



Annual Report to Congress on International Child Abduction

22 U.S.C. §9111, ET SEQ.

Introduction

The Department of State, through the Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of Children's Issues (CI), leads U.S. government efforts to prevent and respond to international parental child abduction (IPCA). As the U.S. Central Authority for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Convention), CI works with left-behind parents, foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, U.S. agencies, and international organizations to resolve abduction cases and promote compliance with Convention obligations. CI also encourages countries to join the Convention, which provides a civil mechanism for the prompt return of and access across borders to abducted children.

Diplomatic Engagement

CI engages with Convention partner countries and non-partner countries to improve cooperation, encourage ratification, and strengthen compliance. In 2025, CI and senior U.S. government officials, including the Department of State's Special Advisor for Children's Issues, conducted high-level advocacy with countries to address IPCA challenges, promote IPCA prevention, encourage countries to become parties to the Convention, and address pending abduction and access cases, including the resolution of pre-Convention abduction cases. They also raised concerns regarding individual cases with foreign officials. CI leverages programs like the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) to educate foreign officials on the Convention and improve its implementation. In August 2025, CI hosted an IVLP for participants from Belize and Costa Rica. In October 2024 Georgia became the newest U.S. partner under the Convention.

Prevention Efforts

CI actively works to prevent IPCA through tools like the Children's Passport Issuance Alert Program (CPIAP), which enrolled over 4,000 children in CY 2025, bringing the total to more than 69,000. In CY 2025, CI responded to over 26,000 prevention-related enquiries from the public. CI maintains two officers who are present at the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) National Targeting Center, which helps coordinate law enforcement engagement to prevent imminent abductions as well as providing a specialized 24/7 duty officer program. CI works with law enforcement across the world, assists in providing guidance to parents concerned about potential abductions and engages foreign embassies to establish quicker responses to abductions in progress. In CY 2025 alone, CI requested enrollment of 261 at-risk children in CBP's Prevent Abduction Program. More information on this program is available at [CBP.gov](https://www.cbp.gov).

Airline Best Practices

Airlines can assist in preventing abductions by cooperating with law enforcement and reporting potential abduction cases to CI. CI conducts outreach on potential child abduction indicators to port authorities, airline employees, and the general public. With these outreach activities, commercial airline employees should be aware of CI's contact information and potential child abduction indicators. For contact information for the Office of Children's Issues, including prevention efforts, visit travel.state.gov.

Criminal Law and Law Enforcement Cooperation

IPCA is a crime under specified circumstances in every state and the District of Columbia and is also a federal crime under the International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act. CI collaborates with law enforcement agencies, including DHS, DOJ, and INTERPOL, to prevent and resolve abductions. CI's placement of prevention officers at CBP's National Targeting Center has streamlined case processing and enhanced interagency coordination. Additional information on using the [U.S. justice system](#) and [working with local law enforcement](#), can be found on travel.state.gov.

Judicial Education

CI educates U.S. judges on the Convention, providing resources and facilitating judicial communication through the International Hague Network of Judges. Judges hearing Convention cases can access important resources and information on .

Resolution of Abduction Cases

CI assists parents in filing applications under the Convention seeking rights of access or return, liaising with foreign central authorities (FCAs) to locate children, facilitate voluntary agreements, and initiate judicial proceedings. When the Convention is not applicable, CI provides resources for mediation, litigation, or law enforcement assistance. CI also supports the safe return and reintegration of children through travel facilitation and consular resources.

During CY 2025, CI handled 908 total active abduction cases, including

- 845 cases with 1,164 children where the parents were seeking return, and
- 63 cases with 88 children where the parents were seeking rights of access.
- 169 cases were resolved with 256 children returned to the United States.
- 143 cases involving 206 children were resolved through other means.

Of the 256 abducted children returned to the United States in CY 2025, the majority, 181 children, returned from Convention countries, while 75 children returned from countries adhering to no protocols with respect to child abduction, as defined in the Act. One child who returned from a Convention country and two children who returned from non-Convention countries were between the ages of 16 and 18 in CY 2025.

Of these 908 active abduction cases, 414 were opened in CY 2025. CI also responded to 339 initial inquiries in which parents sought information and resources regarding abductions but did not proceed with providing complete documentation.

Voluntary Agreements

Voluntary agreements are an important mechanism through which international parental child abduction cases may be resolved. Parents considering mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution should always consult with legal counsel for guidance. For additional information on [voluntary agreements](#) or [mediation](#), visit travel.state.gov.

Domestic Violence

Under the Convention, courts may decline to return a child if there is a grave risk that returning the child would expose the child to physical or psychological harm or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation. Recognizing that some parents and children affected by international parental child abduction are also survivors of domestic violence, CI encourages families to seek appropriate resources and legal advice. There are more than 10,000 organizations and agencies in the United States that provide support and services to victims of crime, including domestic violence. Services may include counseling, language interpretation, safety planning, emergency housing in confidential shelters, and emergency financial assistance. There are toll-free telephone helpline services with trained operators who help survivors at all hours, seven days a week, may be able to provide translation, and can connect a victim with free local services.

In 1996, the U.S. government launched the National Domestic Violence Hotline, a 24-hour, toll-free service that provides crisis assistance and local shelter referral for callers across the country. The telephone number is (800) 799-SAFE (7233). The TTY number for the hearing impaired is (800) 787-3224. For additional information and resources for survivors provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, visit: [justice.gov/ovw/resources-for-survivors](https://www.justice.gov/ovw/resources-for-survivors).

Support for U.S. Military Families

CI collaborates with the branches of the U.S. military to assist military families affected by IPCA, train military legal staff, and facilitate Convention applications. In CY 2025 CI provided training to military legal assistance offices at two U.S. military bases in the United States and worked on 16 cases involving 26 children of active-duty military service members.

- Four cases were resolved with the return of six children.
- Five cases were resolved without return (seven children).
- Seven cases (15 children) were pending at the end of CY 2025, including three cases (six children) unresolved for over 12 months.

For more information, please see travel.state.gov.

How to Use This Report

This report provides Congress with information regarding IPCA and the Office of Children's Issues activities in CY 2025. Every location with five or more pending abduction cases has a data page if a left-behind parent reported to CI either a requested return or access during CY 2025 for a child whose reported habitual residence is the United States. These pages are organized into two sections.

The first section consists of a list of countries determined to have demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance during CY 2025, as defined by the Act. The details for each page, including a determination of a pattern of noncompliance and the criteria and basis for such determination, use the legal terms and definitions set forth in the Act.

The second section consists of the remainder of countries and areas that had five or more pending abduction cases in CY 2025 for a child whose reported habitual residence is the United States. While a country may not have been found to have demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance in the reporting year based on the standards defined in the Act, there may still be areas of concern with abduction cases in the particular country. Countries and areas that had at least one, but fewer than five cases, are listed in the Appendix with total cases for each country and area. Countries and areas that did not have a pending abduction case in CY 2025 are not listed in this report.

Each data page includes a summary and a table containing data on cases open with the Office of Children’s Issues in CY 2025 where left-behind parents were seeking either return or access to their children. The pages also include status reports on the Department’s relationship with the foreign central authority, requests for governments to locate children, information about foreign judicial authorities, actions taken to enforce judicial orders, and Department recommendations. For those countries or areas where the Department submitted cases to a foreign central authority, an additional table appears under the central authority section with data required by the Act.

This report presents a snapshot of abduction cases during CY 2025. The volume of cases over this period may not be sufficient to indicate major trends in a particular country or area. CI recommends considering the information presented in this report along with the information presented in previous annual reports on IPCA and the other topical annual reports and country information the Department of State publishes.

The following example of a data page with accompanying definitions explains how data is organized in this report.

Abduction cases are dynamic and require coordinating information among several parties. Each report is based on the information available at the time of publication, and for some countries, there may be minor discrepancies in the data between the end of one year and start of another due to various factors, such as information obtained after the reporting period. Therefore, some information from the prior year’s report may be amended in this year’s report.

Understanding the Data Pages

Summary: This section indicates whether the country is a party to the *Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* (Convention), and whether the Convention is in force with the United States. For countries and areas not party to the Convention, if CI has established bilateral procedures with the country or area, that will also be indicated in the summary. This section will also state if a country is being cited for a “pattern of noncompliance” as defined in the Act. All commentary on this page refers to the country’s or area’s performance during CY 025. If appropriate, previous citations will also be included here.

Initial Inquiries: The number of inquiries for which U.S. Central Authority staff provided information and resources, but there was no additional assistance requested, or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

Table 1: Abduction Cases* reported to the U.S. Central Authority

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year include any abduction case reported to the U.S. Central Authority prior to January 1 and still pending (not resolved or closed) by that date.						
New cases reflect reported abduction cases received by the U.S. Central Authority from January 1 through December 31, which meet the definition of “abduction case” as defined in 22 U.S.C. §9101.						
Total cases reflect the combined number of Cases open at the start of the year and New cases .						
Cases resolved during the year reflect the number of reported abduction cases that were no longer pending on December 31 for one of the following reasons: 1) the child was returned; 2) the judicial or administrative authority complied with the Hague Abduction Convention; 3) the parents reached a voluntary arrangement; 4) the left-behind parent withdrew the application or request; 5) the left-behind parent could not be located for one year despite documented efforts by the U.S. Central Authority to locate the parent; or 6) the death of the child or left-behind parent.						
Cases closed during the year include abduction cases no longer pending on December 31 for reasons other than those listed in the definition of a resolved abduction case. Also includes children who turn age 16 whose case remains open because there is at least one other active sibling.						
Cases open at the end of the year are abduction cases still pending (not resolved or closed) on December 31.						

**An abduction case, as defined by the Act, includes any case reported to the U.S. Central Authority that meets the criteria of an international child abduction under the Hague Abduction Convention and includes any case reported involving an application filed with the U.S. Central Authority or directly with the foreign central authority by a parent seeking rights of access or return. 22 U.S.C. § 9101. However, Convention applications for access may or may not involve an abducted child.*

Significant Developments: Changes to laws or other events that may affect the handling of abduction matters are reported here.

Central Authority: Parties to the Convention designate an office to carry out Convention responsibilities. For non-Convention countries, the central authority is the “foreign ministry or other appropriate authority of such country,” 22 U.S.C. §9101(10). This section of the Report assesses these central authorities, where appropriate.

Table 2: Abduction cases* transmitted by the U.S. Central Authority	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year reflect any abduction case pending with the foreign central authority on January 1.						
New cases filed with FCA reflect abduction cases the U.S. Central Authority transmitted to the foreign central authority from January 1 through December 31.						
Total cases on file with FCA during the year reflect the total number of abduction cases pending with the foreign central authority at any time during the year.						
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months. In a Convention country, an abduction case pending for a period that exceeds 12 months after the date on which the completed application for return of the child is submitted for determination to the judicial or administrative authority, as applicable, in the country in which the child is located. In a non-Convention country, an abduction case pending for a period that exceeds 12 months after the date on which the request for return of the child was submitted to the foreign ministry or other appropriate authority where the child is located. <u>Unresolved abduction cases only include applications for return.</u> 22 U.S.C. §9101(23)(A).						
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year is the percentage of the pending abduction cases transmitted to the relevant foreign government authority that were unresolved on December 31. <u>Unresolved abduction cases only include applications for return.</u> 22 U.S.C. §9101(23)(A).						

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention directs central authorities to “take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” This section indicates the number of abduction cases that were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: In a Convention case, location is the step after the U.S. Central Authority has transmitted the abduction case to the foreign central authority and the responsible authorities attempt to locate the child. In a non-Convention case, location refers to requests made by the Department of State to the competent authorities to locate a child reported abducted to its territory. This section describes the performance in locating children that were reported abducted to the country or area.

Judicial Authorities: This section describes the performance of the judicial or administrative body with adjudicative authority to hear and decide upon abduction or access cases.

Enforcement: This section describes the performance implementing judicial or administrative orders in abduction or access cases.

Access: This section describes any access cases and the number of children involved in these cases during CY 2025. In an access case, a parent or legal guardian seeks through the Convention access to the child or children living in a foreign country. Convention applications for access may or may not involve an abducted child.

Pre-Convention Cases: If the Convention is in force between the United States and the country, this section will indicate whether there are ongoing cases that predate the Convention partnership.

