

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: United Kingdom

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): Many of our orders can prohibit communication with the protected person by any means, including by phone, post, email, text message, and social media, and through third parties such as friends or family members of the person causing the risk. ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): Many of our orders can prohibit approaching or being within a specified distance of the protected person. ☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): A number of our orders can prohibit behaviours that constitute harassment (which can include any course of conduct that alarms a person or causes distress), such as: approaching or communicating with a person, causing damage to property, publishing or sharing information about the protected person, intimidation, making threats, coercive or controlling behaviour, psychological abuse, and economic or financial abuse. (See also next box re stalking, and Q2 re domestic abuse.) ☒ Prohibiting stalking: A number of our orders can prohibit activities that constitute stalking (which is generally any behaviour that constitutes harassment and involves acts such as following a person, contacting them, publishing about them, watching or spying on them). For examples of behaviours that can be prohibited, see above re harassment. ☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity: Many of our orders can prohibit or restrict use of social media to contact or harass the protected person, directly or indirectly. ☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad: A number of our orders can prohibit foreign travel, including taking the protected person abroad, either because the relevant legislative provision expressly permits this, or because the relevant legislation allows the court to order any prohibitions the court thinks are necessary to protect the protected person.
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☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

No specific provision exists, but some orders can contain any prohibition that the court considers necessary to protect the protected person and could potentially contain this prohibition.

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

Orders can prohibit forced genital mutilation ('FGM') of or a girl or woman, or assisting the girl or woman to perform it on herself, or any arrangement for FGM to be performed, either in the United Kingdom or overseas.

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

Many types of order can require a person to stay away from specified places, including the protected person's home, workplace, school, or any other location specified.

☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Some types of order (e.g. those issued in domestic abuse circumstances) can include requirements that the person causing the risk engage in counselling or programmes intended to bring about a change in their behaviour, such as interventions for domestic abuse or substance misuse.

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

There is no specific provision, but the court has wide discretion when applying its order-making powers, so such a restriction is possible.

☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

Many types of order give the court wide discretion to impose prohibitions the court thinks are necessary to protect the person. Some examples include prohibitions on:

- travelling abroad.
- recruiting and employing staff; working or residing with vulnerable people; organising transport or accommodation for other people; and holding a licence to act as a sponsor for visa applications for other people.
- any form of surveillance, tracking, or recording of the protected person.
- making court applications, to protect against vexatious court applications that cause distress or harassment. The court can, however, give permission for court applications to be made, despite the prohibition, if there is genuine reason to do so.
- encouraging or recruiting others to engage in conduct that would amount to harassment of the protected person.
- possessing internet-enabled devices, or having unsupervised contact with a vulnerable person or child.

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

Several types of order give the court discretion to impose positive obligations that the court thinks are necessary to protect the protected person from the person causing the risk. Some examples include requiring the person causing the risk to:

- leave the home they share or previously shared with the protected person.
- surrender their passport(s) and that/those of the protected person (where the order also prohibits foreign travel).
- participate in drug or alcohol treatment programmes and/or to comply with arrangements for supervision by an appropriate authority.
- disclose the whereabouts of the protected person.

	• report changes of name or address to the police, so that accurate records of the protection order can be kept to facilitate enforcement. ☒ Other (please specify): Many of our orders give courts wide discretion, so other orders, in addition to examples given, are possible.
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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 Many types of orders can be used in this context, although some are primarily designed to address these situations. 'Domestic abuse' is the concept used in the UK jurisdictions (replacing and widening the previous concept of 'domestic violence'). The definition varies across the UK jurisdictions, but it is generally behaviour between people who are partners or family members of one another which is abusive (including physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, and economically), or otherwise is violent, threatening, controlling, or coercive. ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: Orders can protect against a range of sexually violent or abusive conduct, including a range of harmful sex-related behaviour (see also the "other contexts" section below). Orders can also be made to protect vulnerable people from the risk of being forced into sex work or other unwanted sexual activity. ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): See Q1 for what is considered harassment. Orders can be made to protect against harassment between partners and family members, but also in a range of other contexts, for example between neighbours, acquaintances, or where there is no previous relationship between the protected person and the person causing the risk. Other orders can protect against other non-physical forms of abuse or harassment, including various types of unwanted sexual behaviour - see the "other contexts" box below. ☒ Stalking: Certain types of order are specifically designed to be used in the stalking context (see Q1 for activities that are considered stalking), although other types of order can also be used depending on the circumstances. ☒ Forced marriage: Orders can protect a person from being forced into marriage (defined as entering into a marriage without their full and freely given consent, including where the protected person is a minor and could not consent to marriage), or protecting a person who has been forced into a marriage. ☒ Honour-related violence:
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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".

