2026 WG REPO

MAY 2026

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 prejudge 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.

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[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:	Czech Republic
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? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s): EU - At EU level, Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combatting violence against women and domestic violence provides that EU Member States should ensure that emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders are available under national law to provide effective protection for victims and their dependants. These three types of orders may prohibit or regulate some of the conducts ticked in this question (refer to art. 19, recitals 43-47, and the corresponding articles 52 and 53 of the Istanbul Convention, and art. 16(2) and (5), recitals 38 - 42). Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401385&qid=1716884102079 More information is also provided below in q. 3 in Section C (Part I) in question 20 in Section F (Part III) ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): Please insert text here ☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): Please insert text here ☒ Prohibiting stalking: Please insert text here ☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity: Please insert text here ☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad: Please insert text here ☐ 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: Please insert text here ☒ Requiring a person to stay away from a specified place (*e.g.* home, workplace, school): Please insert text here ☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling: Please insert text here ☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons: Please insert text here ☐ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ Other (please specify): CZ - The list of protection orders in the legislation is not exhaustive, and therefore other orders not listed here may also be imposed.

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? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Domestic or family violence / abuse:[2] EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides examples of behaviours and risks and behaviours that may be addressed by a protection order (refer to Article 16 and recitals 38 - 42) ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: Please insert text here ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): Please insert text here ☒ Stalking: Please insert text here ☐ Forced marriage: Please insert text here ☒ Honour-related violence:

[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".

	Please insert text here ☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery: Please insert text here ☒ 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? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.* ☒ Legislation: EU - Article 19 of Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides, in particular, that Member States must ensure that: • Emergency barring orders can be issued by competent authorities granted power to issues them, without undue delay in situations of immediate danger, requiring the alleged offender to leave the victim's residence and prohibiting them from returning, approaching the residence or workplace, or contacting the victim or dependants. These orders must take immediate effect and must not depend on the victim reporting the offence or on the completion of an individual risk assessment (art. 19(1)) • Restraining orders or protection orders may be issued by competent authorities granted power to issue them to protect victims for as long as necessary (art. 19(2)). • National law may require that, where the victim is an adult, such orders are issued upon the victim's request (art. 19(3)). • Victims are informed of the possibility to obtain these orders and, where relevant, of the possibility to seek their cross-border recognition under Directive 2011/99/EU (European Protection Order) or Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 (civil protection measures) (art. 19(4)). • Breaches of any of these three types of orders are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties, and may trigger a review of the victim's individual risk assessment referred to in Art. 16 (art. 19(5)). • Victims have the opportunity to be notified without undue delay of breaches that may affect their safety (art. 19(6)). • Member States remain free to classify these orders under criminal, civil or administrative law, as the Directive does not require changes to national legal systems (art. 19(7)). The substantive equivalent of Article 19 of the Directive is found in Articles 52 (Emergency barring orders) and 53 (Restraining or protection orders) of the Istanbul Convention. The Directive largely transposes these obligations into EU law but strengthens them by introducing procedural safeguards, victim information obligations, notification requirements, links to risk assessment, and—most notably—the cross-border recognition and enforcement mechanisms available within the EU under Directive 2011/99/EU and Regulation (EU) No 606/2013. Directive (EU) 2024/1385 in its article 16 on "Early individual assessment" requires Member States to ensure that at the earliest possible stage, such as when the victim first comes into contact with the competent authorities, or as soon as possible thereafter, the victim's specific protection needs are identified through an individual assessment. Where appropriate, the

assessment should be carried out in cooperation with all relevant competent authorities. The objective is to identify, without delay, whether the victim requires specific protective measures. (art. 16(2) and recital 38 which clarifies that this assessment may even take place before a formal criminal complaint has been lodged or on the initiative of the authorities where a third party reports the violence).

Article 16(5) requires Member States to ensure that the findings of the individual assessment are translated into appropriate and proportionate protection measures. Competent authorities must take measures corresponding to the risks identified in the assessment. These may include:

- special protection measures during criminal proceedings under Articles 23 and 24 of the Victims' Rights Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU) (art. 16(5)(a));
- the granting of emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders under Article 19 of the Directive, where necessary to safeguard the victim (art. 16(5)(b)); and
- other measures aimed at managing the behaviour of the offender or suspect, including intervention programmes referred to in Article 37 (art. 16(5)(c)).

More information is also provided in question 20 in Section F (Part III).

CZ - In the Czech Republic protection orders is provided primarily through:

1. Protection orders of protection against domestic violence under the Special Court Proceedings Act

Specific provisions to combat domestic violence are contained in Sections 751–753 and 3021 of Act No 89/2012, the Civil Code. The procedural rules governing proceedings on the protection against domestic violence are laid down in Sections 400–414 of Act No 292/2013, on special court proceedings.

The respondent may in particular be ordered to:

(a) leave the common household and its immediate surroundings and refrain from staying in or accessing the common household;

(b) refrain from approaching the common household or the applicant and from staying in the vicinity;

(c) refrain from meeting the applicant; or

(d) refrain from any sort of stalking and harassing the applicant.

2. Interim measures under the Code of Civil Procedure

Sections 74–77a of Act No 99/1963, Code of Civil Procedure. If the court grants an application for an interim measure, it must always order the applicant to file an application to initiate proceedings on the merits of the case within a set period of time, as the interim measure is only a temporary arrangement until the case is settled by a final decision on its merits.

Examples of obligations that the court may impose by way of an interim measure are set out in Section 76(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure. A court may order a party to do something, refrain from doing something or tolerate something.

3. Interim measures under the Criminal Procedure

The legal provisions governing interim measures are contained in Section 88b–88o of Act No 141/1961, on criminal procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure) and European Protection Order under Act No. 104/2013 Articles 340-353 Act on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters.

Given their nature and content, interim measures pursuant to Section 88d of the Code of Criminal Procedure (prohibition of contact with certain persons) and under Section 88e of the Code of Criminal Procedure (prohibition of accessing a home).

