

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:	Canada - federal Canada is a federal State. The federal response to the questionnaire addresses matters within federal jurisdiction that apply across the country, while the responses from each province and territory describe their respective legislative frameworks. The Parliament of Canada has legislative jurisdiction over criminal law. Given the broad approach taken in completing the Questionnaire, the federal response includes extensive information on protection orders and related measures available under criminal law. This information is provided as background information only and does not prejudice or otherwise pre-empt any position Canada may take regarding the scope of a future HCCH instrument.
<u>Information for follow-up purposes</u>	
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): Peace bonds are a preventive criminal law mechanism that allows the imposition of conditions to address a specific fear, depending on the type of peace bond. There are both common law peace bonds developed by the courts and statutory peace bonds found in the Criminal Code (see sections 810-811.1 of the Criminal Code for peace bond provisions). The Criminal Code lists potential relevant conditions for each type of peace bond for the justice to consider imposing and also allows the justice to impose other conditions they deem appropriate in the circumstances of the case. General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention communication as a listed condition; can be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Judicial interim release (bail) conditions are mandatory, legally binding rules imposed by the police or a court that an accused person must follow to remain in the community while awaiting their criminal trial, instead of being detained. The purpose of imposing conditions is to address risks posed by the accused if released on bail. The Criminal Code outlines the types of conditions
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that the police or the court can impose (subsections 501(3) and 515(4)). Importantly, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable (paragraphs 515(4)(g) and (h)). The conditions must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case. Conditions of release may only be imposed, where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice (subsection 515(10)). An accused person who does not comply with their bail conditions may have their bail revoked (section 524) and/or be convicted of the criminal offence of breaching bail, which is punishable by a maximum term of two years' imprisonment (section 145). To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused not communicate with any victim, witness or other person identified in the order (subsections 515(4.2) and (4.3)).

In relation to sentencing, conditions can also be imposed by the court for various types of release with the underlying purpose of protecting society, contributing to respect for the law, and maintaining a just and safe society by imposing sanctions with one or more of the objectives set out in the Criminal Code, such as denunciation, deterrence, and rehabilitation.

Examples of sentencing conditions that may be imposed on an offender to address this concern are non-communication orders, which require the offender to avoid communicating with a particular individual. This can be ordered in the context of conditional sentence orders (where an offender serves their sentence in the community rather than in jail) under section 742.3(2)(a.3) of the Criminal Code, and in probation orders (imposed where an offender is conditionally discharged, has had their sentence suspended, or has served a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years) under section 732.1(3)(a.1) of the Criminal Code. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.

Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high risk of reoffending and can include a prohibition from having any contact with a person who is under the age of 16 years.

☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s):

General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention this as a listed condition; can be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances.

Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed on an accused to address this concern include remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction; notifying any change of address and employment; having a surety (a person who agrees to act as the accused's supervisor while they are released in the community, and a person they may be required to reside with at a certain address); and wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living).

In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders, under section 742.3(2)(f) of the Criminal Code, to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion, under section 732.1(3)(h) of the Criminal Code, to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.

Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include a prohibition from being within two kilometers of where the victim ordinarily resides.

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

Yes, but not a listed condition of peace bonds.

Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include not possessing a firearm or other weapon; remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction; notifying any change of address and employment; having a surety; wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet; and keeping a curfew. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused not communicate with any victim, witness or other person identified in the order and that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living).

In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.

☒ Prohibiting stalking:

Same response as for "prohibiting harassment" above.

☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

Only included as a listed condition for the peace bond concerning sexual offences against minors; could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on the circumstances.

Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include having a surety and not possessing or using a device capable of accessing the Internet.

In relation to sentencing, see response under "prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole.

Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include a prohibition from using the Internet or other digital network, unless the offender does so in accordance with conditions set by the court.

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

Likely only applicable for the peace bond to prevent forced/underage marriage (under age 16), which mentions this as a listed condition.

Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include reporting to a peace officer; remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction; notifying any change of address and employment; depositing a passport to prevent travel; wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet; keeping a curfew; and having a surety.

In relation to sentencing, see response under "prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

Not a listed condition and unlikely to be imposed as part of a peace bond order.