Children ages 16-18 years: One of the criteria under the Convention is the child remains under the age of 16; however, an abduction case may not be resolved before the child turns 16

years old. This section provides the number of abducted children reported to the Department who were part of a case that was not resolved and who were between 16 and 18 years old at any time during CY 2025. These children may receive consular services from the Department.

Department Recommendations: This section describes the Department's recommendations for future engagement concerning international parental child abduction.

COUNTRIES OR AREAS DEMONSTRATING A PATTERN OF NONCOMPLIANCE

Argentina

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Argentina since 1991. In 2025, Argentina continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Argentine judicial authorities regularly failed to implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. As a result of this failure, 57 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for one year and four months. Argentina was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Argentina for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	7	1	1	5	8
New cases	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total cases	6	11	1	1	7	12
Cases resolved during the year	1	3	0	0	1	3
Cases closed during the year	0	1	1	1	1	2
Cases open at the end of the year	5	7	0	0	5	7

Significant Developments: The Department welcomed the reintroduction of draft procedural legislation by several members of the Argentine congress to address delays in Convention cases. However, draft legislation prepared by the executive branch and draft legislation proposed by the Argentine congress remain stalled. For over ten years, there have been many efforts within Argentina to pass procedural legislation relevant to IPCA cases. Despite these efforts, Argentina again failed to make significant progress with any procedural legislation, and the Department remains concerned that unless Argentina employs additional measures that would expedite court procedures, abduction cases could continue to face delays within Argentina's judiciary.

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Argentine Central Authority have a cooperative relationship despite these challenges.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	7	1	1	5	8
New cases filed with FCA	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	6	11	1	1	7	12

Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	4	6	0	0	4	6
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	67%		0%		57%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took the appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention case was filed. The average time to locate a child was 13 days.

Judicial Authorities: There were serious delays by the Argentine judicial authorities at the appellate level in deciding in Convention cases. As a result of these delays, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Argentine authorities.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Argentina under the Convention. This case was opened in 2018. This case has been filed with the Argentine Central Authority. No new cases were filed in 2025. While no cases had been resolved by December 31, 2025, this case was closed for other reasons.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Argentine authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

The Bahamas

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and The Bahamas since 1994. In 2025, The Bahamas continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Bahamian Central Authority (BCA) regularly failed to fulfill its responsibilities pursuant to the Convention. The Bahamas was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2011-2018 and 2024-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received two initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to The Bahamas for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

New cases	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases	3	3	0	0	3	3
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

Significant Developments: In September 2025, a case submitted to the BCA in June 2024 was resolved when the taking parent was located by Bahamian law enforcement. Bahamian officials then promptly returned the child to the left-behind parent. The responsiveness and cooperation of Bahamian officials in this particular matter were laudatory, but the officials appeared to be acting under domestic law instead of the Hague Abduction Convention.

Central Authority: There have been serious delays in the processing of cases by the Bahamian Central Authority (BCA), and a lack of effective communication with the U.S. Central Authority regarding IPCA cases, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. There are no cases classified as unresolved in The Bahamas primarily because of the BCA’s delays in bringing any petitions before the Bahamian judiciary and a prerequisite to filing that is inconsistent with the Hague Convention, as well as other process delays.

The Department is concerned that unless The Bahamas employs additional measures, such as a standardized timeline for the process of handling IPCA cases, from reception to resolution, abduction cases will be delayed at the administrative level.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases filed with FCA	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities reported taking timely and appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed; however, the average time to locate a child in 2025 was nine months and 27 days. This lengthy location period delays the processing of applications by the BCA.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Bahamian judicial authorities affected one case during 2025. One applicant elected to seek judicial remedies in family court in 2025 and has been unable to obtain a prompt decision.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Bahamian authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Bahamian authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Belize

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Belize since 1989. In 2025, Belize continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Belizean judicial authorities failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. As a result of this failure, 33 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for more than six years. Belize was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2022-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Belize for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5
New cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases	3	5	0	0	3	5
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	4	0	0	2	4

Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Belizean Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, delays in communication about actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of continuing concern.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children

Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	5	0	0	3	5
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	3	0	0	1	3
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	33%		0%		33%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: In some cases, the competent authorities delayed taking appropriate steps to locate a child after a Convention application was filed. As of December 31, 2025, there were two cases involving two children in which the Department requested location assistance and the Belizean authorities were unable to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Belizean judicial authorities at the appellate level affected cases during 2025. There were serious delays by the Belizean judicial authorities in deciding Convention cases. As a result of these delays, cases have been pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Belizean authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Belizean authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Brazil

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Brazil since 2003. In 2025, Brazil continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Brazilian judicial authorities regularly failed to implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention, and Brazilian law enforcement regularly failed to enforce a return order rendered by their judicial authorities. As a result of these failures, 32 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for three years and four months. Brazil was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2006-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received seven initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Brazil for which no completed applications were submitted to

the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	20	26	0	0	20	26
New cases	19	24	1	1	20	25
Total cases	39	50	1	1	40	51
Cases resolved during the year	6	9	0	0	6	9
Cases closed during the year	1	4	0	0	1	4
Cases open at the end of the year	32	37	1	1	33	38

Significant Developments: In 2025, just one case under the Convention was resolved due to a Hague judicial return order. In August 2025, the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court issued a decision calling on the National Council of Justice (CNJ) to expedite Convention case proceedings so that the final decision on the return of a child is made in less than one year. It remains to be seen whether the Court’s decision will result in significant improvements. In 2025, the Department met with Brazilian interlocutors in April, May, and October in multiple meetings with International Hague Network Judges, the Brazilian Central Authority, the Attorney General’s office, members of the Brazilian judicial courts, Brazilian attorneys, and law enforcement authorities to address areas of concern.

Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Brazilian Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, some actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of concern. During this reporting period, the Brazilian Central Authority delayed processing some cases for a significant time while reviewing for acceptance. We are also concerned that the Central Authority routinely asks questions that appear more properly suited to the role of the judiciary, which can result in case processing delays.

Additionally, the Brazilian Central Authority again rejected a case in a manner inconsistent with the Convention. These delays in case processing, before cases even reach the Brazilian judiciary, reinforce the Department’s uncertainty about the Government of Brazil’s stated commitments to improve Convention implementation in Brazil.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	20	26	0	0	20	26
New cases filed with FCA	16	20	1	1	17	21
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	36	46	1	1	37	47
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	12	13	0	0	12	13

FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	33%		0%		32%	
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Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, four abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 46 days. As of December 31, 2025, in one case, Brazilian authorities were unable to initially locate a child. In a second case, Brazilian authorities initially located a child but were unable to locate the child in 2025 during subsequent Hague proceedings. As of December 31, 2025, this child had been missing for over four months. This case (accounting for 8 percent of the unresolved cases) has been pending for more than 12 months and law enforcement has failed to locate or undertake serious efforts to locate the abducted child.

Judicial Authorities: Serious delays by the Brazilian judicial authorities in deciding Convention cases persisted. As a result of these delays, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance. Consequently, the Department remains concerned with the Brazilian judiciary’s repeated failure to consistently implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. Where appropriate, the Department has encouraged direct judicial communication between U.S. and Brazilian judges to address concerns in cases pending in the Brazilian judiciary.

Enforcement: While courts in Brazil ordered returns under the Convention, in some cases, the Brazilian authorities faced challenges with enforcement. In one case, the Brazilian authorities regularly failed to enforce a return order rendered by their judicial authorities. Though a return order was issued in July 2025, as of December 31, 2025, it had not been enforced. This case has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement failed to enforce a return order

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Brazil under the Convention. This case was opened in 2025. This case has been filed with the Brazilian Central Authority. By December 31, 2025, this case remained open.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of four abducted children who were between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Brazilian authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Ecuador

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Ecuador since 1992. In 2025, Ecuador continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Ecuadorian law enforcement authorities failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. Ecuador was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received two initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Ecuador for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	1	1	1	1	2	2
New cases	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total cases	3	3	1	1	4	4
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	1	1	3	3

Significant Developments: In 2025, the Judiciary Council followed through with its 2024 resolution and designated three Hague network judges in May 2025. The new network judges have likewise underscored a commitment to reducing IPCA processing delays in the coming year through training and capacity building.

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Ecuadorian Central Authorities have a productive relationship despite the challenges. In September 2025, the ECA relocated from the Ministry of Human Rights to the Ministry of Governance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	1	1	2	2
New cases filed with FCA	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	2	2	1	1	3	3
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	1	1	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		100%		0%	

Location: The competent authorities of Ecuador failed to take appropriate steps to locate children after Convention applications were filed, which contributed to a pattern of

noncompliance. As of December 31, 2025, there were two cases in which the Ecuadorian authorities were unable to locate a child. The Department of State requested location assistance but the Ecuadorian authorities have not yet identified a location.

Judicial Authorities: In 2025, one case was filed with the Judicial Authorities and remains pending.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Ecuadorian authorities.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Ecuador under the Convention. This case was opened in 2022. No new cases were filed in 2025. As of December 31, 2025, this case remained open. This case involving one child has been pending with the Ecuadorian authorities for more than 12 months.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Ecuadorian authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Egypt

Summary: Egypt does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. In 2003, the United States and Egypt signed a Memorandum of Understanding to encourage voluntary resolution of abduction cases and facilitate consular access to abducted children. However, in 2025, Egypt continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, competent authorities in Egypt persistently failed to work with the Department of State to resolve abduction cases. As a result of this failure, 59 percent of abduction cases remain unresolved for more than 12 months. Egypt was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015, 2016, and 2019-2025 Annual Reports.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	14	24	0	0	14	24
New cases	6	10	0	0	6	10
Total cases	20	34	0	0	20	34
Cases resolved during the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
Cases closed during the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
Cases open at the end of the year	18	30	0	0	18	30

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Egypt worked closely with the

United States to discuss ways to improve the resolution of pending abduction cases; however, the Department faced challenges with the competent authorities' increased insistence on highly bureaucratic channels of communication. Additionally, the competent authorities regularly failed to resolve cases due to a lack of viable options, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	11	17	0	0	11	17
New cases filed with FCA	6	13	0	0	6	13
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	17	30	0	0	17	30
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	10	15	0	0	10	15
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	59%		0%		59%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities of Egypt failed to take appropriate steps to locate children after the United States submitted a request for assistance, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Egypt, legal options, if any, under Egyptian law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Egyptian judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: Judicial decisions in Egypt were generally not enforced, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Egypt to ratify the Convention and to create the legal infrastructure needed for effective implementation of the Convention.

Honduras

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Honduras since 1994. In 2025, Honduras continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Honduran Central Authority regularly failed to fulfill its responsibilities pursuant to the

Convention and Honduran judicial authorities failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. As a result of this failure, 50 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for two years and two months. Honduras was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2022-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received 14 initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Honduras for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	5	0	0	2	5
New cases	3	6	1	1	4	7
Total cases	5	11	1	1	6	12
Cases resolved during the year	2	6	0	0	2	5
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	2
Cases open at the end of the year	2	4	1	1	3	5

Significant Developments: For the first time, the Honduran Central Authority (HCA) explored the option for left-behind parents to seek legal representation for Convention cases through Honduran public defenders. However, systemic issues, including recurring staffing changes, persisted in the HCA in 2025. In 2025, Honduran officials drafted a national procedural law to improve Honduras’s implementation of the Convention; however, the draft legislation remains in progress and has not yet been introduced to the Honduran Congress.

Central Authority: There have been serious delays in the processing of cases by the HCA, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	5	0	0	2	5
New cases filed with FCA	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	6	1	1	4	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	2	4	0	0	2	4
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	67%		0%		50%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Honduran authorities.

