue a certificate – Article 66(1)

- in matrimonial matters using the form set out in Annex VIII;

No court or authority under Irish law is competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement in matrimonial matters under Article 66(1)(a).

- an authentic instrument or agreement in matters of parental responsibility using the form set out in Annex IX –

District Court, Circuit Court or High Court.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Rectify a certificate Article 37(1)

The Court which issued the certificate in accordance with Article 36(1) may rectify the certificate it has issued in accordance with article 37(1)

District Court;

Circuit Court;

High Court

Rectify or withdraw a certificate Article 48(1)

The Court which issued the certificate:

District Court;

Circuit Court

High Court;

Certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability (of a decision certified in accordance with Article 47) Article 49

The Court which issued the certificate:

District Court;

Circuit Court

High Court

No court or authority under Irish law is competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement in matrimonial matters under Article 66(1)(a). The court which issued the certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement in matters of parental responsibility under Article 66(1)(b) may rectify the certificate in accordance with Article 67(1):

District Court;

Circuit Court

High Court

Article 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1):

District Court;

Circuit Court

High Court

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3) Application for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition: The applications provided for by Article 30(3) shall be submitted to the following courts:

- in Ireland, the **High Court**.

Article 52: Enforcement: The applications provided for by Article 52 shall be submitted to the following courts:

- in Ireland, the **High Court**.

Article 40(1): Refusal of recognition: The applications provided for by Article 40(1) shall be submitted to the following courts:

- in Ireland, the **High Court**.

Article 58(1): Refusal of enforcement: The applications provided for by Article 58(1) shall be submitted to the following courts:

- in Ireland, the **High Court**.

Article 61(2): Challenge or appeal – refusal of enforcement:

Court of Appeal

Article 62: Possibility of Appeal to Supreme Court in limited circumstances -The decision must involve a matter of general public importance or, that it is in the interests of justice, it is necessary that there be an appeal.

- In Ireland, the **Supreme Court**

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

In Ireland, the **High Court**

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

An appeal in the first instance can be made to the High Court.

In Ireland, an appeal on a point of law can be made to the Court of Appeal (it should be noted, however, that in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Constitution, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction from a decision of the High Court if it is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances warranting a direct appeal to it. The Supreme Court shall also have appellate jurisdiction from a decision of the Court of Appeal if it is satisfied that certain conditions laid down in the Constitution are satisfied.)

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Central Authority for International Child Abduction

Department of Justice

51 St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Ireland

Phone:	+ 353 1 859-2232
Fax:	+ 353 1 479-0201

e-mail address: internationalchildabduction@justice.ie

Internet: <https://www.justice.ie>

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable. Ireland has not made use of the option under Article 82 to exclude certain categories of close relatives from the requirement to obtain consent for cross-border placement of children in Ireland.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English; Irish.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

English; Irish

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Greece

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Authority referred to in point (b) of point (2) of Article 2(2): Any administrative authority and Citizens' Service Centres (KEP). In addition, lawyers and notaries, in accordance with the provisions governing the exercise of their functions.

Authority referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2): The competent single-member court of first instance (*monomélés protodikeío*) or a notary.

Authority referred to in point (b) of point (2) of Article 2(2): -

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

In Greece, 'administrative authorities' are not involved in the procedure for granting legal aid. The competent authorities are the courts with territorial and subject-matter jurisdiction.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The body competent to issue certificates as referred to in Article 36(1) is the court that issued the decision or the authority (notary) that issued the document.

The body competent to issue certificates as referred to in Article 66 is the court that issued the decision or the authority (notary) that issued the document.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The court competent to rectify or withdraw certificates is the court that issued the decision.

The court competent to issue a certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability of a certified decision is the court that issued the decision.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

The court competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)), refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)) and refusal of enforcement (Article 58(1)) is the single-member court of first instance of the place of residence of the person against whom enforcement is sought. If the place of residence of that person is not known, the region of their place of residence is taken into account. If that is not known either, the competent court is the Athens Single-Member Court of First Instance.

The court competent for challenge or appeal (Article 61(2)) is the court of appeal (*efeteío*).

The court competent for further challenge or appeal (Article 62) is the Supreme Court (*Áρειος Πάγος*).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The authority competent for enforcement is the bailiff (*dikastikós epimelitís*).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Challenges and appeals, as referred to in Article 61, are lodged (in the form of the legal remedy of appeal (*éfesí*)) before the court of appeal, while further

challenges or appeals, as referred to in Article 62, are lodged (in the form of the legal remedy of appeal in cassation (*anaíresí*)) before the Supreme Court.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Central Authority in application of Article 76 is the Private International Law Department (*Tmíma Idiotikou Dikaíou*) of the Ministry of Justice (*Ypourgeío Dikaíosýnis*).

Head of the Special Legal Affairs Directorate (*Diéftyhynsi Eidikón Nomikón Zitímáton*):

Mr **Vasilios Sarigiannidis**

Head of the Private International Law Department:

Ms **Xanthippi Pappa**

Mesogeion 96, 11527 Athens

Tel.: +30 213 130 7312, +30 213 130 7480

Email: [✉ vsarigiannidis@justice.gov.gr](mailto:vsarigiannidis@justice.gov.gr), [✉ xpappa@justice.gov.gr](mailto:xpappa@justice.gov.gr), [✉ civilunit@justice.gov.gr](mailto:civilunit@justice.gov.gr)

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Greece has not decided that the consent referred to in paragraph 1 is not required for a placement other than with a parent.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Greek, English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

- Article 80(3): Greek

- Article 81(2): Greek

- Article 82(4): Greek

- Article 91(2): -

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Spain

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Judges and magistrates (*jueces y magistrados*) are competent to deal with the matters set out in Article 1(1)(a) and (b).

Additionally, in the case of Article 1(1)(a) notaries (*notarios*) are competent, provided that no children are involved in the proceedings. Judicial officers (*Letrados de la Administración de Justicia*), who have the power to approve divorces by mutual agreement, are also competent.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

The Bar Associations (*Colegios de Abogados*) are competent authorities in the same terms as set out in Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes.

The administrative authority which recognises the right to or benefit of legal aid is the Legal Aid Commission (*Comisión de Asistencia Jurídica Gratuita*) of the province concerned.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The judicial officers are the competent authorities as regards the certificate referred to in Article 36(1)(a) and (b).

In the case of the certificate referred to in Article 36(1)(c), the judicial officers, the courts and the authorities competent to issue the certificate for an authentic instrument (*documento público*) or agreement referred to in Article 66 are the competent authorities.

Finally, as regards the certificate referred to in Article 66(1)(a), the judicial officers and notaries are the competent authorities, while the judicial officers are the competent authorities as regards Article 66(1)(b).

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Only the body that issued the original certificate is competent to 'rectify' that certificate in the event of a material error (or to 'specify the lack or limitation of a certified decision').

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Bodies competent to recognise or refuse to recognise a decision and to refuse enforcement (Articles 30(3), 40(2) and 58(1)): the Court of First Instance (*juzgado de primera instancia*) with local jurisdiction.

Bodies competent to hear challenges or appeals and further challenges or appeals (Articles 58(1), 61(1) and 62): the Provincial Court (*Audiencia Provincial*) with local jurisdiction to hear appeals against refusals to enforce, and for the cases provided for in Article 62, the Supreme Court (*Tribunal Supremo*) by means of an appeal on a point of law.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The Court of First Instance or the Courts of First Instance and Preliminary Investigations (*Juzgados de Primera Instancia e Instrucción*) with local jurisdiction, the Family Court (*Juzgado de Familia*) or the Court for Violence against Women (*Juzgado de Violencia Sobre La Mujer*), where applicable.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

An appeal may be lodged against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement with the body that issued that decision. The appeal is decided by the Provincial Court with local jurisdiction.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Ministry of Justice

Subdirectorate-General for International Legal Cooperation

International Child Abduction Service

C/San Bernardo, 62

28071 MADRID

Spain

Communications should be sent to the following email address:

✉ sustraccionmenores@mjusticia.es

All information on international child abduction procedure is available on the website of the Spanish Ministry of Justice, here: <https://www.mjusticia.gob.es>

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English and Spanish.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Spanish.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - France

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Notaries (*notaires*) are authorised to draw up authentic instruments referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2).

Notaries and court registrars (*greffiers*) are authorised to register agreements referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2).

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

The legal aid office (*bureau d'aide juridictionnelle*) at the combined regional and district court (*tribunal judiciaire*) in the applicant's place of residence, or the office attached to the court that has jurisdiction to hear the case.

As an exception to the single-office rule, each of the following courts also has an office:

- the Court of Cassation (*Cour de cassation*)
- the Council of State (*Conseil d'État*)
- the National Right of Asylum Court (*Cour nationale du droit d'asile*).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Issuing of certificates in accordance with Article 36 for decisions on matrimonial matters or matters of parental responsibility or decisions ordering the return of a child:

- director of the registry (*directeur de greffe*) at the court that issued the decision or approved the agreement.

Issuing of certificates for decisions in accordance with Article 66:

- the president of the combined court (the judge, by delegation).