4. Police measure - Act No 273/2088 Coll, on the Police of Czech Republic, Articles 44-47

	The police may ex officio banish a person from a house or flat if there is a reasonable belief that this person would commit a dangerous attack against llife, healt, liberty or dignity of another person dwellin in the common residence with the perpetrator. The banishment lasts for period 14 days from the dare when it was executed. Regarding the time and geographial limitation, it would not be usually practioval to invoke this measure in another state. ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: Please insert text here ☐ Other sources (*e.g.*, case law; please specify): Please insert text here

D. Type(s) of authorities that may issue protection orders

4.	Which authorities are competent to issue protection orders in your jurisdiction? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Judicial authorities (please specify): ☒ Civil court / tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: Please insert text here ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: Please insert text here ☒ Other (please specify): CZ - Under criminal proceeding protection order can be issued by public prosecutor. ☐ Other authorities (please specify): EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 does not designate a specific competent authority to issue protection orders. Recital 14 provides that for the purposes of this Directive, 'competent authorities' should be understood to be the authority or authorities designated under national law as competent to carry out a duty as provided for in this Directive. Each Member State should determine which authorities are to be competent for each of those dutiesPlease insert text here. Article 19 of the Directive simply requires Member States to ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power the issue emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders.

E. Protected person(s)

5.	Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☐ Intended protected person(s) only:

	☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 offers protection to all persons - adults, children and dependants, regardless of their gender (art. 2 and recital 12). ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable)*:* EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that a child means any person below the age of 18 years (art. 2(f)) ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): EU - The Directive also provides that a 'dependant' can be protected by a protection order. It should be understood to mean a child of the victim or any person, other than the offender or suspect, who lives in the same household as the victim and for whom the victim provides care and support CZ - In criminal proceedings, protection may also be afforded to persons closely connected to the protected person.

F. Applicant(s)

6.	Who can apply for a protection order in your jurisdiction? *Tick all boxes that apply.* ☒ The intended protected person(s) ☒ Family member(s) of the intended protected person(s) ☒ Police / law enforcement officers ☒ Courts *ex officio* ☒ Other person, public authority or official (please specify): EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that where the victim is an adult, EU Member States, may require, in accordance with their national law, that emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of art. 19 be issued at the request of the victim (art. 19(3)). CZ - In civil proceedings, protection orders are issued only upon application. The applicant need not necessarily be the person against whom the violence is directed. Police measure are issued by the Police of the Czech Republic ex officio. Protective measures in criminal proceedings may also be imposed ex officio by the competent authorities.

G. Person(s) against whom protective orders can be issued

7.	Against whom can a protection order be issued in your jurisdiction? *Tick all boxes that apply* ☒ 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): EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that orders are addressed to an offender or suspect of an act of violence covered by the Directive (art. 19(1)).

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): Please insert text here ☒ No ☐ In some cases (please specify): Please insert text here

I. Duration of protection orders

9.	Please provide details regarding the possible duration of protection orders issued in your jurisdiction. **Shortest duration for fixed term orders (incl. interim / emergency orders):** Please indicate the shortest time frame for such orders: 14 days - Police measure One month - Protection orders under Special Court Proceedings Interim measure under Code of Civil Procedure - A resolution imposing an interim measure is enforceable upon its promulgation. If there is no promulgation, it is enforceable upon its service on the obliged person. The interim measure expires if: (a) the applicant fails to file an application to initiate proceedings on the merits of the case within the time limit laid down by law or prescribed by the court; (b) the application on the merits of the case has not been granted; (c) the application on the merits of the case has been granted and 15 days have elapsed since the enforcement of the decision on the matter; (d) the duration of the measure has elapsed Criminal - The interim measure applies as long as its purpose so requires, but no longer than until the judgement or another decision terminating the proceedings becomes final. Please provide examples of such orders: Please insert text here **Longest duration for fixed term orders:** Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: 6 months - Protection orders under Special Court Proceedings The duration of the interim measure under Code of Civil Procedure may be extended by the court.

	Criminal - The interim measure applies as long as its purpose so requires, but no longer than until the judgement or another decision terminating the proceedings becomes final. Please provide examples of such orders: Protection order issued by the court **Indefinite duration:** ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☒ No Please insert text here **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): EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that restraining orders and protection orders must remain in force for as long as necessary to protect the victimthe protection orders (art. 19(2)). Emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders should be issued either for a specified period or until modified or discharged (recital 45). To ensure that protection remains effective over time, Directive (EU) 2024/1385 requires competent authorities to review the victim's individual risk assessment regularly and, where appropriate, modify or adopt new protection measures to reflect the victim's evolving circumstances and protection needs. For instance, such a review could take place at important junctures in the process, such as the commencement of court proceedings, the handing down of a judgment or order, or in the context of proceedings for the revision of custody arrangements or rights of access. (art. 16(7) and recital 40) CZ -The court civil protection order is potentially renewable, there is no res iudicata. The police protection order assumes that the person files an application for court protection order, therefore it cannot be renewed. In criminal proceedings, protection order last for as long as their purpose requires. However, they may not remain in force beyond the final judgment or other final decision concluding the criminal proceedings. ☐ Protection orders are not renewable: Please insert text here

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 Please insert text here ☐ 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? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☐ No

14.	Has your jurisdiction issued any guidance to raise awareness about the availability of protection orders and their potential cross-border reach? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☐ Yes – please describe the guidance (*i.e.*, if they are in form of instructions, non-binding documents, etc.) Please insert text here ☐ No

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

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? *Tick all boxes that apply.* ☐ GPS monitoring ☐ Electronic bracelets ☐ Digital alerts ☐ Databases ☒ None ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here

C. Addressing a breach

17.	Which authorities are responsible for the enforcement of protection orders in your jurisdiction?

	Tick all boxes that apply. ☒ Police / law enforcement ☐ Bailiff / Sheriff ☒ Court ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here