Judicial Authorities: There were serious delays by the Honduran judicial authorities in deciding Convention cases. As a result of these delays, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Honduras under the Convention. This case was opened in 2025. This case involving one child has been filed with the HCA. By December 31, 2025, this case involving one child remained open.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Honduran authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Honduran authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

India

Summary: India does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. In 2025, India continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the competent authorities in India persistently failed to work with the Department of State to resolve abduction cases. As a result of this failure, 71 percent of total cases remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for three years and three months. The Indian government established a Mediation Cell in 2018 with the objective of mediating custody disputes. The Department is unaware of the Mediation Cell resolving any abduction cases between the United States and India. India was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to India. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	96	110	0	0	96	110
New cases	12	15	0	0	12	15
Total cases	108	125	0	0	108	125

Cases resolved during the year	15	18	0	0	15	18
Cases closed during the year	3	4	0	0	3	4
Cases open at the end of the year	90	103	0	0	90	103

Significant Developments: In 2025, the working group between the Embassy of India in Washington, D.C. and the Office of Children’s Issues that was formed to discuss U.S.-based resources and prevent abduction cases did not meet despite multiple requests from the Department to reconvene. Disappointingly, proposals from Embassy New Delhi to establish a similar working group in India with the Indian Government have not been accepted.

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in India regularly failed to work with the Department of State toward the resolution of pending abduction cases. Moreover, the competent authorities have regularly failed to resolve cases due to a lack of viable legal options, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	94	107	0	0	94	107
New cases filed with FCA	13	16	0	0	13	16
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	107	123	0	0	107	123
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	76	86	0	0	76	86
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	71%		0%		71%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, thirteen abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Indian authorities.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in India, and some abduction cases were resolved by the Indian courts in 2025, legal options, if any, under Indian law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Indian authorities.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of thirteen abducted children who were between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage India to accede to the Convention at the highest appropriate levels in our bilateral and multilateral engagements and urge the Indian authorities to take steps to expedite the resolution of existing parental abduction cases.

Jordan

(SBU) Summary: Jordan does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. In 2006, the United States and Jordan signed a Memorandum of Understanding to encourage voluntary resolution of abduction cases and facilitate consular access to abducted children. In 2025, Jordan continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the competent authorities in Jordan persistently failed to work with the Department of State to resolve abduction cases. As a result of this failure, 36 percent of abduction cases remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for one year and six months. The Government of Jordan continues to encourage using the Family Mediation Directorate as a mechanism to resolve active cases; however, the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved through this service since its inception. Jordan was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Jordan. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	12	19	0	0	12	19
New cases	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total cases	14	21	0	0	14	21
Cases resolved during the year	6	7	0	0	6	7
Cases closed during the year	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cases open at the end of the year	8	13	0	0	8	13

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Jordan regularly failed to work with the Department of State toward the resolution of pending abduction cases. Moreover, the competent authorities have regularly failed to resolve cases due to a lack of viable legal options, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. The Department of State will continue to engage with Jordanian government officials to address pending cases and increase collaboration.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	11	17	0	0	11	17
New cases filed with FCA	3	4	0	0	3	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	14	21	0	0	14	21
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	5	9	0	0	5	9
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	36%		0%		36%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State requested location assistance, but the Jordanian authorities have not yet identified the child’s location.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Jordan, legal options, if any, under Jordanian law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any U.S. citizen abduction cases resolved by Jordanian judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: Judicial decisions in Jordan were generally not enforced, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. There was one case accounting for 20 percent of the unresolved cases that has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to enforce the order.

Children aged 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Jordan to accede to the Convention.

Korea, Republic of

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and the Republic of Korea (ROK) since 2013. In 2025, the ROK continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, ROK competent authorities regularly failed to enforce return orders rendered by the judicial authority in abduction cases. The Republic of Korea was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2022-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received four initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to the Republic of Korea for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	6	0	0	5	6
New cases	4	8	0	0	4	8
Total cases	9	14	0	0	9	14
Cases resolved during the year	4	5	0	0	4	5
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	5	9	0	0	5	9

Significant Developments: In 2025, Republic of Korea competent authorities failed for the seventh time to enforce a ROK court-ordered return of a child to the United States. This case remains unresolved since 2019.

Central Authority: The U.S. and the ROK Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
New cases filed with FCA	4	8	0	0	4	8
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	8	12	0	0	8	12
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	12.5%		0%		12.5%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities of the ROK failed to take appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. ROK competent authorities failed to locate or undertake serious efforts to locate the abducted child in one case that has been pending for more than 12 months.

Judicial Authorities: ROK judicial authorities contributed to some delay in processing cases during 2025.

Enforcement: Unless the taking parent voluntarily complied with a return order under the Convention, ROK judicial decisions in Convention cases were generally not enforced, which

contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. There was one case that has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to enforce a return order.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the ROK authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Peru

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Peru since 2007. In 2025, Peru continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the Peruvian Central Authority (PCA) and judicial authorities failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention, and law enforcement regularly failed to enforce return orders rendered by the Peruvian judicial authority. As a result of this failure, 17 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. This case was unresolved for two years and two months. Peru was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received 10 initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Peru for which no completed application were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5
New cases	4	4	0	0	4	4
Total cases	7	9	0	0	7	9
Cases resolved during the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	4	6	0	0	4	6

Significant Developments: In 2025, three different ministers led the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), which adversely affected certain engagement with the PCA. Peru’s Hague Network Judge led the implementation of an administrative resolution that assigned specialized family or civil judges to Hague Abduction cases under a concentrated jurisdiction model. In October 2025, the Network Judge organized a two-day judicial training with international delegations, including the U.S. Central Authority, focusing on identifying systemic gaps, sharing best practices, and drafting legislation to standardize Hague procedures and improve enforcement. Despite these potentially positive steps by Peru’s judiciary, it remains to be seen whether these efforts will result in significant improvements with implementation of and compliance with the Convention.

Central Authority: There was a lack of cooperation regarding IPCA cases, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. While some communication between the USCA and the PCA has improved to promote information sharing between the countries, the PCA provided little information regarding the status of certain cases in Peru, and in some cases expressed an inability to coordinate with other competent authorities in the safe return of children. The PCA also rejected or closed cases in a manner inconsistent with the Convention. Finally, PCA officials stated they perceive conflicting mandates between the mission of the MIMP and the Convention that may prevent them from fulfilling some of the requirements of the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	3	0	0	2	3
New cases filed with FCA	4	4	0	0	4	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	6	7	0	0	6	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	2	0	0	1	2
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	17%		0%		17%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one active abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 24 days. In one case where the return was granted in 2023 but the children have not been located, the PCA was not involved in the case, and the return has not happened.

Judicial Authorities: There were serious delays by the Peruvian judicial authorities in deciding Convention cases. As a result of these delays, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance. For example, one case took three years from judicial filing to final ruling in 2025.

Enforcement: Unless the taking parent voluntarily complied with a return order under the Convention, judicial decisions in Convention cases in Peru were generally not enforced, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. As an example, in one longstanding case the children have not returned more than two years after orders for return were issued in 2023 and the PCA has refused to coordinate with law enforcement to secure the prompt return of children. This case accounts for 100 percent of the unresolved cases pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to enforce a return order.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Peruvian authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Poland

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Poland since 1992. In 2025 Poland continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the judicial branch failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention. As a result of this failure, one case accounting for 17 percent of total cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. This case was unresolved for five years. Poland was previously cited for demonstrating patterns of noncompliance in the 2015, 2024, and 2025 Annual Report.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	3	4	0	0	3	4
New cases	3	3	1	1	4	4
Total cases	6	7	1	1	7	8
Cases resolved during the year	2	3	0	0	2	3
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	3	3	1	1	4	4

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Polish Central Authorities have a strong cooperative relationship.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	4	0	0	3	4
New cases filed with FCA	2	2	1	1	3	3
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	6	1	1	6	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	20%		0%		17%	

Location: The competent authorities of Poland failed to take appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. The Department of State requested location assistance, but the Polish authorities have not yet identified a location for one case. There was one case (accounting for 100 percent of the unresolved cases) that has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to locate or undertake serious efforts to locate the abducted child.

Judicial Authorities: There were serious delays by the Polish judicial authorities in deciding Convention cases. As a result of these delays, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year, contributing to a pattern of noncompliance.

Enforcement: Unless the taking parent voluntarily complied with a return order under the Convention, judicial decisions in Convention cases in Poland were generally not enforced, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. There was one case accounting for 100 percent of the unresolved cases that has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to enforce a return order.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Poland under the Convention. This case was opened in 2025. This case involving one child has been filed with the Polish Central Authority. By December 31, 2025, this case involving one child remained open. No cases have been pending with the Poland Central Authority for more than 12 months

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Polish authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

Serbia

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Serbia since 1991. In 2025, Serbia demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, judicial authorities failed to regularly implement and comply with the provisions of the Convention, and Serbian authorities regularly failed to enforce return orders rendered by the judicial authority in an abduction case. As a result of this failure, one case accounting for 50 percent of abduction cases under the Convention remained unresolved for more than 12 months. This case was unresolved for two years and three months. This is the first time Serbia has been cited for a pattern of noncompliance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total cases	2	3	0	0	2	3
Cases resolved during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	3	0	0	2	3

Significant Developments: This is the first year that the United States Central Authority has

found Serbia demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance.

Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Serbian Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, delays in communication about actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of continuing concern.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases filed with FCA	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	2	3	0	0	2	3
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	50%		0%		50%	

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Serbian authorities.

Judicial Authorities: There were serious delays in deciding Convention cases, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance. As a result, cases may be pending with the judiciary for more than one year.

Enforcement: While a court in Serbia ordered a return under the Convention, the Serbian authorities faced challenges with enforcement.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue robust engagement with the Serbian authorities and will consider using the full range of tools contained in the Goldman Act, as appropriate, to address the ongoing issues of concern.

United Arab Emirates

Summary: The United Arab Emirates (UAE) does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. In 2025, the UAE continued to demonstrate a pattern of noncompliance. Specifically, the competent authorities in the UAE persistently failed to work with the Department of State to resolve abduction cases. As a result of this failure, 44 percent of abduction cases remained unresolved for more than 12 months. On average, these cases were unresolved for 10 months. The UAE was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2018-2025 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to the UAE. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	11	19	0	0	11	19
New cases	8	14	0	0	8	14
Total cases	19	33	0	0	19	33
Cases resolved during the year	4	6	0	0	4	6
Cases closed during the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
Cases open at the end of the year	14	25	0	0	14	25

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in the UAE regularly failed to work with the Department of State toward the resolution of pending abduction cases. Moreover, the competent authorities have regularly failed to resolve cases due to a lack of viable legal options, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	9	15	0	0	9	15
New cases filed with FCA	7	14	0	0	7	14
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	16	29	0	0	16	29
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	7	12	0	0	7	12
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	44%		0%		44%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, four abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities took appropriate steps to locate children in one case after the United States submitted a request for assistance.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in the UAE, legal options, if any, under Emirati law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases in alignment with Hague Convention principles, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by UAE judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: Judicial decisions in the UAE were generally not enforced, which contributed to a pattern of noncompliance.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will encourage the UAE to accede to the Convention and continue efforts to form a bilateral committee to resolve cases.

NON-CITED COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH FIVE OR MORE CASES

Australia

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Australia since 1988.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Australia for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	8	2	2	7	10
New cases	3	3	0	0	3	3
Total cases	8	11	2	2	10	13
Cases resolved during the year	5	6	2	2	7	8
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Australian Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	5	8	2	2	7	10
New cases filed with FCA	3	3	0	0	3	3
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	8	11	2	2	10	13
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	0

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took less than one week to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Australia regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order

relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Australian authorities.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of two open access cases involving two children in Australia under the Convention. By December 31, 2025, both cases involving two children had been resolved.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Australian Central Authority.

Bulgaria

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Bulgaria since 2005. Bulgaria was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2023 and 2024 Annual Reports.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
New cases	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total cases	6	8	0	0	6	8
Cases resolved during the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Bulgarian Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
New cases filed with FCA	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	20%		0%		20%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took less than one week to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Bulgaria regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: While the United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needs to be enforced by the Bulgarian authorities at this time.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Bulgarian Central Authority.

Canada

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Canada since 1988.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received 18 initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Canada for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	8	12	3	5	11	17
New cases	19	28	1	1	20	29
Total cases	27	40	4	6	31	46
Cases resolved during the year	16	26	2	4	18	30
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	10	13	2	2	12	15

Central Authority: The United States and the Canadian Central Authorities have a strong and productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	8	12	3	5	11	17
New cases filed with FCA	14	19	1	1	15	20
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	22	31	4	6	26	37
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	2	0	0	1	2
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	5%		0%		4%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, 13 abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took 31 days to locate a child. As of December 31, 2025, there was one open case in which the Canadian authorities were unable to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Canada routinely reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Canadian authorities

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of four open access cases involving six children in Canada under the Convention. Of these, one case involving one child was opened in 2025. This case involving one child has been filed with the Canadian Central Authority in 2025. By December 31, 2025, two cases involving four children were resolved, and two cases involving two children remained open.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the Canadian Central Authority will continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention.

