

Title	Questionnaire on Protection Orders and their Recognition and Enforcement (REPO)
Document	N/A
Author	PB
Agenda Item	N/A
Mandate(s)	C&D Nos 22-25 of CGAP 2026
Objective	To gather information from HCCH Members on the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders to assist the WG on REPO. Members are invited to respond to the Questionnaire by 11 September 2026 .
Action to be Taken	For Decision ☐ For Approval ☐ For Discussion ☐ For Action / Completion ☒ For Information ☐
Annexes	N/A
Related Documents	A summary of the work carried out between 2011 - 2018, along with several key documents pertaining to the project, can be found on the HCCH website, under " Publications & Studies ".

Questionnaire on Protection Orders and their Recognition and Enforcement (REPO)

I. Background

- 1 At its 2026 meeting, the Council on General Affairs and Policy (CGAP) resumed discussions on a possible new instrument on the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders (REPO), and adopted the following Conclusions and Decisions (C&D):
 22. Welcoming the proposal from the United Kingdom, CGAP mandated the establishment of a Working Group on a potential future convention on cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders (REPO).
 23. This Working Group will build on previous work by the PB in 2011-2018 and the Experts' Group in 2014 and further explore the feasibility of, and initially develop policy aims for, a potential future convention on REPO. The Working Group will report to CGAP 2027.
 24. To facilitate the work of the Working Group, CGAP mandated the PB to:
 - a. update its 2012 Questionnaire with a view to collecting information from Member States on civil protection orders available in their States and laws applicable available in their States for cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders;
 - b. circulate this Questionnaire in June 2026 and request responses by the end of September 2026.
 25. CGAP further mandated the PB to make arrangements for an in-person Working Group meeting with the possibility for online participation, ahead of CGAP 2027. CGAP thanked the United Kingdom for its offer to host this Working Group meeting including to cover travel costs for HCCH staff, and supports this proposal.¹

II. Introductory Note to the Questionnaire

- 2 The present document comprises the updated Questionnaire requested by CGAP.
- 3 The sole purpose of this Questionnaire is to gather factual and comparative information on the existence, scope, and operation of protection orders, including their recognition and enforcement in cross-border situations. The questions are designed to support informed discussions by providing a clearer picture of national, regional and international frameworks and practices. The Questionnaire deliberately takes a broad approach (e.g., in terms of the kinds of orders that could be in scope), in order to maximise information-gathering for that purpose. This is not intended to pre-empt or prejudice any policy decisions that may be taken regarding a potential future instrument in this area, including its scope and content.
- 4 Therefore, for the purposes of this Questionnaire, the term “protection order” may refer to any measure taken by a competent authority requiring a person to refrain from doing, or to carry out, specified acts to protect one or more identified persons. The term is used in a broad sense and may include orders issued in civil, administrative, or other proceedings, irrespective of the authority by which they are issued, provided that their primary purpose is protective and not punitive.

¹ These C&Ds are available on the HCCH website (www.hcch.net) under “Governance” => “Council on General Affairs and Policy”). A project on the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders was carried out by the PB between 2011 and 2018. A summary of the work, along with several key documents pertaining to the project, can be found [here](#).

- 5 Given that States may have different classifications for protection orders (civil, criminal, administrative, other), respondents are invited to adopt a **functional approach** when answering this Questionnaire. Respondents are encouraged to provide hyperlinks to useful online resources pertaining to their national systems.
- 6 This Questionnaire focuses primarily on orders issued for the **protection of adults**. Where relevant, respondents may also include orders issued to protect children and indicate this clearly in their responses.

III. Instructions to Complete the Questionnaire

- 7 To allow the PB to extract parts of the Questionnaire for compilation of the responses, you are kindly requested to use **this Word Version** of the document, and **not to return a PDF version** of the completed Questionnaire.
- 8 You are kindly requested to send your completed Questionnaire to the PB by e-mail to < secretariat@hcch.net > **no later than 11 September 2026, 5.00 p.m. CEST** with the following indication in the subject line of the e-mail:
“REPO - Questionnaire Response [name of State]”.
- 9 Please address any questions you may have on this Questionnaire to < secretariat@hcch.net >.
- 10 The PB intends, except where indicated otherwise or where expressly asked not to do so, to place all responses to the questionnaire on the HCCH website (www.hcch.net). Please, therefore, clearly identify any responses which should not be placed on the website.