Several types of order can protect against so-called "honour"-related violence.

☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery:

Certain orders can specifically protect against slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour; and against human trafficking (defined as arranging or facilitating any form of travel for a person with the intention of that person being exploited for labour, sexual activity, or other purposes). These orders can be made to protect specific persons or certain sections of the public who are particularly vulnerable to modern slavery and human trafficking.

☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

Orders can protect a person from a risk of FGM or who has already been subjected to FGM (which can include prohibitions on further procedures being performed, for example following childbirth), and can also be used to protect siblings or cousins of a girl or woman who has been subjected to FGM.

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

Some orders can protect against conduct such as the following:

- voyeurism, including 'upskirting' (the act of covertly filming or taking photographs under a person's clothing);
- revenge pornography (sharing intimate images without the consent of the person depicted, with the intention of causing them distress or humiliation),
- creating or sharing fake intimate images without consent;
- 'cyber-flashing' (where a person shares unwanted explicit images of themselves, typically intending to cause distress).
- 'cuckooing', where criminals take over a vulnerable person's home and use it as a base for illegal activity such as storing or dealing drugs.

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:

Almost all protection orders available in the UK are established under legislation (see Q36).

☐ Administrative regulations / instruments:

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

The power to issue orders prohibiting or requiring certain behaviours or steps (e.g. injunctions) was originally developed under the common law (i.e. in case law). Although that power has now been almost entirely replaced by legislation, there remains an inherent power to issue injunctions in limited circumstances.

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: Civil courts can make a range of orders to tackle various types of behaviour. In some contexts, only civil courts (as opposed to other authorities) can make the orders, such as FGM and forced marriage orders. In most contexts, both civil and criminal courts can make relevant orders, depending on the circumstances (for example, what the relationship is, if any, between the parties, or whether the person causing the risk has been convicted of a criminal offence). Relevant contexts include domestic abuse, sexual abuse, harassment, and stalking. ☒ Criminal court / tribunal: Criminal courts can make a range of orders, typically when sentencing a person for a criminal offence. Some types of order can only be made by criminal courts, such as orders specific to preventing specific offences, particularly sexual offences. Most types of order can be made either by civil courts or criminal courts. In general, it is a criminal court that issues the order if there or has been a criminal proceeding or a criminal proceeding is contemplated (whether the person is convicted or not), and it is a civil court that issues the order if in other circumstances. ☒ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: ☒ Police / law enforcement officer: Senior police officers can, in some circumstances, issue a few types of order, but these orders have effect for only short periods of up to 48 hours. ☐ Other (please specify): ☒ Other authorities (please specify): In England and Wales, the adult protection authorities (e.g. the social services departments at local councils) can issue a very short-term protective order in the context of 'cuckooing' (as explained at Question 2) to provide protection while a court application is made.
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E. Protected person(s)

5.	Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Intended protected person(s) only: ☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): Most types of protection order can protect any person regardless of age, although they are generally issued to protect adults (i.e. persons aged 18 or over). Some orders available for domestic abuse circumstances can only specify persons 16 or over as the protected person. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): In some contexts, orders can often specify adults and children, or children only (e.g. in FGM and forced marriage contexts).
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	(We have not included in this Questionnaire any orders that are available only for children. We have included only orders that are available for adults and children, or adults only.) ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Other relatives or associates of the protected person might also benefit from a protection order but are not specified in the order. For example – • an order might prohibit the person causing the risk from going to places that are often visited by the protected person, which could include the homes of their friends or relatives, if the court considered this was necessary to protect against the risk of harm. • orders issued in domestic abuse contexts can protect children who are related to the victim or person causing the risk if they see, hear or otherwise experience the effects of the abuse, since the relevant legislation recognises children as victims in these circumstances, even though they cannot be specified in the order if they are under 16 (see above). • some types of order can be made for the protection of the public generally instead of, or in addition to, protection for one or more persons specified in the order (e.g. orders aimed at preventing sexual harm, slavery and/or trafficking).
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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): This varies considerably, depending on the type of order sought. • Some orders can be made by the courts <i>ex officio</i> if they are hearing proceedings and consider it is necessary to make a protection order to protect one of the parties to the case or another person from a risk of harm. • Some orders can only be applied for by the police or other law enforcement agencies. • Some orders can be sought by the intended protected person or by another person acting on their behalf. • In some cases, orders can be sought by other public authorities; for example, the child or adult protection authorities for the area where the intended protected person lives can apply for an order protecting the person against forced marriage. • Applications for some types of order can be made by any other person with the permission of the court. Depending on the circumstances, that could allow applications to be made by family members (where the legislation for the specific type of order does not already permit them to make the application), friends, teachers, social workers, charity workers, etc.
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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
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	☐ Others (please specify):
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H. Supplementary matters

