

Title	Questionnaire on Protection Orders and their Recognition and Enforcement (REPO)
Document	N/A
Author	PB
Agenda Item	N/A
Mandate(s)	C&D Nos 22-25 of CGAP 2026
Objective	To gather information from HCCH Members on the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders to assist the WG on REPO. Members are invited to respond to the Questionnaire by 11 September 2026 .
Action to be Taken	For Decision ☐ For Approval ☐ For Discussion ☐ For Action / Completion ☒ For Information ☐
Annexes	N/A
Related Documents	A summary of the work carried out between 2011 - 2018, along with several key documents pertaining to the project, can be found on the HCCH website, under " Publications & Studies ".

Questionnaire on Protection Orders and their Recognition and Enforcement (REPO)

I. Background

- 1 At its 2026 meeting, the Council on General Affairs and Policy (CGAP) resumed discussions on a possible new instrument on the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders (REPO), and adopted the following Conclusions and Decisions (C&D):
 22. Welcoming the proposal from the United Kingdom, CGAP mandated the establishment of a Working Group on a potential future convention on cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders (REPO).
 23. This Working Group will build on previous work by the PB in 2011-2018 and the Experts' Group in 2014 and further explore the feasibility of, and initially develop policy aims for, a potential future convention on REPO. The Working Group will report to CGAP 2027.
 24. To facilitate the work of the Working Group, CGAP mandated the PB to:
 - a. update its 2012 Questionnaire with a view to collecting information from Member States on civil protection orders available in their States and laws applicable available in their States for cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders;
 - b. circulate this Questionnaire in June 2026 and request responses by the end of September 2026.
 25. CGAP further mandated the PB to make arrangements for an in-person Working Group meeting with the possibility for online participation, ahead of CGAP 2027. CGAP thanked the United Kingdom for its offer to host this Working Group meeting including to cover travel costs for HCCH staff, and supports this proposal.¹

II. Introductory Note to the Questionnaire

- 2 The present document comprises the updated Questionnaire requested by CGAP.
- 3 The sole purpose of this Questionnaire is to gather factual and comparative information on the existence, scope, and operation of protection orders, including their recognition and enforcement in cross-border situations. The questions are designed to support informed discussions by providing a clearer picture of national, regional and international frameworks and practices. The Questionnaire deliberately takes a broad approach (e.g., in terms of the kinds of orders that could be in scope), in order to maximise information-gathering for that purpose. This is not intended to pre-empt or prejudice any policy decisions that may be taken regarding a potential future instrument in this area, including its scope and content.
- 4 Therefore, for the purposes of this Questionnaire, the term “protection order” may refer to any measure taken by a competent authority requiring a person to refrain from doing, or to carry out, specified acts to protect one or more identified persons. The term is used in a broad sense and may include orders issued in civil, administrative, or other proceedings, irrespective of the authority by which they are issued, provided that their primary purpose is protective and not punitive.

¹ These C&Ds are available on the HCCH website (www.hcch.net) under “Governance” => “Council on General Affairs and Policy”). A project on the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders was carried out by the PB between 2011 and 2018. A summary of the work, along with several key documents pertaining to the project, can be found [here](#).

- 5 Given that States may have different classifications for protection orders (civil, criminal, administrative, other), respondents are invited to adopt a **functional approach** when answering this Questionnaire. Respondents are encouraged to provide hyperlinks to useful online resources pertaining to their national systems.
- 6 This Questionnaire focuses primarily on orders issued for the **protection of adults**. Where relevant, respondents may also include orders issued to protect children and indicate this clearly in their responses.

III. Instructions to Complete the Questionnaire

- 7 To allow the PB to extract parts of the Questionnaire for compilation of the responses, you are kindly requested to use **this Word Version** of the document, and **not to return a PDF version** of the completed Questionnaire.
- 8 You are kindly requested to send your completed Questionnaire to the PB by e-mail to < secretariat@hcch.net > **no later than 11 September 2026, 5.00 p.m. CEST** with the following indication in the subject line of the e-mail:
“REPO - Questionnaire Response [name of State]”.
- 9 Please address any questions you may have on this Questionnaire to < secretariat@hcch.net >.
- 10 The PB intends, except where indicated otherwise or where expressly asked not to do so, to place all responses to the questionnaire on the HCCH website (www.hcch.net). Please, therefore, clearly identify any responses which should not be placed on the website.