REPO Questionnaire

Respondent Identification

Name of State: Luxembourg

Information for follow-up purposes

Name and title of contact person:

Name of Authority / Office

E-mail address:

I. Protection orders under domestic law: scope and main features

A. Types of behaviours required / prohibited by protection orders

1.	What types of protection orders are available in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s): Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts: • where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence; Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure); • where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure); • where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Under article 107, second indent, point 9, and article 136-42, second indent, point 9 of the Criminal Procedural Code (CPP), a defendant subject to judicial control can be ordered to refrain from receiving, meeting, or entering into contact with specified persons in any manner whatsoever. Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Pursuant to Article 409, final indent, of the Criminal Code, the court may impose a range of protective measures, including a prohibition on contacting the victim, in cases of conviction for assault and battery, particularly where the offence is committed in a domestic or family context. ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts: • where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence; Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure);
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- where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure);

- where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

Under article 107, second indent, points 1 and 3, of the CPP, and article 136-42, points 1 and 3 of the CPP, the judicial control order can restrict the defendant from leaving certain territorial limits or going to certain places, including imposing a minimum distance to be kept from the victim.

Pursuant to Article 409, final indent, of the Criminal Code (CP), the court may impose a range of protective measures, including a prohibition on approaching the victim, in cases of conviction for assault and battery, particularly where the offence is committed in a domestic or family context.

☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse):

Protection orders of a civil nature: See replies under "Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s)" and "Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s)".

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

Harassment is criminalised under article 442-2 of the CP as "harcèlement obsessionnel", targeting repeated harassment that gravely affects the tranquility of the victim.

Regarding sexual harassment, it is already possible to prosecute it under Article 442-2 of the CP, which punishes all repeated acts of harassment regardless of where the offence occurs, including those of a sexual nature committed in the context of work relationships, CSJ corr. February 20, 2013, 102/13. A draft law that has just been introduced aims to amend this Article 442-2 of the CP by explicitly including this form of harassment in the Criminal Code.

☒ Prohibiting stalking:

Protection orders of a civil or criminal nature: See replies under "Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s)" and "Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s)".

See also the answer above.

☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

Protection orders of a criminal nature: See reply regarding the prohibition to contact someone.

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

Under article 107, second indent, points 1 and 7 of the CPP, and article 136-42, second indent, points 1 and 7 of the CPP, the examining judge can place a defendant under a travel ban prohibiting the person from leaving designated territorial limits. General judicial control can also require the defendant to surrender their passport or travel documents to the police or greffe.

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

- ☒ Prohibiting certain physical or medical interventions affecting the bodily integrity of a person:

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

Article 409bis of the CP criminalises female genital mutilation (FGM). Article 378 of the CP makes it a criminal offence to perform an examination intended to certify a person's virginity. Article 409ter of the CP further criminalises hymenoplasty.

- ☒ Requiring a person to stay away from a specified place (e.g. home, workplace, school):

Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts:

- where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence; Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure);
- where a person makes continued cohabitation intolerable for a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, either by assaulting or threatening to assault them or by engaging in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health, resulting in an injunction to vacate the domicile and its appurtenances (Arts. 1017-7 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). The applicant must demonstrate that the domicile satisfies their urgent need for housing and that they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting with the respondent during the three months prior to the application;
- where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), resulting in one of the following: prohibition on approaching the accommodation service and its annexes, the childcare facility and the school, prohibition on establishing their domicile in the same neighbourhood as the applicant, prohibition on frequenting certain places, prohibition on using certain routes;
- where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

Article 107 second indent, point 3, of the CPP and article 136-42, second indent, point 3, of the CPP allow the court to prohibit the defendant from going to specified places or only be allowed to go to places limited by the investigating judge.

- ☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Protection order of a civil nature applicable where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence; Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).

The person expelled is required, within seven days from the date on which the expulsion measure takes effect, to attend a service providing support to perpetrators of domestic violence.

Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following context: judges generally have the option, when they hand down a suspended prison sentence, to subject the convicted person to certain conditions, like undergoing check-ups, treatments, or medical care.

- ☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

Protection order of a civil nature applicable where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they

	prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Article 11 of the Criminal Code lists a number of lifelong prohibitions in case of a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years. Among these is the prohibition on possessing or carrying weapons. In the event of a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years, the court may impose a lifetime prohibition on exercising certain rights on the convicted person. Pursuant to article 12 of the Criminal Code, the prohibition may be imposed, either in whole or in part, for life or for a period of ten to twenty years on persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of between five and ten years. ☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify): Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Any conviction resulting in a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years entails a lifetime disqualification from the exercise of certain rights. These include the right to hold public functions, offices or positions; the rights to vote, stand for election and be elected; the right to wear decorations; the right to act as an expert, attesting witness or certifying witness in legal instruments, or to give evidence in court other than as a source of information. The convicted person is also prohibited for life from serving on a family council or exercising functions relating to the protection of minors or incapacitated adults, except in respect of their own children and subject to the favourable opinion of the family court judge. In addition, the person is subject to a lifetime prohibition on possessing or carrying weapons and on teaching in, or being employed by an educational institution (article 11 of the Criminal Code). Pursuant to article 12 of the Criminal Code the prohibition may be imposed, either in whole or in part, for life or for a period of ten to twenty years on persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of between five and ten years. ☐ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify): ☐ Other (please specify):
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B. Contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours that can be addressed by a protection order

2.	What types of contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours can be addressed by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Domestic or family violence / abuse:²
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² "A pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control, including physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological abuse." Source: [What Is Domestic Abuse? | United Nations](#) (definition provided for guidance purposes only). It is understood that this definition would be inclusive of terms such as "intimate partner violence" and "coercive control".

[See replies in section I.A.](#)

☒ Sexual violence / abuse:

[See replies in section I.A.](#)

☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse):

[See replies in section I.A.](#)

☒ Stalking:

[See replies in section I.A.](#)

☒ Forced marriage:

☐ Honour-related violence:

☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery:

[See replies in section I.A.](#)

☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

☐ Other contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours (please specify):

C. Legal basis for protection orders

3. What is the legal basis enabling authorities in your jurisdiction to issue the protection orders listed in Question 1 above?

Tick all boxes that apply.

Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.

☒ Legislation:

Civil legislation:

- In cases of domestic violence: Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, as amended, Arts. 1 et seq; http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219

- In cases of human trafficking: New Code of Civil Procedure, Title VIIter – Intervention of justice in certain cases of violence (Nouveau Code de procédure civile, Titre VIIter – De l'intervention de justice dans certains cas de violence), Art. 1017-13 et seq. http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219

- In all other cases described in Section I.A.: New Code of Civil Procedure, Title VIIbis – Intervention of justice in cases of domestic violence (Nouveau Code de procédure civile, Titre VIIbis – De l'intervention de justice en cas de violence domestique), Arts. 1017-1 et seq.; http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219

Criminal legislation:

- Criminal Code + Criminal Procedural Code:

<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/penal/20251219>

http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_penale/20260607

	• As regards the prohibitions in the event of a conviction for assault and battery committed in a context of cohabitation, the relevant provision is set out in Article 409 of the Criminal Code. Article 439, fifth indent which punishes a person in case they breach a prohibition ordered under Article 1017-8 of the New Code of Civil Procedure : https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/penal/20251219#art_11 ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: ☐ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify):
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D. Type(s) of authorities that may issue protection orders

4.	Which authorities are competent to issue protection orders in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Judicial authorities (please specify): ☒ Civil court / tribunal: The competent authority depends on the context in which the protection order is sought: • In cases of human trafficking: the civil judge is competent to issue the protection orders described in Section I.A. • In cases of domestic violence involving expulsion from the domicile described in Section I.A.: the State Prosecutor authorises the police to expel the person from the domicile. Any request for an extension of the resulting prohibition order is decided by the family court judge. • In all other cases described in Section I.A.: the family court judge is competent to issue the protection orders. ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: The investigating judge is competent to impose judicial control obligations (articles 107 and 136-42 CPP). The judge can pronounce a prohibition in the event of a conviction for assault and battery committed in a context of cohabitation. ☐ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: In cases of domestic violence involving expulsion from the domicile described in Section I.A.: the State Prosecutor authorises the police to expel the person from the domicile. Any request for an extension of the resulting prohibition order is decided by the family court judge. ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Other authorities (please specify):
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E. Protected person(s)

5.	Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Intended protected person(s) only: ☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): Any person aged 18 or over, regardless of gender. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): Any minor under the age of 18, regardless of gender. ☐ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify):
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F. Applicant(s)