China

Summary: China does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. Chinese authorities note that in the absence of the Convention, parents may seek resolution through Chinese courts. To date, we are unaware of any abduction cases being brought before a Chinese court. China was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2018 Annual Report.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received eight initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to China. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	15	16	0	0	15	16
New cases	8	10	0	0	8	10
Total cases	23	26	0	0	23	26
Cases resolved during the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	19	22	0	0	19	22

Central Authority: There were no regular or productive discussions with the Chinese authorities in 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	14	15	0	0	14	15
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	14	15	0	0	14	15
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	12	13	0	0	12	13
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	86%		0%		86%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, four abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Chinese authorities.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before the Chinese judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Chinese authorities.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of three abducted children who were between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will encourage China to accede to the Convention.

Colombia

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Colombia since 1996. While the Department did not cite Colombia for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in 2025, the Department is concerned about communication and administrative delays with the Colombian Central Authority.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	7	7	4	4	11	11

New cases	11	15	0	0	11	15
Total cases	18	22	4	4	22	26
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	3	3	4	4
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	16	20	1	1	17	21

Significant Developments: In August 2025, the Colombian government enacted a nationwide procedural law for implementing the Hague Abduction Convention (Convention). Colombian officials and Colombian Hague Network Judge promoted the new law by hosting virtual webinars and trainings to improve best practices for Convention implementation. The U.S. Central Authority (USCA) and U.S. Embassy officials met with key Colombian IPCA stakeholders, including the Colombian Central Authority (CCA) to raise our concerns regarding delays in communication and case processing at the CCA and Convention best practices. These meetings enhanced the USCA’s understanding of the Colombian judicial system and the new procedural law, which aims to expedite the resolution of Convention cases.

Central Authority: While the U.S. and Colombian Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, delays in processing cases and communication about actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of continuing concern.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	7	7	4	4	11	11
New cases filed with FCA	11	15	0	0	11	15
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	18	22	4	4	22	26
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	6%		0%		5%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, six abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 43 days.

Judicial Authorities: Colombian judicial authorities caused delays that affected cases during 2025.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Colombia were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of four open access cases involving four children in Colombia under the Convention. The four cases were opened prior to 2025 and filed with the Colombia Central Authority. No new cases were filed in 2025. By December 31, 2025, three cases involving 3 children had been resolved, and one case involving one child remained open.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to engage with Colombian government officials regarding delays in communication and IPCA case processing.

Dominican Republic

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and the Dominican Republic since 2007.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received six initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to the Dominican Republic for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases	9	12	0	0	9	12
Total cases	11	14	0	0	11	14
Cases resolved during the year	8	11	0	0	8	11
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

Central Authority: The United States and the Dominican Republic Central Authorities have a productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases filed with FCA	5	7	0	0	5	7
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	7	9	0	0	7	9
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all

appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, six abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was less than two days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of the Dominican Republic routinely reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in the Dominican Republic were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the Dominican Republic Central Authority will continue the effective processing of cases under the Convention.

El Salvador

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and El Salvador since 2007.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received two initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to El Salvador where no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases	5	7	0	0	5	7
Total cases	6	8	0	0	6	8
Cases resolved during the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	0	0	0	0	0	0

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Salvadoran Central Authorities have a productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases filed with FCA	3	4	0	0	3	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	4	5	0	0	4	5

Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, two abduction cases involving three children were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 10 days. As of December 31, 2025, there were no open cases in which the Salvadoran authorities were unable to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of El Salvador regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in El Salvador were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the Salvadoran Central Authority will continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention.

France

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and France since July 1, 1988.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	3	1	1	3	4
New cases	3	3	1	1	4	4
Total cases	5	6	2	2	7	8
Cases resolved during the year	2	3	2	2	4	5
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3

Central Authority: The U.S. and the French Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
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Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	3	1	1	3	4
New cases filed with FCA	3	3	1	1	4	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	6	2	2	7	8
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took less than one week to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of France reached a timely decision.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the French authorities.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of two open access cases involving two children in France under the Convention. By December 31, 2025, neither of the cases remained open.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the French Central Authority.

Germany

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Germany since 1990.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
New cases	4	6	1	2	5	8
Total cases	8	10	1	2	9	12
Cases resolved during the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
Cases closed during the year	1	1	1	2	2	3
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

Central Authority: The U.S. and the German Central Authorities have a strong and productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
New cases filed with FCA	4	6	1	2	5	8
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	8	10	1	2	9	12
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	13%		0%		11%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took 15 days to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Germany routinely reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Germany were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving two children in Germany under the Convention. This case was opened in 2025 and filed with the FCA. By December 31, 2025, the case had closed.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the German Central Authority.

Ghana

Summary: Ghana does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	6	0	0	5	6
New cases	6	9	0	0	6	9
Total cases	11	15	0	0	11	15
Cases resolved during the year	5	8	0	0	5	8
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	6	7	0	0	6	7

Central Authority: The Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration has not responded to the Department’s September 2025 request to identify a point of contact within the government to help facilitate the return of U.S. citizen children abducted to or wrongfully retained in Ghana.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	5	0	0	4	5
New cases filed with FCA	5	7	0	0	5	7
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	9	12	0	0	9	12
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	3	3	0	0	3	3
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	33%		0%		33%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, three abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Ghanaian authorities.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before the Ghanaian judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Ghanaian authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will encourage Ghana to accede to the Convention.

Iraq

Summary: While Iraq became a party to the Convention in 2014, the Convention is not in force between Iraq and the United States. As a result, the Convention is not available for resolving cases. The ability of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad to provide consular services to U.S. citizens throughout Iraq, including services related to international parental child abduction, is extremely limited given the security environment.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received two initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Iraq for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children

Cases open at the start of the year	2	4	0	0	2	4
New cases	6	13	0	0	6	13
Total cases	8	17	0	0	8	17
Cases resolved during the year	2	5	0	0	2	5
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	6	12	0	0	6	12

Central Authority: The Department of State sends applications whenever diplomatic and security considerations permit, unless doing so would put parents or children at risk or is not consistent with the wishes of the left-behind parent. In 2025, the United States did not inform the Iraqi government of reported abduction cases.

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: In 2025, the United States informed the Iraqi government of one case where they requested location and access assistance. The competent authorities took appropriate steps to locate a child after the United States submitted a request for assistance.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before the Iraqi judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by Iraqi authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to engage with Iraqi government officials regarding potential partnership.

Ireland

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Ireland since October 1991.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	0	0	2	3	2	3
New cases	3	4	0	0	3	4
Total cases	3	4	2	3	5	7
Cases resolved during the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
Cases closed during the year	0	0	2	3	2	3

Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
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Central Authority: The U.S. and Irish Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	0	0	2	3	2	3
New cases filed with FCA	3	4	0	0	3	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	4	2	3	5	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 38 days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Ireland regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Ireland were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of two open access cases involving three children in Ireland under the Convention. Both of these cases were opened in 2024. Both cases involving three children have been filed with the Irish Central Authority. No new cases were filed in 2025. By December 31, 2025, both cases were closed.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Irish Central Authority.

Israel

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Israel since 1991. Statistics below are for Israel. See separate notes for the West Bank.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Israel for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	0	0	1	3	1	3

New cases	4	6	0	0	4	6
Total cases	4	6	1	3	5	9
Cases resolved during the year	4	6	1	3	5	9
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	0	0	0	0	0	0

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Israel Central Authorities have a strong and productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	2	1	3	2	5
New cases filed with FCA	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	2	3	1	3	3	6
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took less than one week to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Israel regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Israel were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one preexisting open access case involving three children in Israel under the Convention. This case has been filed with the Israeli Central Authority. No new cases were filed in 2025. By December 31, 2025, this case involving three children (100 percent) had been resolved.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the Israel Central Authority will continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention.

West Bank

Summary: The West Bank does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international

parental child abduction. The ability of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem to provide consular services to U.S. citizens in the West Bank, including services related to international parental child abduction, is extremely limited given the security environment.

In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of five open abduction cases in the West Bank. As of December 31, 2025, two cases were resolved. In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate. By December 31, 2025, two cases remained open. The Department recommends an emphasis on preventing abductions.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	6	0	0	5	6
New cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases	5	6	0	0	5	6
Cases resolved during the year	2	3	0	0	2	3
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

Italy

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Italy since 1995.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received three initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Italy for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	1	1	3	3
New cases	6	8	0	0	6	8
Total cases	8	10	1	1	9	11
Cases resolved during the year	6	7	1	1	7	8
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	3	0	0	2	3

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Italian Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	2	1	1	3	3
New cases filed with FCA	3	5	0	0	3	5
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	7	1	1	6	8
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 35 days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Italy regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Italian authorities.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving one child in Italy under the Convention. This case was opened in 2023. This case was filed with the Italian Central Authority. By December 31, 2025, this case had been resolved.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Italian Central Authority.

Jamaica

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Jamaica since 2019. While the Department did not cite Jamaica for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in 2025, the Department is concerned about the lack of timely responses from the Jamaican Central Authority (JCA) to requests from the U.S. Central Authority. The Department is also concerned about delays in administrative processing when the case was with the JCA, including the JCA refusing to accept a few cases in a manner that was inconsistent with the Convention.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received eight initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Jamaica for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	7	7	3	3	10	10
New cases	19	29	2	2	21	31
Total cases	26	36	5	5	31	41
Cases resolved during the year	22	31	2	2	24	33
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	4	5	3	3	7	8

Significant Developments: On October 28, 2025, Hurricane Melissa (Category 5) struck Jamaica, suspending and limiting Central Authority operations.

Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Jamaican Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, delays in communication about actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of continuing concern.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	7	7	3	3	10	10
New cases filed with FCA	6	8	1	1	7	9
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	13	15	4	4	17	19
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	1	1	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		25%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, 20 abduction cases including cases where the left-behind parent was seeking return or access were resolved through voluntary means, 13 of which resolved before they were sent to the Jamaican Central Authority.

Location: In some cases, the competent authorities delayed taking appropriate steps to locate a child after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 41 days. As of December 31, 2025, there were two cases in which the Jamaican authorities were unable to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Jamaica regularly reached a timely decision.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Jamaica were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of five open access cases involving five children in Jamaica under the Convention. Of these cases, one case involving one child was opened in 2025.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Jamaican Central Authority. The Department will also continue to engage with Jamaican government officials regarding continuing uninterrupted substantive communication, location of children, facilitating administrative processing of all eligible Convention cases, and appropriate case acceptance policies.

Japan

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Japan since 2014. Japan was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2016 and 2018 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received 9 initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Japan for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	5	1	2	5	7
New cases	9	12	0	0	9	12
Total cases	13	17	1	2	14	19
Cases resolved during the year	11	14	0	0	11	14
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cases open at the end of the year	2	3	1	1	3	4

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Japanese Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	5	1	2	5	7
New cases filed with FCA	8	11	0	0	8	11
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	12	16	1	2	13	18
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, six abduction cases (including cases where the LBP was seeking return or access) were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. On average, it took less than one week to locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Japan regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Japan were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on one open access cases involving two children in Japan under the Convention. This case was opened prior to 2025 and filed with the Japanese Central Authority. No new cases were filed in 2025. By December 31, 2025, the case remained open, and one of the two children in the case turned 16. No cases have been pending with the Japanese authorities for more than 12 months.

Pre-Convention Cases: At the end of 2025, one pre-Convention case remained open in Japan. In 2025, one pre-Convention case was closed for other reasons.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Japanese Central Authority.

Kenya

Summary: Kenya does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. While Kenya worked with the Department to resolve abduction cases in 2025, the Department is concerned about the lack of legislation providing for enforcement of court orders. In some cases, a lack of sufficient and reliable information regarding the child’s location hindered progress in pursuing legal cases in Kenyan courts.