REPO Questionnaire

Respondent Identification

Name of State: Macao Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China (Macao SAR, China)

Information for follow-up purposes

Name and title of contact person:

Name of Authority / Office

E-mail address:

I. Protection orders under domestic law: scope and main features

A. Types of behaviours required / prohibited by protection orders

1.	What types of protection orders are available in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s): To protect individuals from immediate harm and secure evidence during ongoing criminal proceedings, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Macao SAR establishes several interim coercive measures, including prohibiting suspects from contacting specific individuals (Article 184(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code). Additionally, Article 19(1)(1) of Law 2/2016 on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as Law 2/2016) incorporates the same restriction, possibly imposing it on the convicted person as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence. ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): The aforementioned prohibition on contacting specific individuals, under both the Criminal Procedure Code and Law 2/2016, should be understood as extending beyond mere communication, thus such a restriction on contacting certain persons should include prohibiting the person from approaching or coming into physical proximity to the protected individuals as well. ☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): According to Article 19(1)(1) of Law 2/2016, prohibition against harassment may be imposed on the convicted person as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence. Moreover, such a prohibition should also be understood as being included in the aforementioned restriction on contacting certain persons, in the form of the interim coercive measure under Article 184(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. ☒ Prohibiting stalking: The prohibition of stalking may also be imposed on the convicted person as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence (Article 19(1)(1) of Law 2/2016). Moreover, such a prohibition should also be understood as being included in the aforementioned no-contact restriction, in the form of the interim coercive measure under Article 184(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code.
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☐ 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):

A restriction on remaining away from specific places — especially the home, workplace, school, and educational institutions of the victim or his or her family members — may be applied as an interim coercive measure during criminal proceedings under both the Criminal Procedure Code (Article 184(1)(b)) and Law 2/2016 (Article 25(1)(2)), and subsequently as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence (Article 19(1)(2) of Law 2/2016).

☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Participation in a special programme for the prevention of domestic violence and counselling may be imposed as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence (Article 19(1)(5) of Law 2/2016).

Furthermore, specific social and psychological educational measures for minors are provided for under Articles 69 to 72 of Decree-law 65/99/M on the Educational and Social Protection Regime for Juvenile Justice (hereinafter referred to as Decree-law 65/99/M).

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

Under Law 2/2016, an individual may be restricted from possessing weapons or objects capable of being used to commit further acts of domestic violence, both as an interim coercive measure during the trial and as a supplementary penalty upon conviction for the crime of domestic violence (Articles 19(1)(3) and 25(1)(4) of Law 2/2016).

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

Other interim measures:

An order to vacate the shared domicile, as well as a prohibition against accompanying, accommodating, or receiving specific individuals, may be imposed on a suspect of the crime of domestic violence (Article 25(1)(1) and (1)(3) of Law 2/2016).

Under the Criminal Procedure Code, suspension of public duties and any profession or licence that requires public qualifications, permission, or approval from public authorities, as well as the cessation of parental authority, custody, or curatorship rights, may be applied to a suspect of a crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding 2 years (Article 185(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

Other supplementary penalties:

Pursuant to Article 60(2) of the Criminal Code, for certain crimes, the law may expressly prohibit individuals from exercising certain rights or professions. As such, under Article 19(1)(4) of Law 2/2016, an offender convicted of domestic violence may be prohibited from exercising specific professions.

In addition, an offender convicted of domestic violence may also be deprived of parental authority, custody, or guardianship rights over the victim (Article 20 of Law 2/2016).