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in [Article 37\(1\)](#): the director of the registry or the court that issued the certificate.

Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in [Article 48\(1\)](#): the authority that issued the certificate.

Courts competent to issue a certificate indicating the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in [Article 49](#): the authority that issued the certificate.

Courts and authorities competent to rectify a certificate issued under Article 66(1) as referred to in Article 67(1): the president of the combined court (the judge, by delegation).

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Court competent to recognise a decision in accordance with Article 30(3): the president of the combined court or their delegate.

Court competent for refusals to recognise a decision in accordance with Article 40(2): the president of the combined court or their delegate.

Court competent for refusals of enforcement, challenges or appeals and further challenges or appeals as referred to in Article 58(1), Article 61(2) and Article 62: the president of the combined court or their delegate.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The president of the combined court or their delegate.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

In France, challenges must be brought before the Court of Appeal (*cour d'appel*).

A refusal to issue a certificate for a French decision may be referred to the president of the combined court if the refusal did not come from a judge. The president of the combined court delivers a final ruling on the application, after hearing or summoning the applicant and the authority concerned (Article 509-7 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

If a further challenge is brought (Article 62), it will be heard by the Court of Cassation.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

For the whole Regulation except for cross-border placements

Ministère de la Justice [Ministry of Justice]

Direction des Affaires Civiles et du Sceau [Civil Affairs and Seals Directorate]

Département de l'Entraide, du droit international privé et européen, DEDIPE [Department for Mutual Assistance, Private International Law and European Law]

13 place Vendôme

75042 Paris Cedex 01

Email: [✉ entraide-civile-internationale@justice.gouv.fr](mailto:entraide-civile-internationale@justice.gouv.fr)

Tel. +33 144776105

For cross-border placements

Ministère de la Justice [Ministry of Justice]

Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de la Jeunesse [Directorate for the Judicial Protection of Young People]

Bureau des affaires judiciaires et de la législation [Office for Legal Affairs and Legislation]

Postal address: 13, place Vendôme – 75042 Paris Cedex 01

Office address: Le Millénaire, 35 rue de la gare – 75019 Paris

Tel. +33 170228984

or +33 170227582

Email: [✉ saei.dpjj@justice.gouv.fr](mailto:saei.dpjj@justice.gouv.fr)

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

No other categories of close relatives other than parents.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3)

French and English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

French and English

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Croatia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Article 103(a) - part one:

The Croatian legal system does not recognise the issuance of the above authentic instruments or agreements.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Article 103(a) - part two:

The administrative authorities in the counties and in the City of Zagreb are competent to grant legal aid pursuant to Article 74(2) of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Article 36(1)

The courts competent to issue the certificates referred to in Article 36(1) are the municipal courts (*općinski sudovi*; *sing. općinski sud*) that issued the decision to which the certificate relates.

Article 66

The Croatian legal system does not recognise the issuance of the above authentic instruments or agreements.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The courts competent to rectify the certificates referred to in Articles 37(1) and 48(1) and the courts and authorities competent to issue certificates on the lack or limitation of enforceability referred to in Article 49 are the municipal courts that issued the decision to which the certificate relates.

As regards the notifications concerning the authorities competent to rectify authentic instruments or agreements under Article 67(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1111, this is **not applicable** in Croatia, as authentic instruments and agreements do not exist in Croatia or the Croatian legal system does not recognise the issuance of authentic instruments or agreements (see the notification concerning Articles 2(2)(2)(b) and 2(2)(3).

Accordingly, there are no authorities competent to rectify authentic instruments or agreements pursuant to Article 67(1) of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3)

In Croatia, the municipal courts have subject-matter jurisdiction to recognise foreign court decisions (Article 18 of the Courts Act, *Narodne Novine* (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia) Nos 28/13, 33/15, 82/15 and 67/18).

Article 40(2)

The court with territorial jurisdiction to recognise and enforce foreign court decisions is the court on whose territory the party against whom recognition and enforcement is sought has their domicile or the court on whose territory the enforcement must be carried out. If the party against whom recognition and enforcement is sought does not have their domicile in Croatia, and if the enforcement does not have to be carried out in Croatia, a motion may be filed in one of the courts with subject-matter jurisdiction in Croatia.

The parties may lodge an appeal against a decision on the recognition and enforcement of a foreign court decision within 15 days of the date of service of the decision.

If no final decision has been made on the recognition of a foreign court decision, any court may decide on the recognition of that decision in proceedings as a preliminary matter, but only with effect for those proceedings.

Article 58(1)

The municipal courts have subject-matter jurisdiction to refuse enforcement of foreign court decisions in Croatia (Article 18 of the Courts Act, NN Nos 28/13, 33/15, 82/15 and 67/18).

Article 61(2)

County courts (*županijski sudovi*; *sing. županijski sud*) decide on appeals against all municipal court decisions in civil cases.

Article 62

An appeal may be lodged against a county court decision in the form of an extraordinary review with the permission of the Supreme Court (*Vrhovni sud*), if it is lodged for a particularly important substantive or procedural issue.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The municipal courts have subject-matter jurisdiction to enforce foreign court decisions in Croatia (Article 18 of the Courts Act, NN Nos 28/13, 33/15, 82/15 and 67/18).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The redress procedure against a decision on a request for refusal of enforcement consists of an appeal to the county court (the county courts of Pula, Split and Zagreb are competent in this matter).

An extraordinary appeal is possible in the form of an extraordinary review.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Central Authority designated to assist with the application of the Regulation is the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy.

The address and contact details of the Central Authority are:

Ulica grada Vukovara 78

10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Email: pisarnica@mrosp.hr

Telephone: + 385 1 5557 015, + 385 1 5557 363

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

In accordance with Article 82, Croatia's consent is not required for the placement of a child with parents or close relatives. For the purposes of Article 82(2) of Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111, grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers/half-brothers, sisters/half-sisters, and children of siblings/half-siblings are considered as close relatives.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

The Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy, as the Croatian Central Authority, accepts notifications in both Croatian and English for communications with the Central Authorities of other Member States.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

The request and any additional documents must be accompanied by a translation into Croatian, as the official language of the requested Member State.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Italy

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

(a) The authorities referred to in Article 2(2)(2)(b) and 2(2)(3)

- Public authorities or other authorities empowered to draw up an authentic instrument as referred to in Article 2(2)(2)(b): **notary (notaio), civil registrar (ufficiale dello stato civile), court (autorità giudiziaria)**;
- Public authorities empowered to register an agreement as referred to in Article 2(2)(3): **civil registrar, court (General Court (Tribunale), Court of Appeal (Corte di Appello) and Public Prosecutor's Office (Procura della Repubblica)**.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

a) The authorities referred to in Article 74(2);

- Administrative authorities that grant legal aid as referred to in Article 74(2): **none**;

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The courts and authorities competent to issue certificates as referred to in Articles 36(1) and 66, and the courts competent to rectify certificates as referred to in Articles 37(1), 48(1), 49, and 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1);

- Courts and authorities competent to issue certificates as referred to in Articles 36(1) and 66: **General Court, Court of Appeal, Public Prosecutor's Office, civil registrar**;
- Courts competent to rectify certificates as referred to in Articles 37(1) and 48(1) and general courts competent to issue a certificate indicating the lack or limitation of a certified decision as referred to in Article 49: **General Court, Court of Appeal, Public Prosecutor's Office, civil registrar**.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

- Courts competent to rectify certificates as referred to in Articles 37(1) and 48(1): **General Court, Court of Appeal, Public Prosecutor's Office and civil registrar**;
- Courts competent to issue a certificate indicating the suspension or limitation of a certified decision as referred to in Article 49: **General Court, Court of Appeal**;
- Courts or authorities competent to rectify the certificate as referred to in Article 67(1), issued within the meaning of Article 66(1): **General Court, Court of Appeal, Public Prosecutor's Office and civil registrar**.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

(c) The courts referred to in Articles 30(3), 52, 40(1), 58(1) and 62 as well as the courts referred to in Article 61(2);

- the courts referred to in Articles 30(3), 52, 40(1) and 58(1): **General Court**;
- the authorities and courts referred to in Article 61(2): **Court of Appeal**;
- The courts referred to in Article 62: **Court of Cassation (Corte di Cassazione)**.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

(d) The authorities competent for enforcement as referred to in Article 52:

General Court

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

e) the redress procedures referred to in Articles 61 and 62:

with reference to Article 61, proceedings brought before the Court of Appeal with geographical jurisdiction; with reference to Article 62, appeal brought before the Supreme Court of Cassation (Corte Suprema di Cassazione);

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

f) the names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated pursuant to Article 76;

The Central Authority for the whole of Italy is the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice (Dipartimento per la Giustizia Minorile e di Comunità)

Via Damiano Chiesa, 24

00136 Rome

Telephone: +39 06 68188326; 06 68188331; 06 68188335

Fax: +39 06 68808085

Email: [✉ autoritacentrali.dgmc@giustizia.it](mailto:autoritacentrali.dgmc@giustizia.it)

Certified email: [✉ prot.dgmc@giustiziacert.it](mailto:prot.dgmc@giustiziacert.it)

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

There are no categories of relatives in Italy, other than parents, for which the placement of children does not need to be authorised.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

h) the languages accepted for communications to Central Authorities pursuant to Article 91(3):

Italian, English and French;

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

i) the languages accepted for the translations pursuant to Articles 80(3), 81(2), 82(4) and 91(2):

no information submitted.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Cyprus

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Family Courts (only for decisions under Article 36(1))

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Article 37(1), Article 48(1), Article 49; Article 66(1), as referred to in Article 67(1)

In all cases, the competent courts are the following family courts of each district:

Family Court of Nicosia

Tel.: (+357) 22865601

Fax: (+357) 22302068

Family Court of Limassol

Tel.: (+357) 25806185

Fax: (+357) 25305054

Family Court of Larnaca/Famagusta

Tel.: (+357) 24802754

Fax: (+357) 24802800

Family Court of Paphos

Tel.: (+357) 26802626

Fax: (+357) 26306395

Email: [✉ chief.reg@sc.judicial.gov.cy](mailto:chief.reg@sc.judicial.gov.cy)

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Family Courts for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)), refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)) and refusal of enforcement.