In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused

	person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. In relation to sentencing the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable. However, conditions must be for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole. ☒ Prohibiting certain physical or medical interventions affecting the bodily integrity of a person: Same response as for "prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there" above. ☒ Requiring a person to stay away from a specified place (e.g. home, workplace, school): General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention this as a listed condition; could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction; notifying any change of address and employment; having a surety; wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet; and keeping a curfew. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living). In relation to sentencing, see response under "prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include different prohibitions such as not attending public parks or swimming areas where children (under 16) are present, or not being within two kilometers of where the victim ordinarily resides. ☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling: The domestic violence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds have a listed condition requiring the defendant to participate in a treatment program, including family violence counselling or treatment for addictions; could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Requiring a person to participate in counselling could be imposed as a judicial interim release condition, provided this release condition is necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. Importantly, the Supreme Court of Canada has indicated that bail conditions that are therapeutic or behaviourally-based should not be imposed given the risk of criminal liability if convicted of breaching those conditions (R. v. Zora, 2020 SCC 14). In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences, and an optional condition outlined in the Criminal Code under s. 742.3(2)(e) is to attend a treatment program approved by the province. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender
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released on parole. For counselling in these latter contexts, the consent of the offender would be required.

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

There are several weapons (including firearms) related protection orders in the criminal law: emergency preventative (pre or no conviction) weapons protection orders (sections 110.1-110.4 of the Criminal Code) and limitation on access orders (short-term emergency orders/red flag regime, sections 117.0101-117.0104); preventative emergency protection weapons orders (section 110) and limitation on access orders (longer term orders, section 117.011). In the post-conviction context there are provisions that provide discretion to, or mandate a court to, order a weapons prohibition order.

When granting a peace bond (sections 810-810.2), the justice must consider whether to include a weapons prohibition in the order.

In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders to address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must impose a condition prohibiting the accused from possessing certain weapons unless the court considers that such a condition is not required in the interests of safety of the accused or the safety and security of a victim or any other person (subsection 515(4.1) of the Criminal Code).

In relation to sentencing, the court can impose an optional condition in conditional sentence orders or probation orders to abstain from owning, possessing or carrying a weapon (under Criminal Code sections 742.3(2)(b) and 732.1(3)(d). The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

A justice issuing a peace bond is given broad discretion to include appropriate conditions in the order, both those listed in the Criminal Code and others. Other potential prohibitions in peace bonds not included above include prohibitions on the consumption of drugs or alcohol and on arranging a marriage in or outside Canada.

In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice.

In relation to sentencing, see response under "prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. In addition, other prohibitions can also be included as part of sentencing, for example against driving (Criminal Code section 320.24), or for child protection (Criminal Code section 161).

☒ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify):

A justice issuing a peace bond is given broad discretion to include appropriate conditions in the order, both those listed in the Criminal Code and others. This can include electronic monitoring, a requirement to remain in a specified geographic area, to return/remain at their residence at specified times, depositing their passport/travel document.

In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice.

	In relation to sentencing, see response under "prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. In addition to sentencing conditions, courts may impose orders to provide DNA samples (Criminal Code section 487.051) and orders to comply with the Sex Offender Information Registration Act (Criminal Code section 490.012) in appropriate circumstances. ☒ Other (please specify): Under the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights, victims have the right to have their security considered by the appropriate authorities in the criminal justice system and to have reasonable and necessary measures taken by appropriate authorities in the criminal justice system to protect victims from intimidation and retaliation.
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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 Section 810 (general peace bond) and section 810.03 (domestic violence peace bond) of the Criminal Code. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person. Additionally, in all cases where an accused person is charged with an offence involving violence against an intimate partner, the court must consider imposing a condition for the accused to abstain from communicating with the victim or other person specified in the order, refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living) or wear an electronic monitoring device. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors (set out in section 718.2 of the Criminal Code). An example to address this concern is the aggravating factor of evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or the offender's family. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims. ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: Section 810.1 (sexual offence against a minor peace bond) and section 810.2 (serious personal injury offence peace bond) of the Criminal Code. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate
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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".

partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person.

In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must also consider aggravating factors, which may serve to increase the seriousness of the offence or the degree of responsibility of the offender. Examples of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim's or the offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.

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

Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances.

When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person. Additionally, in all cases where an accused person is charged with criminal harassment, the court must consider imposing a condition for the accused to abstain from communicating with the victim or other person specified in the order, refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living) or wear an electronic monitoring device.

In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. An example to address this concern is the aggravating factor of evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or the offender's family. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.