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

E. Sanctions following breach

19.	What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Civil sanctions (*e.g.*, injunction, contempt of court) Please insert text here ☒ Fines CZ - up to CZK 100.000 (approx 4.100 EUR) ☒ Arrest / confinement Please insert text here ☒ 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. *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available* ☒ My jurisdiction applies specific rules[3] of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☒ Specified jurisdictions (please specify)[4]: EU - General comment The replies submitted by the European Union in Sections F and G of Part III relate exclusively to EU (regional) instruments applicable between EU Member States. With regard to information provided in this question 20 of Section F, the objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the recognition and enforcement of protection measures available under the relevant EU instruments, in accordance with the introductory note to the Questionnaire in Part II, and in particular points 4 and 5 thereof. However, the replies provided in Section G relate exclusively to Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and Directive 2011/99/EU on European Protection orders in criminal matters. In addition to the legal framework established by EU instruments, bilateral international agreements concluded by individual EU Member States may, where applicable, constitute a legal basis for the recognition and enforcement of protection measures in relations with third countries. Accordingly, EU Member States may supplement the coordinated EU replies in Part III by providing information on such legal frameworks, where relevant. EU Member States may also provide information on Part III on their respective national legal frameworks. In particular, where no applicable international or EU instrument governs the recognition and enforcement of protection measures, such measures may, under certain national legal systems, be recognised and enforced on the basis of the general rules of national private international law. In such cases, Section H may also be completed to reflect the relevant national legal framework. I. Overview of the EU instruments Specific rules of recognition and enforcement of certain foreign protection orders apply between EU Member States. The EU rules on the mutual recognition of protection measures are set up in Regulation 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO Directive) in criminal matters. These instruments are complementary to each other and allow for the portability of national protection measures for people in danger when they travel or move to another EU Member State.

[3] Please complete section G below.

[4] Please complete section H below, if applicable.

Additionally, Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, and on international child abduction (recast) ("the Brussels IIb Regulation") also provides for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders issued to protect children in certain cases, and these rules only apply between EU Member States.

Furthermore, for a more comprehensive presentation of EU instruments adopted to strengthen the protection of victims, general information is also provided on Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combating violence against women and domestic violence which lays down a framework for emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as key measures for protecting victimes and their dependants from further harms (supplementing replies provided in Part I), and Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026. The latter provides that every victim is offered protection measures during criminal proceedings in accordance with their needs. It must be specifed that these two Directives do not provide for EU rules on mutual recognition of protection measures as such.

II. The EU systems of cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders -

The EU has two complementary, but distinct cross-border mechanisms rather than a single system for protection orders. The distinction is based on the legal nature of the underlying national protection measures. Protection measures adopted in criminal matters fall within the scope of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European Protection Order (EPO), whereas protection measures of a civil nature are governed by Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters. The two instruments operate through different recognition and enforcement mechanisms. The applicable instrument is determined by the legal nature of the underlying national protection measure, namely whether it is civil or criminal.

Under Directive 2011/99/EU, the issuing Member State first issues a European Protection Order based on an existing national criminal protection measure. Upon receipt of the EPO, the executing Member State adopts, in accordance with its own national law, an equivalent protection measure to ensure continued protection of the protected person. The mechanism is therefore based on the recognition of the European Protection Order followed by the adoption of a corresponding national measure by the executing State.

By contrast, Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 provides for the direct recognition of a civil protection measure. The protected person obtains a standard certificate from the issuing authority, and the protection measure is recognised in the other Member State without any special procedure or declaration of enforceability (exequatur). No equivalent national measure needs to be adopted by the Executing State.

III. In more detail on Regulation(EU) 606/2013

Regulation (EU) 606/2013 lays down rules for the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters ordered in Member States. These rules enable the competent authorities to ensure continuous protection throughout the EU using a simple and rapid mechanism.

It only applies to cross-border cases.

For the purposes of this Regulation, a case is deemed to be a cross-border case where the recognition of a measure ordered in one EU Member State is sought in another Member State (article 2 (2)). The Regulation which entered into force 19 July 2013 applies to all EU Member States except Denmark since 11 January 2015.

More specifically, Regulation 606/2013 applies to measures that impose obligations on a person causing a risk to another person's physical or psychological integrity and whose purpose is to protect this other person.

The Regulation defines a 'protected person' as a natural person who is the object of the protection afforded by a protection measure' (article 3(2)) without specifying if the protection

person is an adult or child. However, this Regulation does not apply to protection measures falling the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 (article 2(3)) which has been repealed by the "Brussels IIb Regulation") and which is applicable since 1 August 2022. It is clearly provided that decisions taken under the Brussels IIa (now the Brussels IIb) Regulation continue to be recognised and enforced under that Regulation (recital 11). The Brussels IIb Regulation covers only measures for the protection of the child in certain circumstances (art. 15, art. 27(5), to be read in conjunction with recitals 30, 44, 45).

Regulation 606/2013 applies to all victims, regardless of whether they are victims of gender-based violence (recital 6).

It covers the three most common types of national protection measures (Article 3(1)) which is specified in Section G.

In practice, the person (the "protected person") who receives protection under one or more national protection measure(s) makes a request to the authority of the Member State (the "issuing authority") in which the protecting measures are ordered If the request is granted, the issuing authority in this Member State (the "Member State of origin") issues a certificate (Article 5(1)).

The certificate on protection measures in civil matters takes the form of a multilingual standard template, which was adopted by a subsequent implementing act (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0939&qid=1760428470718).

The Member State in which the recognition and, where applicable, the enforcement of the protection measure is sought is the "Member State addressed" (Article 3(6))

This Regulation takes account of the different legal traditions of the Member States and does not interfere with the national systems for ordering protection measures. The Regulation does not oblige the Member States to modify their national systems so as to enable protection measures to be ordered in civil matters, or to introduce protection measures in civil matters for the application of this Regulation (recital 12).

Link to the Regulation: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/606/oj/eng

Link to the Commission Implementing Regulation (certificates): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0939&qid=1760428470718

IV. In more detail on Directive 2011/99/EU ("EPO")

Together with Regulation (EU) 606/2013 and with Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters ('the Directive') formed a package of measures aimed at strengthening the rights and protection of victims of crime in the EU.

