

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: Poland

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): Article 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code: "§ 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 3. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals
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or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent for life while sentencing the perpetrator again under the conditions prescribed by § 2.

§ 3a. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, for the crimes provided for in chapters XXV and XXVI, the court imposes the prohibition from approaching to the harmed party for the same period of time.

§ 4. While imposing the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals, the court determines the distance to the protected individuals that the sentenced person is obliged to maintain.

§ 5. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, the court determines a deadline for carrying out the order.

§ 6. The prohibition on contacting a specified person includes any action relating to an attempt to contact a protected person, including actions taken by the sentenced person through another person or by means of a telecomputer network."

Article 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code:

"§ 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to:

(...)

7a) refrain from contacting the harmed person or other persons in a specific manner, or from approaching to the harmed person or other persons,

(...)

- the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory.

§ 1a. While imposing the obligation provided for in § 1 section 7a, the court determines the minimal distance to the protected individuals that the sentenced person is obliged to maintain."

Article 275a of The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding:

"§ 1. By means of a precautionary measure, a person accused of a criminal offence committed with the use of violence to the detriment of a person remaining in a common household with them may be ordered to temporarily leave the premises occupied jointly with the injured and its immediate surroundings, or prohibited from approaching the injured at a specified distance, if there is a justified risk that the accused would commit the criminal offence with the use of violence once again against such a person, especially when they threatened to do so.

(...)"

Article 276a of The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding:

§ 1. As a precautionary measure, it is possible to prohibit the accused of an offence committed against a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care by that member or against a person designated to assist a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care to approach the aggrieved party at the specified distance, to prohibit any contact or to prohibit the publication of any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, including via information technology systems or telecommunications networks.

§ 1a. The precautionary measure referred to in § 1 may also be applied to the defendant accused of a criminal offence referred to in Article 190a of the Act of 6 June 1997 - Penal Code, committed in connection with the profession pursued by the aggrieved party.

(...)

explanation: article 190a of the (Polish) Criminal Code refers to stalking

Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of 29 July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), consolidated text of 7 November 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673):

1. A person experiencing domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue a restraining order against the person perpetrator of domestic violence, prohibiting them from approaching within a distance expressed in meters, or prohibit the person perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting them, when the person perpetrator of domestic violence, through their conduct involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the person experiencing such violence.

Prohibiting communication order may also be issued in cases of harassment via remote electronic means of communication if the harassment causes the protected person to feel a justified sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or significantly infringes upon their privacy. Cases involving domestic violence are governed by Articles 560(2) through 560(12) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended). Pursuant to Article 560(7), § 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court, when granting a request for a restraining order against contacting an adult victim of domestic violence, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings, may—where special circumstances warrant it—specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence.

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

as above plus:

The court may also, upon the request of a person who is a victim of domestic violence, issue an order prohibiting entry onto the premises of a school, educational institution, child care or arts facility, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, the victim's workplace, or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises.

The aforementioned provision of Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates that in cases concerning the prevention of domestic violence, the court may also grant interim relief by extending the validity of the order and prohibition referred to in Article 15aa(1) of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18a(1 of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies, or the prohibitions referred to in Article 15aaa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18aa of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities. The court may modify the area or distance from the jointly occupied residence specified in the order or prohibition, or the distance in meters specified in the restraining order against the victim of domestic violence—the distance to which the perpetrator of domestic violence may not approach the victim.

Although this does not follow directly from Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is nonetheless not precluded for the court to grant a protective measure consisting of ordering the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings or prohibiting him from approaching the residence and its immediate surroundings, even in cases where no such order or prohibition has been issued by a police officer or a member of the Military Police. This possibility stems directly from Article 755 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the open list of measures to secure claims set forth in that provision.

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

Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673).

1. A person experiencing domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue a restraining order against the person perpetrator of domestic violence, prohibiting them from approaching within a distance expressed in meters, or prohibit the person perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting them, when the person perpetrator of domestic violence, through their conduct involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the person experiencing such violence.

2. A person experiencing domestic violence may request a restraining order against the perpetrator even if the perpetrator harasses the victim remotely via electronic means of communication, thereby causing the victim to feel, under the circumstances, a sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or significantly infringes upon the victim's privacy.

