

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

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](#).

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.

- 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: Ukraine

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): Urgent prohibition order (prohibition on contacting the victim in any manner). Restraining order (prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if the victim is staying voluntarily at a location unknown to the perpetrator; stalking the victim; or communicating with the victim in any manner; and prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties; restriction of communication with the victimised child). Restrictive measure (prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if the victim is staying voluntarily at a location unknown to the perpetrator; stalking the victim; or communicating with the victim in any manner; and prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties). Measure of restraint (restriction of communication; prohibition of correspondence, telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, either personally or through third parties). 1. The prohibition on contacting the victim in any manner may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the victim, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. 2. The prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, and the prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. 3. The restriction of communication with the victimised child may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 3 of
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part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

4. The prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Code of Ukraine are attached).

5. The requirement to refrain from communication with any person identified by the investigating judge or the court, or to communicate with such a person subject to conditions determined by the investigating judge or the court, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 5 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached).

6. The prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached).

Supreme Court case-law:

In cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order, the decision shall be made on the basis of a risk assessment. It is sufficient for the applicant to provide evidence of domestic violence and to make a statement about the existence of risks, whereupon the burden of proving that there is no likelihood of the violence continuing or being repeated shifts to the perpetrator (judgment of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 19 June 2026 in case No. 336/6805/25).

Evidence of domestic violence committed through electronic communications may include video files, recordings of voice messages in messaging applications (Telegram, Viber, etc.), screenshots of correspondence on social media, as well as screenshots of payment instructions where the payment description contains abusive words, threats or degrading statements (judgments of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 25 June 2026 in case No. 564/2604/25 and of 19 June 2026 in case No. 336/6805/25).

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

1. The prohibition on entering and staying at the place of residence (stay) of the victim may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the victim, with the aim to stop immediately the domestic violence and to prevent its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

2. The prohibition on approaching the place of residence (stay), education, work or other places frequently visited by the victim within a specified distance, and the prohibition on searching the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

3. The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to

imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

4 The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached).

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

Ukrainian legislation does not provide for a separate type of protective order in the form of a prohibition on harassment. At the same time, protection against psychological, sexual, economic and other forms of domestic violence is ensured through the application of other measures, including prohibitions on contacting and stalking the victim.

☒ Prohibiting stalking:

The prohibition on searching the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".

☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

Ukrainian legislation does not provide for a separate measure prohibiting the use of social media or the Internet.

At the same time, the prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 6 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".

Similar restrictions may be applied in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and paragraph 4 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" and other legal acts regulating protective orders do not provide for such a measure.

However, in certain categories of civil proceedings such a restriction may be imposed as an interim measure, applied by a court upon the application of a participant in the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine.

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

Please insert text here

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

The restraining order and urgent prohibition order do not provide for such prohibitions. Issues concerning the physical integrity of a person are regulated by other provisions of legislation. In particular, pursuant to part 3 of Article 28 of the Constitution of Ukraine, no person may be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without his or her free consent.

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

1. The prohibition on entering and staying at the place of residence (stay) of the victim may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by authorized divisions

of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

2. The prohibition on approaching the place of residence (stay), education, work or other places frequently visited by the victim within a specified distance, and the prohibition on personally or through third parties searching for the victim, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

3. The prohibition on staying at the place of shared residence with a victim of domestic violence and the prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

4. The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Ukrainian legislation does not provide for mandatory psychological counselling. However, the Perpetrator Programme in Ukraine is a corrective psychological programme aimed at changing violent behaviour and preventing further cases of domestic violence. Its duration is from 3 months to 1 year, but the total number of sessions must be at least 29 hours. The programme is based on the general principles of psychological correction and social rehabilitation, which combine diagnostic, motivational and corrective components.