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

	In civil litigation, temporary financial support may be granted through specific civil preliminary proceedings, which are applicable to both adults and minors depending on the circumstances (Article 344 of the Civil Procedure Code). In addition, there are other positive obligations under the general social protection measures and special measures for the protection of minors (Article 68 to 74 of Decree-law 65/99/M). ☒ Other (please specify): Within the legal system of the Macao SAR, regarding civil litigation, civil preliminary proceedings may be initiated by the plaintiff with the aim of preserving the status quo or securing property or rights before or during litigation. Under Article 326 of the Civil Procedure Code, anyone who has reasons to fear that another person will cause serious and irreparable harm to his or her rights may submit a petition to the court for unspecified preliminary measures tailored to the circumstances of his or her case to ensure the realisation of the rights at risk. Meanwhile, the court is empowered to order, at its discretion, any civil preliminary measures it deems appropriate to protect the rights allegedly at risk. Therefore, the nature and content of these measures are highly diverse and cannot be exhaustively listed or categorised.
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B. Contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours that can be addressed by a protection order

2.	What types of contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours can be addressed by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Domestic or family violence / abuse:² ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): ☒ Stalking: ☒ Forced marriage: ☒ Honour-related violence: ☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery:
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² "A pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control, including physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological abuse." Source: [What Is Domestic Abuse? | United Nations](#) (definition provided for guidance purposes only). It is understood that this definition would be inclusive of terms such as "intimate partner violence" and "coercive control".

☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

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

According to the Criminal Procedure Code, coercive measures within criminal proceedings are applicable to a broad range of criminal offences, wherein the judge retains the authority to determine their application, extending beyond the aforementioned situations or risks. Additionally, pursuant to Article 326 of the Civil Procedure Code, the court is empowered to order, at its discretion, any civil preliminary measures it deems appropriate to protect the rights allegedly at risk.

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:

1. Criminal Procedure Code

The Criminal Procedure Code establishes the fundamental rules, conditions, and procedural regulations for the application of criminal coercive measures (Article 181 and subsequent articles of the Code). These provisions serve as the general framework applicable to all crimes, ensuring that any restrictive measures imposed by the court are strictly necessary, proportionate, and adequate to the specific circumstances of the case.

2. Law 2/2016 on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence

This legislation aims to provide practical protection to victims and those at risk of domestic violence through two special mechanisms: additional interim coercive measures and supplementary penalties. Under Article 25 of this law, if there are strong indications that a suspect has committed domestic violence, a judge may impose specialised coercive measures either independently or in combination with those outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. Furthermore, Article 19 stipulates that individuals convicted of domestic violence may face supplementary penalties. These penalties can be imposed alone or alongside other sentences, ensuring comprehensive and ongoing protection for victims.

3. Civil Procedure Code

The Civil Procedure Code governs civil preliminary proceedings, providing the legal framework for measures aimed at preserving the status quo or securing property and rights before or during litigation (Article 326 and subsequent articles of the Code). It allows the court to grant interim relief to prevent imminent or irreparable harm to an applicant's interests.

4. Decree-law 65/99/M on Educational and Social Protection Regime for Juvenile Justice

This legislation is dedicated to the protection of minors (under 18 years of age). It prescribes a comprehensive range of general and specific protective measures – including social and psychological educational interventions – designed to safeguard children and youths who are at risk or in need of protection.

The links of these legislations are provided in the response to Question 36 below.

☐ 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? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Judicial authorities (please specify): ☒ Civil court / tribunal: The Civil Court may order the application of preliminary measures in civil cases upon request; meanwhile, the Family and Juvenile Court is competent to issue protective measures to safeguard children and youths who are at risk or in need of protection (Articles 28 and 29-D of Law 9/1999 on the Legal Framework of the Judiciary). ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Interim Coercive Measures: During the investigation, an order may be issued by a judge of the Examining Magistracy at the Public Prosecutions Office's request (Article 29 of Law 9/1999 on the Legal Framework of the Judiciary and Article 250(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code). Following the conclusion of the investigation, a judge of the Criminal Court of the Primary Court retains the authority to issue an order ex officio, subject to prior consultation with the Public Prosecutions Office (Article 179(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code). Supplementary Penalties: Upon conviction, the judge(s) of the Criminal Court is responsible for determining and applying any supplementary penalties to the offender, in addition to the principal penalty for the committed crime (Article 477 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Article 29-B of Law 9/1999 on the Legal Framework of the Judiciary). Moreover, in certain cases, the Court of Second Instance and the Court of Final Appeal may also rule on or impose the aforementioned measures and penalties (Articles 439(3) and 455(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code). ☐ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: Please insert text here ☐ Police / law enforcement officer: Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Other authorities (please specify): Please insert text here
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E. Protected person(s)