Cases involving domestic violence, on the other hand, are governed by Articles 560(2) through 560(12) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended). Pursuant to Article 560 (7), § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, when ruling on a motion to order a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or to issue a restraining order prohibiting that person from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, shall specify in its order the area that the perpetrator of domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. Pursuant to § 3 of this provision, when granting a request for a restraining order against a person who is a victim of domestic violence, the court specifies in its order the distance, expressed in meters, within which the perpetrator of domestic violence may not approach the victim; and pursuant to § 4, when considering a petition to issue a prohibition on contacting an adult victim of domestic violence, the court may, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings—where special circumstances warrant it—specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence. The orders referred to in § 1, 3, and 4 of the aforementioned articles, as well as an order granting a request to prohibit entry onto the premises of a school, educational institution, care facility, arts institution, or sports facility attended by a person experiencing domestic violence, the workplace or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises, are effective and enforceable upon announcement. These orders may be revoked or modified due to a change in the circumstances of the case, even if they have been appealed or have become final (Article 560 (7) § 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure)

☒ Prohibiting stalking:

as above

☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

regarding the domestic violence - as above

regarding the orders in criminal matters: Article 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code:

"§ 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to:

(...)

8) act during the test period in other appropriate manner that may prevent committing another crime

- the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory."

Article 276a of the (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding:

§ 1. As a precautionary measure, it is possible to prohibit the accused of an offence committed against a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care by that member or against a person designated to assist a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care to approach the aggrieved party at the specified distance, to prohibit any contact or to prohibit the publication of any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, including via information technology systems or telecommunications networks.

§ 1a. The precautionary measure referred to in § 1 may also be applied to the defendant accused of a criminal offence referred to in Article 190a of the Act of 6 June 1997 - Penal Code, committed in connection with the profession pursued by the aggrieved party.

(...)

§ 3. The prohibition to publish any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, referred to in § 1, includes the prohibition to publish that content and make it available otherwise, regardless of whether it was created by the defendant or any other person, via web portals constituting an electronic service within the meaning of the Act of 18 July 2002 on the Provision of Services by Electronic Means.

(...)

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964

§ 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders.

§ 2. The guardianship court may, in particular:

1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counseling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the issued orders;

2) specify which actions the parents may not take without court permission, or subject the parents to other restrictions applicable to a guardian;

3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian;

4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children;

5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families with respect to the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system; or order the placement of the minor in a residential care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility.

☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

as above

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

as above

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

Provision 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code:

"§ 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

§ 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals,

approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

§ 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

§ 3. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent for life while sentencing the perpetrator again under the conditions prescribed by § 2.

(...)"

Provision 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code:

" §1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to:

(...)

7) refrain from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations,

- the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory."

Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673).

1. A victim of domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue an order prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence from approaching the victim within a specified distance in meters or from contacting the victim, when the perpetrator of domestic violence, through their behavior involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the victim.

2. A victim of domestic violence may also request a no-contact order if the perpetrator of domestic violence harasses the victim via remote electronic means of communication, thereby causing the victim to feel, under the circumstances, a sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or substantially infringes upon the victim's privacy.

4. If a person experiencing domestic violence attends school, an educational, care, or arts institution, participates in sports, or works, that person may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue an order prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence—who poses a threat to the victim's life or health—from prohibit the perpetrator of domestic violence from entering or remaining on the premises of the school, educational institution, care facility, or arts institution, or sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, the victim's workplace, or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays.

☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Article 4 of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673).

3. With regard to perpetrators of domestic violence, the measures provided for in the Act aimed at preventing them from contacting victims of domestic violence, as well as correctional and

educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, shall be applied.

4. Correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence are designed, in particular, to prevent the perpetrator from continuing to commit acts of domestic violence and to develop their self-control and problem-solving skills without resorting to violence.

5. Correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence are conducted in the form of individual or group sessions and are led by specialists in the field of domestic violence prevention who guarantee high-quality services, including psychologists, educators, therapists, and psychotherapists.

6. A person who commits domestic violence, after being referred by an interdisciplinary team to participate in correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, shall

1) enroll in correctional-educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or in psychological-therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence;

2) provide the diagnostic and support group with a certificate confirming enrollment in correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, within the timeframes specified in the provisions of the Act;

3) complete correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence within the timeframes specified by the entity implementing these programs;

4) provide the diagnostic and support group with a certificate of completion of a correctional-educational program for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological-therapeutic program for perpetrators of domestic violence.