☒ Stalking:

Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances.

When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person.

In relation to sentencing, see response under "harassment" above.

☒ Forced marriage:

Section 810.02 (forced marriage peace bond) of the Criminal Code.

In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under "stalking" above.

In relation to sentencing, see response under "harassment" above.

☒ Honour-related violence:

Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances.

In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under "stalking" above.

	In relation to sentencing, see response under "harassment" above. ☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery: Peace bonds are not generally used to address these types of situations but could potentially be used depending on the circumstances (for example, if there is a fear that a serious personal injury offence or sexual offence against a minor may occur). In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under "stalking" above. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. Example of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims. ☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM): Peace bonds do not explicitly address FGM but could potentially be used. For example, a general section 810 peace bond can be issued where there is a fear of personal injury. In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under "stalking" above. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. Example of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim. ☒ Other contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours (please specify): Peace bonds also exist to address fears of organized crime, terrorism and various situations such as conflicts between neighbours.
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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? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.</i> ☒ Legislation: Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46) See https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/ ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: Please insert text here ☒ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify): Common law peace bonds are based on case law.
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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>
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	<i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Judicial authorities (please specify): ☐ Civil court / tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Provincial courts issue peace bonds. Depending on the type of peace bond, this is done by a judge or a justice of the peace. They also make bail determinations. When an accused person is released on bail, the court can impose conditions that the accused person must follow. Provincial or superior courts can impose sentencing conditions and prohibitions. ☒ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: After arresting an individual for a criminal offence, police officers also have the authority, in most cases, to either detain or release an accused person charged with an offence. In cases where it is permitted, a police officer may release an accused person with or without conditions, so long as the accused person is aware that they must appear in court later to respond to their charges. Police and law enforcement cannot impose sentencing conditions or prohibitions but have authority to act where sentencing conditions are violated. ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Other authorities (please specify): Please insert text here
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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): Adults are anyone aged 18 or above. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): Some peace bonds are specific to children- the peace bond for underage marriage (under age 16) and the peace bond for fear of a sexual offence committed against a minor (under age 18). Children can also be protected by other peace bonds. Bail conditions can be imposed to protect the safety of children. ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify):
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	Several peace bonds are meant to protect a demographic/group, not a specific individual, such as the peace bonds to prevent organized crime, terrorism, serious personal injury and sexual offences against minors. They may also include more than one intended protected person. In sentencing, prohibitions (such as driving or weapons prohibitions) and ancillary orders (such as DNA orders or compliance with the Sex Offender Information Registration Act) have an aspect of public protection at large.
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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): Practice varies with respect to peace bonds depending on province/territory where the order is sought, with some requiring police involvement, but the Criminal Code allows anyone to seek a peace bond on behalf of the person who has the fear. Emergency preventative weapons (including firearms) orders generally can be sought by a peace officer or any member of the public (sections 110.1-110.4 and 117.0101 to 117.0104 of the Criminal Code); Preventative firearms weapons orders can be sought by a peace officer or a firearms officer (section 111). Mandatory (section 109) and discretionary (section 110) orders post-sentencing must be made by a court. Bail conditions are imposed either by the police or the court. The Crown can request conditions that reflect the situation of the victim. Sentencing conditions, prohibition orders and ancillary orders, are imposed by the court, and a Crown prosecutor could request them; parole conditions are imposed by the Parole Board of Canada and a parole officer could recommend a condition.
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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): In the firearms context orders are generally made against the person causing the risk or convicted. Limitation on access orders (sections 117.0101 to 117.0104 of the Criminal Code) are not prohibition orders by definition - rather they set out terms and conditions for the possession of weapons by a third party (roommate, associate, etc.) who could potentially grant access to a weapon to someone already under a prohibition order.
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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):
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	☐ Child custody ☐ Maintenance ☐ Property protection ☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ No ☐ In some cases (please specify): Please insert text here
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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: Preventative emergency firearms weapons prohibition orders and limitation orders (red flag regime, sections 110.1 and 117.0101 of the Criminal Code) are made for a period no longer than 30 days. Preventative firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 111) and limitation on access orders (section 117.011) can be made up to a maximum of 5 years and indefinitely, respectively. Mandatory firearms weapons prohibition orders made post-conviction for specific offences (section 109) are a minimum of 10 years to life. Discretionary firearms weapons prohibition orders post-conviction (section 110) are made for a period up to 10 years or life. There is no minimum period for a peace bond. Bail conditions last for the entire duration of an accused's criminal case, from the moment they are released until their charges are withdrawn, dismissed, or the accused person is sentenced. In sentencing, conditions that form part of a release order last for the time specified by the court on sentence and there is no minimum period. Mandatory driving prohibitions for certain offences have a minimum term of one year, but discretionary driving prohibitions are set by the court with no minimum. Child protection orders have no minimum term. SOIRA orders can vary in length from 10 years, 20 years, or for life depending on the circumstances. A DNA order is generally for life, subject to a successful appeal and acquittal, a discharge, or a record suspension (pardon) for the designated offence. Please provide examples of such orders: See peace bonds in sections 810-810.2 of the Criminal Code. Driving prohibitions, section 320.24 of the Criminal Code. Order to comply with Sex Offender Information Registration Act, section 490.012 of the Criminal Code. DNA Order, section 487.051 of the Criminal Code. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders:
