

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: Ireland

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): The Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for a number of orders that prohibit communication with the protected person including: Safety Order (s.6), Protection Order (s.10), Barring Order (s.7), Interim Barring Order (s.8) and Emergency Barring Order (s.9). Further to this, section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for a Civil Restraining Order which can also prohibit communication. In circumstances where a person is found guilty of harassment or stalking, section 10(4) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, provides for the court to order that the person shall not, for such period as the court may specify, communicate by any means with or about the other person or that the person shall not approach within such distance as the court shall specify of the place of residence, education or employment of the other person. Section 46 of the Sexual Offences Act 2017 provides that a court may impose a “harassment order” on a person convicted of a sexual offence. The order may be made at sentencing, or at any time prior to release from prison. Similar to the provisions of section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Act 1997, a s.46 harassment order may prohibit the perpetrator from communicating with the victim by any means and/or approaching the victim’s home, place of work or other specified place. Civil injunctions obtained in the Circuit and High Court can also place restrictions on individuals. These are granted in the Circuit and High Court and often relate to issues surrounding property, particularly agricultural land, business property and harassment arising out of same. They are legally understood as an ‘extraordinary remedy’ and are only granted where financial compensation will not suffice. If financial compensation will right the situation, judges would generally make this order as opposed to an injunction. Breaking an injunction leads to a charge of contempt of court, which can result in fines or jail time. There are three types. Prohibitory injunction – it is an order that stops someone from doing something Mandatory injunction – asks somebody to do something specific, engage in an act to take an action. Interlocutory – temporary until trial of the action.
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	Prior to Civil Restraining Orders these would have represented a legal remedy for those needed the protection of the court outside of the domestic violence eligibility criteria, and they may still be used in the Circuit and High Courts. They are not frequently taken up for harassment as the burden of proof is high and they are expensive legal proceedings. ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person. ☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit harrassment. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 widened the existing harassment offence in section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 to include any persistent conduct that seriously interferes with a person's peace and privacy or causes alarm, distress, or harm. ☒ Prohibiting stalking: All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit stalking. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 included a new stalking offence, defined in terms of causing either a fear of violence or serious alarm and distress that has a substantial impact on a person's day-to-day activities. ☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity: A Civil Restraining Order can a) prohibit following or communicating by any means with or about the person (ie applicant or a person connected to the applicant) and also b) prohibit the respondent from engaging in forms of 'relevant conduct' against the applicant, relevant conduct as set out in the Act includes s.27(3)(a) following or communicating by any means with or about the person; (c) impersonating a person; (e) purporting to act or communicate on behalf of a person; and (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way - all of which may be interpreted to include online activity. Domestic violence orders can prohibit a person from "following or communicating (including by electronic means) with the applicant or a dependent person.", which could include social media/online activity. ☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad: The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to remove or attempt to remove a girl or woman from the State where one of the purposes for the removal is to have an act of female genital mutilation done to her. The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 gives effect to Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combatting trafficking in human beings and provides for a number of offences. ☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there: N/A ☒ Prohibiting certain physical or medical interventions affecting the bodily integrity of a person: The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to do or attempt to do an act of female genital mutilation. ☒ Requiring a person to stay away from a specified place (e.g. home, workplace, school): The Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for Safety Orders (s.6) and Protection Orders (s.10) which prohibit a person from watching or besetting the residence of the protected person if the
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respondent resides elsewhere. To note, if the protected person and respondent reside together, these Orders do not force the respondent to leave the place of residence.

The Act also provides for Barring Orders (s.7) and Interim Barring Orders (s.8) that require the respondent to leave the place of residence of the protected person if the protected person and respondent reside together, and the protected person has at least an equal legal or beneficial interest in the residence to that of the respondent.

Finally, the Act provides for Emergency Barring Orders (s.9) that required the respondent to leave the residence of the protected person even if the protected person has no legal or beneficial interest in the residence.

Section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for a Civil Restraining Order which can also prohibit the respondent from approaching, within such distance as specified by the court, the place of residence, education or employment of the protected person. The Act also prohibits the respondent from engaging in forms of 'relevant conduct' against the applicant, relevant conduct as set out in the Act includes Section 27(3)(h) loitering in the vicinity of a person.

Domestic violence orders can prohibit a person from "following or communicating (including by electronic means) with the applicant or a dependent person.", which could include social media/online activity.