6.	Who can apply for a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☒ The intended protected person(s) ☐ Family member(s) of the intended protected person(s) ☐ Police / law enforcement officers ☐ Courts <i>ex officio</i> ☐ Other person, public authority or official (please specify):
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G. Person(s) against whom protective orders can be issued

7.	Against whom can a protection order be issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply</i> ☒ Perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☐ Family members of the perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☐ Others (please specify):
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H. Supplementary matters

8.	Can supplementary matters, which may or may not be directly related to the immediate safety of the protected person(s), be addressed in protection orders? ☐ Yes (please specify): ☐ Child custody ☐ Maintenance ☐ Property protection
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	☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☐ Other (please specify): ☒ No ☐ In some cases (please specify):
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I. Duration of protection orders

9.	Please provide details regarding the possible duration of protection orders issued in your jurisdiction. Shortest duration for fixed term orders (incl. interim / emergency orders): Please indicate the shortest time frame for such orders: 14 days Please provide examples of such orders: • Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the prohibition expires after 14 days. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: 3 months Please provide examples of such orders: • Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the extension may be granted for a maximum of three consecutive months following the expiry of the expulsion measure after 10 days. • Injunction to vacate the domicile and its appurtenances where a person makes continued cohabitation intolerable for a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, either by assaulting or threatening to assault them or by engaging in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the measure may be ordered for a maximum period of three consecutive months. Indefinite duration: ☒ Yes The law does not provide a minimum or maximum duration for the following: • Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure) • Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).
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	Judicial control obligations under articles 107 and 136-42 of the CPP do not have a fixed statutory maximum duration. Judicial control remains in effect until it is revoked, varied, or otherwise terminated by the competent judicial authority. ☐ No Renewal of protection orders: ☒ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): • Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the law does not expressly prohibit renewal. • Injunctions and prohibitions related to human trafficking (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the law does not expressly prohibit renewal. • Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the prohibition may be renewed only once, for a maximum period of 3 months. A new protection order may, however, be requested on a different legal basis, as described under Section I.A.. ☐ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): ☐ Protection orders are not renewable:
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J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

Please complete this section if your jurisdiction has a framework for the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders issued in your jurisdiction.

10.	What steps, if any, need to be taken in your jurisdiction to ensure that the protection order issued in your jurisdiction can be relied upon across borders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued automatically ☒ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request see coordinated EU reply under Section III ☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself ☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad ☐ Other (please specify):
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11.	At the time of receiving the protection order, is / are the protected person(s) informed that it may be enforceable abroad? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please explain how and at what stage the protected person(s) are made aware of this (e.g., upon issuance of the order, via written materials, or through follow-up contact with authorities)? ☐ No
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12.	Is / are the protected person(s) informed about any potential limitations of the protection orders in other jurisdictions (e.g., possible lack of electronic monitoring)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please specify how they are informed: ☐ No
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13.	Is / are the (alleged / putative) perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk informed of the protection order's potential enforceability abroad when the order is issued? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No
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14.	Has your jurisdiction issued any guidance to raise awareness about the availability of protection orders and their potential cross-border reach? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please describe the guidance (i.e., if they are in form of instructions, non-binding documents, etc.) ☐ No
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II. Ensuring / monitoring compliance with domestic protection orders

A. Registers

15.	Are there any registers in your jurisdiction to monitor protection orders? ☒ Yes (please specify): ☒ National database: ☐ Accessible to police
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	☒ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ Regional database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ Local / municipal database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify):
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B. Preventing a potential breach or monitoring compliance

16.	By what technological means can compliance with a protection order be monitored or a breach of a protection order be prevented in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☐ GPS monitoring ☒ Electronic bracelets ☐ Digital alerts ☐ Databases ☐ None ☐ Other (please specify):
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C. Addressing a breach

17.	Which authorities are responsible for the enforcement of protection orders in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☒ Police / law enforcement ☐ Bailiff / Sheriff ☒ Court ☐ Other (please specify):
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D. Enforcement upon simple presentation of protection order

18.	Can a protection order be enforced on the simple presentation of the order to the enforcement officer? ☒ Yes ☐ No - if so, is enforcement subject to one or more of the following: ☐ Verification ☐ Registration ☐ Any other additional steps – describe what needs to happen for enforcement to take place:
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E. Sanctions following breach