5.	Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Intended protected person(s) only:
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	☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): In the Macao SAR, individuals aged 18 and above are considered adults (Article 111 of the Civil Code). In civil preliminary proceedings, protection is afforded directly to the applicant or the intended protected party, regardless of whether that individual is an adult or a minor. Similarly, in the criminal domain, protective measures are issued to the person intended, regardless of whether that individual is an adult or a minor. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): In the Macao SAR, individuals under the age of 18 are legally considered minors. As is the case with adults, in civil preliminary proceedings, protection is afforded directly to the applicant or the intended protected party; whereas in the criminal domain, as mentioned above, protective measures are issued to the person intended, regardless of whether that individual is an adult or a minor. However, it should be noted that measures issued under the Educational and Social Protection Regime for Juvenile Justice are exclusively applicable to minors under certain circumstances (Article 67 of Decree-law 65/99/M). ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Criminal measures suspending the exercise of parental rights: The scope of protection under this measure is not limited solely to the primary victim; it may also be extended to other individuals residing in the same household, as well as the victim's minor siblings (Article 173 of the Criminal Code and Article 20 of Law 2/2016). Criminal measures prohibiting the exercise of certain professions and prohibiting attendance at certain places or events: Under these measures, protection may broadly encompass anyone associated with the relevant professions, or any individuals present at the restricted locations.
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F. Applicant(s)

6.	Who can apply for a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☒ The intended protected person(s) ☐ Family member(s) of the intended protected person(s) ☐ Police / law enforcement officers ☒ Courts <i>ex officio</i> ☒ Other person, public authority or official (please specify): Public Prosecutions Office
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G. Person(s) against whom protective orders can be issued

7.	Against whom can a protection order be issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply</i> ☒ Perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☐ Family members of the perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☒ Others (please specify):
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Social protection measures under the Educational and Social Protection Regime for Juvenile Justice may be directed at the family of the minor in need, an alternative family, a designated third party, or even a social welfare department (Article 68 of Decree-law 65/99/M).

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): In civil litigation, parties may utilise ordinary precautionary proceedings to apply for unspecified preliminary measures aimed at mitigating imminent risks or dangers. Consequently, the court may grant an open-ended array of protective measures (Article 326 of the Civil Procedure Code). ☐ No ☐ In some cases (please specify): Please insert text here
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I. Duration of protection orders

9.	Please provide details regarding the possible duration of protection orders issued in your jurisdiction. Shortest duration for fixed term orders (incl. interim / emergency orders): Please indicate the shortest time frame for such orders: Under the legal system of the Macao SAR, there are no general rules regarding the shortest duration for interim coercive measures and supplementary penalties. However, under Law 2/2016, it is expressly stipulated that the shortest time frame for supplementary penalties applicable to the crime of domestic violence is 6 months (Article 19(1) of Law 2/2016), and the shortest time frame for the cessation of parental authority, custody, and curatorship rights is 1 year (Article 20 of Law 2/2016). Please provide examples of such orders: The interim coercive measures with no legal minimum duration include, for example, 1) an order to vacate the shared domicile; 2) a prohibition against accompanying, accommodating, or receiving specific individuals; 3) a prohibition from frequenting specific locations, such as the residence, workplace, or educational institution of the victim and his or her family; 4) a prohibition from possessing weapons capable of being used to commit domestic violence; and 5) a prohibition of contact with the victim (Article 25 of Law 2/2016 and Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code).
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According to Article 19 of Law 2/2016, the supplementary penalties applicable to the crime of domestic violence with the minimum time frame of 6 months include:

- 1) the prohibition of contact, harassment, and stalking of the victim;
- 2) the prohibition of staying in specified places, such as the residence, workplace, and educational institution of the victim and his or her family;
- 3) the prohibition of the possession of weapons capable of carrying out domestic violence;
- 4) the prohibition of exercising certain professions; and
- 5) mandatory participation in a special programme for the prevention of domestic violence and counselling.