Family Court of Appeal for a challenge or appeal as referred to in Articles 58(1) and 61(2).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Family Courts

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The redress procedure applicable against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement as referred to in Articles 61 and 62 is an appeal to the Family Court of Appeal.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Ministry of Justice and Public Order

International Legal Cooperation Unit

Leoforos Athalassas 125

1461, Nicosia

CYPRUS

Tel.: (+357) 22805951/950

Fax: (+357) 22518356/328

Email: [✉ registry@mjpo.gov.cy](mailto:registry@mjpo.gov.cy)

Contact points:

Troodia Dionysiou

Administrative Officer

Tel.: (+357) 22805932

Fax: (+357) 22518328

Email: [✉ tdionysiou@mjpo.gov.cy](mailto:tdionysiou@mjpo.gov.cy)

Constantina Sophocleous

Administrative Officer

Tel.: (+357) 22805973

Fax: (+357) 22518328

Email: [✉ csophocleous@mjpo.gov.cy](mailto:csophocleous@mjpo.gov.cy)

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

In the event that a child is taken away from their family, the Social Welfare Services examine the wider family circle (e.g. grandparents, uncles/aunts) with a view to possibly placing the child with them. If nobody from the wider family circle is found to be suitable, the wider social circle is also taken into consideration. Where there is no suitable person in the wider family or social circle, the Social Welfare Services will place the child with an approved foster family or in institutional care.

Where there are close relatives (e.g. grandparents), the procedures for obtaining consent and for the placement of children are simplified.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English and Greek

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Greek and English

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Latvia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Under the circumstances provided for in Article 325 of the Law on Notaries, a certified notary is competent to dissolve a marriage and issue a divorce certificate.

The Law on Notaries and its English translation are available at [Notariāta likums \(likumi.lv\)](http://www.notariata.gov.lv)

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

[The Courts Administration \[Tiesu administrācija\]](#).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

A certificate for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1)(a) of the Regulation is issued by the court that gave the decision in question.

A certificate for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1)(b) of the Regulation is issued by the court that gave the decision in question. If the decision was given by a family tribunal (*bāriņtiesa*) pursuant to Article 1(2)(b), (c), (d) or (e), the corresponding certificate, pursuant to Article 36(1)(b), is issued by the family tribunal that gave the decision in question.

A certificate for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1)(c) of the Regulation is issued by Riga City Court (*Rīgas pilsētas tiesa*).

A certificate for an authentic instrument in matrimonial matters pursuant to Article 66(1)(a) of the Regulation is issued by a certified notary.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The court that is competent to rectify a certificate pursuant to Article 37 of the Regulation is the court that gave the decision to rectify it.

The court that is competent to rectify or withdraw a certificate pursuant to Article 48 of the Regulation is the court that gave the decision to rectify or withdraw it.

The court that is competent to issue a certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability, as referred to in Article 49 of the Regulation, is the court that gave the decision to issue it.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

The competent court pursuant to Articles 30(3), 40(2) and 58(1) of the Regulation is the district (city) court in whose area of jurisdiction the place of execution of the decision or the declared place of residence of the defendant or – in the absence thereof – the defendant's place of residence or registered place of business is located.

The decision of the court of first instance recognising a decision of a foreign court may be contested by the submission of an ancillary complaint. The ancillary complaint must be lodged with the court that gave the decision in question and addressed to the relevant court of appeal. The decision of the court of appeal on the ancillary complaint may, however, be contested by the submission of an ancillary complaint with the Supreme Court.

The decision of the court of first instance refusing to recognise or enforce a decision of a foreign court may be contested by the submission of an ancillary complaint. The ancillary complaint must be lodged with the court that gave the decision in question and must be addressed to the relevant court of appeal (Article 61 of the Regulation).

The decision of a regional court recognising the ruling of a foreign court may be contested only by the submission of an ancillary complaint with the Supreme Court (Article 62 of the Regulation).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Authorised bailiffs

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The court that is competent pursuant to Article 61 of the Regulation is the relevant court of appeal. The ancillary complaint must be lodged with the court that gave the decision in question, but must be addressed to the relevant court of appeal.

The decision of a regional court recognising the ruling of a foreign court may be contested only by the submission of an ancillary complaint with the Supreme Court (Article 62 of the Regulation). The ancillary complaint must be lodged with the regional court that gave the decision subject to the appeal, but must be addressed to the relevant court of appeal on points of law.

In the case of both Articles 61 and 62 of the Regulation, an ancillary complaint may be lodged within 10 days of the date on which the decision is delivered. A participant in a case to whom a court decision has been sent under Article 56.2 of the Law on civil procedure (i.e. a person whose place of residence or location is not in Latvia) may lodge an ancillary complaint within 15 days of the date on which the transcript of the decision was issued.

When an ancillary complaint is lodged, a security of EUR 70 is to be paid.

The ancillary complaint is examined by written procedure. The court notifies the parties to the case of the date on which the ancillary complaint will be examined. A copy of the decision is delivered to the parties to the case within three days of the date on which the ancillary complaint is examined. The decision given on the ancillary complaint cannot be appealed against and takes effect upon adoption.

The procedure for lodging and examining an ancillary complaint is laid down in Chapter 55 of the [Law on civil procedure](#).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Central Authority pursuant to the Regulation is:

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia

[Brīvības bulvāris 36, Rīga, LV-1536](#)

Email: pasts@tm.gov.lv

Tel. no: +371 67036802

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

As a rule, within the Latvian regulatory framework, consent is required for the placement of a child with any of the child's relatives, persons with whom the child has a close relationship, or other persons. An exception is, however, made with regard to the duration of the placement. Namely, in accordance with

Article 451 of the [Law on the protection of children's rights](#), parents may place a child in another person's care in Latvia for a period not exceeding three months. In such a circumstance, one of the parents needs to draw up a power of attorney, specifying to what extent the parents grant the other person the power to represent their child's best interests.

This condition applies solely to children under parental care and to cases where the child is placed in the care of another person for no more than three months.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

The languages of communication are Latvian and English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

A translation into Latvian is appended to the requests referred to in Article 80(1) and (2) and to any accompanying documents.

A translation into Latvian is appended to the request referred to in Article 81(1) and to any accompanying documents.

A translation into Latvian is appended to the request referred to in Article 82(1) and to any accompanying documents.

The free text fields of the certificates must be translated into Latvian.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Lithuania

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

The competent authorities referred to in point 2(b) of Article 2(2) ('authentic instrument') of the Regulation are notaries. Information on notaries operating in the Republic of Lithuania is provided on the website of the Lithuanian Chamber of Notaries:

- in Lithuanian: <https://www.notarurumai.lt/notarai/4>;
- in English: <https://www.notarurumai.lt/en/notaries/35>.

The 'agreements' referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2) are not currently provided for under Lithuanian national law.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

The State-guaranteed Legal Aid Service (*Valstybės garantuojamos teisinės pagalbos tarnyba*) ('the Service') is the authority granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2) of the Regulation. Applications for secondary State-guaranteed legal aid are made to the Service's territorial divisions:

- Vilnius Department (Odminių g. 3, Vilnius; Tel. No (+370) 700 00 211);
- Kaunas Department (Kęstučio g. 21, Kaunas; Tel. No (+370) 700 00 177);
- Klaipėda Department (Vilties g. 10, Klaipėda; Tel. No (+370) 700 00 191);
- Šiauliai Department (Vasario 16-osios g. 49, Šiauliai; Tel. No (+370) 700 00 214);

Information on the municipalities served by the Service's territorial divisions is provided on the Service's website:

- in Lithuanian: <https://vgtpt.lrv.lt/lt/nuorodos/veiklos-teritorijos>;
- in English: <https://vgtpt.lrv.lt/uploads/vgtpt/documents/files/Kur%20teikiama%20ATP%20EN.pdf>.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The district court (*apylinkės teismas*) which gave the decision is competent to issue the certificate pursuant to Article 36(1) (a) and (b), while the Vilnius regional court (*apygardos teismas*) which gave the decision is competent to issue the certificate pursuant to Article 36(1)(c).