19.	What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Civil sanctions (e.g., injunction, contempt of court) injunctions and penalty payments ☐ Fines ☐ Arrest / confinement ☒ Criminal sanctions Under article 439, second and third indent, of the CP, violating a police eviction or civil return ban is a criminal offence carrying 6 months to 2 years of imprisonment and a fine from 251 to 3.000 euros. If the violation was committed with violence, threats, or effraction, the term of imprisonment can be up to 5 years. Violating a contact ban issued under article I of the Law of 8 September 2003 on domestic violence is punished by 15 days to 2 years of imprisonment and a fine of 251 to 3.000 euros (article 439, 4th indent). The same punishment applies to violations of contact bans or injunctions issued under article 1017-8 of the New Code of Civil Procedure (article 439, fifth indent). For criminal judicial control, any voluntary breach of obligations allows the State Prosecutor to immediately request the Examining Judge to revoke the control and place the suspect in pre-trial detention. ☐ Other (please specify):
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III. Current national, regional, and international rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders

Part III aims to identify all applicable rules in your jurisdiction pertaining to the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, including those rules deriving from regional or international instruments.

In this regard, jurisdictions may have adopted a specific legal regime for foreign protection orders, which may cover all or only certain aspects of their recognition and enforcement. In the absence of, or alongside, such a specific regime, general rules on recognition and enforcement may apply. In some jurisdictions, foreign protection orders may not be recognised or enforced at all. Where a specific regime does not address all relevant issues, any remaining matters may or may not fall within the scope of a general regime. Sections F, G, and H below are designed to accommodate these different approaches.

F. Specific vs general rules of recognition and enforcement

20.	Please indicate the types of rules available in your jurisdiction for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available</i> ☐ My jurisdiction applies specific rules³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☒ Specified jurisdictions (please specify)⁴: see coordinated EU reply ☐ My jurisdiction applies general rules⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: ☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders
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G. Specific rules of recognition and enforcement for protection orders

Please complete this section if foreign protection orders can be recognised and enforced (in full or in part) under a specific set of rules in your jurisdiction.

21.	If your jurisdiction has a specific set of rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, how is it determined whether a foreign protection order falls within the scope of your jurisdiction's specialised recognition and enforcement regime/rules? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Based on which authority issued the order see coordinated EU reply ☒ Based on the content of the order see coordinated EU reply ☒ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): see coordinated EU reply
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

	☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) ☒ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (<i>i.e.</i> , State or territorial unit of a State) see coordinated EU reply ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced ☐ Other (please specify):
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22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes, it is recognised and enforced on simple presentation of the relevant documents (please specify): ☒ The order in and of itself ☐ The order with the stamp / seal of the issuing authority ☒ Certificate ☐ Abstract ☒ Other accompanying document (please specify): see coordinated EU reply ☒ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken: ☐ Registration ☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Other judicial procedure (please specify): ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): see coordinated EU reply Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: see coordinated EU reply
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23.	Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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	☒ Yes (please specify): see coordinated EU reply ☐ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: ☐ No
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes see coordinated EU reply ☒ No see coordinated EU reply
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☒ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☒ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) see coordinated EU reply ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) ☐ Duration of the order ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No
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27.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). see coordinated EU reply
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28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Please specify who can object: ☒ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> see coordinated EU reply ☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued see coordinated EU reply ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: see coordinated EU reply ☐ No
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29.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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H. General rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters

Please complete this section if foreign protection orders can be recognised and enforced (in full or in part) under your jurisdiction's general rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters.

30.	What are the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments, including foreign protection orders, in your jurisdiction? ☐ Foreign protection orders are recognised automatically (by operation of law) ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority ☐ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State
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	☐ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to an <i>exequatur</i> procedure ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority ☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders ☒ Other rule(s) (please specify): see coordinated EU reply
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) ☐ Duration of the order ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) ☒ Other (please specify): see coordinated EU reply ☐ No
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32.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued).
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i>
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	☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☒ Yes ☐ No
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IV. Future developments in the area

35.	Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Legislative changes in progress ☐ Legislative changes under consideration ☐ No legislative changes planned at the moment ☒ Other (please specify): see coordinated EU reply
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V. Electronic resources

Please use the space below to provide any links to useful and relevant online resources.

36.	see coordinated EU reply
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VI. Other comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional information pertaining to the recognition and enforcement of (foreign) protection orders in your jurisdiction. You may also wish to make any suggestions pertaining to the work of the WG on REPO (general comments or specific comments in advance of the first WG meeting in November 2026).

37.	see coordinated EU reply
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