Longest duration for fixed term orders:

Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders:

Interim coercive measures:

Interim coercive measures fall into two primary scenarios:

- (i) those set forth in Article 25 of Law 2/2016 and Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and
- (ii) those governed by Article 185 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1) For the first situation (i.e. measures under Article 25 of Law 2/2016 and Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code), the longest time frame is as follows:

- a) 6 months, in the absence of formal prosecution;
- b) 10 months, if a preliminary hearing concludes without an indictment;
- c) 18 months, if a judgment by the Court of First Instance has not been rendered; or
- d) 2 years, if a final, unappealable sentence has not been rendered.

However, if the crime attributable to the perpetrator was committed with violence, the time frame listed above will be extended to 8 months, 1 year, 2 years and 3 years, respectively.

If criminal proceedings are suspended in order to separate preliminary issues for trial, the periods referred to in points c) and d), as well as the corresponding periods provided in the preceding points, will be extended by an additional 6 months. (Articles 199 and 202(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

As a result, the longest time frame possible is 3 years and 6 months for interim coercive measures outlined under Article 25 of Law 2/2016 and Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2) For the second situation (i.e. interim coercive measures stipulated under Article 185 of the Criminal Procedure Code), the longest time frame listed above (points a) to d)) will be extended to 12 months, 20 months, 3 years and 4 years, respectively (Article 202(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

Supplementary penalties:

Under the legal system of the Macao SAR, there are no general rules regarding the longest duration for supplementary penalties.

However, for the supplementary penalties applicable to the crime of domestic violence, the law expressly indicates that the longest time frame is 5 years (Articles 19 and 20 of Law 2/2016).

Please provide examples of such orders:

The interim coercive measures with the longest time frame of 3 years and 6 months under Article 25 of Law 2/2016 and Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code include:

- 1) an order to vacate the shared domicile;
- 2) a prohibition against accompanying, accommodating, or receiving specific individuals;
- 3) a prohibition from frequenting specific locations, such as the residence, workplace, or educational institution of the victim and his or her family;
- 4) a prohibition from possessing weapons capable of being used to commit domestic violence; and
- 5) a prohibition of contact with the victim .

As regards the interim coercive measures with the longest time frame of 4 years under Article 185(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, they include:

- 1) the suspension of public duties;
- 2) suspension of any profession or business requiring public qualifications, permission, or approval from public authorities; and
- 3) the cessation of parental authority, custody, or curatorship rights

On the other hand, the supplementary penalties applicable to the crime of domestic violence with the longest time frame of 5 years under Article 19 of Law 2/2016 include:

- 1) the prohibition of contact, harassment, and stalking of the victim;
- 2) the prohibition of staying in specified places, such as the residence, workplace, and educational institution of the victim and his or her family;
- 3) the prohibition of the possession of weapons capable of carrying out domestic violence;
- 4) the prohibition of exercising certain professions; and
- 5) mandatory participation in a special programme for the prevention of domestic violence and counselling.

Indefinite duration:

☒ Yes

Social protection measures and civil preliminary measures have variable durations, depending on the diverse nature of the situations they are designed to address.