Information about Lithuania's courts and their geographical jurisdictions is provided on the Lithuanian courts' website:

- in Lithuanian: <https://www.teismai.lt/lt/visuomenei-ir-ziniasklaidai/teismai-ir-teisejai/teismu-kontaktai/1700>;
- in English: <https://www.lsa.lt/en/alal-members/>.

The notaries which certified the authentic instruments are competent to issue certificates pursuant to Article 66 of the Regulation.

The notaries which certified the authentic instruments are competent to rectify the certificates pursuant to Article 67(1) of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The district court which gave the decision or the Vilnius regional court which gave the decision is competent to rectify the certificate, pursuant to Article 37(1) of the Regulation.

The district court which gave the decision is competent to rectify the certificate pursuant to Article 48(1) of the Regulation.

The district court which gave the decision is competent to issue the certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability pursuant to Article 49 of the Regulation.

Information about Lithuania's courts and their geographical jurisdictions is provided on the Lithuanian courts' website:

- in Lithuanian: <https://www.teismai.lt/lt/visuomenei-ir-ziniasklaidai/teismai-ir-teisejai/teismu-kontaktai/1700>;
- in English: <https://www.lsa.lt/en/alal-members/>.

The notaries which certified the authentic instruments are competent to issue certificates pursuant to Article 66 of the Regulation.

The notaries which certified the authentic instruments are competent to rectify the certificates pursuant to Article 67(1) of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

The competent court referred to in Article 30(3) of the Regulation is the Court of Appeal (*apeliacinis teismas*) of Lithuania.

The competent court referred to in Article 40(2) of the Regulation is the Court of Appeal of Lithuania.

The competent authorities or courts referred to in Article 58(1) of the Regulation are:

- the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on Article 39 of the Regulation or other grounds set out in the Regulation;
- bailiffs, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on other grounds set out in national law permitted by the Regulation.

The competent courts referred to in Article 61(2) are:

- the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on Article 39 of the Regulation or other grounds set out in the Regulation;

- the district courts through the bailiffs implementing the decision, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on other grounds set out in national law permitted by the Regulation.

The competent courts referred to in Article 62(2) are:

- the Supreme Court (*Aukščiausiasis Teismas*) of Lithuania, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on Article 39 of the Regulation or other grounds set out in the Regulation;
- the district courts, and subsequently the Supreme Court of Lithuania, when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on other grounds set out in national law permitted by the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52 of the Regulation are bailiffs. Information about bailiffs operating in Lithuania and their geographical jurisdictions is provided on the website of the Lithuanian Chamber of Bailiffs:

- in Lithuanian: <https://www.antstoliurumai.lt/lt/antstoliu-paieska>;
- in English: <https://www.antstoliurumai.lt/lt/antstoliu-paieska>.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The redress procedures referred to in Article 61 are the following:

- when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on Article 39 of the Regulation or other grounds set out in the Regulation – a request for a review of the decision of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania concerning the application for refusal of enforcement, which may be submitted within thirty days of the date on which the decision is served to the party. This request is examined by a panel of three judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania. The rules for examining individual complaints apply *mutatis mutandis* to the examination of these requests. In all cases, the court which examined the request to review the decision on the application for refusal of enforcement gives the decision. This decision becomes final on the day it is given;
- when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on other grounds set out in national law permitted by the Regulation – a complaint about the order of the bailiff concerning the application for refusal of enforcement, which may be submitted to the bailiff within twenty days of the date on which the person filing the complaint became aware or should have become aware of the bailiff's order concerning the application for refusal of enforcement, but no later than ninety days after the date on which the action in question was carried out. The bailiff examines the complaint within five working days of receipt of the complaint and issues an order on it. If the bailiff rejects the complaint in full or in part, the complaint and the bailiff's order is forwarded to the district court with jurisdiction for the area in which the bailiff's office is located at the latest on the working day after the order is issued.

The redress procedures referred to in Article 62 are the following:

- when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on Article 39 of the Regulation or other grounds set out in the Regulation, the decision of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania concerning an application for refusal of enforcement may be appealed in cassation in accordance with the rules governing proceedings in the court of cassation. An appeal in cassation to the Supreme Court of Lithuania may be filed within three months of the date on which the decision under appeal was adopted;
- when the application for refusal of enforcement is based on other grounds set out in national law permitted by the Regulation, a separate appeal against the decision of the district court concerning the bailiff's order regarding the application for refusal of enforcement may be filed within seven working days of the date on which the decision is served to the party. This separate appeal to the regional court is filed through the district court whose decision is under appeal. The decision of the regional court concerning the separate appeal against the district court's decision may be appealed in cassation in accordance with the rules governing proceedings in the court of cassation. An appeal in cassation to the Supreme Court of Lithuania may be filed within three months of the date on which the decision under appeal was adopted.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated pursuant to Article 76 of the Regulation are as follows:

- the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania is the Central Authority responsible for the communication of information on national laws, procedures and services available in matters of parental responsibility referred to in Article 77(1) of the Regulation; address: Gedimino pr. 30, 01104 Vilnius; Tel.: (+370 5) 266 29 81; Fax: (+370 5) 262 59 40; e-mail: rastine@tm.lt; communication of information by post and e-mail; information on the website of the Ministry of Justice in Lithuanian: <https://tm.lrv.lt/lt>; in English: <https://tm.lrv.lt/lt>.
- the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (*Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba prie Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos*) is the Central Authority responsible for carrying out the other functions laid down for Central Authorities in the Regulation; address: Labdarių g. 8, 01120 Vilnius; Tel.: (+370 5) 231 0928; e-mail: info@vaikoteises.lt; communication of information by post and e-mail; information on the website of the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour in Lithuanian: <https://vaikoteises.lt/>; in English: <https://vaikoteises.lt/home/>.

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Lithuanian law does not provide for the categories of close relatives referred to in Article 82(2), where the consent of the Lithuanian competent authority would not be required for the placement of a child.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3)

English, as well as Lithuanian, is accepted for communications to Central Authorities pursuant to Article 91(3).

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

The language accepted for the translations pursuant to Article 80(3), Article 81(2), Article 82(4) and Article 91(2) is Lithuanian.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Luxembourg

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Authorities empowered to draw up an authentic instrument referred to in Article 2(2)(2)(b)

All notaries who are members of the Chamber of Notaries (*Chambre des Notaires*) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Authorities empowered to register an agreement referred to in Article 2(2)(3)

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1)

President of the District Court (*Tribunal d'arrondissement*)

Courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1)

The court that established the certificate.

Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 48(1)

The court that established the certificate.

Courts competent to issue a certificate indicating the suspension or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49

The court that established the certificate.

Courts or authorities competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1)

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3))

District Court sitting in civil matters (*Tribunal d'arrondissement siégeant en matière civile*)

Courts competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Not applicable.

Courts competent for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2))

District Court sitting in civil matters.

Courts competent for the refusal of enforcement of a decision (Article 58(1))

District Court sitting in civil matters.

Courts competent for appeal procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement (Article 61(2))

Court of Appeal sitting in civil matters (*Cour d'appel siégeant en matière civile*).

Courts competent for further appeals against a judgment given on an appeal referred to in Article 61 (Article 62)

Supreme Court (*Cour de Cassation*).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

All bailiffs who are members of the Chamber of Bailiffs (*Chambre des Huissiers*) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement (Article 61)

The appeal provided for by Article 61 is to be lodged with the following court:

- in Luxembourg, the Court of Appeal sitting in civil matters (*Cour d'appel siégeant en matière civile*).

Redress procedures against a decision given on an appeal referred to in Article 61 (Article 62)

As provided for by Article 61, the judgment given on appeal may be contested:

- in Luxembourg, by bringing an appeal on a point of law (*pourvoi en cassation*).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

The Chief Public Prosecutor (*Procureur Général d'Etat*) is the appointed Central Authority.

Chief Public Prosecutor

Cité Judiciaire, CR Building

Plateau du Saint-Esprit

L-2080 Luxembourg

Telephone: (+352) 47 59 81 - 2393 / -2329

Fax: (+352) 47 05 50

Email: parquet.general@justice.etat.lu

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

French, German and English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

French and German

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Hungary

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Not relevant in Hungarian law.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Not relevant in Hungarian law.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Annex II certificates are issued by the court of first instance (Article 36(1)(a)). Annex III certificates are issued by the court of first instance and the competent guardianship authority (Article 36(1)(b)). Annex IV certificates are issued by the court of first instance (the Pest Central District Court) (Article 36(1)(c)).

Article 66 is not relevant in Hungarian law.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Annex II certificates are rectified by the court of first instance (Article 37(1)). Annex III certificates are rectified by the court of first instance, and the Budapest and county government offices acting in their capacity as child protection and guardianship offices rectify Annex III certificates issued by the guardianship authority in their area of competence (Article 37(1)). Annex IV certificates are rectified by the court of first instance (the Pest Central District Court) (Article 37(1)). Annex V certificates are rectified by the court of first instance, and the Budapest and county government offices acting in their capacity as child protection and guardianship offices rectify Annex V certificates issued by the guardianship authority in their area of competence (Article 48(1)). Annex VI certificates are rectified by the court of first instance (Article 48(1)). Annex VII certificates are issued by the court of first instance and the competent guardianship authority (Article 49(1)). Article 66 is not relevant in Hungarian law.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Concerning Article 30(3): The court with jurisdiction is the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the respondent is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, where the respondent is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court); failing that, the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the applicant is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, where the applicant is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court), or, if the applicant is not domiciled, has no registered office or is not habitually resident in Hungary, the Buda Central District Court.