A harassment order issued under s.46 of the Sexual Offences Act 2017 can prohibit the perpetrator from approaching the victim's home, place of work or other specified place.

A civil injunction can also provide for a person to stay away from a specified place.

☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the court, when making a Safety Order, Barring Order or Emergency Barring Order recommend to a respondent that he or she engage with a programme or service to address any issue relating to his or her behaviour which contributed to the application for the order being made including counselling.

A Civil Restraining Order may be subject to such exceptions and conditions as the court specifies, this could be interpreted as giving a court the ability to direct that a party undertake some participation in a programme or service which may include counselling .

☐ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

N/A

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

Civil Restraining Orders may prohibit the respondent from engaging in such other forms of relevant conduct as the court specifies (s.28(4)(d)). "Relevant Conduct" is defined as conduct engaged in, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, by the respondent towards the applicant or, where relevant, a person connected to the applicant, that would reasonably be considered likely to cause the applicant— (a) to fear that violence will be used against the applicant or person, or (b) serious alarm or distress that has a substantial adverse impact on his or her usual day-to-day activities.

A broad list of 'relevant conduct' that may be grounds for an order is provided by s.27(3) of the Act. These can all be included as prohibitions in the order as s.28(4)(d) can prohibit 'engaging in such other forms of relevant conduct as the court specifies' and Judges are using them as such. S.27(3) includes the following conduct: (a) following, watching, monitoring, tracking or spying upon a person;

(b) pestering a person;

	(c) impersonating a person; (d) communicating with or about a person; (e) purporting to act or communicate on behalf of a person; (f) disclosing to other persons private information in respect of a person; (g) interfering with the property (including pets) of a person; (h) loitering in the vicinity of a person; (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way. ☒ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify): Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the court, when making a Safety Order, Barring Order or Emergency Barring Order recommend to a respondent that he or she engage with a programme or service to address any issue relating to his or her behaviour which contributed to the application for the order being made including— (a) a programme for perpetrators of domestic violence, (b) an addiction service, (c) a counselling or psychotherapy service, or (d) a financial planning service. ☐ Other (please specify): N/A
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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 5 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 sets out the factors or circumstances to which court shall have regard in determining applications for specified orders. Section 82(a)(iii) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 amends Section 15(2) of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to allow an application for a Civil Restraining Order under Part 5 to be made at the same time as a DV application if the Court feels that it is proper to do so. ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: The threat of sexual violence or abuse meets the condition to allow for an application for an Order under the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to be made. To note, the section 11 of the Act provides for applications for Safety, Barring and Emergency Barring Orders be made by the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) on behalf of a person. Further, section 31 of the Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for an application for Civil Restraining Orders to be made by a member of the Garda Síochána (Law Enforcement Agency).
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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”.

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

All of the Orders listed in response to Question 1 can include conditions to prohibit harassment. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 widened the existing harassment offence in section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 to include any persistent conduct that seriously interferes with a person's peace and privacy or causes alarm, distress, or harm.

☒ Stalking:

All of the Orders listed in response to Question 1 can include conditions to prohibit stalking. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 included a new stalking offence, defined in terms of causing either a fear of violence or serious alarm and distress that has a substantial impact on a person's day-to-day activities.

Further, in circumstances where a person is found guilty of harassment or stalking, section 10(4) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, provides for the court to order that the person shall not, for such period as the court may specify, communicate by any means with or about the other person or that the person shall not approach within such distance as the court shall specify of the place of residence, education or employment of the other person.

☒ Forced marriage:

Section 38 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the offence of forced marriage.

☐ Honour-related violence:

There is no specific provision in Irish legislation regarding honour-related violence. Depending on the specifics of a situation, the relevant Orders available under the Domestic Violence Act 2018, Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 and the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, may be applicable.

☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery:

The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 gives effect to Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combatting trafficking in human beings and provides for a number of offences.

☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to do or attempt to do an act of female genital mutilation.

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

In addition to the various restrictions prohibited by the Orders provided for by the Domestic Violence Act 2018 mentioned above, that Act also provides for the offence of Coercive Control (s.39) which is defined as when a person knowingly and persistently engages in behaviour that— (a) is controlling or coercive, (b) has a serious effect on a relevant person, and (c) a reasonable person would consider likely to have a serious effect on a relevant person.