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	Criminal Code peace bonds can generally be issued for a maximum of one year, though this can be extended to two years (5 years for terrorism peace bond) if the defendant was convicted previously of a similar offence. Common law peace bonds do not have a maximum duration. Bail conditions last for the entire duration of an accused's criminal case, from the moment they are released until their charges are withdrawn, dismissed, or the accused person is sentenced. In sentencing, a conditional sentence order is a jail sentence of less than two years that is served in the community, so the conditions imposed will be for the duration of that order. Probation orders can be in effect up to three years from when the order came into force. Conditions that form part of a release order last for the time specified by the court on sentence. Depending on the circumstances, a driving prohibition can be imposed for up to life. Child protection order may be made for life. SOIRA orders can vary in length from 10 years, 20 years, or for life depending on the circumstances. A DNA order is generally for life, subject to a successful appeal and acquittal, a discharge, or a record suspension (pardon) for the designated offence. Please provide examples of such orders: See peace bonds in sections 810-810.2 of the Criminal Code. Driving prohibitions, section 320.24 of the Criminal Code. Order to comply with Sex Offender Information Registration Act, section 490.012 of the Criminal Code. DNA Order, section 487.051 of the Criminal Code. Indefinite duration: ☒ Yes Preventative weapons limitation on access orders (section 117.011 of the Criminal Code) and post conviction mandatory or discretionary firearms prohibition orders (sections 109 and 110) can be made indefinitely. Driving prohibitions, child protection orders, DNA orders, and SOIRA orders can also be made indefinitely. ☐ No Please insert text here Renewal of protection orders: ☐ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): ☒ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): Emergency firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 110.1 of the Criminal Code) and limitation on access orders (section 117.0101), and preventative firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 111) and limitation orders (section 117.01) can be renewed. So can peace bonds. ☐ Protection orders are not renewable: Please insert text here
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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 Please insert text here ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request Please insert text here ☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself Please insert text here ☒ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad Please insert text here ☐ 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: The Crown could inform them, if relevant, depending on the case but this is not mandated by law. ☐ 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.) Guidance on peace bonds in the form of an infosheet can be found here but does not address cross-border impacts: https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/victims-victimes/factsheets-fiches/peace-paix.html. Provinces/territories may also have guidance. ☐ 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 ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Judicial interim release orders are recorded on the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) database. Active parole conditions, probation orders, and statutory release conditions are also recorded on CPIC. ☐ Regional database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ Local / municipal database(s): ☒ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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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): Please insert text here
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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): Please insert text here
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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: Police would investigate the claim of a breach and determine what, if any, enforcement action would be necessary.
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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) Please insert text here ☐ Fines
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	Please insert text here ☒ Arrest / confinement Breaching the conditions of a peace bond can result in arrest and detention as it is a criminal offence. An accused person who breaches their bail conditions can have their bail revoked. If an accused breaches their conditions, they may be detained and then must return to court to establish why they should not remain in custody until their trial. In the sentencing context, a breach of conditions can result in a revocation or cancellation of the type of release the offender was on, followed by the apprehension and potential incarceration or reincarceration of the offender. ☒ Criminal sanctions Breaching a Criminal Code peace bond is a hybrid offence with a maximum of four years imprisonment on indictment (section 811). Breaching a common law peace bond would be considered to be disobeying a court order, which is a hybrid offence with a maximum of two years imprisonment on indictment. For weapons prohibition orders, the law includes an offence for possession contrary to an order (117.01) as well as an offence for disobeying a court order (127). An accused person who does not comply with their bail conditions may have their bail revoked (section 524) and/or be convicted of the criminal offence of breaching bail, which is punishable by a maximum term of two years imprisonment (section 145). A bail breach can make it more difficult for that person to receive bail in the future. A breach of a sentencing condition can also result in a new criminal charge for that breach. ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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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>
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	☐ My jurisdiction applies specific rules ³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☐ Specified jurisdictions (please specify) ⁴ : Please insert text here ☐ My jurisdiction applies general rules ⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: Foreign criminal protection orders do not have legal effect in Canada and cannot be enforced. ☒ 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 Please insert text here ☐ Based on the content of the order Please insert text here ☐ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) Please insert text here ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) Please insert text here ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