Concerning Article 52: With the exception of decisions, authentic instruments or agreements on access, the court with jurisdiction is the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the obligated party or the child is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court); in the case of decisions, authentic instruments or agreements on access, the court with jurisdiction is the district court where the child concerned by the access is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, has their place of residence in Hungary, or, if that cannot be established, the Buda Central District Court.

Concerning Article 40(2): The court with jurisdiction is the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the respondent is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, where the respondent is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court); failing that, the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the applicant is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, where the applicant is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court), or, if the applicant is not domiciled, has no registered office or is not habitually resident in Hungary, the Buda Central District Court.

Concerning Article 58(1): Applications must be submitted to the court ordering enforcement.

Concerning Article 61(2): Appeals must be brought before the court of first instance and are adjudicated by the regional court.

Concerning Article 62: Requests for review must be lodged with the court which issued the decision at first instance and are adjudicated by the Curia.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

With the exception of decisions, authentic instruments or agreements on access, the court with jurisdiction is the district court operating at the seat of the regional court where the obligated party or the child is habitually resident (in Budapest, the Buda Central District Court); in the case of decisions, authentic instruments or agreements on access, the court with jurisdiction is the district court where the child concerned by the access is domiciled in Hungary or, failing that, has their place of residence in Hungary, or, if that cannot be established, the Buda Central District Court.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Concerning Article 61: Appeal.

Concerning Article 62: Review.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

With the exception of cases concerning the return of children removed abroad and the return of children brought to Hungary, the Ministry of Interior (address: 1054 Budapest Báthory utca 10, postal address: 1884 Budapest, Pf. 1., telephone number: +36-1-795-5468, +36-1-795-3155; email: gyergyam@bm.gov.hu).

For cases concerning the return of children removed abroad and the return of children brought to Hungary, the Ministry of Justice (address: 1054 Budapest Báthory utca 12, postal address: 1357 Budapest, Pf. 2., telephone number: +36-1-795-5397, +36-1-795-3188, fax: +36-1-550-3946; email: nmfo@im.gov.hu).

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not relevant in Hungarian law.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English, Hungarian.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Hungarian.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Malta

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Legal Aid Agency Malta

188/189 Triq I-Ifran, Valletta VLT1455, Malta

Telephone: (+356) 22471500

Email: info.legalaidmalta@gov.mt

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1) are: the Civil Court (Family Section) for Malta and the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction) for Gozo.

Courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66: not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1) are: the Civil Court (Family Section) for Malta and the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction) for Gozo.

The courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 48(1) are: the Civil Court (Family Section) for Malta and the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction) for Gozo.

The courts competent to issue a certificate specifying the absence or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49 are: the Civil Court (Family Section) for Malta and the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction) for Gozo.

Courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1): not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3), Article 40(2) and Article 58(1): The courts competent for recognition of a decision, refusal of recognition, and refusal of enforcement are: (i) in Malta, the Civil Court (Family Section); and (ii) in Gozo, the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction).

Article 61(2): The competent court for appeals/challenges is the Court of Appeal.

Article 62: Further challenges and appeals are not possible in Malta, except for a review pursuant to Article 811 of Chapter 12 of the Laws of Malta.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

The Civil Court (Family Section) for Malta and the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) (Family Section) (Superior Jurisdiction) for Gozo

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The Court of Appeal (for both Malta and Gozo). Further challenges and appeals are not possible in Malta, except for a review pursuant to Article 811 of Chapter 12 of the Laws of Malta.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Chief Executive Officer, Social Care Standards Authority (SCSA) 469, Bugeja Institute, Triq il-Kbira San Ġuzepp, Santa Venera SVR1012, Malta

Telephone: (+356) 25494000

Fax: (+356) 25494355

Email: feedback-scsa@gov.mt

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Not applicable. Only communications in Maltese and/or English are accepted by the Central Authority.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Maltese and/or English

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Netherlands

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

N/A

Explanation: in NL, there is no way to establish matters falling within the scope of this Regulation in an authentic instrument or agreement. In NL, issues falling within the scope of the Regulation can only be determined by a judge in a court decision.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Raad voor Rechtsbijstand (Legal Aid Board)

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

- Article 36 (1) The judge who issued the judgment to which the certificate relates.

- Article 66: N/A (see explanation for Article 2(2)(2)(b) and point 3).

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

- Article 37(1): The judge who issued the judgment to which the certificate relates.
- Article 48(1): The judge who issued the judgment to which the certificate relates.
- Article 49(1): The judge who issued the judgment to which the certificate relates.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

- Article 30(3): **Decisions in the area of parental responsibility:** the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the place of residence of the child or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the child's *de facto* place of abode. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague).

Decisions in marital cases: the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the applicant's place of residence or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the applicant's *de facto* place of abode in the Netherlands. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague).

- Article 40(2): **Decisions in the area of parental responsibility:** the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the place of residence of the child or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the child's *de facto* place of abode. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague) .

Decisions in marital cases: the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the applicant's place of residence or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the applicant's *de facto* place of abode in the Netherlands. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague).

- Article 58(1): the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the place of residence of the child or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the child's *de facto* place of residence. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague).

- Article 61(2): The Gerechtshof (Court of Appeal).
Article 62. The Hoge Raad (Supreme Court).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

- the police with the assistance of the Public Prosecutor's Office (pursuant to Articles 812 and 813 of the Code of Civil Procedure);
- the judge hearing applications for interim measures of the court of the place of residence of the child or, in the absence of a place of residence in the Netherlands, of the child's *de facto* place of abode. Failing that, the judge hearing applications for interim measures at the Rechtbank Den Haag (District Court in The Hague).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

- Article 61: Appeal to the gerechtshof (court of appeal);
- Article 62: Appeal in cassation to the Hoge Raad (Supreme Court).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

**The Department of Legal and International Affairs of the Direction
Legal Youth Policy of the Ministry of Justice and Security**

Turfmarkt 147
2511 DP The Hague
PO Box 20301
2500 EH The Hague
Telephone: +31 0 70 370 62 52;

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

None (N/A)

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Dutch and English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Dutch and English.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Austria

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

- Article 2(2)(2)(b):

In Austria, public documents within the meaning of the Regulation may originate from civil-status authorities, pursuant to Section 177(2) of the *Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, [Austrian Civil Code, ABGB], and from courts, pursuant to Section 190(1) ABGB (agreements concluded in court not requiring approval).

- Article 2(2)(3):

In Austria, no public authorities or other bodies are empowered to register agreements within the meaning of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

- Article 74(2):

In Austria, no administrative authority has competence within the meaning of Article 74(2).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Article 103(1)(b):

- Courts and authorities pursuant to Article 36(1):

The district courts are competent for applications for the certificate pursuant to Article 36(1) under Section 76 of the *Jurisdiktionsnorm* [Austrian Court Jurisdiction Act, JN] (Article 36(1)(a)), under Section 109 JN (Article 36(1)(b)), or alternatively, under Section 109a JN (Article 36(1)(c)).

Courts and authorities pursuant to Article 66(1):

Article 66(1)(a): In Austria, it is not possible to divorce without a court ruling.

Article 66(1)(b): The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent in the area.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Courts and authorities pursuant to Article 67(1):

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent to rectify the certificate pursuant to Article 66(1).

Courts pursuant to Article 37(1):

The district courts notified in accordance with Article 36(1) are competent to rectify the certificate pursuant to Article 37(1). See Sections 76, 109 and 109a JN.

Courts pursuant to Article 48(1):

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent to correct and revoke the certificate pursuant to Article 48(1).

Courts pursuant to Article 49(1):

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent for applications for the certificate of suspension or limitation of enforceability pursuant to Article 49(1).

Courts and authorities referred to in Article 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1):

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent to rectify the certificate pursuant to Article 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1).

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Courts pursuant to Article 30(3):

The district courts referred to in Sections 76 and 109 JN are competent for applications to initiate the procedure pursuant to Article 30(3).

Courts pursuant to Article 52:

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent for applications for enforcement pursuant to Article 52.

Courts pursuant to Articles 40(2) and 58(1):

The district courts referred to in Section 114a JN and Section 109 JN are competent to process refusal of recognition pursuant to Article 40(2). The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent to process refusal of enforcement pursuant to Article 58(1).

Courts and right of appeal pursuant to Article 61(2):

The higher Regional Court is competent for a challenge or an appeal (in Austria: *Rekurs*) against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement; the appeal must, however, be lodged with the district court.