Referral of a perpetrator to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a special measure for preventing and combating domestic violence, which is applied by a court in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 24 and Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

In addition, in criminal proceedings, referral for treatment for alcohol, drug or other dependence, for diseases that pose a danger to others, or referral to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a measure of restraint, which is applied by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

Also, where a person is held criminally liable, the performance of measures provided for by a probation programme and completion of a course of treatment for mental and behavioural disorders resulting from the use of psychoactive substances or for a disease that poses a danger to the health of other persons may be imposed by the court as an obligation on persons released from serving a sentence on probation, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 3 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

Pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, the powers of the authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence include, in particular, revoking permits held by firearm and ammunition owners for the purchase, possession and carrying of firearms and ammunition

where they have committed domestic violence, as well as seizing firearms and ammunition in accordance with the procedure established by law.

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

1. The prohibition on staying at the place of shared residence (stay) with the affected person may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
2. The prohibition on personally or through third parties searching for the affected person, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".

Where domestic violence has been committed against a child or in the presence of a child:

1. The restriction of communication with the child, where domestic violence has been committed against the child or in the presence of the child, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
2. The restriction of communication with the child, where domestic violence has been committed against the child or in the presence of the child, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

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

1. The requirement to leave the place of shared residence (stay) with the affected person may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
2. The removal of obstacles to the use of property that is the object of joint ownership or the affected person's separate private ownership may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
3. Referral of a perpetrator to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a special measure for preventing and combating domestic violence, which is applied by a court in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 24 and Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
4. Referral for treatment for alcohol, drug or other dependence, for diseases that pose a danger to others, or referral to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a measure of restraint, which is applied by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
5. The performance of measures provided for by a probation programme and completion of a course of treatment for mental and behavioural disorders resulting from the use of psychoactive substances or for a disease that poses a danger to the health of other persons may be imposed by the court as an obligation on persons released from serving a sentence on probation, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 3 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

	Supreme Court practice: When considering cases in this category, courts should take into account that a restraining order is not, by its nature, a form of punishment (unlike the provisions of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Rather, it is a temporary measure that serves a protective and preventive function and is aimed at preventing violence and ensuring the immediate safety of persons, taking into account the risks provided for by the relevant law, until the issue of the legal classification of the perpetrator's actions is resolved and a decision is made in the relevant administrative or criminal proceedings (judgments of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 16 November 2022 in case No. 127/9600/22, 24 June 2026 in case No. 569/16674/25, and 8 July 2026 in case No. 127/7231/26). When assessing the risks of continuation or recurrence of domestic violence, courts may take into account specific circumstances that temporarily prevent or significantly limit contact between the parties, including a person's military service under martial law outside the place of residence of the affected person (judgment of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 8 July 2026 in case No. 127/7231/26). ☒ Other (please specify): Pursuant to the second paragraph of part 3 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", officers of competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine may, in accordance with the procedure established by law, use police coercive measures to evict the perpetrator from the residential premises if the urgent prohibition order requires the perpetrator to leave the place of residence (stay) of the affected person and the perpetrator refuses to leave it voluntarily.
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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 Domestic violence is the main ground for imposing an urgent prohibition order and a restraining order in accordance with Articles 24–26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Protective measures are applied in cases of physical, psychological, sexual or economic domestic violence. In addition, where a criminal offence related to domestic violence has been committed, the court may apply restrictive measures in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, as well as restrictive measures and measures of restraint during criminal proceedings in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of part 1 of Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for the issuance of a restraining order may be submitted by a victim of domestic violence or by his or her representative, in cases provided for by law (extracts from the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached). Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Section II of the Procedure for Issuing an Urgent Prohibition Order
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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".

against an Perpetrator by Authorized Divisions of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by Order № 654 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 1 August 2018, an urgent prohibition order is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence.

☒ Sexual violence / abuse:

Sexual violence is one of the forms of domestic violence pursuant to paragraph 15 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. Protective orders may be applied where sexual violence is committed in the context of domestic violence.

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

Partly.

Harassment is not separately defined as an independent ground for imposing a protective order. At the same time, protective orders may be applied where the relevant acts have the characteristics of psychological or sexual domestic violence.

☒ Stalking:

Stalking is expressly included among the manifestations of psychological domestic violence (paragraph 14 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”) and may constitute grounds for imposing a protective order.

☒ Forced marriage:

Partly.

The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” does not contain a separate definition of forced marriage. At the same time, relevant acts may fall within the concept of domestic violence where the elements specified by law are present.