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): Please insert text here ☐ 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): Please insert text here ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): Please insert text here Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: Please insert text here
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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> ☐ Yes (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ 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: Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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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 Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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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) Please insert text here ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ 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). Please insert text here
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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:
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	☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Please insert text here ☐ 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 ☐ 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): Please insert text here
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? Provide additional details where appropriate. ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify):
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	☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Please insert text here
	☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here
	☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here
	☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here
	☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
	☐ No

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). Please insert text here
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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> Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Please insert text here ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes
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	☐ 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 Once regulations are finalized, amendments to the Firearms Act (Canada) make an individual ineligible for a Canadian firearm licence if they are subject to a protection order issued by a court or competent authority in the interest of the safety or security of a person. For an existing holder of a Canadian firearm licence, the amendments require that their licence be revoked. The goal is to enhance the firearms regime and further contribute to the reduction of risks associated with firearms in at-risk situations, including those involving intimate partner violence and family violence. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-11.6.pdf https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2025/2025-03-08/html/reg4-eng.html https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2025/2025-03-26/html/si-tr26-eng.html ☐ Legislative changes under consideration Please insert text here ☐ No legislative changes planned at the moment Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	Please insert text here
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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.	Additional Information – Emergency Protection Orders under the Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act (FHRMIRA) In 1986, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that provincial or territorial family laws cannot be applied on reserves governed by the Indian Act if doing so would alter individual interests in matrimonial real property on reserves (see s. 2 of the Indian Act for the defined meaning of the term “reserve”). As a result, many of the legal protections available under provincial or territorial family laws that are applicable off reserves were not available to individuals living on reserves.
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	The 2013 Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act (FHRMIRA) addressed this gap in family law by providing provisional rules that added to the powers of the courts the ability to issue both: - Emergency protection orders: which allow a court to order that a spouse or common-law partner be excluded from the family home on reserve on an urgent basis (in situations of family violence); and - Exclusive occupation orders: which enable a court to provide short- to long-term occupancy of the family home on reserve to the exclusion of one of the spouses or common-law partners. Both the Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management and the FHRMIRA also empower First Nations to enact their own laws governing use, occupation and possession of family homes on reserves and the division of the value of matrimonial interests or rights. The Emergency Protection Orders (EPO) under the FHRMIRA's provisional federal rules are designed to provide rapid, short-term protection in situations of family violence in a family home located on a First Nation's reserve lands. As the orders are land-based depending on the location of the family home, they have no cross-border effect. Judges who are designated by the provinces and territories (to date, only New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia) can grant an EPO where there's evidence of family violence and an urgent need for protection. The order can last for a limited period (often up to 90 days) and may include requiring the spouse or common-law partner to vacate the home and stay away from it, authorizing peace officers to remove the spouse or common-law partner, and directing steps to preserve the condition of the home and safeguard the property of vulnerable persons. In deciding whether to grant an EPO and what conditions to include, the judge considers factors such as the history and nature of family violence, immediate risks to the applicant or children, the best interests of any children (including their cultural connection to the First Nation), and the presence of other persons with interests or rights in the home. The regime also sets out procedures for service, review and variation of EPOs by the superior court in the province, with procedural safeguards intended to balance immediate protection needs with fairness to all affected individuals. Relevant resources: Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act, S.C. 2013, c20: https://laws.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-1.2.pdf Indian Act, R.S.C., 1985, c.I-5: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/I-5.pdf Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management: https://labrc.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Framework-Agreement-on-First-Nation-Land-Management-Dec-2022.pdf Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management Act, S.C. 2022, c. 19, s. 121: https://laws.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-31.46.pdf
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