8.	Can supplementary matters, which may or may not be directly related to the immediate safety of the protected person(s), be addressed in protection orders? ☐ Yes (please specify): ☐ Child custody ☐ Maintenance ☐ Property protection ☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No ☒ In some cases (please specify): In most cases, a protection order cannot deal with matters that are not related to the safety of the protected person. However, it would be possible in some contexts for protection orders to address other matters, such as contact with children or property rights.
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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: Some protection orders will have a maximum duration of one or more days i.e. orders issued without notice to the respondent in interim or emergency situations (such as domestic abuse, FGM, forced marriage circumstances), until a court hearing can be convened with notice to the respondent, to consider an order of a longer duration. Protection orders issued by the police in domestic abuse circumstances (see Q4 above) have a maximum duration of 48 hours to give temporary protection pending court proceedings. The court also has wide discretion to specify how long an order will have effect, and there is usually no minimum period for which a protection order must be made. The court could, therefore, make an order lasting only a very short time if it thought that was sufficient to protect the protected person. Please provide examples of such orders: See above. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: For most types of order, the court has discretion to specify the duration, which is often a fixed period of one or more years (which can generally be extended on application), but can include indefinite duration i.e. "until further order" (until varied or revoked). In all such cases there will be provision for the person causing the risk to apply to court for the order to be varied or revoked.
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	The legislation for some orders specifies maximum periods. The longest is 5 years. For example: prohibitions on foreign travel under forced marriage protection orders or FGM protection orders. Serious crime prevention orders also have a maximum duration of 5 years. Please provide examples of such orders: See above. Indefinite duration: ☒ Yes See above. ☐ No Renewal of protection orders: ☐ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): ☒ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): In most cases where a court makes a protection order that is not (or cannot be) of indefinite duration, it is possible for the order to be renewed or its term extended. Depending on the type of order, this may be on the application of the protected person or another person such as a senior police officer, or in some cases the court may renew or extend the order ex officio. ☐ Protection orders are not renewable:
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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 ☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request ☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself ☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad ☐ Other (please specify):
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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)? ☐ 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: ☐ 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 ☐ 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.) ☐ 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
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	☒ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): There is a database, the Police National Computer (PNC), which is used across all the UK jurisdictions. Details of many types of orders where breach of the order is a criminal offence are recorded on the PNC and can be accessed by law enforcement and court staff. ☐ Regional database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ Local / municipal database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify):
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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): Electronic monitoring (tagging with a radio frequency device to monitor compliance with curfews, and GPS monitoring) is not permitted for most orders, but is permitted for some orders. Where it is permitted, it is not widely used. However, there are plans to introduce electronic monitoring for other types of protection order in the future where the legislation already permits this.
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C. Addressing a breach

17.	Which authorities are responsible for the enforcement of protection orders in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☒ Police / law enforcement ☐ Bailiff / Sheriff
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	☒ Court ☐ Other (please specify):
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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: No steps are required by law. However, in practice, the police or court will typically verify the existence and terms of the order by reference to a database or other records before taking enforcement action.
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E. Sanctions following breach

19.	What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Civil sanctions (e.g., injunction, contempt of court) The civil sanction for breach is generally contempt of court. This is enforceable with fines, imprisonment for up to 2 years, and power of arrest (but no criminal offence or criminal conviction). Some types of protection order can be enforced either through civil sanctions or criminal sanctions (i.e. prosecution for a criminal offence – see below), but not both. ☒ Fines See above. ☒ Arrest / confinement See above. ☒ Criminal sanctions For most types of protection order, it is a criminal offence to breach the order without reasonable excuse. Where such a criminal offence is suspected, this can be reported to the police by the protected person or another person. The police can arrest the person, who might also be held in custody pending trial. If the person is convicted of the criminal offence, sanctions can include a fine or imprisonment (as well as a criminal record). The maximum period of imprisonment varies depending on the type of order; the maximum possible period is 5 years (e.g. Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders). ☒ Other (please specify): Sanctions can also involve more onerous protection order provisions to provide additional protection to the protected person. Evidence of breach of an order can also lead to consequences in other proceedings, such as child contact proceedings.
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III. Current national, regional, and international rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders

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

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

F. Specific vs general rules of recognition and enforcement

20.	Please indicate the types of rules available in your jurisdiction for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available</i> ☒ My jurisdiction applies specific rules³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☒ Specified jurisdictions (please specify)⁴: European Union member states except Denmark - i.e. those which participate in Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters. (The UK jurisdictions apply modified versions of this.) ☐ My jurisdiction applies general rules⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: ☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders
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G. Specific rules of recognition and enforcement for protection orders

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

21.	If your jurisdiction has a specific set of rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, how is it determined whether a foreign protection order falls within the scope of your jurisdiction's specialised recognition and enforcement regime/rules? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

	☐ Based on which authority issued the order ☐ Based on the content of the order ☒ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced ☐ Other (please specify):
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22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes, it is recognised and enforced on simple presentation of the relevant documents (please specify): ☒ The order in and of itself ☐ The order with the stamp / seal of the issuing authority ☒ Certificate ☐ Abstract ☒ Other accompanying document (please specify): A transliteration or translation of the certificate into English where necessary. ☐ 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): ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify):
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	Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: The certificate must be in English or transliterated/translated into English.
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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): Recognition and enforcement are limited to a period of 12 months after the certificate was issued, irrespective of whether the protection order itself has a longer duration. ☐ 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: ☒ No
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Only civil sanctions can be applied for a breach of the protection order, not criminal sanctions. (In other words, it would not be a criminal offence in the UK jurisdictions to breach a protection order issued in an EUMS; only the civil sanctions listed above could apply.) ☐ No
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☒ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☒ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Factual elements can include addresses or locations that the person causing the risk must stay away from, or the minimum distance that the person causing the risk must maintain between themselves and the protected person.
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	☒ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) To the extent that these matters would constitute factual elements of the order, they could be adjusted as explained above. ☐ Duration of the order ☒ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Only the protected person may apply. ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No
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27.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). If the order is accompanied by a certificate, it is recognised and enforced in the UK (via civil sanctions only), regardless of whether it has a direct equivalent in the UK, but subject to challenge based on specified refusal grounds (see Q28).
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28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> ☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued Although recognition and enforcement are automatic (and not subject to appeal at that stage), the person causing the risk may apply for recognition and enforcement to be refused on the grounds specified below. If any such application is made, the court's decision (to permit or refuse recognition) is subject to the usual rules of appeal. ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Recognition would be manifestly contrary to public policy; Recognition would be irreconcilable with a judgment given or recognised in the relevant UK jurisdiction. ☐ 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):
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) ☐ Duration of the order ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) ☐ Other (please specify):
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	☐ No
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32.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued).
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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IV. Future developments in the area

35.	Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Legislative changes in progress No changes are contemplated with respect to recognition and enforcement of (foreign) protection orders. As to domestic protection orders, a new regime for domestic abuse protection orders is being piloted in England and Wales, which are intended to supplement the current range of orders by providing an order which can be applied for by the protected person or a range of other authorities, and which gives the court greater flexibility as to the prohibitions and requirements
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	it includes and the duration of the order. Implementation in the rest of England and Wales is planned for late 2026. Scotland has made legislation providing for similar orders but it is not yet in force. ☐ Legislative changes under consideration ☐ No legislative changes planned at the moment ☐ Other (please specify):
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	The Regulations referred to in Questions 20-29 (in consolidated form, showing the provisions in effect in each part of the UK) are available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2013/606?view=extent. Please note that supplementary legislation may differ between the three UK jurisdictions of England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. EXAMPLES OF ORDERS AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION The following section provides an illustrative and non-exhaustive list of legislation making provisions for some of the protection orders available in the UK: • Domestic Abuse Protection Notices & Orders: sections 22-49 Domestic Abuse Act 2021, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents • Non-Molestation Orders and Occupation Orders: articles 11-27, Family Homes and Domestic Violence (Northern Ireland) Order 1998, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1998/1071/contents • Female Genital Mutilation Protection Orders: Part 1 and 2 of Schedule 2, Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/contents • Forced Marriage Protection Orders: Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011, available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/15/contents • Stalking Protection Orders: sections 6-16 Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022, available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2022/17/contents • Restraining Orders: (on acquittal) section 5A Protection from Harassment Act 1997, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/40/contents; (on conviction) sections 359-364 Sentencing Act 2020, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/contents/enacted • Closure Notices & Closure Orders: Chapter 3 of Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/part/4/chapter/3 • Injunctions against anti-social behaviour: section 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/section/1
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	• Serious Crime Prevention Orders: Part 1 of the Serious Crime Act 2007, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/27/contents • Sexual Risk Orders: sections 122A-122K Sexual Offences Act 2003, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents • Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Orders: Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/12/contents
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VI. Other comments

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

37.	
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