Liability for certain forms of such conduct is provided for in Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (“Coercion to Marriage”) (extracts from the Criminal Code of Ukraine are attached).

☐ Honour-related violence:

This concept is not provided for in Ukrainian legislation.

☐ Human trafficking / modern slavery:

The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” does not regulate this matter. Such acts are subject to criminal law.

☐ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” does not regulate this matter. Such acts are subject to criminal law.

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

The National Police also draws attention to the protection of children who are witnesses to domestic violence and to the assessment of risks. A Supreme Court judge separately refers to violence committed by war veterans due to post-traumatic stress disorder.

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for the issuance of a restraining order may also be submitted by a victim of gender-based violence or by his or her representative, in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”.

Article 1 of the above-mentioned Law defines gender-based violence as acts directed against a person because of his or her sex or stereotypical perceptions of the social roles (status, duties, behaviour, etc.) of women or men in society, or acts that mainly affect persons of a particular sex or affect them disproportionately, and that cause physical, sexual, psychological or economic

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:

- The Constitution of Ukraine (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>);
- The Criminal Code of Ukraine (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>);
- The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text>);
- The Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1618-15#n9729>);
- The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/8073-10>);
- The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/en/2229-19?lang=uk#Text>);
- The Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19>).

☒ Administrative regulations / instruments:

- Regulation on the National Police, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 877 dated 28 October 2015 (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/877-2015-%D0%BF#Text>);
- Regulation on the Licensing System, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 576 dated 12 October 1992 (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/576-92-%D0%BF#Text>);
- Instruction on the Procedure for the Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Registration, Transportation and Use of Firearms, Pneumatic and Cold Weapons, Devices of Domestic Manufacture for Firing Cartridges Loaded with Rubber or Similar Non-Lethal Projectiles, and Such Cartridges, as well as Ammunition for Weapons and Explosive Materials, approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 622 dated 21 August 1998 (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0637-98#Text>);
- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 654 dated 1 August 2018 “On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing an Urgent Prohibition Order against an Perpetrator by Competent Divisions of the National Police of Ukraine”, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 27 August 2018 under № 965/32417 (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0965-18?lang=uk#Text>).

☒ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify):

Conclusions on the application of the relevant legal provisions set out in the judgments of the Supreme Court, including those concerning the application of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” in cases concerning the issuance of restraining orders, as well as the application of restrictive measures in criminal proceedings.