More concretely, and as illustrated above, Directive 2011/99/EU and Regulation (EU) 606/13 deal with the recognition of protection orders in criminal and civil matters and aim at strengthening the protection of persons in need (victims and potential victims) when they travel or move to another Member State.

The Directive which entered into force since 10 January 2012 is binding on all Member States with the exception of Ireland and Denmark. Member States had to transpose it by 11 January 2015.

The objective of the Directive is to ensure that a person who benefits from a protection measure in one Member State can continue to rely on such protection when moving or traveling to another Member State. The Directive sets out rules enabling competent authorities to ensure such continuous protection throughout the Union.

The Directive requires the competent authorities in the issuing State to issue, on the basis of a national protection order, a separate instrument, the European protection order ('EPO', set out in Annex I of the Directive), and transmit it to the competent authorities in the executing Member State for recognition and execution. The executing authority can adopt any measure,

available under their national law in a similar case, in order to provide continued protection to the protected person. Based on this instrument the competent executing authority can continue protecting the protected person in its own territory.

The Directive is applicable to national protection measures which aim at protecting a person against criminal acts which may endanger their life, physical, psychological or sexual integrity, dignity or personal liberty.

It is applicable to the three most common types of national protection measures (Article 5) and the issuance of a EPO is not automatic as outlined under Section G.

The Directive also provides that the protected person may submit a request for the issuance of a EPO to the competent authority of the issuing State or the executing State. The latter is obliged to transfer the request as soon as possible to the competent authority of the issuing State (Article 6(3)).

Before the issuance of a EPO, the person causing danger has the right to be heard and to challenge the national protection measure if that person has not been granted these rights in the procedure leading to the adoption of the national protection measure (Article 6(4)).

Upon adoption of a national protection measure the competent authority should inform the protected person about the possibility of requesting a EPO, in accordance with the procedures under its national law (Article 6(5)).

If the request to issue a EPO is rejected, the competent authority of the issuing State must inform the protected person of any applicable legal remedies that are available under its national law against such a decision (Article 6(7)).

In Section G, more detail is provided on the recognition of a EPO, the iegrounds for non-recognition of a EPO and the obligations on the competent authority of the executing State to provide information when it refuses to recognise a EPO as well as on the procedures for the adoption and enforcement of the protection measures.

The Directive does not provide for a self-standing legal remedy for the person causing danger, should this person wish to challenge the protection measure adopted in the executing State. In this regard, the Directive refers to the national procedures, if they exist in the domestic law of that State. It should be noted that the Directive does not provide for an obligation to inform the person causing danger of the remedies available.

Consequences in the event of a breach of the protection measure:

The Directive deals with sanctions and other legal consequences in the event of a breach of one or more of the measures taken by the executing State following the recognition of a EPO (Article 11(2)). The executing State can impose criminal penalties and take any other measure as a consequence of the breach, if that breach amounts to a criminal offence under the law of that State (Article 11(2)(a)). This State is also allowed to take any non-criminal decisions related to the breach (Article 11(2)(b)) and any urgent and provisional measure to put an end to the breach pending, where appropriate, a subsequent decision by the issuing State (Article 11(2)(c)).

The Directive obliges the executing State to notify the issuing State or the State of supervision of any breach of the measure or measures taken on the basis of a EPO (Article 12). The purpose of this notification is to enable the competent authority of the issuing State to promptly decide on any appropriate response with respect to the protection measure imposed in that State on the person causing danger (recital 26). To facilitate the notification, the Directive provides a uniform standard form in Annex II and obliges the competent authority of the executing State to use it (Article 12). The form should contain standard information on the persons concerned, details on the EPO and the competent authorities.

Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/99/oj/eng

V. On Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, and on international child abduction (recast) ("the Brussels IIb Regulation")

At Union level, the Brussels IIb Regulation also provides specific rules of recognition and enforcement for foreign protection orders issued to protect children in certain circumstances.

Specifically, Article 15 of the Brussels IIb Regulation ensures that courts having jurisdiction as to the substande of the matter pursuant to Article 2(1)(b) can also issue provisional, including protective, measures which are then recognised and enforced across all EU Member States in accordance with the rules of the Regulation.

In addition, this Regulation provides that in cases of international child abduction, the court of refuge which orders the return of the child may, where appropriate, take provisional, including protective measures under art. 15 in order to protect the child from the grave risk referred under art. 13(1)(b) of the 1980 Abduction Hague Convention, as long as the examining and taking of such measures do not delay the return proceedings (art. 27(5))..

Therefore, these measures if ordered may circulate and hence be recognised and enforced in the EU Member State to which the child is returned to (recitals 30, 44, 45).

Moreover, Article 27(3), read in conjunction with Recital 45, provides that where a court of the Member State of refuge considers refusing the return of a child solely on the basis of Article 13(1)(b) of the 1980 Hague Convention, it shall assess whether appropriate measures of protection have been put in place in the Member State of the habitual residence of the child prior to the abduction or might be taken there to protect the child from a grave risk referred to in this provision.

It should be clarified that, under the Brussels IIb Regulation, these protection measures can only be ordered for the child and not the [adult] abducting parent. The abducting parent can also apply for protection measures to the court of refuge and these protection measures could be recognised in another EU Member State under the frameworks set up in Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters or Directive 2011/99 on the European protection order in criminal matters.

Link to the Brussels IIb Regulation: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1111/oj/eng

VI. Other relevant EU instruments:

1. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ("the Istanbul Convention") and Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence ("Directive on violence against women"):

In 2023, the EU became the 38th Party to the Istanbul Convention. The EU has acceded to the Convention as regards matters falling within its exclusive competence, namely with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union and with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement.

On 13 June 2024, the Directive on violence against women introducing the first ever EU rules on combating violence against women and domestic violence, entered into force. The Directive which implements and builds on the standards of the Istanbul Convention applies to all victims of violence against women and domestic violence, regardless of their age.