	Return	Children (partials)	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	11	20	0	0	11	20
New cases	4	4	0	0	4	4
Total cases	15	24	0	0	15	24

Cases resolved during the year	5	12	0	0	5	12
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	10	12	0	0	10	12

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Kenya worked closely with the Department of State to discuss improvements to the resolution of pending abduction cases. However, the options for resolving these cases under Kenyan law are limited.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	10	16	0	0	10	16
New cases filed with FCA	3	3	0	0	3	3
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	13	19	0	0	13	19
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	7	9	0	0	7	9
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	54%		0%		54%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, four abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Kenyan authorities.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Kenya, legal options, if any, under Kenyan law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Kenyan judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: While domestic court orders in Kenya are generally enforced, in some cases the Kenyan authorities have faced challenges with enforcement. The options for resolving these cases under Kenyan law remain limited.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of two abducted children who were between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Kenya to accede to the Convention.

Lebanon

Summary: Lebanon does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental

child abduction. In 2004, the United States and Lebanon signed a Memorandum of Understanding to encourage voluntary resolution of abduction cases and facilitate consular access to abducted children. Lebanon was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015, 2016, and 2019 Annual Reports.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	8	9	0	0	8	9
New cases	5	9	0	0	5	9
Total cases	13	18	0	0	13	18
Cases resolved during the year	7	11	0	0	7	11
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	6	7	0	0	6	7

Significant Developments: Ongoing regional hostilities and internal political disruptions have impeded the Lebanese government from advancing a unified status law or establishing formal legislation regarding child custody.

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Lebanon worked closely with the Department of State to discuss improvements to the resolution of pending abduction cases. However, the options for resolving these cases under Lebanese law are limited.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	8	9	0	0	8	9
New cases filed with FCA	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	9	11	0	0	9	11
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	6	6	0	0	6	6
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	67%		0%		67%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, six abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Lebanese authorities.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Lebanon, legal options, if any, under Lebanese law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Lebanese judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: While domestic court orders in Lebanon are generally enforced, in some cases the Lebanese authorities have faced challenges with enforcement. The options for resolving these cases under Lebanese law remain limited.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Lebanon to accede to the Convention.

Mexico

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Mexico since 1991.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received 61 initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Mexico where no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	49	65	2	4	51	69
New cases	84	112	3	3	87	115
Total cases	133	177	5	7	138	184
Cases resolved during the year	64	89	1	1	65	90
Cases closed during the year	3	4	0	0	3	4
Cases open at the end of the year	66	84	4	6	70	90

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Mexican Central Authorities have a strong and productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	49	65	2	4	51	69
New cases filed with FCA	62	81	3	3	65	84
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	111	146	5	7	116	153
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	10	13	2	4	10	13
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	9%		40%		9%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, 37 abduction cases involving 50 children were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: In some cases, the competent authorities delayed taking appropriate steps to locate a child after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 52 days. As of December 31, 2025, there were 13 cases in which the Mexican authorities were unable to initially locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Mexico regularly reached timely decisions. However, delays by the Mexican judicial authorities at the appellate level affected cases during 2025. Delays were often related to the “amparo” law, a constitutionally based injunction that suspends the effects of a lower court’s decision until the amparo request is resolved.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Mexico were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of five open access cases involving seven children in Mexico under the Convention. Of these, three cases involving three children were opened in 2025. All these five cases have been filed with the Mexican Central Authority. By December 31, 2025, one case involving one child (20 percent) was resolved by a Hague access order. By December 31, 2025, four cases involving six children remained open. Of these, two cases involving four children have been pending with the Mexican authorities for more than 12 months.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the Mexican Central Authority will continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention.

Morocco

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Morocco since 2012. Morocco was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2018 Annual Report.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases	5	5	0	0	5	5
Total cases	7	7	0	0	7	7
Cases resolved during the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cases open at the end of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
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Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Moroccan Central Authority have a cooperative relationship, delays in communication about actions to resolve Convention cases are an area of continuing concern.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases filed with FCA	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	25%		0%		25%	

Location: In one case, the competent authorities delayed taking appropriate steps to locate a child after a Convention application was filed. The Department of State requested location assistance, but the Moroccan authorities have not yet identified a location.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Moroccan judicial authorities affected cases during 2025.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Morocco were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to engage with Moroccan government officials regarding communication and location delays to improve the resolution of cases.

Nigeria

Summary: Nigeria does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received six initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Nigeria. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	7	13	0	0	7	13
New cases	3	5	0	0	3	5

Total cases	10	18	0	0	10	18
Cases resolved during the year	2	4	0	0	2	4
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	7	13	0	0	7	13

Central Authority: The Department of State and the competent authorities in Nigeria have regular and productive discussions on the best ways to resolve pending abduction cases under Nigerian law.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	6	0	0	3	6
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	6	0	0	3	6
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	3	6	0	0	3	6
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	100%		0%		100%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, two abduction cases including cases where the LBP was seeking return or access were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Nigerian authorities.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases decided by the Nigerian judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Nigerian authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Nigeria to accede to the Convention.

Pakistan

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Pakistan since 2020.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received two initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Pakistan for which no completed applications were submitted to the

Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	8	8	0	0	8	8
New cases	6	14	0	0	6	14
Total cases	14	22	0	0	14	22
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases open at the end of the year	12	20	0	0	12	20

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Pakistani Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	8	8	0	0	8	8
New cases filed with FCA	6	14	0	0	6	14
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	14	22	0	0	14	22
Unresolved cases	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	7%		0%		7%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case (including cases where the LBP was seeking return or access) was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 22 days.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Pakistani judicial authorities affected cases during 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Pakistani authorities.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Pre-Convention Cases: At the end of 2025, one pre-Convention case remained open in Pakistan. In 2025, two pre-Convention cases were resolved.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Pakistani Central Authority.

Panama

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Panama since 1994.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
New cases	6	6	1	2	7	8
Total cases	7	8	1	2	8	10
Cases resolved during the year	3	4	0	0	3	4
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	4	4	1	2	5	6

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Panamanian Central Authorities have a productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	2	0	0	1	2
New cases filed with FCA	6	6	1	2	7	8
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	7	8	1	2	8	10
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 16 days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Panama regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in Panama were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving two children in Panama under the Convention.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Panama Central Authority.

Philippines

Summary: While the Philippines became a party to the Convention in 2016, the Convention is not in force between the Philippines and the United States. As a result, the Convention is not available for resolving cases.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received ten initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to the Philippines. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	8	11	0	0	8	11
New cases	5	5	0	0	5	5
Total cases	13	16	0	0	13	16
Cases resolved during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	13	16	0	0	13	16

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in the Philippines worked closely with the Department of State to discuss improvements to the resolution of pending abduction cases. However, the options for resolving these cases under Philippine law are limited.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	100%		0%		100%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after the United States submitted a request for assistance. The average time to locate a child was 14 days.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in the Philippines, legal options, if any, under Philippines law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Philippines judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by Philippines authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to engage with Philippines government officials regarding potential partnership.

Russia

Summary: While Russia became a party to the Convention in 2011, the Convention is not in force between Russia and the United States. As a result, the Convention is not available for resolving cases. Although Russia was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports, most cases reported to the Department and currently pending were never filed with the Russian courts.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received four initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Russia. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	18	22	0	0	18	22
New cases	4	5	0	0	4	5
Total cases	22	27	0	0	22	27
Cases resolved during the year	4	5	0	0	4	5
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	18	22	0	0	18	22

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Russia occasionally declined to communicate or work with the Department of State to resolve pending abduction cases.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	13	16	0	0	13	16
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	13	16	0	0	13	16
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	10	12	0	0	10	12
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	77%		0%		77%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, two abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: In some cases, the competent authorities delayed taking appropriate steps to locate a child after the United States submitted a request for assistance. The Department of State requested location assistance in one case, but the Russian authorities have not responded.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Russia, legal options under Russian law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Russian judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: While domestic court orders in Russia are generally enforced, in some cases parents face challenges with enforcement.

Department Recommendations: The Department recommends an emphasis on preventing abductions.

Saudi Arabia

Summary: Saudi Arabia does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. In 2017, the United States and Saudi Arabia signed a Memorandum of Understanding to encourage voluntary resolution of abduction cases and facilitate consular access to abducted children. Saudi Arabia was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2015 Annual Report.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding possible abductions to Saudi Arabia. There was no additional assistance requested or necessary documentation submitted as of December 31, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
New cases	2	3	0	0	2	3

Total cases	7	10	0	0	7	10
Cases resolved during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	7	10	0	0	7	10

Central Authority: In 2025, the competent authorities in Saudi Arabia worked closely with the Department of State to discuss improvements to the resolution of pending abduction cases. However, the options for resolving these cases under Saudi law are limited.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
New cases filed with FCA	2	3	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	7	10	0	0	7	10
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	5	7	0	0	5	7
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	71%		0%		71%	

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Saudi authorities.

Judicial Authorities: While parents may pursue available legal remedies through the courts in Saudi Arabia, legal options, if any, under Saudi law may make it difficult to regularly resolve abduction cases, and the United States is not aware of any abduction cases resolved by Saudi judicial authorities in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Saudi authorities.

Children aged 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to encourage Saudi Arabia to accede to the Convention.

Syria

Summary: Syria does not adhere to any protocols with respect to international parental child abduction. The U.S. Embassy in Damascus suspended its operations in February 2012. The Foreign Interests Section of the Czech Embassy in Damascus performs limited consular

services for U.S. citizens in Syria.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	5	0	0	4	5
New cases	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases	5	6	0	0	5	6
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	4	5	0	0	4	5

Central Authority: The Department of State sends applications whenever diplomatic and security considerations permit, unless doing so would put parents or children at risk or is not consistent with the wishes of the left-behind parent. In 2025, the United States did not inform the Syrian government of reported abduction cases. The United States did not recognize any entity as the government of Syria until May 13, 2025.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	100%		0%		100%	

Voluntary Resolution: In 2025, one abduction case was resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Syrian authorities.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before the Syrian judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Syrian authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department recommends an emphasis on preventing abductions.

Taiwan

Summary: Due to its unique status, Taiwan cannot become party to the Convention. Therefore, the remedies available under the Convention are not available with respect to Taiwan. The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) cooperate to encourage resolution of abduction cases under a 2019 Memorandum of Understanding.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	5	6	0	0	5	6
New cases	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases	6	7	0	0	6	7
Cases resolved during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	6	7	0	0	6	7

Central Authority: The American Institute in Taiwan and the competent authorities in Taiwan have regular and productive discussions on the best ways to resolve pending abduction cases under Taiwan law.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	5	6	0	0	5	6
New cases filed with FCA	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	6	7	0	0	6	7
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	5	6	0	0	5	6
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	83%		0%		83%	

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Taiwan authorities.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before the Taiwan judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Taiwan authorities.

Children age 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department recommends continued engagement between AIT and TECRO regarding the resolution of abduction cases.

Thailand

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Thailand since 2016.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total cases	4	4	0	0	4	4
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3

Central Authority: While the United States and the Thai Central Authority have a cooperative relationship, communication and administrative challenges have delayed the timely filing of Hague applications with the Thai courts. Prioritization of efforts to secure voluntary returns also causes legal process delays.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
New cases filed with FCA	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	7	0	0	5	7
Unresolved cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Location: The Department of State did not request assistance with location from the Thai authorities in 2025.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is aware of one abduction case brought before the Thai judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: In 2025, the United States was not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by Thai authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department and the U.S. Embassy Bangkok will continue to work with the Thai Central Authority to streamline communication between our offices, ensure the effective, and timely processing of Hague applications, and consider all legally available resolution options.

Trinidad and Tobago

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Trinidad and Tobago since 2013. Trinidad and Tobago was previously cited for demonstrating a pattern of noncompliance in the 2021 and 2022 Annual Reports.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received three initial inquiries from parents regarding possible abductions to Trinidad and Tobago for which no completed applications were submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2
New cases	4	4	0	0	4	4
Total cases	6	6	0	0	6	6
Cases resolved during the year	4	4	0	0	4	4
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	2	2	0	0	2	2

Central Authority: The United States and the Trinidad and Tobago Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
New cases filed with FCA	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	0%		0%		0%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, three abduction cases were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 45 days. As of December 31, 2025, there was one case in which the Trinidad and Tobago authorities were unable to initially locate a child.