Courts and right of appeal pursuant to Article 62:

The Supreme Court is competent for any further challenge or appeal, if any (in Austria: *Revisionsrekurs*); the appeal must, however, be lodged with the district court.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Authorities competent for enforcement pursuant to Article 52:

The district courts referred to in Section 109 JN are competent for applications for enforcement pursuant to Article 52.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Courts and right of appeal referred to in Article 61(2):

The higher Regional Court is competent for a challenge or an appeal (*Rekurs*) against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement; the appeal must, however, be lodged with the district court.

Courts and right of appeal referred to in Article 62:

The Supreme Court is competent for any further challenge or appeal, if any (*Revisionsrekurs*); the appeal must, however, be lodged with the district court.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Name and address of the central authorities referred to in Article 76:

Bundesministerium für Justiz, Museumstraße 7, A-1070 Wien

Organisational unit: Division I 10

E-Mail: team.z@bmj.gv.at

Tel.: +43 1 52152 2142

Fax: +43 1 52152 2829

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Categories of close relatives referred to in Article 82(2):

Consent for placements of relatives in addition to parents pursuant to Article 82(1) is not required for the following categories of close relatives:

grandparents;

brothers and sisters of the parents;

adult siblings of the child.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3)

Languages accepted for communications to the central authorities pursuant to Article 91(3):

English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Languages accepted for translations pursuant to Article 80(3), Article 81(2), Article 82(4) and Article 91(2):

None (beyond the official languages accepted in Austria).

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Poland

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

None.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

None.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Article 36(1)

The Court of a Member State of origin shall, upon application by a party, issue a certificate for:

a) a decision in matrimonial matters using the form set out in Annex II;

the regional court (*sąd okręgowy*) that gave the decision;

b) a decision in matters of parental responsibility using the form set out in Annex III;

the district court (*sąd rejonowy*) that gave the decision;

the regional court that gave the decision in matters concerning divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment with regard to a ruling on parental responsibility;

c) a decision ordering the return of a child as referred to in point (a) of Article 2(1), and, where applicable, any provisional, including protective, measures ordered in accordance with Article 27(5) accompanying the decision using the form set out in Annex IV;

Białystok Regional Court

Gdańsk Regional Court

Katowice Regional Court

Kraków Regional Court

Lublin Regional Court

Łódź Regional Court

Poznań Regional Court

Rzeszów Regional Court

Szczecin Regional Court

Warsaw Regional Court

Wrocław Regional Court

Article 66 does not apply.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Article 37(1)

The court of a Member State of origin shall, upon application, and may, of its own motion, rectify the certificate where, due to a material error or omission, there is a discrepancy between the decision to be enforced and the certificate.

The court that gave the decision (district court or regional court).

Article 48(1)

The court of a Member State of origin shall, upon application, and may, of its own motion, rectify the certificate where, due to a material error or omission, there is a discrepancy between the decision and the certificate.

The court that gave the decision (district court or regional court).

Article 49

Where and to the extent that a decision certified in accordance with Article 47 has ceased to be enforceable or its enforceability has been suspended or limited, a certificate indicating the lack or limitation of enforceability shall, upon application at any time to the court of the Member State of origin, be issued, using the standard form set out in Annex VII.

The court that gave the decision (district court or regional court).

Article 66 does not apply.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3)

Any interested party may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Articles 59 to 62 and, where appropriate, Section 5 of this Chapter and Chapter VI, apply for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition referred to in Articles 38 and 39.

A regional court.

Article 40

1. The procedures provided for in Articles 59 to 62 and, where appropriate, Section 5 of this Chapter and Chapter VI shall apply accordingly to an application for refusal of recognition.

2. The local jurisdiction of the court shall be determined by the law of the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought.

A regional court.

Article 58(1)

The application for refusal of enforcement based on Article 39 shall be submitted to a **regional court**.

The application for refusal of enforcement based on other grounds set out in or permitted by this Regulation shall be submitted to **the court responsible for enforcement of the decision**.

Article 61(2)

The challenge or appeal shall be lodged with the authority or court communicated as the authority or court with which such a challenge or appeal is to be lodged.

A court of appeal (*sąd apelacyjny*) and, in the case of Article 58(1), a higher court than the court responsible for enforcement of the decision.

Article 62

An appeal to a court of appeal.

An appeal in cassation to the Supreme Court (*Sąd Najwyższy*).

With regard to Article 58(1), there are no judicial remedies.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Article 52

The application for enforcement shall be submitted to the authority competent for enforcement under the law of the Member State of enforcement.

- **A regional court** - in relation to decisions given by a court in a third State ordering the return of a child pursuant to the 1980 Hague Convention or the removal of a child pursuant to the 1980 Hague Convention.

- **A district court** - in relation to decisions concerning parental responsibility.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Article 61(2)

The challenge or appeal shall be lodged with the authority or court communicated as the authority or court with which such a challenge or appeal is to be lodged.

A court of appeal.

Article 62

The Supreme Court.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Central Authority:

Minister for Justice

The functions of the Central Authority are performed by:

International Family Proceedings Unit (*Wydział Międzynarodowych Postępowań Rodzinnych*)

Department for Affairs concerning Families and Minors (*Departament Spraw Rodzinnych i Nieletnich*)

Al. Ujazdowskie 11

00-950 Warsaw

Tel.: (+48) 22 23 90 470

Fax: (+48) 22 89 70 321

E-mail: sekretariat.dsrin@ms.gov.pl or polandchildabduction@ms.gov.pl

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

None.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Polish, German and English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Polish.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Portugal

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

The authorities referred to in point 2(b) of Article 2(2): not applicable.

The authorities referred to in point 3 of Article 2(2): not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

The authorities referred to in Article 74(2):

i. in mainland Portugal: the Social Security Institute (*Instituto da Segurança Social I. P.*);

ii. in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: the Social Security Institute of Madeira (*Instituto de Segurança Social da Madeira, I.P.-RAM*);

iii. in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: the Social Security Institute of the Azores (*Instituto da Segurança Social dos Açores, I.P.R.A.*);

iv. throughout Portuguese national territory: civil registrars (*conservadores do registo civil*) insofar as legal aid has been granted by them on the basis of a statement issued by parish councils (*juntas de freguesia*) attesting to a citizen's financial situation (Article 34(1) of Decree-Law No 135/99 of 22 April 1999 in conjunction with Article 16(1)(rr) of Law No 75/2013 of 12 September 2013) or a declaration issued by a public social welfare institution where the person has been admitted (Article 10(3) of the Regulation on registration duties and notarial fees (*Regulamento Emolumentar dos Registos e do Notariado*)).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

For the issuing of certificates related to decisions provided for in Article 36(1):

- i. in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility: family and minors courts (*Juízos de família e menores*); where these do not exist, local civil courts (*Juízo locais cíveis*); where these do not exist, general courts (*Juízos de Competência Genérica*); civil registry offices (*Conservatórias de registo civil*);
- ii. in matters of parental responsibility: commissions for the protection of children and young people (*comissões de proteção de crianças e jovens*);
- iii. for the return of children, and provisional and protective measures: family and minors courts; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts;
- iv. for matters related to provisional and protective measures: commissions for the protection of children and young people.

For the issuing of certificates related to the authentic instruments referred to in Article 66: not applicable.

For the issuing of certificates related to agreements covered by Article 66:

- i. in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility: family and minors courts; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts; civil registry offices;
- ii. in matters of parental responsibility: commissions for the protection of children and young people.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

To rectify the certificates referred to in Article 37(1):

Family and minors courts; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts. Civil registry offices and commissions for the protection of children and young people (only in matters of parental responsibility).

To rectify certificates referred to in Article 66(3): not applicable.

To rectify the certificates referred to in Articles 48(1) and 49(1):

- i. family and minors courts; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts for decisions granting rights of access and decisions entailing the return of the child in accordance with Article 29(6);
- ii. civil registry offices and commissions for the protection of children and young people for decisions granting rights of access.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

For the purposes of Article 30(3), Article 52, Article 40(1), and Article 58(1):

Family and minors courts; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts.

For the purposes of Article 62 or Article 61(2):

The court that delivered the contested judgment will be – depending on the case – the family and minors court, the local civil court, or the general court, which will refer the appeal to the Court of Appeal (*Tribunal da Relação*) for examination. In the event of a further appeal following the decision of the Court of Appeal, the appeal is submitted to the Court of Appeal, which then refers it to the Supreme Court of Justice (*Supremo Tribunal de Justiça*) for examination.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

Family and minors court; where these do not exist, local civil courts; where these do not exist, general courts.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

The redress procedures available for the situations provided for in Articles 61 and 62 are as follows:

I. The redress procedures against a decision of the court of first instance (*tribunal de primeira instância*) regarding the refusal of recognition or enforcement are those provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of the Legal Framework for the Civil Guardianship Procedure (*Regime Geral do Processo Tutelar Cível*) referring to the Civil Procedure Code (*Código de Processo Civil*). They can be:

- i. An ordinary appeal lodged with the Court of Appeal in accordance with Article 644 of the Civil Procedure Code;
- ii. An ordinary appeal for review lodged with the Supreme Court of Justice against the judgment of the Court of Appeal concerning a decision of the court of first instance, which rules on the merits of the case or closes the proceedings, acquitting the defendant or some of the defendants with regard to the claim or counterclaim presented, in accordance with Article 671 of the Civil Procedure Code;
- iii. An extraordinary appeal for review lodged with the Court of First Instance that gave the decision and that will consider the appeal, on the grounds of any of the situations provided for in Article 696 of the Civil Procedure Code.