EU Member States have until 14 June 2027 to transpose the Directive into their national law. More information is available: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/ending-gender-based-violence_en

It important to explain why the EU legislature adopted the new rules in Article 19 of the Directive on violence against women which establish a framework for emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as key tools for protecting victims and their dependants from further violence. From the outset, the EU legislature recognised that the divergent national protection measures varied considerably across the EU and a person protected in one Member State could due to this variety lose effective protection when moving to or being present in another Member State. This undermined free movement and legal

certainty and contributed to the under use and proper functioning of the frameworks set in Regulation (EU) 606/2013 and Directive 2011/99.

Therefore, these minimum standards set in art. 19 aim at strengthening substantive law on protection orders and facilitating their cross-border effectiveness, thus strengthening the protection for victims.

As also recognised in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Istanbul Convention, in situations of immediate danger, the most effective way to guarantee a victim's safety is often to create physical distance between the victim and the perpetrator. Rather than placing the burden on victims—who may be accompanied by dependent children and have limited resources—to leave their home and seek safety elsewhere, the objective is to remove the perpetrator and allow the victim to remain in the residence.

In line with this approach, Article 19(1) requires Member States to ensure that competent authorities can, without undue delay, order a suspect or offender to leave the victim's residence and prohibit contact with the victim or dependants. These measures correspond to what the Istanbul Convention refers to as emergency barring orders and are intended for acute situations requiring immediate intervention. Importantly, such orders must take effect immediately and must not be conditional on the victim reporting the offence or on the completion of an individual risk assessment, although Member States may require an adult victim to request the order.

Article 19(2) further requires Member States to ensure the availability of restraining orders and protection orders that can provide protection for victims for as long as necessary. While emergency barring orders address immediate risks, restraining and protection orders are designed to provide longer-term safeguards, with the appropriate duration to be determined by the competent authorities in light of the circumstances of the case. The importance of ensuring the availability and effectiveness of these measures is reflected in the Council of Europe's monitoring body under the Istanbul Convention (GREVIO) country monitoring work, where deficiencies in the practical operation of protection orders are frequently identified and recommendations are regularly issued to strengthen their use.

To ensure their effectiveness, Article 19 also requires Member States to inform victims about the possibility of obtaining such orders and, where relevant, seeking their cross-border recognition within the EU. Furthermore, breaches of emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders must be subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, whether criminal or non-criminal. This reflects the approach of the Istanbul Convention and recognises that protection orders can only be effective if violations are taken seriously.

Article 19 additionally requires that victims be offered the opportunity to be notified without undue delay of any breach that may affect their safety and that such breaches trigger a reconsideration of the victim's risk assessment where necessary.

Article 16 of the Directive establishes a risk-based framework which requires Member States to establish an individual risk assessment mechanism to identify the protection needs of victims of sexual violence and domestic violence. Under Article 16(2), competent authorities must, at the earliest possible stage, identify the victim's specific protection needs through an individual assessment, carried out where appropriate in cooperation with other competent authorities. The assessment aims to determine the level of risk posed by the offender or suspect and serves as the basis for deciding on appropriate protective measures.

Article 16(5) requires competent authorities to translate the findings of the assessment into concrete protection measures tailored to the victim's needs. Depending on the risks identified, these measures may include special protection measures during criminal proceedings, emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders under Article 19, and other measures aimed at managing the offender's or suspect's behaviour. The individual assessment therefore functions as the gateway to the protection framework established by the Directive, ensuring that protective measures are proportionate to the victim's specific circumstances and the level of risk identified. (More information on art. 16 is provided in Part I).

Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401385&qid=1716884102079

More information: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/ending-gender-based-violence_en

Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1385/oj/eng

VII. On Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 ("2021 Victims' Right Directive"):

The 2012 Victims' Rights Directive provides general rules applicable to all victims of crime. It provides that every victim is offered protection measures during criminal proceedings in accordance with their needs. Under this instrument, all victims have an individual assessment to identify specific protection and support needs (the latter was recently adopted as part of the revised Directive) and to determine whether and to what extent they would benefit from special measures in the course of criminal proceedings.

In particular:

Article 4 requires that Member States shall ensure that victims are offered, without unnecessary delay and from their first contact with a competent authority, information about how and under what conditions they can obtain protection, including protection measures.

Article 18 requires that Member States shall ensure that "measures are available to protect victims and their family members from secondary and repeat victimisation, from intimidation and from retaliation, including against the risk of emotional or psychological harm, and to protect the dignity of victims during questioning and when testifying. When necessary, such measures shall also include procedures established under national law for the physical protection of victims and their family members".

The recently adopted revision of the Victims' Rights Directive further strengthens the rights of all victims of crime, including ensuring victims' physical protection.

Under the revised Directive, Member States are obliged to notify victims without unnecessary delay of their right to receive certain information about the criminal proceedings instituted as a result of the complaint and that, upon request, victims receive information on the availability of protection measures, including protection orders (Article 6(1)(d)).

The revised Directive also aims to ensure that victims of crime will have access to measures for their physical protection if such a need is identified by victims' individual assessment. Measures for physical protection should include the presence of law enforcement authorities or other bodies providing physical protection, measures to keep the offender away from the victim on the basis of national barring, restraining or protection orders or referrals to shelters and other interim accommodation (Article 23(4)). Such measures can be of a criminal, administrative or civil law nature. Where relevant and appropriate, the individual assessment shall also take into account the specific needs of the victim's family members (Article 22(3)).

Under Article 23(5) of the revised Directive, Member States are obliged to ensure that, where relevant for the safety of the victim, the competent authorities will inform the victim of the possibility to apply for barring, restraining or protection orders and the possibility to seek the cross-border recognition of protection orders in accordance with Directive 2011/99 or protection measures pursuant to Regulation (EU) 606/2013.

Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1421925131614&uri=CELEX:32012L009

☒ My jurisdiction applies general rules[5] of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders

[5] Please complete section H below.