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:

	Domestic Violence Act 2018 - https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2018/act/6/front/revised/en/html Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/1997/act/26/front/revised/en/html Criminal Justice (Femal Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2012/act/11/section/2/revised/en/html Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2008/act/8/front/revised/en/html Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2017/act/2/revised/en/html#SEC46 ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: N/A ☐ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify): N/A
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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: Orders issued pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 are civil orders and are heard in the District and Circuit Courts. Orders issued pursuant to the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 are civil orders and proceedings are heard in the District Court. Appeals on the outcome of Civil Restraining Order applications can be made to the Circuit Court and orders can be granted on appeal by the Circuit Court ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Orders issued pursuant to the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 are issued as part of criminal proceedings relating to harrassment or stalking. Orders issued pursuant to s.46 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 is required to be applied for, on notice to the perpetrator, by a member of An Garda Síochána, a probation officer or the victim. The order may be made at sentencing, or at any time prior to release from prison.
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	☐ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: N/A ☐ Police / law enforcement officer: N/A ☐ Other (please specify): N/A ☐ 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): The minimum age to make an application for an Order provided for by the Domestic Violence Act 2018 is 18. Orders can be put in place to protect the spouses, civil partners, persons in intimate relationships (regardless of cohabitation or marital status), parents of a child where the respondent is the other parent, parents of an adult respondent in a non-contractual residential arrangement and persons residing with the respondent in a non-contractual relationship. Adult dependent children are also protected if "the child has attained full age is suffering from a mental or physical disability to such an extent that it is not reasonably possible for him or her to live independently of the applicant". An application for a Civil Restraining Order pursuant to section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 can be made by any person regardless of their relationship with the respondent. Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant. The Act is silent on the age of applicants and person connected applicants that seek the protection of the Court. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): All applications for Orders pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 can also request protection for a dependent person (which includes children), Under the Domestic Violence Act 2018, the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) may apply for a Safety, Barring or Emergency Barring Order on behalf of a child (a person who has not attained the age of 18 years other than a person who is or has been married). Civil Restraining Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant. An application for a harassment order may be made by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Inspector, by a probation officer or by the victim of the offence. The Act is silent on the age of applicants that can seek the protection of the Court. ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify):
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	All applications for Orders pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 can also request protection for a dependent person. Civil Restraining Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant.
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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): Section 11 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for applications for Safety, Barring and Emergency Barring Orders be made by the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) on behalf of a person. Although not stated explicitly in the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023, children can and have applied for Civil Restraining Orders either a) through a 'next friend' as is common in Civil Law applications and also b) as a person connected to the Applicant. These are referred to in the Act a 'a person connected to the applicant' and no further definition is provided. In practice they have been understood to include partners, spouses, close friends, colleagues and dependent children - essentially those who are also affected by the behaviour of the respondent. There has also been cases where an organisation (public body type) has applied for a Civil Restraining Order against an individual. An application for a harassment order may be made by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Inspector, by a probation officer or by the victim of the offence.
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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): A Civil Restraining Order can be made against a juvenile respondent. Their parent/guardian is named on the order and served with the summons.
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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
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	☐ Maintenance ☒ Property protection ☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☒ Other (please specify): As flagged in the response to Question 1 - a Civil Restraining Order can include a broad range of prohibitions drawn from relevant conduct in s.27(3) of the Act - reference to property in (g) interfering with the property (including pets) of a person; and possibly: (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way. ☐ No ☒ In some cases (please specify): The various Orders mentioned are primarily safety focussed. Other family law matters (e.g. maintenance, child custody and property issues) are addressed through separate family law proceedings rather than as conditions of these Orders. However, the District Court may make ancillary Orders. Section 15 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 allows for the court to deal with other family law matters without the institution of separate proceedings. Section 82(a)(iii) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 amends Section 15(2) of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to allow an application for a Civil Restraining Order under Part 5 to be made at the same time as a Domestic Violence application if the Court feels that it is proper to do so.
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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: The court retains discretion on the minimum duration of all Order. Please provide examples of such orders: Interim Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court and will cease to have effect when a hearing for a Barring Order has been finalised. Emergency Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Safety Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Protection Order - will remain in place until a hearing for a Safety Order or Barring Order is finalised. Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court but will expire a maximum of three years after the date of its making, if this is granted by the District Court. Civil Restraining Orders - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Harrassment Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: The various Orders have different maximum durations as set out below with Civil Restraining Orders issued pursuant to section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 having the longest time-frame of 5 years. Please provide examples of such orders:
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	Interim Barring Order - maximum duration of 8 working days and is not renewable. Emergency Barring Order - maximum duration of 8 working days and is not renewable. Protection Order - will remain in place until a hearing for a Safety Order or Barring Order is finalised. Safety Order - maximum duration of 5 years when granted by the District Court or the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court. Barring Order - maximum duration of 3 years but can be renewed by application to the Court on or before the expiration date of the Order. Civil Restraining Order - maximum duration of 5 years, however, a Civil Restraining Order can be issued afresh for 5 years on appeal in the Circuit Court. Harrassment Order - expires a maximum of 12 months after the perpetrator's release from prison. While the vast majority of Domestic Violence orders are made in the District Court, the Circuit Court can also grant these orders and is not bound by any time limits, except where it is issuing an order based on an appeal from the District Court. Indefinite duration: ☐ Yes ☒ No As set out above, while the vast majority of Domestic Violence orders are made in the District Court, the Circuit Court can also grant these orders and is not bound by any time limits, except where it is issuing an order based on an appeal from the District Court. 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): For Domestic Violence cases the Act doesn't reference "renewals" but states that on or before the expiration of an order the Court can make a "further order". Section 30(1) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 makes the provision that an applicant or person referred to in s.28(1)(b) may apply to the court for a further order under that section, i.e. go back to the beginning or the process and start again with a fresh application. ☒ Protection orders are not renewable: An Harrassment Order expires a maximum of 12 months after the perpetrator's release from prison.
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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
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	☒ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request To ensure the recognition and enforcement of protection measures issued in Ireland in other EU Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters, the person (the "protected person") who receives protection under a national civil protection order is required to make a request to the relevant issuing authority, i.e. the civil courts. If the request is granted, the issuing authority issues a certificate on protection measures in civil matters (Article 5(1) of the Regulation), which takes the form of a multilingual standard template. The certificate then enables other EU Member States to recognise and, where applicable, enforce the civil protection order granted in Ireland. Section 43 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 sets out considerations re. extraterritoriality but is silent on how this should be enforced, as follows: (1) An order under section 28 , 29 or 30 may be made against a respondent who— (a) resides or is present in the State, or (b) intends to come to the State. (2) An order under section 28 , 29 or 30 may be made for the benefit of an applicant who— (a) resides or is present in the State, or (b) where subsection (1)(a) applies, does not reside or is not present in the State. (3) In determining whether to make an order under section 28 , 29 or 30 , the Court may take into account conduct that occurred— (a) inside or outside the State, and (b) before or after the coming into operation of this Part. ☐ 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):
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)? Please insert text here ☒ No