Judicial Authorities: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases brought before or decided by the Trinidadian judiciary in 2025.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Trinidadian authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Trinidad and Tobago Central Authority.

Türkiye

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Türkiye since 2000.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Türkiye for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
New cases	3	3	0	0	3	3
Total cases	6	6	0	0	6	6
Cases resolved during the year	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	5	5	0	0	5	5

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Turkish Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3
New cases filed with FCA	4	7	0	0	4	7
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	7	10	0	0	7	10
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	14%		0%		14%	

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 15 days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of Türkiye regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: The United States is not aware of any abduction cases in which a judicial order relating to international parental child abduction needed to be enforced by the Turkish authorities.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Turkish Central Authority.

Ukraine

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Ukraine since September 2007.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	7	1	1	5	8
New cases	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total cases	5	9	1	1	6	10
Cases resolved during the year	2	4	1	1	3	5
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases open at the end of the year	3	5	0	0	3	5

Central Authority: While the U.S. and the Ukrainian Central Authorities have a cooperative relationship, there have been some delays in communication about actions to resolve Convention cases.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
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Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	7	1	1	5	8
New cases filed with FCA	1	2	0	0	1	2
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	5	9	1	1	6	10
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	1	0	0	1	1
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	20%		0%		17%	

Location: The competent authorities took appropriate steps to locate a child after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 71 days.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Ukrainian judicial authorities affected cases during 2025.

Enforcement: While a court in Ukraine ordered a return under the Convention, the Ukrainian authorities faced challenges with enforcement.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on one open access case involving one child in Ukraine under the Convention. By December 31, 2025, this one case involving one child was resolved.

Department Recommendations: The Department will continue to engage with Ukrainian government officials regarding delays in judicial proceedings and central authority communications.

United Kingdom

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and the United Kingdom since July 1988.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	4	6	12	21	16	27
New cases	21	35	3	5	24	40
Total cases	25	41	15	26	40	67
Cases resolved during the year	14	20	8	12	22	32
Cases closed during the year	2	4	1	1	3	5
Cases open at the end of the year	9	17	6	13	15	30

Central Authority: The U.S. and U.K. Central Authorities have a strong and cooperative relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the Convention.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	4	6	11	16	15	22
New cases filed with FCA	20	33	3	5	23	38
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	24	39	14	21	38	60
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	1	2	2	3	1	2
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	4%		14%		3%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, five abduction cases (including cases where the LBP was seeking return or access) were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: The competent authorities regularly took appropriate steps to locate children after a Convention application was filed. The average time to locate a child was 8 days.

Judicial Authorities: The judicial authorities of the United Kingdom regularly reached timely decisions.

Enforcement: Decisions in Convention cases in the United Kingdom were generally enforced in a timely manner.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority acted on a total of 15 open access cases involving 26 children in the United Kingdom under the Convention. Of these, three cases involving five children were opened in 2025. Fourteen cases involving 21 children have been filed with the U.K. Central Authorities. By December 31, 2025, nine cases involving 13 children (64 percent) had been resolved.

Children aged 16-18 years: In 2025, the Department was aware of one abducted child who was between 16 and 18 years old at any time during the year and who received consular services provided by the Department, as appropriate.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue the effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the U.K. Central Authorities.

Venezuela

Summary: The Convention has been in force between the United States and Venezuela since 1997. In March 2019, the U.S. Department of State announced the withdrawal of diplomatic personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Caracas. As of December 31, 2025, all consular services, routine and emergency, were still suspended.

Initial Inquiries: In 2025, the Department received one initial inquiry from a parent regarding a possible abduction to Venezuela for which no completed application was submitted to the Department.

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases open at the start of the year	6	7	1	2	7	9
New cases	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total cases	7	8	1	2	8	10
Cases resolved during the year	4	5	1	1	5	6
Cases closed during the year	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cases open at the end of the year	3	3	0	0	3	3

Central Authority: The U.S. and the Central Authority in Venezuela have a productive relationship that facilitates the resolution of abduction cases under the convention

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Cases filed with FCA at the start of the year	6	7	1	2	7	9
New cases filed with FCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases on file with FCA during the year	6	7	1	2	7	9
Cases unresolved for more than 12 months	3	3	0	0	3	3
FCA caseload unresolved at end of year	50%		0%		43%	

Voluntary Resolution: The Convention states that central authorities “shall take all appropriate measures to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues.” In 2025, one abduction case and one access case were resolved through voluntary means.

Location: As of December 31, 2025, there was one case in which the Venezuelan authorities were unable to locate a child. This case (accounting for 33 percent of the unresolved cases) has been pending for more than 12 months in which law enforcement has failed to locate or undertake serious efforts to locate the abducted child.

Judicial Authorities: Delays by the Venezuela judicial authorities at the appellate level affected cases during 2025.

Enforcement: While a court in Venezuela ordered a return under the Convention in 2024, the Venezuelan authorities faced challenges with enforcement in 2025.

Access: In 2025, the U.S. Central Authority had one open access case involving two children in Venezuela under the Convention. No new cases were filed in 2025. By December 31, 2025, one case involving two children had been resolved and closed for other reasons. In this case, one child's matter was resolved through a voluntary agreement between the parents, while the other was closed for other reasons. By December 31, 2025, no cases have been pending with the Venezuelan authorities for more than 12 months.

Department Recommendations: The Department expects to continue effective processing and resolution of cases under the Convention with the Venezuelan Central Authority.

APPENDICES

Total Abduction Cases by Country or Area

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Afghanistan	2	3			2	3
Algeria	1	2			1	2
Argentina	6	11	1	1	7	12
Australia	8	11	2	2	10	13
Austria			1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1			1	1
Bahamas, The	3	3	0	0	3	3
Bahrain	1	2			1	2
Bangladesh	1	2			1	2
Barbados	1	1			1	1
Belize	3	5			3	5
Benin	1	2			1	2
Bolivia	1	2			1	2
Botswana	1	1			1	1
Brazil	39	50	1	1	40	51
Bulgaria	6	8			6	8
Cameroon	1	4			1	4
Canada	27	40	4	6	31	46
Chile	2	4			2	4
China	23	26			23	26
Colombia	17	21	4	4	21	25
Costa Rica	3	3			3	3
Cote d'Ivoire	3	6			3	6
Croatia	1	2			1	2
Czech Republic	1	1			1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	2	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	3			2	3
Dominican Republic	11	14			11	14

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Ecuador	3	3	1	1	4	4
Egypt	20	34			20	34
El Salvador	6	8			6	8
Eritrea	1	1			1	1
Ethiopia	2	4			2	4
Federated States of Micronesia	1	1			1	1
Finland			1	1	1	1
France	5	6	2	2	7	8
Gambia, The	2	9			2	9
Georgia	1	1			1	1
Germany	8	10	1	2	9	12
Ghana	11	15			11	15
Greece	1	3			1	3
Guatemala	4	4			4	4
Guinea	3	6			3	6
Guyana	2	2			2	2
Honduras	5	11	1	1	6	12
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1	1			1	1
Hungary	1	1			1	1
India	108	125			108	125
Indonesia	2	2			2	2
Iran	1	2			1	2
Iraq	8	17			8	17
Ireland	3	4	2	3	5	7
Israel	4	6	1	3	5	9
Italy	8	10	1	1	9	11
Jamaica	26	36	5	5	31	41
Japan	15	19	1	2	16	21
Jordan	14	21			14	21
Kazakhstan	1	1			1	1

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Kenya	15	24			15	24
Korea, Republic of	9	14			9	14
Kuwait	4	5			4	5
Kyrgyzstan	1	1			1	1
Lebanon	13	18			13	18
Liberia	1	1			1	1
Libya	1	1			1	1
Lithuania	2	2	1	1	3	3
Macedonia, North	1	2			1	2
Mali	1	2			1	2
Mauritius			1	2	1	2
Mexico	133	177	5	7	138	184
Moldova	1	1			1	1
Mongolia	1	1			1	1
Morocco	7	7			7	7
Nepal	2	2			2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	3	2	3
New Zealand	1	1			1	1
Niger	1	1			1	1
Nigeria	10	18			10	18
Norway	3	6			3	6
Pakistan	17	27			17	27
Panama	7	8	1	2	8	10
Paraguay			1	1	1	1
Peru	7	9			7	9
Philippines	13	16			13	16
Poland	6	7	1	1	7	8
Portugal	1	2	1	1	2	3
Romania	3	5			3	5
Russia	22	27			22	27

	Return	Children	Access	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
Saudi Arabia	7	10			7	10
Senegal	3	4			3	4
Serbia	2	3			2	3
Somalia	1	4			1	4
South Africa	1	1			1	1
South Sudan	1	1			1	1
Spain	2	4			2	4
St. Lucia	1	1			1	1
Sweden	2	2	1	1	3	3
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Syria	5	6			5	6
Taiwan	6	7			6	7
Tanzania	1	2			1	2
Thailand	4	4			4	4
Togo	2	2			2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	6	6			6	6
Türkiye	6	6			6	6
Uganda	4	10			4	10
Ukraine	5	9	1	1	6	10
United Arab Emirates	19	33			19	33
United Kingdom	25	41	15	26	40	67
Uzbekistan	1	2			1	2
Venezuela	7	8	1	2	8	10
Vietnam	2	2			2	2
West Bank	5	6			5	6
Yemen	3	6			3	6
Zambia	3	3			3	3
Zimbabwe	3	3	1	2	4	5
Taken To Country	Return Cases	Return Children	Access Cases	Access Children	Total Cases - Cases	Total Cases - Children

Afghanistan	2	3	0	0	2	3
Algeria	1	2	0	0	1	2
Argentina	6	11	1	1	7	12
Australia	8	11	2	2	10	13
Austria	0	0	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	0	0	1	1
Bahamas, The	3	3	0	0	3	3
Bahrain	1	2	0	0	1	2
Bangladesh	1	2	0	0	1	2
Barbados	1	1	0	0	1	1
Belize	3	5	0	0	3	5
Benin	1	2	0	0	1	2
Bolivia	1	2	0	0	1	2
Botswana	1	1	0	0	1	1
Brazil	39	50	1	1	40	51
Bulgaria	6	8	0	0	6	8
Cameroon	1	4	0	0	1	4
Canada	27	40	4	6	31	46
Cote d'Ivoire	3	6	0	0	3	6
Chile	2	5	0	0	2	5
China	23	26	0	0	23	26
Colombia	18	22	4	4	22	26
Costa Rica	3	3	0	0	3	5
Croatia	1	2	0	0	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	1	1
DRC	2	3	0	0	2	3
Denmark	1	1	1	1	2	2
Dominican Republic	11	14	0	0	11	14
Ecuador	3	3	1	1	4	4
Egypt	20	34	0	0	20	34
El Salvador	6	8	0	0	6	8
Eritrea	1	1	0	0	1	1

Ethiopia	2	4	0	0	2	4
Federated States of Micronesia	1	1	0	0	1	1
Finland	0	0	1	1	1	1
France	5	6	2	2	7	8
Gambia, The	2	9	0	0	2	9
Georgia	1	1	0	0	1	1
Germany	8	10	1	2	9	12
Ghana	11	15	0	0	11	15
Greece	1	3	0	0	1	3
Guatemala	4	4	0	0	4	4
Guinea	3	6	0	0	3	6
Guyana	2	2	0	0	2	2
Honduras	5	11	1	1	6	12
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1	1	0	0	1	1
Hungary	1	1	0	0	1	1
India	108	125	0	0	108	125
Indonesia	2	2	0	0	2	2
Iran	1	2	0	0	1	2
Iraq	8	17	0	0	8	17
Ireland	3	4	2	3	5	6
Israel	4	6	1	3	5	9
Italy	8	10	1	1	9	11
Jamaica	26	36	5	5	31	41
Japan	15	19	1	2	16	21
Jordan	14	21	0	0	14	21
Kazakhstan	1	1	0	0	1	1
Kenya	15	24	0	0	15	24
Kuwait	4	5	0	0	4	5
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0	0	1	1
Lebanon	13	18	0	0	13	18
Liberia	1	1	0	0	1	1
Libya	1	1	0	0	1	1