	If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: CZ - The EU framework on the recognition and enforcement of protection measures applies only between EU Member States. Therefore, where a protection order originates from or is to be recognised in a non-EU State, recognition and enforcement are governed by the applicable national rules of private international law and, where relevant, by other international treaties binding on the Czech Republic. ☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders

G. Specific rules of recognition and enforcement for protection orders

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

21.	If your jurisdiction has a specific set of rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, how is it determined whether a foreign protection order falls within the scope of your jurisdiction's specialised recognition and enforcement regime/rules? *Tick all boxes that apply.* *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Based on which authority issued the order EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters In accordance with art. 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 606/2013, protection measures in civil matters ordered by an issuing authority fall within the scope of this regime. Article 3(4) of Regulation No 606/2013 provides that an 'issuing authority' means any judicial authority, or any other authority designated by a Member State as having competence in the matters falling within the scope of this Regulation, provided that such other authority offers guarantees to the parties with regard to impartiality, and that its decisions in relation to the protection measure may, under the law of the Member State in which it operates, be made subject to review by a judicial authority and have similar force and effects to those of a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter. The information communicated by the EU Member States on the authorities which are competent to order protection measures and issue certificates in accordance with art. 5 of the Regulation can be found from this link: https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en ☒ Based on the content of the order EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 In accordance with Article 3(1), for the purposes of this Regulation, a 'protection measure' means any decision, whatever it may be called, ordered by the issuing authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with its national law imposing one or more of the following obligations on the person causing the risk with a view to protecting another person, when the latter person's physical or psychological integrity may be at risk: (a) a prohibition or regulation on entering the place where the protected person resides, works, or regularly visits or stays; (b) a prohibition or regulation of contact, in any form, with the protected person, including by telephone, electronic or ordinary mail, fax or any other means; (c) a prohibition or regulation on approaching the protected person closer than a prescribed distance. Directive 2011/99/EU A foreign protection order falls within the scope of the rules of recognition and enforcement of the Directive if it is a protection measure adopted in criminal matters in the issuing State.

However, the Directive requires the competent authorities in the issuing State to issue, on the basis of a national protection order, a separate instrument, the European protection order ('EPO', set out in Annex I of the Directive) (article 7), and transmit it to the competent authorities in the executing Member State for recognition and execution. The executing authority can adopt any measure, available under their national law in a similar case, in order to provide continued protection to the protected person. Based on this instrument the competent executing authority can continue protecting the protected person in its own territory.

Article 2(2) defines a protection measure as a decision in criminal matters adopted in the issuing State in accordance with its national law and procedures by which one or more of the prohibitions or restrictions referred to in Article 5 are imposed on a person causing danger in order to protect a protected person against a criminal act which may endanger his life, physical or psychological integrity, dignity, personal liberty or sexual integrity.

Article 2(5) states that an 'issuing State' means the Member State in which a protection measure has been adopted that constitutes the basis for issuing a European protection order.

Article 2(6) defines the "executing State' as the Member State to which a European protection order has been forwarded with a view to its recognition;

While Article 2(1) defines a 'European protection order' (EPO) as meaning a decision, taken by a judicial or equivalent authority of a Member State in relation to a protection measure, on the basis of which a judicial or equivalent authority of another Member State takes any appropriate measure or measures under its own national law with a view to continuing the protection of the protected person.

The competent authority in the issuing State must verify whether the conditions for issuing a EPO laid down in Article 5 are fulfilled, that is, it would only issue a EPO when a protection measure has been previously adopted in the issuing State, imposing on the person causing danger one or more of the following prohibitions or restrictions:

(a) a prohibition from entering certain localities, places or defined areas where the protected person resides or visits;

(b) a prohibition or regulation of contact, in any form, with the protected person, including by phone, electronic or ordinary mail, fax or any other means; or

and (c) a prohibition or regulation on approaching the protected person closer than a prescribed distance.

Additionally, the competent authority in the issuing State must also take into account the length of the intended stay and the seriousness of the need for protection (Article 6(1)).

☒ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify):

EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013

In accordance with Article 4(2), a protected person who wishes to invoke, in the Member State addressed, a protection measure ordered in the Member State of origin shall provide the competent authority of the Member State addressed with:

(a) a copy of the protection measure which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;

(b) the certificate issued in the Member State of origin pursuant to Article 5; and

(c) where necessary, a transliteration and/or a translation of the certificate in accordance with Article 16.

☐ 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)

EU - Only orders from EU Member States are recognised and enforced, both in civil and in criminal matters.

	☐ 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

22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ 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): EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters A protection measure ordered in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required and shall be enforceable without a declaration of enforceability being required in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation No. 606/2013). Please refer to the reply to Question 21 for the accompanying documents - in particular, Article 4(2) of the Regulation. ☒ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken: ☐ Registration ☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Other judicial procedure (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): EU - Directive 2011/99/EU Under the Directive, the recognition of a EPO is not automatic. The executing State needs to order an equivalent measure available under its national law. Upon receipt of a EPO the executing State must, without undue delay, recognise it and adopt a relevant protection measure that is available under its national law in a similar case (Article 9(1) and (2)). The competent authority of the executing State has a degree of discretion in determining such a measure, and may apply, in accordance with its national law, criminal, administrative or civil measures (Article 9(1) and recital 20). The measure adopted by the competent authority of the executing State as well as any other measure taken on the basis of a subsequent decision as referred to in Article 11, shall, to the

	highest degree possible, correspond to the protection measure adopted in the issuing State. (Article 9(2) and recital 20). Procedures for the adoption and enforcement of the protection measures: According to the Directive, the executing State must be competent to adopt and enforce protection measures on its territory following the recognition of a EPO and the law of that State shall apply to such decisions (Article 11(1)). The law of the executing State must also apply to the legal remedies against decisions adopted in that State in relation to the EPO. On the appeal/ challenge of the Protection The Directive does not provide for a self-standing legal remedy for the person causing danger, should this person wish to challenge the protection measure adopted in the executing State. In this regard, the Directive refers to the national procedures, if they exist in the domestic law of that State. It should be noted that the Directive does not provide for an obligation to inform the person causing danger of the remedies available. Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The accompanying documents must be submitted into the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State addressed or into any other official language of the institutions of the Union which that Member State has indicated it can accept. This applies also for any transliteration or translation in accordance with art. 16 of Regulation No. 606/2013. The information on the language or languages accepted for translations as referred to in Article 16(1) https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters/be_en#article-18-b---the-language-or-languages-accepted-for-translations-as-referred-to-in-article-161. Directive 2011/99/EU A EPO shall be translated by the competent authority of the issuing State into the official language or one of the official languages of the executing State (Article 17(1)). Any Member State may, either when this Directive is adopted or at a later date, state in a declaration that it shall deposit with the European Commission that it will accept a translation in one or more other official languages of the Union (Article 17(3)). Information about notifications made by Member States on the languages accepted for a translation is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779