☐ 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):

Please insert text here

☒ Protection orders are not renewable:

	Apart from remand in custody, the Criminal Procedure Code does not provide for the renewal of coercive measures. Instead, Articles 196 to 202 of the Code govern the revocation, modification, and termination of such measures. Similarly, civil preliminary measures lapse under the conditions set forth in Article 334 of the Civil Procedure Code. Consequently, renewal is generally inapplicable.
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J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

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

10.	What steps, if any, need to be taken in your jurisdiction to ensure that the protection order issued in your jurisdiction can be relied upon across borders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued automatically Please insert text here ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request Please insert text here ☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself Please insert text here ☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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11.	At the time of receiving the protection order, is / are the protected person(s) informed that it may be enforceable abroad? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please explain how and at what stage the protected person(s) are made aware of this (e.g., upon issuance of the order, via written materials, or through follow-up contact with authorities)? Please insert text here ☐ No
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12.	Is / are the protected person(s) informed about any potential limitations of the protection orders in other jurisdictions (e.g., possible lack of electronic monitoring)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please specify how they are informed: Please insert text here ☐ No
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13.	Is / are the (alleged / putative) perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk informed of the protection order's potential enforceability abroad when the order is issued? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☐ No
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14.	Has your jurisdiction issued any guidance to raise awareness about the availability of protection orders and their potential cross-border reach? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please describe the guidance (i.e., if they are in form of instructions, non-binding documents, etc.) Please insert text here ☐ No
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II. Ensuring / monitoring compliance with domestic protection orders

A. Registers

15.	Are there any registers in your jurisdiction to monitor protection orders? ☐ Yes (please specify): ☐ National database: ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): 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):
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	The case management system of the Public Prosecutions Office maintains electronic records of all applied measures; concurrently, the competent judicial police authorities maintain records of any protective measures issued by the courts.
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B. Preventing a potential breach or monitoring compliance

16.	By what technological means can compliance with a protection order be monitored or a breach of a protection order be prevented in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☐ GPS monitoring ☐ Electronic bracelets ☐ Digital alerts ☒ Databases ☐ None ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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C. Addressing a breach

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

18.	Can a protection order be enforced on the simple presentation of the order to the enforcement officer? ☒ Yes ☐ No - if so, is enforcement subject to one or more of the following: ☐ Verification ☐ Registration ☐ Any other additional steps – describe what needs to happen for enforcement to take place: Please insert text here
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E. Sanctions following breach

19.	What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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	☐ Civil sanctions (e.g., injunction, contempt of court) Please insert text here
	☐ Fines Please insert text here
	☐ Arrest / confinement Please insert text here
	☒ Criminal sanctions Any individual who breaches the supplementary penalties set forth in Law 2/2016 is liable to a maximum penalty of 2 years' imprisonment or a fine of up to 240 days (Article 19(2) of Law 2/2016). The violation of civil preliminary measures constitutes the crime of aggravated disobedience, subjecting the offender to a penalty of up to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine of up to 240 days (Article 336 of the Civil Procedure Code and Article 312(2) of the Criminal Code).
	☒ Other (please specify): If an obligation imposed under an interim coercive measure is violated, the judge, after considering the seriousness of the offence and the reasons for the violation, may order the application of other interim coercive measures in the Criminal Procedure Code in the relevant circumstances (Article 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

III. Current national, regional, and international rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders

Part III aims to identify all applicable rules in your jurisdiction pertaining to the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, including those rules deriving from regional or international instruments.

In this regard, jurisdictions may have adopted a specific legal regime for foreign protection orders, which may cover all or only certain aspects of their recognition and enforcement. In the absence of, or alongside, such a specific regime, general rules on recognition and enforcement may apply. In some jurisdictions, foreign protection orders may not be recognised or enforced at all. Where a specific regime does not address all relevant issues, any remaining matters may or may not fall within the scope of a general regime. Sections F, G, and H below are designed to accommodate these different approaches.

F. Specific vs general rules of recognition and enforcement

20.	Please indicate the types of rules available in your jurisdiction for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available</i>
	☐ My jurisdiction applies specific rules ³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from:
	☐ Any jurisdiction

³ Please complete section G below.