II. Redress procedures against the civil registrar regarding refusal of recognition are provided for in Articles 286 and 291 of the Civil Register Code (*Código do Registo Civil*) and can be:

- i. Hierarchical appeals to the president of the Institute of Registry Offices and Notaries (*Instituto dos Registos e do Notariado, I. P.*); or
- ii. Legal challenges submitted to the court under the jurisdiction of which the civil registry office is located.

Whenever a hierarchical appeal has been rejected, the interested party, if it has not done so already, can challenge the initial decision given by the registrar in the court under the jurisdiction of which the civil registry office is located within 10 days from the notification of the decision.

Appeals against a decision of the court of first instance concerning a registrar's decision can be brought before the Court of Appeal. Appeals against judgments of the Court of Appeal cannot be brought before the Supreme Court of Justice, except in the cases provided for in Article 629(2) of the Civil Procedure Code where an appeal is always admissible.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Directorate-General for Justice Administration (*Direcção-Geral da Administração da Justiça*)

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Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Grandparents, uncles/aunts or siblings.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Portuguese, English and French.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Portuguese.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Romania

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Civil registrar, notary public.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The authority competent to issue the certificate is the court which issued the decision whose recognition is invoked or whose enforcement is sought in another Member State. That court can be a district court (*judecătorie*), a tribunal (*tribunal*) or a court of appeal (*curte de apel*), as appropriate.

For authentic instruments, the authority competent to issue the certificate is the issuer of the document, i.e. the notary public or the registrar, as appropriate.

For agreements – the provision does not apply.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The courts competent to rectify the certificate referred to in Article 37(1) - **the court which delivered the judgment and issued the certificate referred to in Article 36.**

The courts competent to rectify the certificate referred to in Article 48(1) - **the court which gave the privileged decision and issued the certificate referred to in Article 47.**

The courts competent to issue a certificate indicating the lack or limitation of enforceability as referred to in Article 49 - **the court which issued the decision on the lack or limitation of enforceability.**

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3): tribunals, in accordance with point 1 of Article 95 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

Article 40(2): a tribunal, in the same circumstances as those in Article 30(3);

Article 58(1): a district court, in accordance with Article 651 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

Article 61(2): a tribunal, in accordance with point 2 of Article 95 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

Article 62: The Romanian Code of Civil Procedure does not provide for any further challenges subsequent to the appeal lodged against the decision on an application opposing enforcement.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

A bailiff, in accordance with Article 623 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

In application of Article 61 of the Regulation, the review procedure is the appeal, in accordance with Article 718(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

In application of Article 62 of the Regulation, there are no challenges or appeals subsequent to that referred to in Article 61.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Ministerul Justiției, Direcția Drept Internațional și Cooperare Judiciară (Ministry of Justice, Directorate for International Law and Judicial Cooperation)

Str. Apolodor nr. 17 Sector 5 Bucharest 050741

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E-mail: ddit@just.ro

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

English, French and Romanian.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Romanian.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Slovenia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

— the authority or other body empowered to certify the drawing up and registration of the authentic instrument referred to in Article 2(2)(2)(b) is: a notary (only for cases of divorce by mutual consent before a notary where the authentic instrument concerns the divorce of spouses without minor children by mutual consent)

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

— the administrative authority with competence to grant legal aid as referred to in Article 74(2) is: the Ministry of Justice

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

— the courts or authorities competent to issue a certificate pursuant to Article 36(1) are: the district courts (*okrožna sodišča*)

— the courts or authorities competent to issue a certificate pursuant to Article 66 are:

notaries (only for cases of divorce by mutual consent before a notary where the authentic instrument concerns the divorce of spouses without minor children by mutual consent)

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

— the courts competent to rectify the certificates referred to in Article 37(1) are: the district courts

— the courts competent to rectify the certificates referred to in Article 48(1) are: the district courts

— the courts competent to issue a certificate of non-enforceability or limitation of the enforceability of a decision (Article 49) are: the district courts

— the courts or authorities competent to rectify the certificate referred to in Article 66(1), in conjunction with Article 67(1), are:

notaries (only for cases of divorce by mutual consent before a notary where the authentic instrument concerns the divorce of spouses without minor children by mutual consent)

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

— the courts competent to recognise a decision (Article 30(3)) are: the district courts

— the courts competent to refuse to recognise a decision (Article 40(1)) are: the district courts

— the courts or authorities competent to refuse to enforce a decision (Article 58(1)) are: the district courts

— the courts or authorities competent to hear a challenge of a decision on an application for refusal of enforcement of a decision, or to hear an appeal, (Article 61(2)) are: the district courts

— the courts or authorities competent to hear any further appeal (Article 62) are: the Supreme Court (*vrhovno sodišče*)

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

— the authorities competent to enforce a decision (Article 52) are: the local courts (*okrajna sodišča*)

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

— the redress procedure referred to in Article 61 (challenge or appeal)

A procedure for enforcing a foreign decision, a foreign settlement or a foreign authentic instrument in Slovenia which does not also include a recognition and enforcement procedure, and where the debtor or interested party may file a motion for the court to refuse recognition, to rule that no grounds exist for rejecting recognition or to reject the enforcement of a foreign decision, takes place before a district court.

The party must set out the facts supporting its motion and provide evidence, otherwise the request is deemed unfounded.

Before issuing a decision, the court serves a copy of the complete, admissible and reasoned motion on the respondent, who has 30 days from the date of service in which to respond.

The court adjudicates in a panel of three judges.

If the decision depends on the facts at issue, the court adjudicates after a hearing has taken place.

— the redress procedure referred to in Article 62 (further challenge or appeal)

An appeal may be lodged against the (district) court's decision. If such an appeal is lodged, it is ruled on by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia.

The appeal is to be lodged within 30 days of the date on which the decision of the court of first instance was served.

The time limit for replying to an appeal is 30 days from the date on which the appeal was served.

The procedure is governed, *mutatis mutandis*, by the provisions of the law governing private international law and procedure and the procedure for the recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments, unless otherwise provided in the Regulation or the relevant provision of national law.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (*Ministrstvo za delo, družino, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti*)

Štukljeva cesta 44

1000 Ljubljana

<https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/ministrstva/ministrstvo-za-delo-druzino-socialne-zadeve-in-enake-moznosti/>

Means of communication: e-mail and telephone (tel.: +386 1 369 75 00 / +386 1 369 77 00; e-mail: gp.mddsz@gov.si) - preferred means of communication: e-mail

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

In order to ensure the best interests of the child, including in the case of placement with close relatives in accordance with Article 82, the circumstances of the placement are to be examined on a case-by-case basis, following which consent or an opinion is to be issued.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Communications to the Central Authority may be sent in Slovenian and English.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

At the following courts in Slovenia, one of the languages of the national minorities is also accepted as an official language in addition to Slovenian:

- Koper District Court: Italian;
- Koper Local Court: Italian;
- Piran Local Court: Italian;
- Lendava Local Court: Hungarian.

Communications to the Central Authority may be sent in Slovenian and English.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Slovakia

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

not applicable

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

not applicable

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

Article 36(1)

district courts (*okresné súdy*), Bratislava II City Court (*Mestský súd Bratislava II*), Košice City Court (*Mestský súd Košice*), regional courts (*krajské súdy*)

Article 66

not applicable

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Article 37(1), Article 48(1) and Article 49

the court that issued the certificate (i.e. the relevant district or regional court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court)

Article 66(3) in conjunction with Article 37(1)

not applicable

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3)

Jurisdiction for applications for recognition of a decision relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment lies with the Regional Court in Bratislava (*Krajský súd v Bratislave*).

Jurisdiction for applications for a decision finding no grounds for refusing recognition of a decision relating to parental rights and obligations lies with the court in the place where the child is resident (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court) or, if the child is not resident, in the place where he or she is currently staying. If there is no such court, jurisdiction lies with Bratislava II City Court.

Article 52

the court in whose district the minor is resident (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court)

the court in whose district the minor is staying (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court), if the court having territorial jurisdiction is not known or unable to intervene in time

Article 40(1) and (2)

Jurisdiction for matters relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment lies with the Regional Court in Bratislava.

Jurisdiction for matters relating to parental rights and obligations lies with the court in the place where the child is resident (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court) or, if the child is not resident, in the place where he or she is currently staying. If there is no such court, jurisdiction lies with Bratislava II City Court.

Article 58(1)

the court in whose district the minor is resident (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court)

the court in whose district the minor is staying (i.e. the relevant district court, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court), if the court having territorial jurisdiction is not known or unable to intervene in time

Article 62

Appeals on points of law as an extraordinary remedy may be lodged with the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (*Najvyšší súd Slovenskej republiky*) if one of the grounds exhaustively listed in the relevant act applies (Sections 420 and 421 of Act No 160/2015, the Code of Civil Dispute Procedure).