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: Local general courts of Ukraine consider cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order against a perpetrator in accordance with Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” and Chapter 13 of Section IV of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Local general courts of Ukraine, acting as criminal courts, impose: 1.Restrictive measures against a person who has committed domestic violence, in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; 2.Restrictive measures against a suspect in a criminal offence related to domestic violence, in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; 3.Measures of restraint and procedural obligations provided for by Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. ☐ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: Authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine issue an urgent prohibition order against a perpetrator where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. ☐ 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): Protection may be provided to any adult affected person who has been a victim of domestic violence in any form. The law does not establish a specific minimum age for adults. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, an affected person is a person who has been a victim of domestic violence in any form. The right to apply to a court for the issuance of a restraining order is granted to the affected
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	person or his or her representative (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”). ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): Protection may be provided to any child under 18 years of age if the child: • has been a victim of domestic violence in any form; or • has witnessed domestic violence. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, a child who has been a victim of domestic violence is a person under the age of 18 who has suffered domestic violence in any form or has witnessed it. ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Pursuant to part 2 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence applies, regardless of the fact of cohabitation, to the following persons: 1.spouses; 2.former spouses; 3.engaged persons; 4.the mother (father) or children of one of the spouses (former spouses) and the other spouse (former spouse); 5.persons who live (lived) together as one family but are (were) not married to each other, their parents and children; 6.persons who have a common child (children); 7.parents (mother, father) and child (children); 8.grandfather (grandmother) and grandchild; 9.great-grandfather (great-grandmother) and great-grandchild; 10.stepfather (stepmother) and stepson (stepdaughter); 11.brothers and sisters; 12.other relatives: uncle (aunt) and nephew (niece), cousins, great-uncle (great-aunt) and great-nephew (great-niece); 13.children of spouses, former spouses, engaged persons, or persons who have a common child (children), who are not their common or adopted children; 14.guardians, trustees, their children and persons under their guardianship or trusteeship; 15.foster parents, family-type home parents, foster carers, their children and foster children, children placed in a family-type home, and children living (who lived) in a foster carer’s family. The legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence also applies to other relatives and other persons who share a common household and have mutual rights and obligations, provided that they live together, as well as to entities that carry out measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.
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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>
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	☒ 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): An application for issuance of a restraining order may be submitted by the affected person or his or her representative (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). An urgent prohibition order may also be issued upon an application of the affected person in accordance with part 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. Where domestic violence is committed against a child, the following persons have the right to apply to a court for issuance of a restraining order against the perpetrator: the child’s parents or other legal representatives, the child’s relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), the child’s stepmother or stepfather, as well as the guardianship and custody authority; Where domestic violence is committed against a person lacking legal capacity, the following persons have the right to apply to a court for issuance of a restraining order against the perpetrator: the guardian and the guardianship and custody authority (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). An authorized officer of a division of the National Police of Ukraine may, on his or her own initiative, issue an urgent prohibition order based on a risk assessment where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person (part 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”). A court may apply restrictive measures without a separate application for issuance of a restraining order: 1. When passing a judgment or releasing a person from criminal liability or punishment — in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; 2. When applying a measure of restraint in criminal proceedings — in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Other person: The representative of the affected person; The guardianship and custody authority; The guardian of a person lacking legal capacity (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine).
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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): An urgent prohibition order and a restraining order are issued against a perpetrator, i.e. a person who has committed domestic violence, and may also be applied to a person where there is an immediate threat of continuation or recurrence of domestic violence (paragraph 6 of part 1 of Article 1, Articles 24–26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic
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	Violence”). A perpetrator may also be a child under 18 years of age if the child has committed domestic violence (paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law). In criminal proceedings, restrictive measures may be applied: • to a convicted person — in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; • to a suspect or accused — in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Article 350-3 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine provides that the interested persons in cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order are the persons against whom an application for issuance of a restraining order has been submitted. Other individuals whose rights and interests are affected by the application for issuance of a restraining order as well as State authorities and local self-government bodies within the scope of their powers may also be regarded as interested persons.
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H. Supplementary matters

8.	Can supplementary matters, which may or may not be directly related to the immediate safety of the protected person(s), be addressed in protection orders? ☒ Yes (please specify): ☒ Child custody ☒ Maintenance ☒ Property protection ☒ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☒ Other (please specify): Child custody is not provided for in the Ukrainian legislation as a means of protecting a child through the issuance of a protective order. Matters concerning the establishment of guardianship and custody over a child are regulated by the specific Ukrainian legislation. Maintenance – is not provided for in the Ukrainian legislation as a means of protecting a child through the issuance of a protective order. Matters concerning child maintenance and other forms of family maintenance are regulated by the specific Ukrainian legislation. Property protection – the removal of obstacles to the use of property that is jointly owned or privately owned by the affected person may be established as a restraining order, which is issued by a court against the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. Mandatory counselling – a court may refer a perpetrator to undergo a Perpetrator Programme in accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Other: 1.The obligation to leave the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person may be established as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim to stop immediately domestic violence and prevent its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”; 2.The prohibition on staying in the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person may be established as a restraining order, which is issued by a court against the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.
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	☐ 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: Up to 10 days Please provide examples of such orders: An urgent prohibition order issued by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine against a perpetrator for a period of up to 10 days, in accordance with part 5 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: Up to 6 months. Please provide examples of such orders: - A restraining order issued by a court for a period of one to six months in accordance with part 4 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". - Restrictive measures applied by a court to a person who has committed domestic violence in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are applied for a period of one to three months. Indefinite duration: ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☒ No Ukrainian legislation does not provide for protective orders to be issued for an indefinite period. Renewal of protection orders: ☐ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): Please insert text here ☒ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): A restraining order may be extended by a court upon an application by the persons specified in part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", based on a risk assessment, for a period of up to six months after the expiry of the order (parts 4 and 5 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"). Restrictive measures applied to persons who have committed domestic violence may, where necessary, be extended for a period determined by the court, but for no longer than 12 months (part 3 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). ☒ Protection orders are not renewable:
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An urgent prohibition order cannot be extended and is valid for no more than 10 days. Its effect also terminates early if the court imposes an administrative penalty in the form of administrative arrest on the perpetrator or if detention as a measure of restraint is imposed on the perpetrator in criminal proceedings, in accordance with Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"

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?