Lithuania	2	2	1	1	3	3
Macedonia, North	1	2	0	0	1	2
Mali	1	2	0	0	1	2
Mauritius	0	0	1	2	1	2
Mexico	133	177	5	7	138	184
Moldova	1	1	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	1	1	0	0	1	1
Morocco	7	7	0	0	7	7
Nepal	2	2	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	3	2	3
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	1	1
Niger	1	1	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	10	18	0	0	10	18
Norway	3	6	0	0	3	6
Pakistan	17	27	0	0	17	27
Panama	7	8	1	2	8	10
Paraguay	0	0	1	1	1	1
Peru	7	9	0	0	7	9
Philippines	13	16	0	0	13	16
Poland	6	7	1	1	7	8
Portugal	1	2	1	1	2	3
Romania	3	5	0	0	3	5
Russia	22	27	0	0	22	27
Saudi Arabia	7	10	0	0	7	10
Senegal	3	4	0	0	3	4
Serbia	2	3	0	0	2	3
Sint Maarten	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	1	4	0	0	1	4
South Africa	1	1	0	0	1	1
South, Korea	9	14	0	0	9	14
South Sudan	1	1	0	0	1	1
Spain	2	4	0	0	2	4

St. Lucia	1	1	0	0	1	1
Sweden	2	2	1	1	3	3
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Syria	5	6	0	0	5	6
Taiwan	6	7	0	0	6	7
Tanzania	1	2	0	0	1	2
Thailand	4	4	0	0	4	4
Togo	2	2	0	0	2	2
Trinidad And Tobago	6	6	0	0	6	6
Turkey	6	6	0	0	6	6
Uganda	4	10	0	0	4	10
Ukraine	5	9	1	1	6	10
United Arab Emirates	19	33	0	0	19	33
United Kingdom	24	39	15	26	39	65
Uzbekistan	1	2	0	0	1	2
Venezuela	7	8	1	2	8	10
Vietnam	2	2	0	0	2	2
West Bank	5	6	0	0	5	6
Yemen	3	6	0	0	3	6
Zambia	3	3	0	0	3	3
Zimbabwe	3	3	1	2	4	5

2025 IPCA Return Cases by U.S. State

Alaska

United Kingdom 2

Arizona

Argentina 2
 Ghana 1
 India 3
 Indonesia 1
 Kenya 1
 Kuwait 1
 Mexico 8
 Peru 1
 South Africa 1
 Syria 1
 Taiwan 1
 Türkiye 1

California

Australia 1
 Bahrain 1
 Bangladesh 1
 Belize 1
 Brazil 3
 Bulgaria 1
 Canada 2
 Chile 2
 China 4
 Colombia 2
 Democratic Republic of the Congo 1
 Costa Rica 1
 Denmark 1
 Egypt 2
 El Salvador 3
 Eritrea 1
 Ethiopia 1
 France 2
 Gambia, The 1
 Guatemala 2
 Honduras 1
 India 27
 Iraq 1
 Ireland 1
 Israel 1
 Italy 3
 Japan 2
 Jordan 2
 Kazakhstan 1
 Kenya 1
 Kyrgyzstan 1
 Lebanon 1
 Mexico 44
 Morocco 1
 Norway 3
 Pakistan 2
 Peru 2
 Philippines 5
 Russia 7
 Korea, Republic of 3
 Spain 1
 Sweden 1

Taiwan 2
 Tanzania 1
 Türkiye 2
 Uganda 1
 Ukraine 1
 United Arab Emirates 3
 United Kingdom 3
 Venezuela 1
 Viet Nam 1

Colorado

Belize 1
 Brazil 2
 Colombia 1
 India 4
 Japan 1
 Mexico 3
 Nigeria 1
 United Arab Emirates 1

Connecticut

Ecuador 1
 Egypt 1
 Germany 1
 India 1
 Jamaica 1
 Macedonia, North 1
 Mexico 1
 Pakistan 1
 West Bank 1

Delaware

Mexico 1
 Nigeria 1
 Russia 1

District of Columbia

Philippines 1
 Russia 1

Florida

Argentina 1
 Australia 1
 Belize 1
 Brazil 9
 Canada 1
 China 1
 Colombia 4
 Costa Rica 1
 Dominican Republic 4
 Egypt 2
 France 2
 Ghana 1
 Hong Kong S.A.R. 1
 Hungary 1
 India 4
 Indonesia 1
 Iraq 1
 Italy 3
 Jamaica 6

Kuwait	1	Mexico	3
Lithuania	1	New Zealand	1
Mexico	2	Norway	1
Morocco	1	Pakistan	1
Nepal	1	Panama	1
Pakistan	1	Philippines	1
Panama	1	Romania	1
Peru	1	Serbia	1
Portugal	1	Thailand	1
Russia	6	Togo	1
Serbia	1	Ukraine	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	United Arab Emirates	1
Türkiye	1	United Kingdom	1
United Arab Emirates	3	West Bank	1
United Kingdom	4	Zambia	1
Venezuela	5	Zimbabwe	1
West Bank	1		
		Indiana	
Georgia		Canada	1
Bahamas, The	1	India	2
Botswana	1	Kenya	1
Brazil	1	Mexico	1
China	1	Nigeria	1
Dominican Republic	1	Philippines	1
Egypt	1	Russia	1
Gambia, The	1	United Kingdom	1
Germany	1		
Ghana	1	Iowa	
Guinea	1	India	1
Guyana	1	Japan	1
India	3	Lebanon	1
Jamaica	5	Mexico	1
Kenya	1	Zambia	1
Kuwait	2		
Lebanon	2	Kansas	
Mexico	1	Cameroon	1
Taiwan	1	Ireland	1
United Kingdom	1	Pakistan	1
Zimbabwe	1	Philippines	1
		United Arab Emirates	2
Guam			
Federated States of Micronesia	1	Kentucky	
		Bulgaria	1
Hawaii		Colombia	1
Brazil	2	India	1
Canada	1	Kenya	1
Japan	1	Mexico	1
		Philippines	1
Idaho		Taiwan	1
Australia	1		
		Louisiana	
Illinois		Mexico	1
Azerbaijan	1	Pakistan	1
Barbados	1	Taiwan	1
Brazil	1	United Arab Emirates	1
Bulgaria	3		
China	5	Maine	
India	5	Canada	1
Iraq	1		
Jordan	3	Maryland	
Kenya	1	Australia	1
Lithuania	1	Brazil	3

Canada	1	Ghana	1
Colombia	1	Honduras	1
Germany	1	Kenya	1
Ghana	3	Mexico	2
India	3		
Iran	1	Nebraska	
Italy	1	India	1
Jamaica	2	Mexico	4
Japan	1		
Jordan	1	Nevada	
Kenya	1	Canada	1
Liberia	1	Japan	1
Libya	1	Mexico	1
Mexico	1	Morocco	1
Poland	1	Philippines	1
United Kingdom	1	Romania	1
Uzbekistan	1	Korea, Republic of	1
		Syria	1
Massachusetts		West Bank	1
Australia	1		
Brazil	1	New Hampshire	
Ecuador	1	China	1
Egypt	1	Honduras	1
India	1	Mexico	1
Italy	1		
Jamaica	3	New Jersey	
Moldova	1	Brazil	2
Morocco	1	Canada	2
Poland	1	Cote d'Ivoire	1
Korea, Republic of	1	Egypt	2
Uganda	1	Guyana	1
United Kingdom	1	India	6
		Israel	1
Michigan		Jamaica	1
Canada	3	Nigeria	1
Georgia	1	Pakistan	1
India	3	Peru	1
Jordan	4	Poland	1
Lebanon	3	Russia	2
Mexico	2	St. Lucia	1
Pakistan	1	Togo	1
Saudi Arabia	2	United Arab Emirates	1
United Arab Emirates	1		
Yemen	1	New Mexico	
		Ireland	1
Minnesota		Mexico	1
Brazil	1	Switzerland	1
Canada	1		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	New York	
Egypt	1	Algeria	1
France	1	Argentina	1
India	1	Australia	2
Iraq	1	Bolivia	1
Kenya	2	Brazil	2
Mexico	1	Canada	1
Somalia	1	China	3
Thailand	1	Dominican Republic	1
United Arab Emirates	1	Ethiopia	1
United Kingdom	1	Guinea	2
		India	1
Missouri		Israel	1
China	1	Jamaica	2

Japan	3
Kenya	1
Lebanon	1
Mexico	2
Nepal	1
Nigeria	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Russia	1
Senegal	1
Korea, Republic of	1
Syria	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3
Türkiye	1
United Kingdom	3
Yemen	1

North Carolina

China	1
Colombia	1
Croatia	1
Egypt	1
Greece	1
Honduras	1
India	4
Iraq	1
Jamaica	1
Jordan	1
Mexico	2
Nigeria	1
Pakistan	1
Panama	3
Philippines	1
Spain	1
Ukraine	1
Yemen	1

North Dakota

India	1
Ukraine	1

Ohio

Canada	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ghana	1
Guatemala	1
India	3
Mali	1
Niger	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Senegal	1
South Sudan	1
Sweden	1
Thailand	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Kingdom	2

Oklahoma

Egypt	1
Kenya	1
Lebanon	1
Mexico	1
Nigeria	1
Pakistan	1
Saudi Arabia	1

Oregon

Brazil	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Germany	1
India	3
Mexico	2
Philippines	1

Pennsylvania

Brazil	3
Canada	2
China	2
Colombia	2
Dominican Republic	2
Egypt	2
Germany	1
Ghana	1
India	2
Iraq	1
Jamaica	1
Lebanon	1
Mexico	1
Portugal	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Senegal	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Uganda	1
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Kingdom	1

Puerto Rico

Russia	1
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Rhode Island

Dominican Republic	1
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South Carolina

Argentina	1
Bahamas, The	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
India	2
Jamaica	1
Jordan	1
Mexico	3
Thailand	1
Uganda	1
Zambia	1

South Dakota

Australia	1
Japan	1

Tennessee

Canada	2
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	1
Egypt	2
India	1
Mexico	1

Texas

Afghanistan	1
Argentina	1

Bahamas, The	1
Benin	2
Brazil	5
Canada	3
China	1
Colombia	2
Costa Rica	1
Czech Republic	1
Egypt	1
El Salvador	3
Germany	2
Ghana	1
Guatemala	1
India	14
Iraq	2
Israel	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Jamaica	2
Japan	3
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Lebanon	3
Mexico	32
Morocco	1
Nigeria	3
Pakistan	4
Peru	1
Russia	1
Syria	2
United Arab Emirates	2
United Kingdom	1
Vietnam	1
West Bank	1
Zimbabwe	1

Utah

Brazil	1
China	1
Colombia	1
Mexico	1
Uganda	1
Venezuela	1

Vermont

Dominican Republic	1
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Virginia

Afghanistan	1
Brazil	1
Chile	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	1
Germany	1
Ghana	1
Honduras	1
India	5
Jordan	1
Mexico	4
Mongolia	1
Morocco	1
Pakistan	1
Panama	1
Peru	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Korea, Republic of	1
Türkiye	1
United Arab Emirates	1

Washington

Brazil	1
Canada	2
China	2
India	6
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Jamaica	1
Japan	1
Kenya	1
Korea, Republic of	2
Mexico	3
Panama	1
Poland	1
Russia	1
United Kingdom	1

West Virginia

Egypt	1
Colombia	1
United Kingdom	1

Wisconsin

Canada	1
Colombia	1
Kenya	1
Morocco	1
Poland	1
Saudi Arabia	1

Wyoming

Mexico	1
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2025 IPCA Access Cases by U.S. State

Alaska

United Kingdom 1

Arizona

Mexico 2

California

Australia 1

Canada 1

Colombia 1

Jamaica 1

Japan 1

Netherlands 1

Sweden 1

Ukraine 1

United Kingdom 2

Colorado

Austria 1

Colombia 1

United Kingdom 1

Connecticut

Panama 1

District of Columbia

Colombia 1

Florida

Brazil 1

Colombia 1

Costa Rica 1

Ecuador 1

Jamaica 1

Lithuania 1

Paraguay 1

United Kingdom 2

Hawaii

Canada 1

Idaho

United Kingdom 1

Illinois

Finland 1

Kentucky

Mexico 1

Maryland

Jamaica 1

Mexico 2

Poland 1

Massachusetts

Canada 1

United Kingdom 1

Missouri

United Kingdom 1

New Jersey

Ireland 1

United Kingdom 1

New York

Argentina 1

Canada 1

France 1

Israel 1

Italy 1

Jamaica 1

Portugal 1

Ohio

Switzerland 1

Oregon

United Kingdom 1

South Carolina

Netherlands 1

Texas

Australia 1

Germany 1

Honduras 1

Ireland 1

Jamaica 1

United Kingdom 2

Venezuela 1

Zimbabwe 1

Utah

Denmark 1

France 1

Virginia

United Kingdom 2

Wyoming

Mauritius 1

Unresolved Return Cases

Argentina

#1 pending 16 months
#2 pending 14 months
#3 pending 14 months
#4 pending 18 months