23.	Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Yes (please specify): EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation does not provide a timelimit but clarifies in art. 4(5) that the procedure for the enforcement of protection measures shall be governed by the law of the Member States addressed. Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters. While the Directive does not specifically provide for a mandatory deadline for the recognition of a EPO or for the adoption of a national protection measure on the basis of a EPO, according to Article 15, a EPO must be recognised with the same priority as a national protection measure in a similar case.

	☐ No

24.	If registration is **not** required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☐ 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)? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Yes EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation provides a duration for the effects of the recognition. It states that, irrespective of whether the protection measure has a longer duration, the effects of recognition shall be limited to a period of 12 months, starting from the date of the issuing of the certificate in accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation606/2013. As explained in recital 15, this is by way of exception given the diversity of protection measures under the laws of the Member States, in particular in terms of their duration, as well as the fact that this Regulation will typically apply in urgent situations. In cases where the duration of a protection measure is longer than 12 months, the limitation of the effects of recognition under the Regulation should be without prejudice to the right of the protected person to invoke that protection measure under any other available legal act of the Union providing for recognition or to apply for a national protection measure in the Member State addressed (recital 16). ☒ No EU - Regulation 2011/99/EU Under Directive 2011/99/EU any temporal limitation depends on the legal rules applicable in the executing State, not on a uniform limitation laid down by the Directive itself.

26.	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) EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The competent authority of the Member State addressed shall, where and to the extent necessary, adjust the factual elements of the protection measure in order to give effect to the protection measure in that Member State (Article 11 (1) of Regulation No. 606/2013).

	Factual elements include the address, the general location or the minimum distance the person causing the risk must keep from the protected person, the address or the general location. However, the type and the civil nature of the protection measure may not be affected by such adjustment (recital 20). The procedure for the adjustment of the protection measure shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed (Article 11 (2)). The adjustment of the protection measure shall be brought to the notice of the person causing the risk (Article 11 (3)). According to Article 11(5)) of the Regulation, the protected person or the person causing the risk may lodge an appeal against the adjustment of the protection measure. The appeal procedure shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed. However, the lodging of an appeal shall not have suspensive effect. ☐ 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

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). EU - Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation does not oblige the Member States to modify their national systems so as to enable protection measures to be ordered in civil matters, or to introduce protection measures in civil matters for the application of this Regulation (recital 12). However, its Article 13(3) provides that the recognition of the protection measure may not be refused on the ground that the law of the Member State addressed does not allow for such a measure based on the same facts. This should be read in conjunction with its recital 14, stating that based on the principle of mutual recognition, protection measures ordered in civil matters in the Member State of origin should be recognised in the Member State addressed as protection measures in civil matters in accordance with Regulation No 606/2013. Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters. If there is no available measure at national level in a similar case that could be taken in the executing State, the competent authority of the executing State shall report to the competent authority of the issuing State any breach of the protection measure described in the European protection order of which it is aware (Article 11(3)).

28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order?

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☒ Yes

Please specify who can object:

☒ A competent authority *ex officio*

Please insert text here

☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued

Regulation No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters

According to Article 13(1), the recognition and, where applicable, the enforcement of the protection measure shall be refused, upon application by the person causing the risk as defined in art. 3(3) of Regulation 606/2013.

Directive 2011/99/EU (A competent authority ex officio)

Article 10(1) provides that the competent authority of the executing State may refuse to recognise a European protection order on the basis of the nine grounds for non-recognition set out below.

☐ 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:

Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters

In accordance with art. 13(1), it is possible to object to the extent that such recognition is:

(a) manifestly contrary to public policy in the Member State addressed; or

(b) irreconcilable with a judgment given or recognised in the Member State addressed.

The application for refusal of recognition or enforcement shall be submitted to the court of the Member State addressed (Article 13(2).

The recognition of the protection measure may not be refused on the ground that the law of the Member State addressed does not allow for such a measure based on the same facts (Article 13(3)).

It also needs to be pointed out that the procedure for the enforcement of protection measures shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed (Article 4(5)).

Directive 2011/99/EU

There are nine grounds for non-recognition of a EPO (Article 10(1)), set out in the Directive. The executing authorities may refuse to recognise a EPO in the following circumstances:

(a) the European protection order is not complete or has not been completed within the time limit set by the competent authority of the executing State;

(b) the requirements set out in Article 5 have not been met;

(c) the protection measure relates to an act that does not constitute a criminal offence under the law of the executing State;

(d) the protection derives from the execution of a penalty or measure that, according to the law of the executing State, is covered by an amnesty and relates to an act or conduct which falls within its competence according to that law;

(e) there is immunity conferred under the law of the executing State on the person causing danger, which makes it impossible to adopt measures on the basis of a European protection order;

(f) criminal prosecution, against the person causing danger, for the act or the conduct in relation to which the protection measure has been adopted is statute-barred under the law

	of the executing State, when the act or the conduct falls within its competence under its national law; (g) recognition of the European protection order would contravene the ne bis in idem principle; (h) under the law of the executing State, the person causing danger cannot, because of that person's age, be held criminally responsible for the act or the conduct in relation to which the protection measure has been adopted; (i) the protection measure relates to a criminal offence which, under the law of the executing State, is regarded as having been committed, wholly or for a major or essential part, within its territory. The Directive also imposes a number of information obligations on the competent authority of the executing State which refuses to recognise a EPO (Article 10(2)). This competent authority must inform the issuing State and the protected person of this refusal and of the grounds for it without undue delay. Furthermore, the competent authority of the executing State must, where appropriate, inform the protected person about the possibility of requesting the adoption of a protection measure in accordance with its national law. The protected person is also to be informed by the competent authority of the executing State of any applicable legal remedies available under this State's national law against the decision on non-recognition. ☐ No

29.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ 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):

	CZ - Foreign civil protection orders may be recognized and enformecemnt in the Czech republic under the general provisions for recognition and enforcement of foreign civil judicial decision (i. e. under Articles 14-16 of the Act No 91/2012 Coll, Act on private international law, or any applicable international agreement - mainly bilateral agreements on legal aid). However, we have no practical experience that the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order would be sought.