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☐ 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

Ukrainian legislation does not provide for a special mechanism for the automatic cross-border recognition and enforcement of urgent prohibition orders, restraining orders, or other protective measures abroad.

☐ Other (please specify):

[Please insert text here](#)

11. At the time of receiving the protection order, is / are the protected person(s) informed that it may be enforceable abroad?

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☐ 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)?

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☐ Yes – please specify how they are informed:

[Please insert text here](#)

☐ No

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.) Please insert text here ☐ 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): The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence, which contains information on cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence in accordance with the legislation. The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter, the Register) is an automated information and communication system designed for collection, registration, accumulation, storage, adaptation, modification, updating, use, dissemination (distribution, implementation, transfer), anonymization and destruction of data specified by this Law on cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence (part 1 of Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” (extract attached)). In addition, the National Police of Ukraine uses the “Perpetrator Records” subsystem of the “Information Portal of the National Police of Ukraine” information and communication system, designed to keep records of persons who have committed domestic violence and to monitor compliance with the restrictions and obligations imposed on them (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 8 dated 16 January 2023). ☐ Regional database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts
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	☐ 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): Compliance with protective measures is monitored by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine through the preventive registration of perpetrators, which includes organizational and practical measures to monitor the perpetrator's behaviour, compliance with the established restrictions and fulfilment of the obligations imposed on the perpetrator. Monitoring the implementation of the State policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence is carried out in accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 482 dated 10 April 2026 "On Approval of the Procedure for Monitoring the Implementation of Legislation on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Its Application in Practice, Measures in the Area of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, and the Preparation and Publication of an Annual Report Based on the Results of Monitoring". At present, the Ukrainian legislation does not provide for the use of electronic monitoring devices (GPS monitoring or electronic bracelets) to ensure compliance with protective orders. At the same time, Draft Law of Ukraine (reg. № 5629) is under consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. It proposes introducing the possibility of using electronic monitoring devices in respect of persons who have committed domestic violence.
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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
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	☐ Court ☒ Other (please specify): Competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine monitor compliance with urgent prohibition orders and restraining orders, maintain the preventive registration of perpetrators, respond to violations of protective orders, and take measures in accordance with the legislation (Articles 10, 25 and 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”). The State enforcement service bodies, and, in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine “On Enforcement Proceedings”, private enforcement officers.
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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: An urgent prohibition order in respect of the perpetrator is issued by an authorized police officer and takes effect from the moment of its issuance. It does not require separate submission to enforcement authorities for execution. A restraining order in respect of the perpetrator issued by a court, once it becomes legally effective, must be sent to the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine for placing the perpetrator on preventive registration and monitoring compliance with the order (Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”). Restrictive measures provided for by Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are imposed by a court and enforced by the relevant authorities upon receipt of the court decision in accordance with the established procedure. Where a court decision is subject to compulsory enforcement under the Law of Ukraine “On Enforcement Proceedings”, it is enforced by the State enforcement service bodies or private enforcement officers in accordance with the procedure established by law.
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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 Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued, requiring that person to leave the place of joint residence or stay with the victim, to notify the competent division of the National Police of Ukraine of their temporary place of stay within the time limit established by law – shall result in a warning or a fine of 10 to 20 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens. Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued to comply with the order – shall result in a fine of 20 to 30 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service
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	for a period of 30 to 40 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 10 days. The same act committed repeatedly within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty – shall result in a fine of 30 to 40 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 40 to 60 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 15 days (Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences). A security deposit may be set at 0.25 to 2 subsistence minimums for able-bodied persons (part two of Article 179 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine). ☒ Arrest / confinement Violation of an urgent prohibition order may also result in administrative arrest in accordance with Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. ☒ Criminal sanctions Intentional failure to comply with restrictive measures provided for by Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, intentional failure to comply with a restraining order, or intentional evasion of participation in a programme for perpetrators by a person in respect of whom such measures have been imposed by a court – shall be punishable by probation supervision for up to two years or restriction of liberty for the same period (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Probation supervision for up to two years or restriction of liberty for the same period (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). ☒ Other (please specify): Community service (Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences): Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued to comply with the order – shall result in a fine of 20 to 30 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 30 to 40 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 10 days. The same act committed repeatedly within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty – shall result in a fine of 30 to 40 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 40 to 60 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 15 days.
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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: Please insert text here ☒ 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: Judgments of foreign courts (courts of foreign States and other competent authorities of foreign States having jurisdiction to hear civil cases) may be recognized and enforced in Ukraine if their recognition and enforcement is provided for by an international treaty to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has given its consent to be bound, or on the basis of reciprocity (Article 462 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). The recognition and enforcement of judgments of international judicial institutions in the territory of Ukraine, as well as the transfer to Ukraine of persons sentenced by such institutions to imprisonment, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on the basis of an international treaty, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. At the same time, international cooperation is based on the principle of reciprocity, which allows requests for mutual legal assistance in criminal proceedings to be made in the absence of a bilateral or multilateral international treaty. The requesting State undertakes to comply with a similar request in turn. International cooperation in criminal proceedings in Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, as well as bilateral and multilateral international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. International cooperation in the investigation of criminal proceedings (cases) is carried out by submitting written requests for mutual legal assistance to the competent authorities of the Requested Parties through Central (Competent) authorities (the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine). ☐ 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.