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

Article 9f of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673)

1. If a person committing domestic violence possesses a firearm, the organizational unit of the Provincial Police Headquarters or the Capital City Police Headquarters responsible for issuing firearm permits shall be immediately notified of the initiation of the “Blue Card” procedure against that person.

2. If the “Blue Card” procedure was initiated by the Police, the obligation to notify referred to in paragraph 1 rests with the Police unit initiating the procedure.

3. If the “Blue Card” procedure has been initiated by an entity other than the Police, the notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made by the chairperson of the interdisciplinary team.

4. If the “Blue Card” procedure has been initiated against a soldier on active military duty who is a perpetrator of domestic violence, the Military Police unit responsible for firearms permits shall be notified immediately. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply accordingly.

Article 9g of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) The confiscation of firearms, ammunition, and documents confirming the legality of firearm possession from persons who commit domestic violence, in connection with a threat to the life or health of the victim of domestic violence, shall be carried out in accordance with the rules set forth in the provisions of the Act of May 21, 1999, on Firearms and Ammunition (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 485).

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

Article 276 of the (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding:

"As a precautionary measure, the accused may be suspended in their official function or the performance of their profession or ordered to refrain from a specific type of activity or from driving a specific type of vehicles, or they may be forbidden from participating in public procurement procedures for the period of the proceedings."

Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964

§ 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders.

§ 2. The guardianship court may, in particular:

1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counseling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the orders issued;

2) specify which actions parents may not take without court authorization, or impose other restrictions on parents similar to those applicable to a guardian;

3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian;

4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children;

5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or in institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families with respect to the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system; or order the placement of the minor in a care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility.

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

Provision 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code:

"§ 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

§ 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

§ 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving

a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.

(...)

§ 3a. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, for the crimes provided for in chapters XXV and XXVI, the court imposes the prohibition from approaching to the harmed party for the same period of time.

(...)

§5. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, the court determines a deadline for carrying out the order."

Provision 72 of The (Polish) Criminal Code:

"§ 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to:

1) inform the court or the probation officer about the progress of the test period,

(...)

5) abstain from abusing alcohol or from using other stupeficient substances,

6) submit to addiction therapy,

6a) submit to therapy, especially psychotherapy or psychoeducation,

6b) participate in correctional-educational activities,

(...)

- the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory."

Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964

§ 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders.

§ 2. The guardianship court may, in particular:

1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counseling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the orders issued;

2) specify which actions parents may not take without court authorization, or impose other restrictions on parents similar to those applicable to a guardian;

3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian;

4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children;

5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or in institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families regarding the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system; or order the placement

	of the minor in a care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility. Article 26 of the Act on Sobriety Education and the Prevention of Alcoholism of October 26, 1982. 1. Persons who, as a result of alcohol abuse, cause the breakdown of family life, the demoralization of minors, evade their obligation to provide for their family, or systematically disturb the peace or public order—if they are alcohol-dependent—may be required to undergo treatment at an inpatient or outpatient addiction treatment facility. 2. The district court with jurisdiction over the place of residence or stay of the person concerned shall rule on the imposition of the obligation to undergo treatment at a rehabilitation facility in non-contentious proceedings. 3. The court initiates proceedings upon a motion filed by the municipal commission for addressing alcohol-related problems or by the public prosecutor. The motion must be accompanied by the collected documentation, along with an expert opinion if an expert examination has been conducted. ☒ Other (please specify): Protection of a child in foster care — Art. 12a of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) 1. In the event of a threat to a child's life or health due to domestic violence, a social worker shall ensure the child's protection by placing the child with another close relative who does not live with the child, as defined in Article 115 § 11 of the Act of June 6, 1997 - Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2024, Items 17 and 1228), which guarantees the child's safety and proper care in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or an institutional foster care setting
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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 as above ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: as above ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): as above
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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".