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). Please insert text here

33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☒ Yes Please specify who can object: ☒ A competent authority *ex officio* 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: CZ - Under the Czech Act on Private International Law, recognition of a foreign judicial decision may generally be refused, in particular where: - the matter falls into an exclusive jurisdiction of the Czech courts or if the proceedings could not be implemented by any authority of a foreign state, should the provisions on jurisdiction of the Czech courts apply to assess the jurisdiction of a foreign authority, unless the party to the proceedings against which the foreign judgment is focused voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction of a foreign authority, - proceedings involving the same legal relation are brought in the courts of the Czech Republic and the Czech court was seised prior to the foreign court which rendered a judgment the recognition of which is being applied for, - a Czech court has rendered a final judgment on the same legal relation or if a foreign final judgment rendered by a third state's authority has already been recognized in the Czech Republic - the party against which the judgment is to be recognized has been disabled by a foreign authority's action to properly participate in the proceedings, in particular the party has not been served with the summons to appear or with the document which instituted the proceedings - the recognition would be manifestly contrary to the public policy, or - reciprocity is not guaranteed; reciprocity shall not be required provided the foreign judgment is not aimed against a national of the Czech Republic or a Czech legal entity. However, given the absence of any practical experience with applications for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders in the Czech Republic, it is difficult to assess how these grounds would operate in practice in relation to protection orders. In such cases, recognition would most likely be refused if the foreign protection order were manifestly contrary to Czech public policy or irreconcilable with a judicial decision issued or recognised in the Czech Republic. ☐ No

34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☒ Yes ☐ No

IV. Future developments in the area

35.	Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders? *Provide additional details where appropriate.* ☐ 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): EU - 1. On the transposition by EU Member States of Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 ("2021 Victims' Right Directive") Member States shall take the necessary measures to comply with the revised Directive by 2 July 2028 with the exception of the measures necessary to comply with the provisions on the use of information and communication technologies, which shall be adopted and published by 2 July 2030. The enforcement of the revised Directive will be a key action under the next EU Strategy on victims' rights that is planned for adoption before the end of 2026. Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1421925131614&uri=CELEX:32012L009 2. On the Digitalisation of Regulations 606/2013 (Criminal EPO) and 2019/1111 ("the Brussels IIb Regulation", and Directive 2011/99 (Civil EPO) As part of its digitalisation policy, the Commission is working with Member States to digitalise procedures under the EPO Directive, Regulation 606/2013 and the Brussels IIb Regulation. This work aims to help ensure that protected persons remain effectively protected when moving or travelling to another Member State. Digital communication can make a practical contribution to the effective implementation of all three instruments. With regard to the EPO Directive and Regulation 606/2013, The decentralised IT system supporting these efforts will enable competent authorities to exchange European Protection Orders, protection measures and the information necessary for their recognition and enforcement directly and securely. It will reduce reliance on paper-based exchanges and manual processing, help authorities act more swiftly, and reduce the risk of avoidable delays. In practice, it will facilitate the timely recognition and enforcement of protection measures in the Member State concerned, helping to prevent gaps in protection following a cross-border move. Natural or legal persons or their representatives will be able to also communicate with competent authorities through the European Electronic Access Point in proceedings related to recognition and declaration of enforceability of foreign protection orders or to request the relevant certificates. The system is tentatively expected to become operational around 2032 With regard to the Brussels IIb Regulation, the decentralised IT system will enable the competent authorities, including Central Authorities, to exchange requests for judicial cooperation such as requests for return of a child under the 1980 Hague Convention and requests for cooperation in matters of parental responsibility. Holders of parental responsibility or their representatives will also be able to communicate with Central Authorities and other competent authorities through the European Electronic Access Point that is also part of the decentralised IT system, in proceedings related to recognition and declaration of enforceability of a foreign decision under the Brussels IIb Regulation (including the relevant certificates) or in matters of parental responsibility and requests for return under the 1980 Hague Convention. The system is tentatively expected to become operational around 2033.

V. Electronic resources

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

36.	EU - Additional links: 1. Information about notifications made by Member States on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and application of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 in accordance with its

	Article 18 is available from this link: https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en 2. Information about notifications made by Member States on the implementation of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779 3. Practice Guide for the application of the Brussels IIb Regulation available in all EU official languages: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ff34bda5-ea90-11ed-a05c-01aa75ed71a1 CZ - https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters/cz_en

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.	Specific comments in advance of the WG meeting in November 2026: The Union proposes that discussions at the November meeting be guided by a discussion paper addressing specific questions including the objective and scope pursued by the project, and how this proposed work interacts with the existing Hague Conventions, in particular the 1996 Child Protection Convention and the 1980 Child Abduction Convention This approach would help the Working Group use the available time efficiently, facilitate focused and structured exchanges, and allow participants to prepare in advance and consult internally as needed. For instance, the Union suggests that one of the dicussion questions could be focused on the relationship of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Child Protection convention with a future REPO instrument. The Union is ready to provide additional and more detailed questions for the consideration in the potential discussion. The responses based on structured discussions would also assist the Working Group in assessing the feasibility of a future instrument and could contribute to the preparation of the report to CGAP 2027. Final comment The Union would appreciate the timely circulation of the draft agenda and any supporting documents, as this would greatly facilitate preparation for the meeting and allow participants sufficient time to undertake any necessary internal consultations. Objectively, the draft agenda and any supporting documents should be published by the 1st week of October 2026.