³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

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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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
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	☐ 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

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

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

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

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: ☐ 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
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☐ No

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 *exequatur* 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):

The mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of judgments of foreign courts and international commercial arbitration awards in the territory of Ukraine, as well as for granting permission for the compulsory enforcement of arbitral awards, is established by Chapter IX of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine.

In particular, pursuant to Article 462 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine:

Judgments of a foreign court (a court of a foreign State or other competent authorities of foreign States having jurisdiction to hear civil cases) may be recognised and enforced in Ukraine if their recognition and enforcement are provided for by an international treaty, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or on the basis of reciprocity. Where the recognition and enforcement of a foreign court judgment depend on reciprocity, reciprocity shall be presumed to exist unless otherwise established.

At present, the system of free legal aid in Ukraine provides for free secondary legal aid in cases concerning the recognition and enforcement of court judgments in family disputes within the framework of the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance.

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):
- ☐ 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). No special mechanism for adapting foreign protection orders or their methods of enforcement is provided for by the Ukrainian legislation. Such matters are addressed in accordance with the general rules governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments established by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and Ukraine's international treaties.
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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 Pursuant to Article 467 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the court shall notify the debtor in writing of the receipt of an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment and shall grant the debtor the right to submit objections within one month. ☒ Other (please specify): A ruling granting or refusing an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment may be appealed in accordance with the procedure and within the time limits established by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. The parties to the proceedings, as well as persons who did not participate in the proceedings if the court ruled on their rights, freedoms, interests and/or obligations, have the right to appeal a first-instance court judgment in whole or in part (Article 352 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Pursuant to Article 468 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment shall be dismissed in the cases provided for by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
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	If such cases are not provided for by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, permission may be refused: 1. if the foreign court judgment has not become final under the law of the State in which it was rendered; 2. if the party against whom the foreign court judgment was rendered was deprived of the opportunity to participate in the proceedings because that party was not duly and timely notified of the proceedings; 3. if the judgment was rendered in a case falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or other authority of Ukraine authorised by law; 4. if a Ukrainian court has previously rendered a final judgment in a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, or if proceedings are pending before a Ukrainian court in a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, and such proceedings were instituted before the proceedings were commenced in the foreign court; 5. if the time limit for submission of the foreign court judgment for enforcement in the territory of Ukraine established by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and by this Code, has expired; 6. if the subject matter of the dispute is not subject to judicial consideration under the Ukrainian law; 7. if enforcement of the judgment would threaten the interests of Ukraine; 8. if a foreign court judgment regarding a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, has been earlier recognised in Ukraine and permission for its enforcement has been granted; 9. in other cases established by the laws of Ukraine. ☐ 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): At this stage, no specific legislative amendments are being developed. However, following the completion of the work of the Working Group on the Recognition and Enforcement of Protection Orders on the draft future international instrument, and depending on its final content, the need
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	to introduce relevant amendments to Ukrainian legislation will be considered.
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V. Electronic resources