	☒ Stalking: as above
	☐ Forced marriage: Please insert text here
	☐ Honour-related violence: Please insert text here
	☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery: as above
	☐ Female genital mutilation (FGM): Please insert text here
	☐ Other contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours (please specify): Please insert text here

C. Legal basis for protection orders

3.	What is the legal basis enabling authorities in your jurisdiction to issue the protection orders listed in Question 1 above? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.</i> ☒ Legislation: The (Polish) Criminal Code, The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding, the Act of July 29, 2005, on Combating Domestic Violence; the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police; the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies; the Act of October 26, 1982, on Sobriety Education and the Prevention of Alcoholism; the Act of February 25, 1964, Family and Guardianship Code; ; ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: Please insert text here ☐ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify): Please insert text here
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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: Please insert text here ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Please insert text here ☐ Administrative authorities (please specify):
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	☐ Administrative tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: The Police and the Military Police, within the scope specified in Articles 15a and 15aa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, and in Articles 18 and 18a, respectively, of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies - the authority to detain a person committing domestic violence that poses an immediate threat to human life or health, and to issue, for a period of 14 days, an order to immediately leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the residence and its immediate surroundings Please insert text here ☒ Other (please specify): Social worker as defined in Article 12a of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 Please insert text here ☐ Other authorities (please specify): Prosecutor
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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): An adult who is a victim of domestic violence may be granted protection. The Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence does not establish a separate minimum age for an adult as a protected person; an adult is defined as a person who has reached the age of 18. By entering into marriage, a minor attains the age of majority. They do not lose this status if the marriage is annulled (Article 10, § 1 and 2 of the Act of April 23, 1964, Civil Code (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 795)). ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): Under Polish law, a minor is defined as a person under the age of 18 (Article 10, § 1 of the Act of April 23, 1964—Civil Code (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 795)). The Act of July 29, 2005, on Counteracting Domestic Violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, Item 1673, as amended) provides protection for minors who are victims of domestic violence and also provides special protection for minors who witness domestic violence. Legal basis: Article 10 § 1 of the Civil Code; Article 2(1)(2)(h) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence. ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Please insert text here
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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
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	☒ Courts <i>ex officio</i> ☒ Other person, public authority or official (please specify): Prosecutor
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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): Please insert text here
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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): Article 4 of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 1. Persons experiencing domestic violence shall be provided, as part of shelter at the center referred to in Article 3(1)(4), with at least basic services in the areas of intervention, therapy and support, and basic living needs, which are intended to ensure the safety of such persons, as well as to provide assistance and support in accordance with their needs, tailored to their life circumstances. 2. The assistance and support referred to in paragraph 1 are provided by specialists in the field of domestic violence prevention who guarantee high-quality services and are employed at a specialized support center for victims of domestic violence, including psychologists, educators, social workers, lawyers, and therapists. ☐ No ☒ In some cases (please specify): Provision 41a of the Criminal Code "§ 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-
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	defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision."
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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: in the criminal matters - one month; in the family/civil matters - 14 days Please provide examples of such orders: Pursuant to Article 15aa(1) of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police (Journal of Laws of 2025, Item 636, as amended), a police officer has the right to issue an order against a person who commits domestic violence as defined by the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, an order to immediately leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, hereinafter referred to as the "order and prohibition." Pursuant to Article 15aaa of the same Act, a police officer has the right to issue, against a person who commits domestic violence as defined by the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence and who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, a prohibition on approaching that person within a specified distance in meters, hereinafter referred to as the "prohibition on approaching," or a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, hereinafter referred to as a "contact prohibition." If a victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care, or arts institution, participates in sports, or works, a police officer has the right to issue a restraining order against the perpetrator of domestic violence—who poses a threat to the victim's life or health —prohibiting the perpetrator from entering the premises of a school, educational institution, care facility, arts institution, sports facility, or workplace, as well as from remaining on such premises—hereinafter referred to as a "restraining order"— unless the perpetrator is employed there or is a student there. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: in the criminal matters - 15 years, in the family/civil matters - indefinitely Please provide examples of such orders: Pursuant to Article 560(7) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended) the court, upon consideration of a petition, may order a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings; issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the jointly occupied
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residence and its immediate surroundings; issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the victim of domestic violence; issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from contacting the victim of domestic violence; prohibit entry into and presence on the premises of a school, educational, care, or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, as well as the victim's workplace or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays. When granting a request to order the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings or to issue a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, the court shall specify in its order the area that the perpetrator of domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. When granting a request to order a person who commits domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or to issue a restraining order prohibiting that person from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, the court shall specify in its order the area that the person who commits domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. When granting a request to issue a no-contact order against an adult victim of domestic violence, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings, and where special circumstances warrant it, the court may specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence.