	☐ Specified jurisdictions (please specify) ⁴ : Please insert text here
	☒ My jurisdiction applies general rules ⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: Please insert text here
	☐ 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? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Based on which authority issued the order Please insert text here ☐ Based on the content of the order Please insert text here ☐ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) Please insert text here ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) Please insert text here ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

	☐ Yes, it is recognised and enforced on simple presentation of the relevant documents (please specify): ☐ The order in and of itself ☐ The order with the stamp / seal of the issuing authority ☐ Certificate ☐ Abstract ☐ Other accompanying document (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken: ☐ Registration ☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Other judicial procedure (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): Please insert text here Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: Please insert text here
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23.	Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders
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	available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Please insert text here ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No
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27.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). Please insert text here
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28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i>
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	Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Please insert text here ☐ No
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29.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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H. General rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters

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

30.	What are the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments, including foreign protection orders, in your jurisdiction? ☐ Foreign protection orders are recognised automatically (by operation of law) ☒ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority ☐ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to an <i>exequatur</i> procedure ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority ☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders ☒ Other rule(s) (please specify): The legal system of the Macao SAR has no specific provisions governing protection orders. Indeed, the term "protection order" itself does not formally exist within the Macao SAR's legal system, nor does it have dedicated rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. While the legal system of the Macao SAR provides for mechanisms for issuing restraining measures in both civil and criminal matters, "foreign protection orders" may be subject to the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of either civil or criminal judgments. In the context of civil protective measures, given that the recognition and enforcement procedure is strictly reserved for judgments rendered by foreign courts or arbitral tribunals, any foreign protection order must take the form of a formal judicial decision to be eligible for submission for recognition and enforcement before the competent courts (Article 1199(1) of the Civil Procedure
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	Code). Consequently, such a foreign judgment will be subject to judicial review to determine its eligibility for recognition and enforcement in strict accordance with applicable statutory requirements (Article 1200 of the Civil Procedure Code). In the criminal domain, protective measures manifest in the legal system of the Macao SAR either as interim coercive measures or supplementary penalties. Given that interim measures automatically extinguish upon the issuance of a final judgment (Article 198(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code), they lack the requisite procedural autonomy for foreign recognition. Supplementary penalties, however, are ancillary sanctions appended to a criminal conviction. Therefore, only those protective measures classified as supplementary penalties within a final foreign criminal judgment are eligible for recognition and enforcement in the Macao SAR, in accordance with the formal procedure set forth in Article 218 and subsequent articles of the Criminal Procedure Code.
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Please insert text here ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ No
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32.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). In the context of foreign civil judgments, although there are no specific rules for the adaption or modifications of foreign judgments, protection orders rendered as formal judicial decisions will be subject to review by competent courts to determine their eligibility for recognition and enforcement in accordance with applicable statutory requirements (Article 1199(1) of the Civil Procedure Code). For foreign criminal judgments (which may include a protection order as a supplementary penalty) to take effect in the Macao SAR, their enforceability depend on prior review and confirmation, pursuant to Article 218 and subsequent articles of the Criminal Procedure Code. Moreover,
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	pursuant to Article 91(4) of the Law 6/2006 on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, supplementary penalties that prohibit individuals from engaging in specific professions or businesses, or from exercising certain rights, may only be enforced if they have practical effects in the Macao SAR.
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Please specify who can object: ☒ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> The court may only accept a request to enforce a foreign judgment of a protection order if all conditions stipulated in the law are met. Consequently, if the court finds any failure to fulfill these legal requirements, it will deny such recognition (Article 1204 of the Civil Procedure Code and Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code). Moreover, after the submission of the pleadings and the completion of other necessary measures, the case file will be submitted to the Public Prosecutions Office for review, which can raise any questions to oppose to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment (Article 1203(1) and (2) of the Civil Procedure Code and Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code). ☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued Once the request is submitted to the court, the person against whom the protection order is issued will be summoned. Subsequently, he or she may file a reply and object to the recognition and enforcement of the foreign judgment (Article 1201 of the Civil Procedure Code and Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code). ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: The grounds for refusing the recognition and enforcement of foreign civil judgments are as follows: a) There are doubts concerning the authenticity of the documents containing the judgment or the intelligibility of the decision (Article 1200(1)(a) of the Civil Procedure Code); b) The judgment is not final under the laws of the jurisdiction where it was rendered (Article 1200(1)(b) of the Civil Procedure Code); c) The court that rendered the judgment lacked jurisdiction, or jurisdiction was established through legal fraud (Article 1200(1)(c) of the Civil Procedure Code); d) The case has already been heard or finalised by the courts of the Macao SAR (Article 1200(1)(d) of the Civil Procedure Code); e) The defendant was not summoned in accordance with the laws of the original jurisdiction, or the principles of adversarial proceedings and equality of the parties were not observed (Article 1200(1)(e) of the Civil Procedure Code); and f) The judgment contains a decision that, if confirmed, would lead to a result clearly incompatible with public policy (Article 1200(1)(f) of the Civil Procedure Code).
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As previously noted, the legal system of the Macao SAR provides for the issuance of protective measures in both civil and criminal matters. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that the grounds for refusing the recognition and enforcement of foreign criminal judgments are as follows:

- a) There is a lack of legal stipulations, international conventions applicable to the Macao SAR, or judicial assistance agreements regarding the enforceability of the criminal judgment (Articles 218(1) and 220(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- b) The facts leading to the conviction are not punishable under the laws of the Macao SAR (Article 220(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- c) The judgment imposes penalties or security measures prohibited by the laws of the Macao SAR (Article 220(1)(c) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- d) The suspect/defendant did not receive assistance from a defence attorney, or from an interpreter if they did not understand the language used in the proceedings (Article 220(1)(d) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- e) The judgment involves a crime defined as endangering national or regional security under the laws of the Macao SAR or the issuing jurisdiction, unless otherwise provided by international conventions applicable to the Macao SAR or judicial assistance agreements (Article 220(1)(e) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- f) There are doubts concerning the authenticity of the documents containing the judgment or the intelligibility of the decision (Article 1200(1)(a) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for the recognition of foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- g) The judgment is not final under the laws of the jurisdiction where it was rendered (Article 1200(1)(b) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for the recognition of foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- h) The court that rendered the judgment lacked jurisdiction, or jurisdiction was established through legal fraud (Article 1200(1)(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for the recognition of foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- i) The case has already been heard or finalised by the courts of the Macao SAR (Article 1200(1)(d) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for the recognition of foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code);
- j) The defendant was not summoned in accordance with the laws of the original jurisdiction, or the principles of adversarial proceedings and equality of the parties were not observed (Article 1200(1)(e) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for the recognition of foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code); and
- k) The judgment contains a decision that, if confirmed, would lead to a result clearly incompatible with public policy (Article 1200(1)(f) of the Civil Procedure Code, given that applicable requirements of the civil procedure law for recognition foreign civil judgments also apply to the recognition of foreign criminal judgments, in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

☐ No

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

35.	Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Legislative changes in progress Please insert text here ☐ Legislative changes under consideration Please insert text here ☒ No legislative changes planned at the moment Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	1. The Criminal Code (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/95/46/codpenpt/codpen0001.asp# Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/95/46/codpencn/codpen0001.asp 2. The Criminal Procedure Code (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/96/36/codpropenpt/codpropen0001.asp# Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/96/36/codpropencn/codpropen0001.asp 3. The Civil Procedure Code (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/99/40/codprocivpt/codprociv0001.asp# Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/99/40/codprocivcn/codprociv0001.asp 4. Law 2/2016 on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/96/36/codpropenpt/codpropen0001.asp# Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/2016/23/lei02_cn.asp 5. Decree-law 65/99/M on Educational and Social Protection Regime for Juvenile Justice (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/2016/23/lei02.asp#2 Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/99/43/declei65_cn.asp#65
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	6. Law 6/2006 on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matter (Chinese and Portuguese only): Portuguese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/99/43/declei65.asp Chinese: https://bo.dsaj.gov.mo/bo/i/2006/30/lei06_cn.asp
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VI. Other comments

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

37.	Please insert text here
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