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: Please insert text here ☒ 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 Please insert text here ☒ 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.) In relation to DV applications, the Courts Service has comprehensive materials and guidance online about the different order types, understanding eligibility, how to apply, what happens if the orders are breached, and what to do if you have been served with DV orders and summonses. It does not, however, explain any cross-border reach at this time. Similar very comprehensive guidance is provided on www.courts.ie for Civil Restraining Orders. This includes detailed sections on understanding eligibility, how to apply, what happens in court, what happens if the order is breached and what to do if you have been served with summons or CRO order. It does not address the cross border implications of the orders. There is also some general information on individual pages relating to Civil Injunctions in the Circuit and Superior Courts. ☒ 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): Please insert text here
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	☐ 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?
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	☐ 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: Please insert text here
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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) While not on a statutory basis, contempt of court is available for the breach of any court Order thorough inherent jurisdiction. ☒ Fines Section 33 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for an offence of breaching an order under the Act. The penalty for the offence is, on summary conviction, a class B fine (up to €4,000), imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Section 44 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for an offence of breaching an Order under the Act. The penalty for the offence is, on summary conviction, a class B fine (up to €4,000), imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. ☒ Arrest / confinement As above. ☒ Criminal sanctions As above. ☐ Other (please specify): N/A
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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: ☐ 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 ☐ Based on the content of the order ☐ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify):
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

	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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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): ☐ 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 indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction:
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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): ☐ 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 ☐ No
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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) ☐ 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): ☐ 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
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	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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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> ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ 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: ☐ 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
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	☐ 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? <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) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order ☐ 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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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> Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ Other (please specify):
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	Please insert text here 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 Please insert text here ☐ Legislative changes under consideration Please insert text here ☐ No legislative changes planned at the moment Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify):
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	
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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.	
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