Indefinite duration:

☒ Yes

indefinitely, when the subject matter of the court's ruling is

☐ No

Please insert text here

Renewal of protection orders:

☐ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable):

☒ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify):

Orders and prohibitions issued by the Police or the Military Police generally remain in effect for 14 days, unless, before the expiration of that period, a court grants a provisional measure extending their validity. Pursuant to Article 755(2) § 1 of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 468, as amended), in cases involving the prevention of domestic violence, the court may grant a provisional remedy by extending the validity of the order and prohibition referred to in Article 15aa(1 of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18a(1) of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies, or the prohibitions referred to in Article 15aaa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police or Article 18aa of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities. Furthermore, orders issued in cases concerning the prevention of domestic violence (Articles 560(2)–560(12) of the Code of Civil Procedure) may be revoked or amended as a result of a change in the circumstances of the case, even if they have been appealed or have become final (Article 560 (7) § 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Furthermore, these orders are subject to appeal (Article 560(10) of the Code of Civil Procedure). Please insert text here interim orders

☒ Protection orders are not renewable:

probation orders, orders issued as the penalty measures

J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

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

10.	What steps, if any, need to be taken in your jurisdiction to ensure that the protection order issued in your jurisdiction can be relied upon across borders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued automatically Please insert text here ☒ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request A certificate concerning a protective measure is issued, upon request by the person subject to the measure, by the court that issued the order, provided that the order meets the conditions set forth in Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 12, 2013, on the mutual recognition of protective measures in civil matters (OJ EU L 181 of June 29, 2013). The certificate is issued for the purpose of recognizing or enforcing the protective measure in another Member State of the European Union. Legal basis: Article 795¹⁴ of the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013. Please insert text here ☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself Please insert text here ☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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11.	At the time of receiving the protection order, is / are the protected person(s) informed that it may be enforceable abroad? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please explain how and at what stage the protected person(s) are made aware of this (e.g., upon issuance of the order, via written materials, or through follow-up contact with authorities)? Please insert text here ☒ No
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12.	Is / are the protected person(s) informed about any potential limitations of the protection orders in other jurisdictions (e.g., possible lack of electronic monitoring)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please specify how they are informed: 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
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	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>i.e.</i>, 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): Please insert text here ☐ 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?
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	<i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☐ GPS monitoring ☒ Electronic bracelets ☐ Digital alerts ☐ Databases ☐ None ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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C. Addressing a breach

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

18.	Can a protection order be enforced on the simple presentation of the order to the enforcement officer? ☒ Yes ☐ No - if so, is enforcement subject to one or more of the following: ☐ Verification ☐ Registration ☐ Any other additional steps – describe what needs to happen for enforcement to take place: 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) Please insert text here ☐ Fines Please insert text here ☐ Arrest / confinement Please insert text here
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☒ Criminal sanctions Please insert text here
☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here

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: UE Member States ☐ 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: Please insert text here ☐ 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): If a Member State of the European Union, hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as "order executing state", makes a request for the execution of a European Protection Order issued on the basis of a ruling imposing on a person against whom criminal proceedings are or were conducted an obligation to refrain from staying in certain environments or places, contact or approach specific persons, the order shall be subject to execution by the public prosecutor having territorial jurisdiction over the place of stay of the protected person. ☐ 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: polish
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23.	Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: Please insert text here ☒ No Please insert text here
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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	☐ 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). If the type or manner of execution of the obligations are not present in the Act, the public prosecutor shall define an obligation pursuant to the Polish law, taking into account the differences in favour of the person against whom criminal proceedings are or were conducted.
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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 ☐ No
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H. General rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters

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

30.	What are the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments, including foreign protection orders, in your jurisdiction? ☐ Foreign protection orders are recognised automatically (by operation of law) ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority ☐ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to an <i>exequatur</i> procedure ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority ☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders ☐ Other rule(s) (please specify): Please insert text here
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <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):
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	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). Please insert text here
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Please insert text here ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ 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
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	☒ No legislative changes planned at the moment Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	Please insert text here
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VI. Other comments

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

37.	Please insert text here
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