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

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| 36. | The relevant legislation is available on the website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: www.rada.gov.ua . |
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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).

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| 37. | <p>Extracts from the Ukrainian legislation referred to in the answers to the relevant questions are provided as an annex to this Questionnaire.</p> <p>The free legal aid system in Ukraine provides for, on a permanent basis, the free secondary legal aid to persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence, including in matters related to the issuance of protection orders.</p> <p>The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” entered into force on 01 January 2018. During the period of 01.01.2018 until 30.06.2026 the free legal aid system provided free secondary legal aid in response to 11,869 requests from persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence.</p> <p>According to statistical data of the free legal aid system, from 1 January 2022[1] to 30 June 2026, free legal aid was provided in response to 6,976 requests concerning the issuance of protection orders, among which 3,950 requests resulted in the provision of free primary legal aid, while 3,026 requests from persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence resulted in the provision of free secondary legal aid.</p> <p>According to the detailed data, in particular, based on the results of monitoring the provision of free legal aid to persons affected by domestic violence in 2025, free legal aid centres registered 779 requests for free secondary legal aid concerning the preparation of applications for issuance of protection orders, appeals against first-instance court decisions, and representation before appellate courts in proceedings concerning the issuance of protection orders.</p> <p>Within the framework of free secondary legal aid provided under these requests, lawyers engaged to provide such assistance and legal professionals of the free legal aid system prepared 778 applications for issuance of protection orders and appeals against first-instance court judgments refusing to satisfy such applications. Of these, 630 were submitted to the courts.</p> <p>As a result of consideration of such applications and appeals, the courts issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 302 (47.9%) judgments satisfying the application in full;• 137 (21.7%) judgments granting the application in part;• 62 (9.8%) judgments refusing to satisfy the application;• 75 (11.9%) judgments leaving the application without consideration (reasons for leaving the applications without consideration – the applicant’s request to leave the application without consideration);• 54 (8.6%) judgments returning the application (the reasons for returning the applications – failure to remedy deficiencies in the application, a request to return the application, etc.). |
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As a result of applications being satisfied in full or in part, the courts issued 439 protection orders, including:

- 328 protection orders for a period of 6 months;
- 49 protection orders for a period of 3 months;
- 27 protection orders for a period of 2 months;
- 15 protection orders for a period of 1 month;
- 14 protection orders for a period of 4 months;
- 6 protection orders for a period of 5 months.

Under the above-mentioned judgments, the courts imposed one or more restrictions on perpetrators, including:

- prohibition on staying at the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person – 396 cases;
- prohibition on approaching within a specified distance of the affected person's place of residence (stay), workplace, educational institution, or other places frequently visited by the affected person – 403 cases;
- prohibition on corresponding with, making telephone calls to, or contacting the affected person through other means of communication, either personally or through third parties – 397 cases;
- prohibition on searching for the affected person, either personally or through third parties, if the affected person voluntarily stays in a place unknown to the perpetrator, as well as prohibition on pursuing or stalking the affected person and communicating with them in any other manner – 366 cases.

Courts also apply other protective measures, including measures aimed at removing obstacles to the use of property that is jointly owned or privately owned by the affected person and the perpetrator (6 cases), as well as requiring the perpetrator to complete an appropriate programme for perpetrators (4 cases).

[1] Due to a large-scale cyberattack by the Russian Federation in 2022 against the electronic resources of the free legal aid system, part of the detailed information for previous periods concerning the matters in respect of which clients asked for free secondary legal aid was lost. Therefore, information concerning matters related to the issuance of protection orders is available starting from 01 January 2022.