Belize

#1 pending 75 months

Brazil

#1 pending 20 months
#2 pending 41 months
#3 pending 45 months
#4 pending 17 months
#5 pending 45 months
#6 pending 88 months
#7 pending 71 months
#8 pending 51 months
#9 pending 26 months
#10 pending 48 months
#11 pending 32 months
#12 pending 21 months

Bulgaria

#1 pending 14 months

Canada

#1 pending 17 months

China

#1 pending 12 months
#2 pending 12 months
#3 pending 12 months
#4 pending 47 months
#5 pending 60 months
#6 pending 12 months
#7 pending 12 months
#8 pending 120 months
#9 pending 30 months
#10 pending 81 months
#11 pending 12 months
#12 pending 12 months

Colombia

#1 pending 16 months

Egypt

#1 pending 71 months
#2 pending 23 months
#3 pending 60 months
#4 pending 48 months
#5 pending 19 months
#6 pending 140 months
#7 pending 37 months
#8 pending 37 months
#9 pending 48 months
#10 pending 60 months

Germany

#1 pending 20 months

Ghana

#1 pending 20 months
#2 pending 20 months
#3 pending 82 months

Honduras

#1 pending 29 months
#2 pending 50 months

India

#1 pending 42 months
#2 pending 28 months
#3 pending 24 months
#4 pending 89 months
#5 pending 20 months
#6 pending 20 months
#7 pending 40 months
#8 pending 36 months
#9 pending 12 months
#10 pending 32 months
#11 pending 28 months
#12 pending 115 months
#13 pending 32 months
#14 pending 72 months
#15 pending 120 months
#16 pending 20 months
#17 pending 32 months
#18 pending 24 months
#19 pending 36 months
#20 pending 72 months
#21 pending 72 months
#22 pending 42 months
#23 pending 24 months
#24 pending 72 months
#25 pending 28 months
#26 pending 18 months
#27 pending 67 months
#28 pending 32 months
#29 pending 20 months
#30 pending 120 months
#31 pending 49 months
#32 pending 36 months
#33 pending 72 months
#34 pending 28 months
#35 pending 72 months
#36 pending 72 months
#37 pending 32 months
#38 pending 51 months
#39 pending 42 months
#40 pending 20 months
#41 pending 59 months
#42 pending 72 months
#43 pending 72 months
#44 pending 28 months
#45 pending 36 months
#46 pending 72 months
#47 pending 51 months
#48 pending 115 months
#49 pending 72 months
#50 pending 72 months
#51 pending 56 months
#52 pending 72 months
#53 pending 24 months
#54 pending 72 months
#55 pending 32 months
#56 pending 89 months
#57 pending 51 months
#58 pending 40 months
#59 pending 24 months
#60 pending 40 months
#61 pending 32 months
#62 pending 72 months

#63 pending 59 months
#64 pending 108 months
#65 pending 40 months
#66 pending 14 months
#67 pending 72 months
#68 pending 14 months
#69 pending 24 months
#70 pending 71 months
#71 pending 120 months
#72 pending 28 months
#73 pending 108 months
#74 pending 67 months
#75 pending 14 months
#76 pending 120 months

Japan

#1 pending 138 months

Jordan

#1 pending 26 months
#2 pending 73 months
#3 pending 12 months
#4 pending 12 months
#5 pending 12 months

Kenya

#1 pending 24 months
#2 pending 28 months
#3 pending 62 months
#4 pending 62 months
#5 pending 24 months
#6 pending 21 months
#7 pending 12 months

Korea, Republic of

#1 pending 77 months

Lebanon

#1 pending 20 months
#2 pending 20 months
#3 pending 79 months
#4 pending 79 months
#5 pending 20 months

Mexico

#1 pending 36 months
#2 pending 77 months
#3 pending 55 months
#4 pending 42 months
#5 pending 26 months
#6 pending 30 months
#7 pending 22 months
#8 pending 23 months
#9 pending 50 months
#10 pending 31 months

Morocco

#1 pending 18 months

Nigeria

#1 pending 35 months
#2 pending 35 months
#3 pending 28 months

Pakistan

#1 pending 18 months
#2 pending 111 months

Peru

#1 pending 65 months

Philippines

#1 pending 107 months

Poland

#1 pending 46 months

Russia

#1 pending 12 months
#2 pending 21 months
#3 pending 12 months
#4 pending 12 months
#5 pending 21 months
#6 pending 21 months
#7 pending 21 months
#8 pending 21 months
#9 pending 12 months
#10 pending 12 months

Saudi Arabia

#1 pending 44 months
#2 pending 36 months
#3 pending 44 months
#4 pending 22 months
#5 pending 13 months

Serbia

#1 pending 27 months

Syria

#1 pending 27 months

Taiwan

#1 pending 120 months
#2 pending 24 months
#3 pending 24 months
#4 pending 36 months
#5 pending 49 months

Türkiye

#1 pending 30 months

Ukraine

#1 pending 15 months

United Arab Emirates

#1 pending 16 months
#2 pending 34 months
#3 pending 39 months
#4 pending 39 months
#5 pending 21 months
#6 pending 106 months
#7 pending 39 months

United Kingdom

#1 pending 14 months
#2 pending 33 months

Venezuela

#1 pending 24 months
#2 pending 21 months
#3 pending 27 months

Unresolved Access Cases

Ecuador

#1 pending 37 months

Mexico

#1 pending 27 months

#1 pending 27 months

United Kingdom

#1 pending 21 months

#2 pending 21 months

Return Cases Not Sent to Judicial Authorities in 2025

Armenia

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Bahamas

#1 APFCA,LI(Administrative Processing by FCA, Location Issues)

Belize

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Brazil

#1 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#2 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#3 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#4 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#5 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#6 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#7 LI(Location Issues)

Bulgaria

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#2 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

Canada

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#2 LI(Location Issues)

#3 PIR,OTR(Other, Pending Information Requests)

#4 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#5 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#6 LI(Location Issues)

#7 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Colombia

#1 APFCA,RA,JAD,PIR

(Administrative Processing by FCA, FCA Rejected Application, J/A Delays, Pending Information Requests)

#2 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#3 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#4 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#5 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

Costa Rica

#1 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

#2 LI(Location Issues)

Croatia

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#2 OTR(Other)

Dominican Republic

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#2 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Ecuador

#1 LI(Location Issues)

France

#1 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)

Greece

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Guatemala

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Italy

- #1 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
- #2 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)

Jamaica

- #1 APFCA,LI(Administrative Processing by FCA, Location Issues)
- #2 LI(Location Issues)
- #3 APFCA,RA(Administrative Processing by FCA, FCA Rejected Application)

Japan

- #1 LI(Location Issues)
- #2 RA(FCA Rejected Application)
- #3 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
- #4 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)

Korea, Republic of

- #1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #2 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #3 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Mexico

- #1 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)
- #2 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #3 LI(Location Issues)
- #4 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #5 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)
- #6 LI(Location Issues)
- #7 LI(Location Issues)
- #8 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)
- #9 LI(Location Issues)
- #10 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #11 LI(Location Issues)
- #12 LI(Location Issues)
- #13 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #14 LI(Location Issues)
- #15 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #16 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #17 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #18 LI(Location Issues)
- #19 LI(Location Issues)
- #20 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)
- #21 LI(Location Issues)
- #22 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #23 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #24 LI,PIR(Location Issues, Pending Information Requests)
- #25 LI(Location Issues)
- #26 LI(Location Issues)
- #27 LI(Location Issues)
- #28 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)
- #29 LI(Location Issues)
- #30 PIR(Pending Information Requests)
- #31 LI(Location Issues)
- #32 LI(Location Issues)
- #33 LI(Location Issues)
- #34 LI(Location Issues)
- #35 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Morocco

- #1 LI(Location Issues)

Pakistan

- #1 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
- #2 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
- #3 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)

#4 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
#5 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
#6 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
#7 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
#8 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)
#9 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)

Panama

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Serbia

#1 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

South Africa

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Spain

#1 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#2 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

Thailand

#1 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#2 ESC(Non-FCA Entity Submitting Case)

Trinidad and Tobago

#1 LI(Location Issues)

#2 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Türkiye

#1 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#2 LI(Location Issues)

Zimbabwe

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Access Cases Not Sent to Judicial Authorities in 2025

Canada

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

#2 OTR(Other)

Colombia

#1 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

Jamaica

#1 RA(FCA Rejected Application)

#2 APFCA(Administrative Processing by FCA)

Japan

#1 OTR(Other)

Mexico

#1 LI(Location Issues)

Netherlands

#1 PIR(Pending Information Requests)

Zimbabwe

#1 OTR(Other)

Countries and Areas with Return or Access Cases in 2025

Afghanistan	No Protocol	Kenya	No Protocol
Algeria	No Protocol	Korea, Republic of	Convention
Argentina	Convention	Kuwait	No Protocol
Australia	Convention	Kyrgyzstan	No Protocol
Austria	Convention	Lebanon	No Protocol
Azerbaijan	No Protocol	Liberia	No Protocol
Bahamas, The	Convention	Libya	No Protocol
Bahrain	No Protocol	Lithuania	Convention
Bangladesh	No Protocol	Macedonia, North	Convention
Barbados	No Protocol	Mali	No Protocol
Belize	Convention	Mauritius	Convention
Benin	No Protocol	Mexico	Convention
Bolivia	No Protocol	Moldova	No Protocol
Botswana	No Protocol	Mongolia	No Protocol
Brazil	Convention	Morocco	Convention
Bulgaria	Convention	Nepal	No Protocol
Cameroon	No Protocol	Netherlands	Convention
Canada	Convention	New Zealand	Convention
Chile	Convention	Nicaragua	No Protocol
China	No Protocol	Niger	No Protocol
Colombia	Convention	Nigeria	No Protocol
Costa Rica	Convention	Norway	Convention
Cote d'Ivoire	No Protocol	Pakistan	Convention
Croatia	Convention	Panama	Convention
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No Protocol	Paraguay	Convention
Czech Republic	Convention	Peru	Convention
Denmark	Convention	Philippines	No Protocol
Dominican Republic	Convention	Poland	Convention
Ecuador	Convention	Portugal	Convention
Egypt	No Protocol	Romania	Convention
El Salvador	Convention	Russia	No Protocol
Eritrea	No Protocol	Saudi Arabia	No Protocol
Ethiopia	No Protocol	Senegal	No Protocol
Federated States of Micronesia	No Protocol	Serbia	Convention
Finland	Convention	Somalia	No Protocol
France	Convention	South Africa	Convention
Gambia, The	No Protocol	South Sudan	No Protocol
Georgia	No Protocol	Spain	Convention
Germany	Convention	St. Lucia	No Protocol
Ghana	No Protocol	Sweden	Convention
Greece	Convention	Switzerland	Convention
Guatemala	Convention	Syria	No Protocol
Guinea	No Protocol	Taiwan	No Protocol
Guyana	No Protocol	Tanzania	No Protocol
Honduras	Convention	Thailand	Convention
Hong Kong S.A.R.	Convention	Togo	No Protocol
Hungary	Convention	Trinidad and Tobago	Convention
India	No Protocol	Türkiye	Convention
Indonesia	No Protocol	Uganda	No Protocol
Iran	No Protocol	Ukraine	Convention
Iraq	No Protocol	United Arab Emirates	No Protocol
Ireland	Convention	United Kingdom	Convention
Israel	Convention	Uzbekistan	No Protocol
Italy	Convention	Venezuela	Convention
Jamaica	Convention	Vietnam	No Protocol
Japan	Convention	West Bank	No Protocol
Jordan	No Protocol	Yemen	No Protocol
Kazakhstan	No Protocol	Zambia	No Protocol
		Zimbabwe	Convention