Article 61(2)

The court whose decision is being appealed against.

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

district courts, Bratislava II City Court or Košice City Court

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Article 61

Appeals

Article 62

Appeals on points of law as an extraordinary remedy may be lodged if one of the grounds exhaustively listed in the relevant act applies (Sections 420 and 421 of Act No 160/2015, the Code of Civil Dispute Procedure).

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

For the purposes of Article 79(e):

Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic

Račianska ul. 71

813 11 Bratislava

Telephone: +421 2 888 91 379/341/425

Fax: +421 2 888 91 605

E-mail: civil.inter.coop@justice.sk

Web: <https://www.justice.gov.sk>

For the purposes of Article 79(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g):

Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth (Centrum pre medzinárodnoprávnu ochranu detí a mládeže)

Špitálska č. 25 - 27

P.O. Box 57

814 99 Bratislava

Tel.: +421 2 20 45 82 00;

E- mail: info@cipc.gov.sk

Web: <https://www.cipc.gov.sk>

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

The minor's grandparent, sibling or a sibling of the minor's parent.

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

For the purposes of Article 79(e):

Slovak (the State language) and Czech

For the purposes of Article 79(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g):

Slovak (the State language), Czech and English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

For the purposes of Article 80(3) and Article 82(4):

Slovak and Czech

For the purposes of Article 81(2):

Slovak and Czech

For the purposes of Article 91(2):

Slovak and Czech

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Finland

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

Finnish law does not contain any provisions on authentic instruments or registered agreements within the meaning of the Regulation.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

In Finland, the administrative authority referred to in Article 74(2) is the Social Welfare Board (Finnish: *Sosiaalilautakunta*; Swedish: *Socialnämnd*),

The competent authority that can grant statements that applicants fulfil the requirements for legal aid: the Legal Aid Office (Finnish: *oikeusaputoimisto*; Swedish: *rättshjälpsbyrå*).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The certificate referred to in Article 36(1) is issued by the court or authority that made the decision or approved the agreement.

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

Courts with the jurisdiction to rectify a certificate issued under Article 37(1) and Article 48(1): The court or other authority that made the decision

Courts having the jurisdiction to issue the certificate on lack or limitation of enforceability referred to in Article 49: The court or other authority that suspended or rejected enforcement, or by whose decision a previous decision is no longer enforceable or its enforceability is limited.

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Courts having jurisdiction to recognise a decision referred to in Article 30(3) and refuse to recognise a decision (Article 40(2)): District Court (Finnish: *käräjäoikeus*; Swedish: *tingsrätt*).

Courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement referred to in Article 58(1): District Court (Finnish: *käräjäoikeus*; Swedish: *tingsrätt*).

Authorities and courts referred to in Article 61(2) of the Regulation: Court of Appeal (Finnish: *hovioikeus*; Swedish: *hovrätt*).

Authorities and courts referred to in Article 62 of the Regulation: Supreme Court (Finnish: *korkein oikeus*; Swedish: *högsta domstolen*).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

If enforcement concerns custody, residence or right of access to a child, or returning a child to another Member State: District Court (Finnish: *käräjäoikeus*;

Swedish: *tingsrätt*).

If less than three years have passed since the decision on custody, residence or right of access to a child, or returning a child to another Member State was made, enforcement of the decision may be sought from a bailiff instead of a court.

If enforcement concerns legal expenses: National Enforcement Authority Finland (Finnish: *Ulosottoviranomainen*; Swedish: *Utsökningsmyndighet*).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Article 61(2): Appeals against a decision on the refusal of enforcement may be lodged with a court of appeal. Applications for appeal addressed to the court of appeal should be sent to the registry of the district court that issued the decision.

Article 62: Supreme Court. Applications for appeal addressed to the Supreme Court should be sent to the registry of the court of appeal that issued the decision.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Ministry of Justice

International legal assistance

PL 25

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Tel.: +358 9 1606 7628

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Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Finland does not have the category of close relatives referred to in Article 82(2).

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3)

English is also accepted, in addition to Finnish and Swedish.

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Article 91(2): English is also accepted, in addition to Finnish and Swedish.

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Brussels IIb Regulation - Matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility (recast) - Sweden

Article 103 (1) (a) (1st part) – Public authorities or other authorities authorized to establish an authentic instrument referred to in point (2)(b) of Article 2(2), and public authorities authorized to register an agreement referred to in point (3) of Article 2(2)

There are no authorities in Sweden that issue authentic instruments or register agreements.

Article 103 (1) (a) (2nd part) – Administrative authorities granting legal aid referred to in Article 74(2)

A declaration that a party to proceedings before the Social Welfare Board (socialnämnden) has been exempted from costs or charges is provided by the board in question. A declaration that a party to proceedings before the Social Welfare Board has been deemed to meet the financial conditions for obtaining full or partial legal aid is provided by the Legal Aid Agency (Rättshjälpsmyndigheten).

Article 103 (1) (b) (1st part) – Courts competent to issue certificates for a decision pursuant to Article 36(1), and courts and authorities competent to issue a certificate for an authentic instrument or agreement referred to in Article 66

The certificate referred to in Article 36(1) is issued by the court or other authority that issued the decision.

Since Swedish courts and authorities do not issue authentic instruments or register agreements, it will not be necessary to issue certificates under Article 66 (1).

Article 103 (1) (b) (2nd part) – Courts competent to rectify certificates referred to in Article 37(1), Article 48(1), and courts competent to issue a certificate specifying that the lack or limitation of a certified decision referred to in Article 49; and courts and authorities competent to rectify the certificate, issued under Article 66(1), referred to in Article 67(1);

The court or other authority which issued the decision orders the rectification of certificates pursuant to Article 37(1) or Article 48(1) or issues certificates of non-execution or limited enforcement pursuant to Article 49.

Since Swedish courts and authorities will not be issuing certificates under Article 66(1), it will not be necessary to rectify any such certificates in Sweden under Article 67(1).

Article 103 (1) (c) – Courts competent for recognition of a decision (Article 30(3)) and for the refusal of recognition (Article 40(2)), as well as the courts and authorities competent for refusal of enforcement, for challenge or appeal, and for further challenge or appeal referred to in 58(1), 61(2) and 62

Article 30(3)

An application for a declaration under Article 30(3) that there are no grounds for refusing recognition is made to the district court (tingsrätten).

Where an application concerns a decision relating wholly or partly to a child's person, the application must be made to a district court as referred to in Chapter 21, Section 1a, of the Parental Code (*föräldrabalken*).

Where an application concerns a decision which does not relate, in whole or in part, to a child's person, the application is made to the district court in the list below within whose jurisdiction the opposing party has their residence. If the opposing party is not resident in Sweden, the application must be made to Nacka District Court (Nacka tingsrätt).

Article 40 or 59

An application under **Article 40 or 59** for a decision not to be recognised or not to be enforced must be submitted to the district court.

Where an application concerns a decision relating wholly or partly to a child's person, the application must be made to the district court dealing with a case as referred to in Chapter 21 of the Parental Code for the enforcement of the decision to which the application relates. If no enforcement proceedings have been initiated, an application must be made to a district court as referred to in Chapter 21, Section 1a, of the Parental Code.

Where an application concerns a decision which does not relate, in whole or in part, to a child's person, the application must be made to the district court in the list above within whose jurisdiction the applicant has their residence. If the applicant is not resident in Sweden, the application must be made to Nacka District Court.

Appeals

Appeals under Article 61(2) must be lodged with the court of appeal (hovrätten).

Appeals under Article 62 must be lodged with the Supreme Court (Högsta domstolen).

Article 103 (1) (d) – Authorities competent for enforcement referred to in Article 52

— Article 52, in the case of an application for enforcement of a decision relating to a child's person: the application is made to a district court as referred to in Chapter 21, Section 1a, of the Parental Code.

— Article 52, in the case of an application for enforcement of a decision relating to legal costs or to the property of a child: the application is made to the Swedish Enforcement Authority (Kronofogdemyndigheten).

Article 103 (1) (e) – Redress procedures against a decision on the application for refusal of enforcement referred to in Articles 61 and 62

Appeals must be lodged with the court of appeal or the Supreme Court.

Article 103 (1) (f) – Names, addresses and means of communication for the Central Authorities designated to assist with the application of the Regulation in matters of parental responsibility. In case more than one Central Authority is designated, geographical and functional jurisdiction of each Central Authority to be indicated as referred to in Article 76

Utrikesdepartementet

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S-103 39 Stockholm

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Fax +46 (8)7231176

Email: [✉ ud-kc@gov.se](mailto:ud-kc@gov.se)

Article 103 (1) (g) – If applicable, categories of close relatives, in addition to parents, with which the child may be placed within the territory of a Member State, without the prior consent of that Member State as referred to in Article 82

Not applicable

Article 103 (1) (h) – Languages of the institutions of the European Union other than the own language of a Member State, in which communications to its Central Authorities can be accepted as referred to in Article 91(3))

Swedish, English

Article 103 (1) (i) – Languages accepted for the translations of requests and accompanying documents sent under Articles 80, 81, 82, and of the free text fields of the certificates as referred to in Article 91(2)

Swedish or English

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